

## SEA Scoping Report: PART 1

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Or

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## SEA Scoping Report: PART 2

An SEA Scoping Report is attached for:

Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy

The Responsible Authority is:

East Dunbartonshire Council

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

## SEA Scoping Report: PART 3

Information on the scope of the environmental report is required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005



## SEA Scoping Report: PART 4

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

### Contact Details

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<b>Signature</b> (electronic signature is acceptable)	
<b>Date</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> June 2015

STRATEGIC  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT:  
**SCOPING  
REPORT**

**Culture, Leisure and  
Sport Strategy**



sustainable thriving achieving

**East Dunbartonshire Council**

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## Introduction

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the systematic process for considering and assessing the significant environmental impacts arising from strategic actions produced by public bodies. The SEA process applies to policies, plans, programmes and strategies; including updates and alterations to existing actions.

East Dunbartonshire Council Development and Regeneration Directorate in partnership with the East Dunbartonshire Leisure trust have prepared this SEA Scoping Report for the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy. According to Section 15 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Responsible Authorities are required to send to the Consultation Authorities sufficient details of the strategic action in respect of which an environmental assessment is being prepared. This is to provide the Consultation Authorities with the opportunity to express an early and effective opinion on the report before deciding on the consultation period and the level of detail of the information that must be included within the Environmental Report. This report is being prepared for consultation with Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and Historic Scotland (HS).

<b>Section 1: Key Facts</b>	This section provides some key facts about the Culture, leisure and Sport Strategy including a brief summary of the Strategy and Draft Objectives.
<b>Section 2: Strategic Action Context</b>	This section provides an overview of Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy 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 Strategy.
<b>Section 3: Scope &amp; Level of Detail Proposed for Environmental Assessment</b>	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 framework.
<b>Section 4: Next Steps</b>	This section sets out the concluding stages proposed for the Environmental Report.
<b>Appendix 1: Influence of key legislation &amp; PPS</b>	This appendix lists key legislation, plans, programmes, policies and strategies that influence or are influenced by the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy.

## Section 1: Key Facts

<b>Responsible Authority</b>	East Dunbartonshire Council
<b>Title of PPS</b>	Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy
<b>Purpose of PPS</b>	<p>To provide a framework that will underpin the direction of Culture, Leisure and Sport provision across East Dunbartonshire over approximately the next five years. The strategy aims to increase the participation in arts and culture, sport and physical activity of those living, working and visiting in East Dunbartonshire, and improve efficiency in the use of resources by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Making people fully aware of the health and well-being benefits of participating in regular leisure activity and ensuring that leisure and cultural activities are integral to the everyday lives of individuals and communities.</li> <li>➤ Helping to achieve wider policy objectives in the areas of crime reduction, education, social inclusion and economic development.</li> <li>➤ Identifying areas requiring improvement in terms of provision of leisure and cultural services, or where there are currently no such services but where opportunities for provision may be possible/viable.</li> <li>➤ Ensuring little or no duplication or over provision of services in order to maximise use of resources.</li> <li>➤ Establishing an Action Programme detailing specific projects and identifying the responsible bodies for delivering the projects.</li> </ul>
<b>What prompted the PPS</b> (e.g. legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)	Administrative provision: The strategy is required to update the existing leisure and pitches strategy (published in 2006) and will also incorporate the first cultural strategy for the Council area. The proposed strategy and associated action programme is necessary for the Council to achieve wider goals in respect of health and wellbeing, and is also required in the interests of making the most efficient use of resources.
<b>Subject</b> (e.g. transport)	Culture, Leisure & Sports assets, facilities and activities across the public, private and voluntary sectors in East Dunbartonshire.
<b>Period covered by PPS</b>	2016-2021
<b>Frequency of updates</b>	Reviewed and monitored annually until a replacement strategy is progressed.

<p><b>Area covered by PPS</b> (e.g. geographical area – it is good practice to attach a map)</p>	<p>The geographical area of East Dunbartonshire Council plus Mugdock Country Park (geographically contained within Stirling Council but managed by EDC), and potential linkages, where appropriate, to surrounding Council areas namely: Glasgow, West Dunbartonshire, Stirling and North Lanarkshire.</p>			
<p><b>Summary of nature/ Content of the PPS</b></p>	<p>The original intention was to assess the Councils Sports Pitches Strategy as part of the wider Leisure and Culture Strategy as stated in the original Screening Report (submitted 14<sup>th</sup> February 2014). However, the decision was taken to screen the Sports Pitches Strategy individually and a determination was submitted to that effect (9<sup>th</sup> April 2015). The Sports Pitches Strategy was assessed to be unlikely to have any significant environmental effects due to the scope and nature of the study. The separation of the two component strategy elements has resulted in a rebranding of the original strategy which is now the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy.</p> <p>The development and review of the Culture, leisure and Sport Strategy, will underpin the direction of Cultural, Leisure and Sport provision across East Dunbartonshire over the next five years and will be the first overarching strategy of its kind.</p> <p>The purpose of the Strategy will be to provide a coordinated vision and framework for the provision of culture leisure and sport assets, facilities and opportunities throughout East Dunbartonshire; assets and facilities which will continue to make a positive and improved contribution towards health, wellbeing, learning and social inclusion for the communities of East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>The strategy will analyse the current position in EDC with regards to participation levels in leisure and cultural activities and the existing provision of assets. This will in-turn inform recommendations within the strategy regarding the future needs, availability, and accessibility of leisure and culture assets in order to produce an action plan to provide fit for purpose facilities that address need and raise the profile of sports and arts culture throughout East Dunbartonshire.</p>			
<p><b>Are there any proposed PPS objectives?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>		<p><b>No</b></p>	
<p><b>Copy of objectives attached</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>		<p><b>No</b></p>	

Date

10<sup>th</sup> June 2015

## Draft Ambition and Strategic Objectives

### Ambition

*“To improve the health and wellbeing of local residents by raising levels of awareness of the benefits of participating in arts, culture, physical activity and sport, increasing opportunities for residents to take part in these activities, developing the local infrastructure and strengthening local partnerships.”*

### Strategic Objectives

In order to turn this vision into reality, it is envisaged that the strategy will likely have four strategic aims, under each of which will be a number of key objectives.

- Increasing Participation in Leisure & Culture in East Dunbartonshire
- Widening Access for those who live in, work in and visit the area
- Improve and Strengthen Local Partnerships
- Develop Quality Facilities and Services
- Raise Profile of Culture and Physical Activity Opportunities in the area

### Widening Access for those who live in, work in and visit the area

To maximise opportunities for adults to participate in 30 minutes of moderate physical activity at least five days of the week and children to participate in sixty minutes of physical activity per day, and to provide increased opportunities for participation and engagement in arts and cultural activities for residents, workers and visitors to East Dunbartonshire.

The main objectives to achieve this aim are:

- Addressing the barriers to participation
- Focussing on key target groups
- Maximising the efficient use of available resources
- Providing programmes that are attractive, accessible and affordable

### Improve and Strengthen Local Partnerships

To actively seek and sustain local partnerships with a range of public, private, and third sector parties where that will increase participation in the arts, culture, sport and physical activity in order to make a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of the local community.

The main objectives to achieve this aim are:

- Capacity building through knowledge and information transfer
- Creating new opportunities that seek to enhance leisure services and increases in participation
- Delivery of local services through local management
- Co-ordination of service provision through partnership working.

### Develop Quality Facilities and Services

To take opportunities wherever the business case supports such investment, to improve the

provision of leisure services and leisure assets by the public, private and third sectors in order to increase participation in leisure activities and which are relevant, accessible, affordable and sustainable.

The main objectives to achieve this aim are:

- Addressing current and future demand for facilities
- Identifying and maximising funding streams
- Sustaining the longevity of assets
- Utilising existing unused capacity

### **Raise Profile of Culture and Physical Activity Opportunities in the area**

To support or deliver, through a range of methods, including for example: marketing, activities or funding mechanisms, a positive change in people’s attitudes towards culture and physical activity in order that individuals and families improve their health and well-being and that positive improvements are made in the communities by way of social inclusion, reduced crime and educational attainment.

The main objectives to achieve this aim are:

- Improving the awareness of leisure and cultural facilities and services available within East Dunbartonshire.
- Promote the health, wellbeing and wider benefits of sport, physical activity, arts and culture.

## Section 2: Strategic Action Context

This section provides an overview of the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy and the main issues it is likely to address.

### This section contains the following information

<b>2.1</b>	Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies
<b>2.2</b>	Baseline Environmental Data
<b>2.3</b>	Sources of Baseline Data
<b>2.4</b>	Environmental Issues for the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy.
<b>2.5</b>	Evolution of the Environmental Baseline without the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy

## 2.1 Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies

*This section shows how other plans, programmes and strategies influence, and are influenced by the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy.*

2.1.1 Nationally, regionally and locally there are a number of other strategies and plans that the LDP needs to be integrated with. These include:

### National

- National Performance Framework – Scotland Performs
- National Standards for Community Engagement
- Youth Employment Strategy 2014
- Volunteering Strategy
- Scotland’s Digital Future: A Strategy for Scotland
- Tourism Scotland 2020 – A Strategy for Leadership & Growth

### National Health

- Getting it Right for Every Child
- Re-shaping Care for Older People: A Programme for Change 2011-2021
- Ageing Well

### National Education & Learning

- Early Years Framework
- Curriculum for Excellence

### National Sport & Activity

- Reaching Higher
- Let’s Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity 2003
- Let’s Get Scotland Walking – A National Walking Strategy
- Scotland United – SFA National Vision
- One National Plan for Non-Professional Football in Scotland 2013-15
- The Big Pitch – SFA First Facilities Strategy
- Cycling Action Plan for Scotland
- Commonwealth Games Legacy Plan
- Play Strategy for Scotland

### National Arts & Culture

- Creative Scotland 10yr Plan
- Time to Shine: Creative Scotland Youth Arts Strategy
- Going Further: The National Strategy for Scotland’s Museums and Galleries
- What is Creativity? – Scotland’s Creative Learning Plan

## Regional / Local

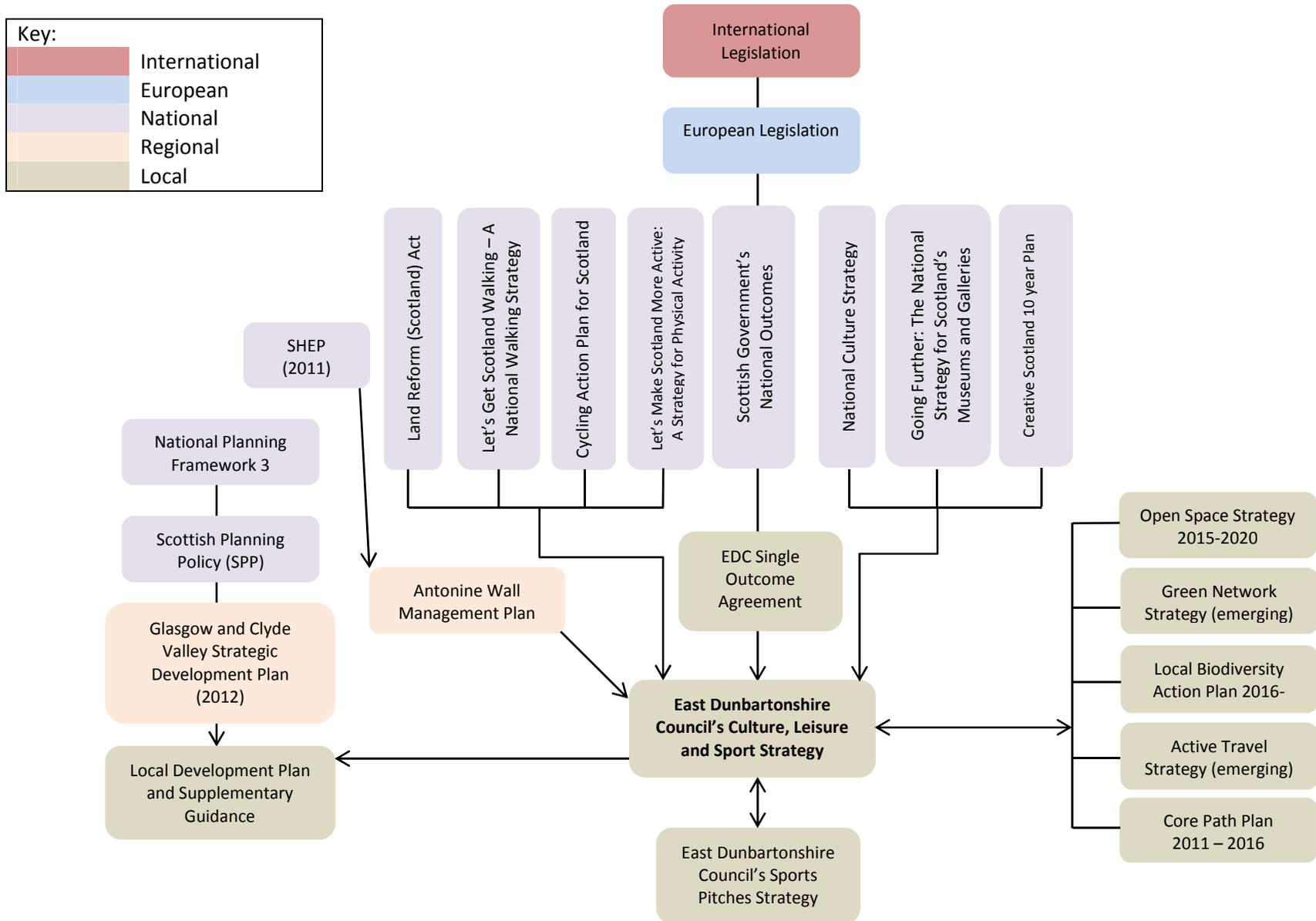
- Single Outcome Agreement
- Community Health Partnership Development Plan
- East Dunbartonshire Leisure, Physical Activity & Sport Strategy 2006
- Corporate Asset Management Plan & Transformation Agenda
- Local Development Plan
- Open Space Strategy
- Green Network Strategy (emerging)
- Active Travel Strategy (emerging)
- Dunbartonshire Biodiversity Action Plan
- Core Path Plan
- Local Transport Strategy
- Antonine Wall Management Plan 2014-2019

2.1.2 Cross-boundary effects with neighbouring authorities will be considered, through integration of the CLS Strategy with neighbouring authorities. However it is not expected that the CLS Strategy will require consideration of transboundary effects with neighbouring EU Member States.

2.1.3 **Appendix 1** lists key legislation, plans, programmes, policies and strategies that influence or are influenced by the CLS Strategy. 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 CLS Strategy.

# Figure 1: Interrelationship of the CLS Strategy with Other Plans, Programmes and Strategies

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



## Environmental Protection Objectives

- 2.1.4 The environmental 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 CLS Strategy, will be taken into account when preparing the Strategy. These are set out in [Appendix 1](#).

## 2.2 Baseline Environmental Data

- 2.2.1 The early stages of SEA, such as describing the baseline, 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 effect of the CLS Strategy 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 assets, designations and constraints. The potential effects (including, cumulative, secondary and synergistic effects) of the information contained within the CLS Strategy 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 best be presented visually, GIS has been used to spatially map where such assets are within the area. [Table 1](#) below summarises the main baseline environmental features and where appropriate the environmental implications for the preparation, development and implementation of the CLS Strategy.
- 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 CLS Strategy. The SEA Objectives will be used to assess the CLS Strategy and provide the basis for the development of the questions and indicators in [Table 5](#) for those environmental factors which have been scoped in.

**Table 1: Proposed Environmental Baseline Data**

Environmental Factor	Summary of baseline Environmental Data	Environmental Implications for the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy	Baseline Data to be collected	Sources of baseline Data	Proposed SEA Objectives
<p>Population and Human Health</p>	<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</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire hosts a number of areas within the top 15% of deprived areas in Scotland and is showing an increase in non-economically active population and older people.</p> <p>The CLS Strategy will provide opportunities for residents, communities and visitors alike to become involved in and access local natural and historic environment attractors, facilities and assets. This can result in improved quality of environment and will have a potentially positive impact on their wellbeing.</p> <p>By raising awareness of the culture, leisure and sport facilities and assets, the CLS Strategy will present significant health and wellbeing opportunities through East Dunbartonshire.</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 and Green network 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 &amp; Average weekly wage)</p> <p>Scottish Household Survey (walking/ cycling to work) 2012/13</p>	<p>To improve human health and community wellbeing</p>

<p>Population and Human Health (continued)</p>	<p>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>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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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>There is scope to improve the number of people partaking in walking and cycling through active encouragement of the natural and historic environment and leisure and sport activities. This includes potential improvements to access both within the EDC boundary and to other neighbouring authorities.</p> <p>Encouraging increased access to the areas natural and historic environment assets will likely increase the use of the core path network and cycle routes in East Dunbartonshire. This will potentially lead to supplementary positive outcomes in reducing car travel.</p> <p>The associated conflicts between the rights for public access to the environment and its overall protection will need to be considered within the CLS Strategy.</p>		<p>Glasgow Centre for Population Health 2011. (Briefing Paper 28)</p>	
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<p>Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire has: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1 UNESCO World Heritage Site;</li> </ul>	<p>Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas contribute to the character of the streets</p>	<p>Review of designated sites, areas</p>	<p>Historic Scotland Sites and Monuments</p>	<p>To protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic</p>
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<p>Cultural Heritage (continued)</p>	<p>Antonine Wall. A 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"> <li>➤ 43 Scheduled Monuments. In particular the Forth &amp; Clyde Canal is made up of a series of Scheduled Monuments.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ 15 Conservation Areas (4 of which are designated as outstanding)</li> <li>➤ 21 Townscape Protection Areas</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ A number of registered Buildings at Risk:</li> </ul>	<p>in East Dunbartonshire. Through appropriate management and enhancement, where necessary, the character of these assets can be further promoted.</p> <p>The varied and rich historic built and natural environment in East Dunbartonshire should be a vital consideration for the CLS Strategy.</p> <p>The CLS Strategy should consider its role and importance regarding the setting and value of the Antonine Wall as well as consider how improved access to the site will impact on its value.</p> <p>The requirements to protect Forth and Clyde Canal, as a main water body, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a route corridor, will be influential to the development of the CLS Strategy.</p> <p>The CLS Strategy should consider how it can integrate, promote access while encourage the use of the different historical and natural environment elements throughout East</p>	<p>Archaeological resources.</p> <p>Record progress on the Antonine Wall access project, associated with the Forth &amp; 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>environment</p>
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<p>Cultural Heritage (continued)</p>	<p><b>Baldernock</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Outbuilding</li> </ul> <p><b>Bearsden</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Colquhouns of Garscadden Burial Enclosure</li> </ul> <p><b>Bishopbriggs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cawder House Stables</li> <li>➤ Huntershill House</li> </ul> <p><b>Cadder</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cadder Smithy</li> </ul> <p><b>Kirkintilloch</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Broomhill Hospital, Outbuildings, Lodge and Cottages</li> <li>➤ Old Aisle Cemetery Gatelodge</li> <li>➤ 18A West High Street</li> <li>➤ Former Kirkintilloch Town Hall</li> </ul> <p><b>Lenzie</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Woodilee Hospital Administration Block</li> </ul> <p><b>Lennoxtown</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lennox Castle</li> <li>➤ High Kirk of Campsie</li> </ul>	<p>Dunbartonshire.</p>			
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<p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire has: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</li> <li>➤ 2 Regional Scenic Areas</li> <li>➤ 66 Local Nature Conservation Sites</li> </ul>	<p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna are important considerations for the CLS Strategy. The implementation of the Strategy will have a direct influence on biodiversity through improved access and promotion of existing natural</p>	<p>Priority Species and Habitats.</p> <p>Regionally and locally designated sites.</p> <p>Links to the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>Dunbartonshire Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p>	<p>To protect, enhance, create and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity</p>
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<p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (continued)</p>	<p>(LNCS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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 &amp; Clyde Canal, The John Muir &amp; Thomas Muir Way from Kirkintilloch to Clachan of Campsie, the Main Line Railway and disused railway lines such as Balmore to Torrance to Kirkintilloch.</li> <li>➤ Important Wildlife Corridors will be reviewed 2015/2016 so these designations along with LNCS are subject to alteration.</li> <li>➤ 350 Tree Preservation Orders</li> <li>➤ 3 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) which include Merkland LNR, Lenzie Moss LNR and Kilmardinny Loch.</li> </ul> <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>environment assets and designated areas. This will be particularly significant to those the species and habitats that are priorities, vulnerable and/or protected.</p> <p>Native species should be considered in order to enhance natural resources that are specific to the local area.</p> <p>The impact of the CLS Strategy throughout East Dunbartonshire will need to consider the presence of Protected Species and INNS to ensure their protection.</p> <p>The variety of biodiversity, flora and fauna in East Dunbartonshire contributes to its scenic value. This possesses a valued interest for economic benefits in terms of increased tourism to the area.</p> <p>It is important that native woodland is managed and protected.</p>	<p>Record areas and levels of planting</p> <p>Results of the review of LNCS and Important Wildlife Corridor designations</p>	<p>Native Woodland Survey of Scotland report for East Dunbartonshire, October 2010</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council Local Development Plan Main Issues Report, 2013 &amp; Proposed Plan (emerging)</p>	
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<p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (continued)</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"> <li>➤ Urban</li> <li>➤ Rural</li> <li>➤ Woodland</li> <li>➤ Wetland</li> </ul> <p>Woodland in East Dunbartonshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Native woodland in East Dunbartonshire comprises 22.1% of the total woodland area (4.8% of the total land area).</li> <li>➤ 95ha of woodland is present on ancient woodlands, which makes up 34% of native woodland</li> <li>➤ The main native woodland types in East Dunbartonshire are lowland mixed deciduous woodland (34%), wet woodland (25%) and upland birchwoods (21%).</li> </ul>				
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<p>Soil and Geology</p>	<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</p>	<p>The quality and level of soil in East Dunbartonshire will need to be considered as part of the CLS Strategy to ensure that opportunities to increase visitor number to all attractors and access to the natural environment does not result in soil exposure to elements, causing erosion and potential soil acidification.</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 (emerging)</p> <p>Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Register 2013</p>	<p>To protect and, where appropriate, use high quality and sensitive soils in a sustainable manner and conserve recognised geodiversity assets</p>
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<p>Soil and Geology (continued)</p>	<p>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 62 hectares. 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>Disturbance to peatland can result in the release of carbon into the atmosphere. Encouragement of the use and increased access to the wider natural and historic environment should be considered in order to reduce any risks of peatland disturbance.</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> <p>SNH Information Notice No.38 – Identification of carbon-rich soil mapping units (2012) – Scotland’s Soils</p>	
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<p>Landscape</p>	<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 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.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy should consider effects to landscape setting and visual amenity.</p> <p>Any significant actions discussed to deliver the CLS Strategy will need to consider any natural and historical designations within East Dunbartonshire in order to prevent negative effects to landscape character and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>The different landscape typologies, including LLA designations, will need to be considered through the development of the CLS Strategy.</p>	<p>Woodland resources, ancient and semi-natural within East Dunbartonshire.</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 &amp; Clyde Valley Landscape Character Assessment, 1999</p>	<p>To protect and, where appropriate, restore landscape character, local distinctiveness and scenic value</p>
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<p>Water Quality</p>	<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>From the 2009-2015 River Basin Management Plan cycle, East Dunbartonshire had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 5.52 km of good quality watercourses</li> <li>➤ 33.82 km of watercourses with good ecological potential</li> <li>➤ 16.01 km of moderate quality watercourses</li> <li>➤ 19.88 km of watercourses with moderate ecological potential</li> <li>➤ 48.19 km of watercourses with poor ecological potential</li> <li>➤ 17.32 km of poor quality watercourses</li> <li>➤ 28.31 km of watercourses with bad ecological potential</li> </ul> <p>All groundwater resources were also</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, biodiversity and human health. These should be important considerations within the CLS Strategy.</p> <p>The requirements of the Water Framework Directive should be taken into account during the development of the CLS Strategy.</p> <p>In terms of biodiversity, the CLS Strategy should consider impacts to wetland quality.</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</p>	<p>To prevent deterioration and, where possible, enhance the ecological status of water bodies</p>
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Water Quality (continued)	<p>assessed in 2008 and found to be of good ecological status.</p> <p>*Flooding is discussed in <i>Climatic Factors</i></p>				
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Air Quality	<p>Emissions from transport has been identified as the main contributor of NO<sub>2</sub> and PM10 (particulates) pollution, specifically, in East Dunbartonshire. Domestic emissions are the main contributor of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 NO<sub>2</sub> 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</p>	<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 CLS Strategy, alongside the Local Transport Strategy and emerging Active Travel Strategy, has the opportunity to increase active travel participation in East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>Transboundary effects in relation to to neighbouring Local Authorities such as Glasgow, West Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and Stirling should be taken into account in the development of the CLS Strategy.</p> <p>In areas of particularly poor air quality, emissions in the</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>To prevent deterioration and, where possible, enhance air quality</p>
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<p>Air Quality (continued)</p>	<p>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"> <li>➤ 6,454 people (9.5%) work or study at home</li> <li>➤ 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+</li> <li>➤ 26,884 people (39.5%) drive a car or van to access work or place of study of distances of 5km to 30km+</li> <li>➤ 18,156 people (26.7%) access work or place of study by other means of transport of distances of 5km to 30km+</li> </ul> <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>	<p>atmosphere as well as potential acid rain can adversely alter and affect biodiversity with additional impacts to habitats and the natural environment. Ecosystem services are also likely to be changed as a result.</p> <p>The role of biodiversity and habitats in improving air quality through the removal of pollutants in the soil and in the air should be considered.</p>			
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<p>Climatic Factors</p>	<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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is attributable to domestic emissions.</p> <p>Travel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The level of public transport access varies across 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.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ 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</li> </ul>	<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 is having an adverse effect on habitats, biodiversity, flora and fauna as well as an impact on leisure and recreational activities.</p> <p>Increased active travel and accessibility of networks in East Dunbartonshire will encourage people to travel sustainability and cut down on vehicle usage and related emissions.</p> <p>In developing the CLS Strategy, areas of flooding particularly along rivers, will need to be considered for mitigation, management and viability.</p>	<p>Flood Risk Assessments.</p> <p>Flood defences.</p> <p>Emissions levels within East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>Flooding and storm information and events.</p> <p>Renewable energy potential.</p>	<p>Scottish Government</p> <p>SEPA</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>UK Climate Impacts Programme</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 CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Estimates for 2005-2012', Department</p>	<p>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.</p>
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<p>Climatic Factors (continued)</p>	<p>2012 and 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ In 2013, 86% of households in East Dunbartonshire had access to at least 1 car.</li> <li>➤ Glasgow is a key attraction for both employment and high education opportunities for the population of East Dunbartonshire which increases the need for travel.</li> <li>➤ See <i>Air Quality</i> for number of people who travel by car or van to access their place of work or study.</li> </ul> <p>CO2 emissions associated with the expenditure of 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire only has one operating landfill (Inchbelle Quarry, Kirkintilloch) but is only used for the</p>			<p>of Energy and Climate Change</p>	
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Climatic Factors (continued)	disposal of inert materials, mainly construction materials. 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.				
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Material Assets	<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</p>	<p>The local open spaces identified in the Open Space Strategy should be taken into account when developing the CLS Strategy.</p> <p>With the emerging Local Development Plan for East Dunbartonshire being implemented, there is likely to be an increase in developments (economic and housing) over the life of the Plan which should be a consideration when developing the CLS Strategy.</p>	<p>Transport and infrastructure data.</p> <p>Core Path Network and Rights of Way.</p> <p>Walking and cycle routes</p> <p>Public open spaces and accessibility.</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>To promote the sustainable use of community assets in East Dunbartonshire</p>
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<p>Material Assets (continued)</p>	<p>Scottish 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>				
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Figure 2: Map 1 of Natural and Historic Environment Assets and Constraints

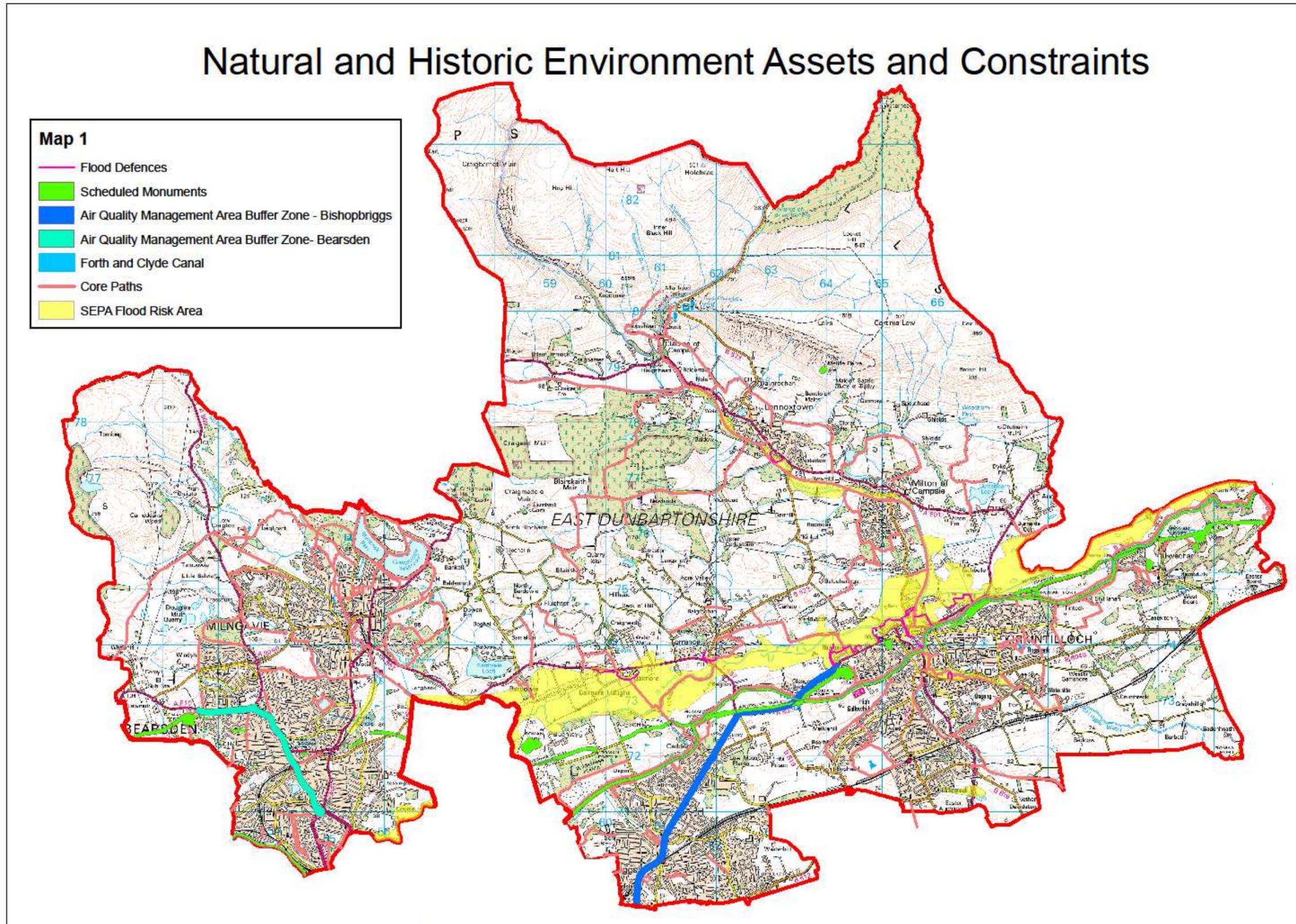


Figure 3: Map 2 of Natural and Historic Environment Assets and Constraints

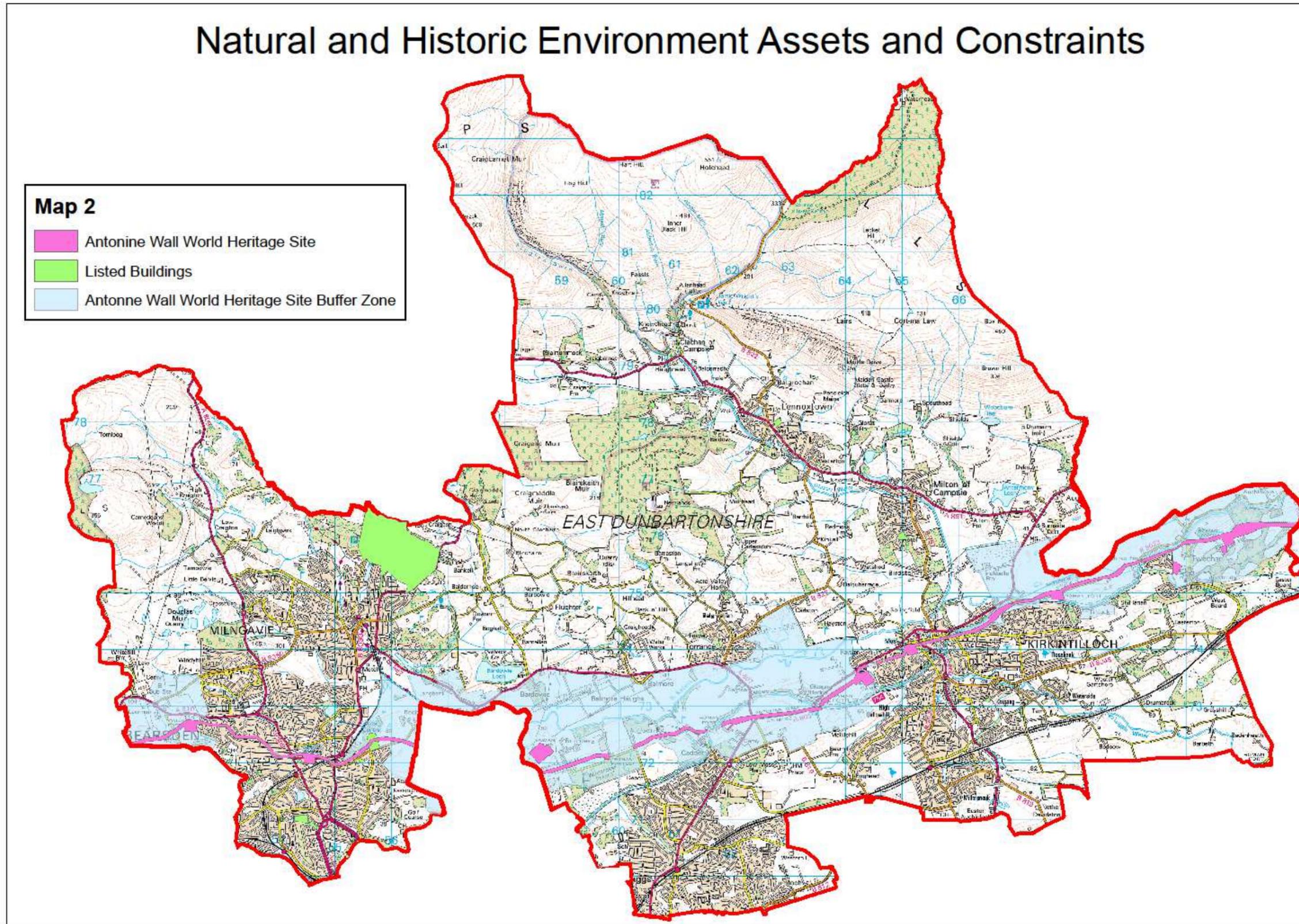


Figure 4: Map 3 of Natural and Historic Environment Assets and Constraints

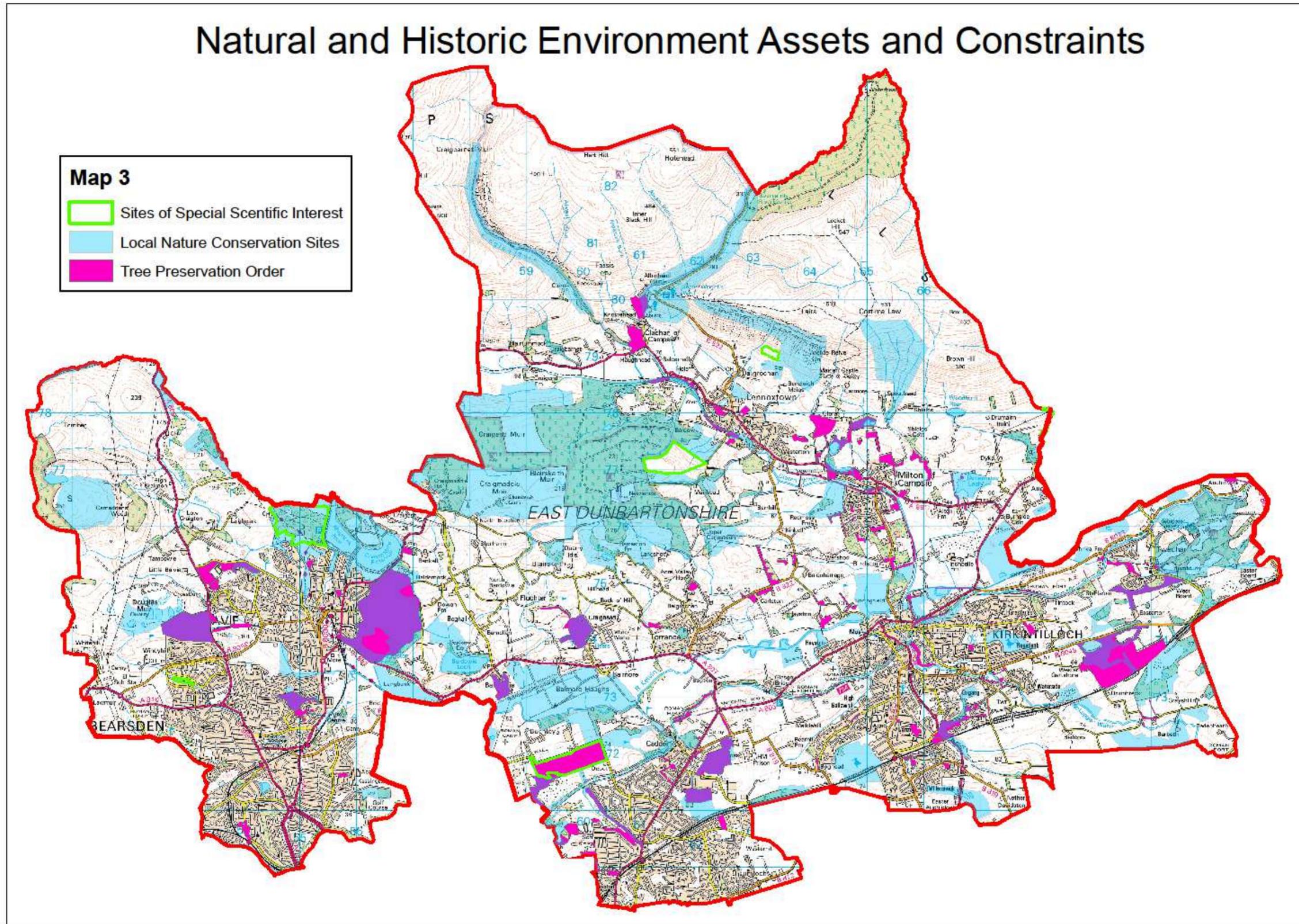


Figure 5: Map 4 of Natural and Historic Environment Assets and Constraints

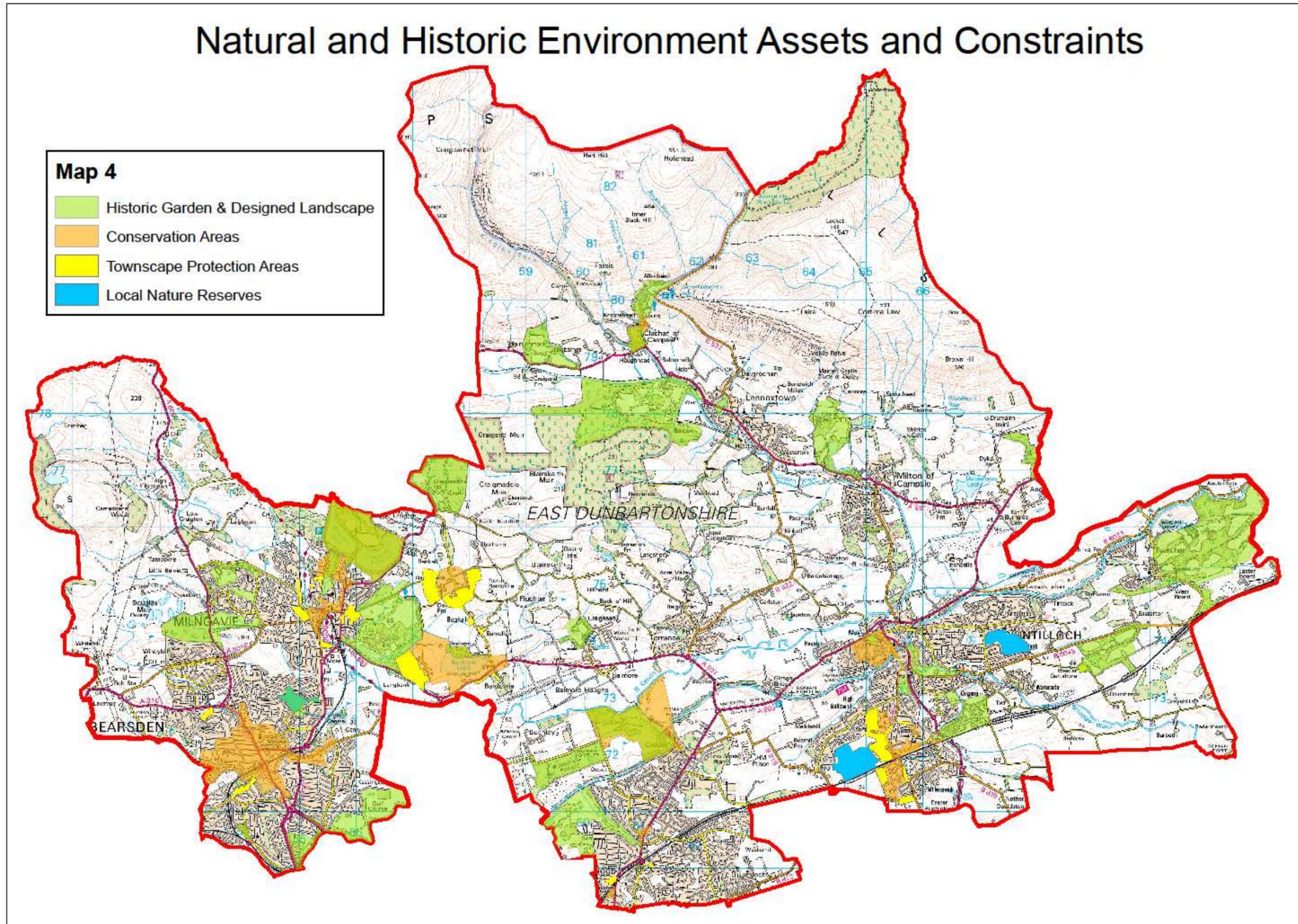
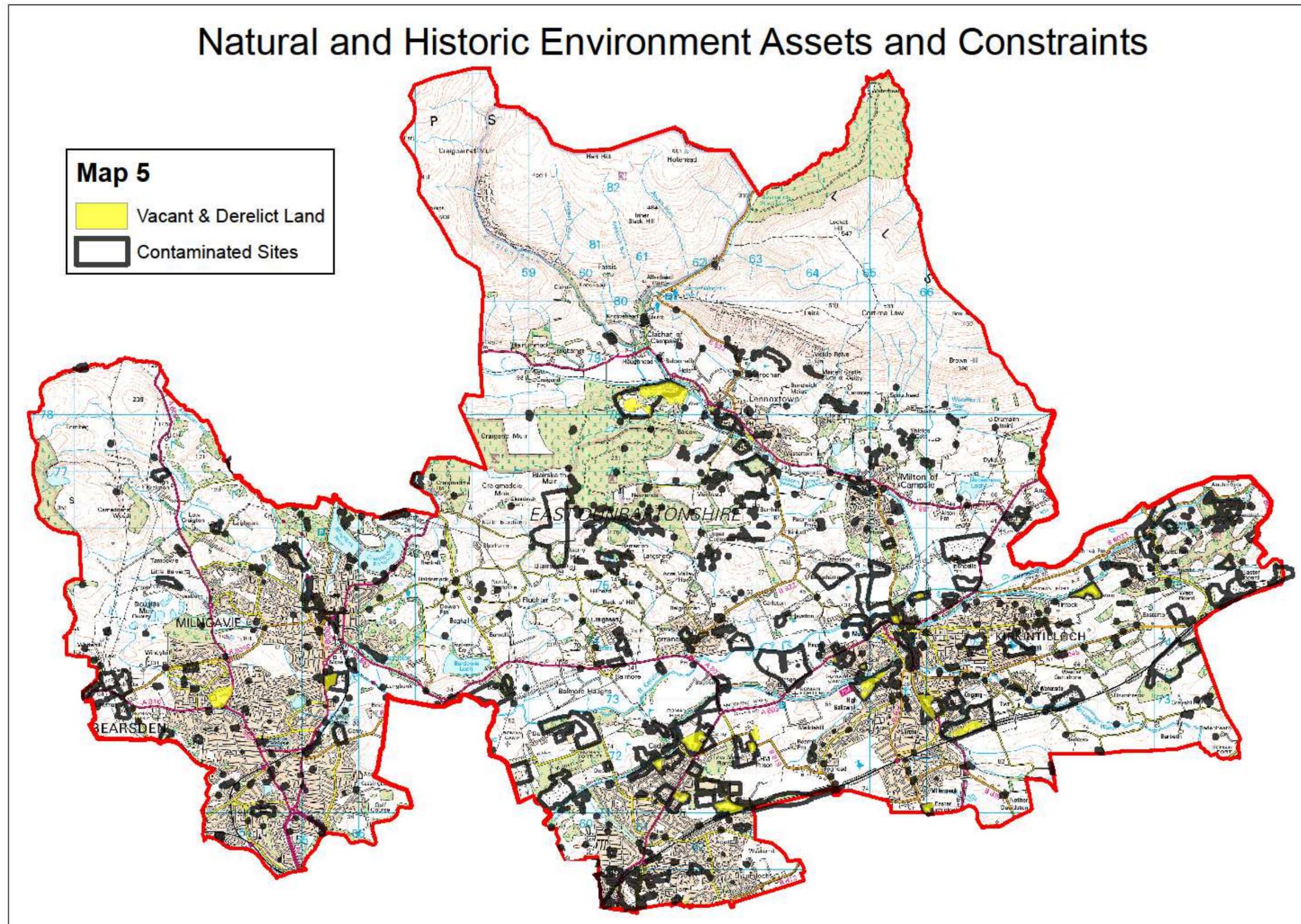


Figure 6: Map 5 of Natural and Historic Environment Assets and Constraints



## 2.3 Environmental Issues<sup>1</sup> for the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy

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 Strategy, the Council will be able to predict whether the identified environmental problems and issues will worsen, stabilise or improve through the implementation of the Strategy. The main environmental issues and problems facing East Dunbartonshire which are relevant to the CLS Strategy are outlined in **Table 2** below.

**Table 2: Environmental Issues Relevant to the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy**

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.
	With areas of deprivation in East Dunbartonshire and an increasingly ageing population, there is a significant reliance on public transport and access to primary facilities such as town centres, retail parks, healthcare and leisure. To reduce this need and pressure, there is significant evidence that green networks, promotion of active travel and increased access to culture, leisure and sport assets will provide further health benefits to deprived or vulnerable members of the community.
	Conflicts may arise between increasing public access within East Dunbartonshire and the need to conserve the natural environment. This will be a vital consideration for the CLS Strategy to address and prevent such conflicts.
	Encouraging the involvement of the community in projects linked to the enhancement of East Dunbartonshire’s green network has the potential to benefit health and wellbeing. This is likely to improve the appreciation of the historic and natural environment as well as achieve the renewal of run down areas, particularly those in urban contexts, and increase economic value and investment to the area. There is scope for this to be promoted through the CLS Strategy.
Cultural Heritage	There are a number of cultural heritage assets in East Dunbartonshire including the Antonine Wall (UNESCO World Heritage Site) and the Forth and Clyde Canal which require protection and management.
	East Dunbartonshire has a varied and valued natural and historic cultural heritage. In the development of the CLS Strategy, the opportunities that will be identified should address how they can contribute to enhancing and protecting the historic environment.

<sup>1</sup> 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>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. The CLS Strategy is likely to improve access to these assets. However, increased footfall to the main attractors has the potential to result in both positive impacts, such as stimulating the local economy, and negative impacts, such as path erosion and the degradation of sites/buildings and their setting.</p>
<p><b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b></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 and protection of these assets is essential through the CLS Strategy.</p>
	<p>Invasive Non-Native Species in East Dunbartonshire have been identified in East Dunbartonshire. Their location and management should be recognised within the Strategy.</p>
	<p>There are a number of protected species and habitats within East Dunbartonshire which will need to be considered as part of the CLS Strategy. The CLS Strategy offers the scope to ensure that benefits for biodiversity are considered as part of the wider natural environment and will play a contributing role for continued enhancement and protection of such species to avoid any loss. These concerns should be considered alongside the LBAP and emerging Green Network Strategy.</p>

## 2.4 Evolution of the Environmental Baseline without the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy

- 2.4.1 As part of the SEA process, it is important to assess the likely impact on the environment if the CLS Strategy was not implemented.
- 2.4.2 The CLS Strategy will provide a coordinated framework that will underpin the direction of culture, leisure and sport provision across East Dunbartonshire over approximately the next five years. Without the Strategy, providers of culture, leisure and sport would continue to offer their services in silo's resulting in the following:
- Failure to link actions on the ground with national and local outcomes, including environmental considerations.
  - Failure to demonstrate the cumulative and long-term positive impact culture, leisure and sport is having locally in terms of health and wellbeing.
  - Gaps in local provision and potential opportunities not being maximised.
  - Duplication of provision and less efficient use of resources.
- 2.4.3 The CLS Strategy will be an important vehicle in achieving the overarching vision of East Dunbartonshire's Single Outcome Agreement, which includes commitments relating to health inequalities and economic regeneration. Environmental protection is intrinsically linked to these agendas, and measures such as promoting healthy lifestyles and

encouraging leisure related economic activity will contribute towards physical, social and financial wellbeing.

2.4.4 A Leisure, Sport and Physical Activity Strategy for East Dunbartonshire was published in 2006, however this is now considered to be out of date. There is currently no strategy specifically covering culture in East Dunbartonshire.

2.4.5 The following bullet points set out in more detail the likely implications:

- Biodiversity: Uncoordinated promotion of access to our natural assets and sporadic development of new facilities could result in adverse effects on biodiversity and vulnerable species and habitats.
- Landscape: Unplanned, sporadic development related to culture, leisure and sport could have a negative effect on landscape character and local distinctiveness.
- Cultural Heritage: Uncoordinated promotion of access to our historic environmental assets could result in degradation of East Dunbartonshire's built heritage and inadvertently harm the area's cultural offer and heritage.
- Air Quality & Climatic Factors: An uncoordinated approach to increasing participation in culture, leisure and sport could result in an increase of car journeys and subsequently add to existing traffic congestion throughout the area and greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to this, the Strategy should also consider the impact and risks of flooding as a result of the plans implementation.
- Water: Although protection of water quality as a result of development would be controlled through other legislation, the cumulative effects of increased unplanned development would still present increased risk of deterioration in the ecological quality of water courses.
- Population & Human Health: The CLS Strategy's main focus is to maintain and increase participation in culture, leisure and sport in the area, which in turn will have significant benefits in improving local health and wellbeing. The CLS Strategy will have particular measures for demographic groups that are known to have lower levels of participation and generally poorer health. Without the co-ordinated approach within this Strategy, with strong links to the current healthcare transformation agenda, inequalities in health and wellbeing will not be addressed in a holistic manner and therefore benefits to the community will not be maximised.
- Soil & Material Assets: Uncoordinated promotion of access to our natural assets and sporadic development of new facilities could result in significant effects on soils and other material assets. Unplanned development would result in a lack of control of these effects and remove the opportunity to minimise and mitigate any negative effects of development on soil and material assets.

## 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 Issues
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 Issues

3.1.1 In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 East Dunbartonshire has considered whether the environmental effects (positive and negative) of the Culture, leisure and Sport Strategy are likely to be significant.

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 Issues**

Environmental Factors	Scoped In / Out	Rationale
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	<b>In</b>	Development of the CLS Strategy will include encouraging and improving access to East Dunbartonshire’s natural and historic environmental assets, with a particular emphasis on improving health and wellbeing by highlight the existing assets and opportunities relating to culture, leisure and sport activities within the area which together have the potential to have both a direct and indirect positive impact on the health and wellbeing of communities throughout East Dunbartonshire. It is anticipated that the CLS Strategy will have an overall significant positive impact on this environmental factor.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>In</b>	Through the implementation of the Strategy access to, promotion of and the use of the areas historically designated sites and heritage assets, such as the Antonine Wall and the Forth and Clyde Canal will be encouraged. Without appropriate management this has the potential to negatively impact on East Dunbartonshire’s historic environment. There is scope for significant positive impacts to tourism and the local economy due to improvements to the environment and accessibility. Consequently, the Strategy has the potential to significantly (positive and negative) impact on cultural heritage.
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	<b>In</b>	The CLS Strategy will have a direct link with the areas biodiversity due to the promotion and encouraged access to culture, leisure and sport assets throughout the area, many of which are either within or in close proximity to designated areas for their value as biodiversity assets. There is potential for conflicts to the detriment of biodiversity, especially Protected Species and Habitats, which would result in significant impacts to biodiversity value within East Dunbartonshire.
<b>Soil &amp; Geology</b>	<b>Out</b>	Promoting and Improving accessibility to the natural and historic environment throughout East Dunbartonshire is a main part of the CLS Strategy which is likely to result in increased footfall. The anticipated impacts of this increase regarding soil quality, contaminated land and geological assets is likely to minimal therefore this factor has been

		scoped out of the assessment.
<b>Landscape</b>	<b>Out</b>	The scope of the CLS Strategy will play a considerable part in the significance of the impacts related to landscape. The anticipated impacts regarding landscape character, scenic value and local distinctiveness is likely to be minimal which has resulted in this environmental factor being scoped out of the assessment.
<b>Water Quality</b>	<b>Out</b>	East Dunbartonshire hosts various waterbodies such as rivers and canals, and wetland habitats noted for their value in terms of leisure, biodiversity, ecosystem services and for the local economy. In terms of potential increased access to the water environment, potential disturbance to wetland habitats and drainage risks the likelihood is that the implementation of this Strategy will have no or minimal impacts in relation to the water environment.
<b>Air Quality</b>	<b>Out</b>	The CLS Strategy is likely to result in minimal localised impacts in terms of increased visitor numbers to the areas attractors and resultant vehicle emissions. Impacts associated with the two existing AQMAs within East Dunbartonshire are unlikely to be of a significant level. Therefore Air Quality and Climatic Factors have been scoped out of the assessment for the CLS Strategy.
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	<b>Out</b>	
<b>Material Assets</b>	<b>Out</b>	The CLS Strategy is unlikely to have any significant impact on the areas material assets or transport infrastructure due to promoting visitor numbers in relation to culture, leisure and sport assets, which has resulted in this factor being scoped out of the overall assessment.

## 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 CLS Strategy 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 ambition, strategic objectives, themes and actions of the CLS Strategy in order for all related issues to be addressed and improved at the strategic level. It should be noted that only the significant environmental impacts will be identified and assessed through the SEA process. An example of the draft assessment matrix is provided for information within [Appendix 2](#).
- 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**

Assessment Area	Assessment Method
<b>Ambition</b>	The SEA assessment questions and indicators will be used to establish whether the strategic approach in order to deliver the ambition of the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy is compliant with the proposed SEA objectives including the consideration of reasonable alternatives.
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	The objectives of the Strategy, 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 Strategy objectives throughout its development.
<b>Themes and Actions</b>	The CLS Strategy will determine the main themes of the strategy along with various actions that meet these themes. The actions, and any reasonable alternative options, will be assessed against the SEA assessment questions. The actions will potentially be site-specific and / or area wide.
<b>Cumulative and Synergistic Impacts</b>	Using the assessments of options outlined in the CLS Strategy and with the use of GIS mapping, where appropriate, the cumulative effects of the Strategy 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 The Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy is an administrative requirement in order to update the existing leisure and pitches strategy (published in 2006) and as such no alternatives to the CLS Strategy will be considered. However, alternatives within the Strategy will be considered, assessed and SEA preferred options identified.
- 3.3.2 Through the development of East Dunbartonshire's Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy there may be alternatives as to how the Strategy is delivered or implemented. It is appropriate to only assess reasonable alternatives to the Strategy. The reasonable alternatives to the Culture, leisure and Sport Strategy are:
- **Combining Culture, Leisure and Sport into a joint Council Strategy** – This alternative requires East Dunbartonshire Council and partners to develop a Strategy focussed on the integration and inter-relationships between culture, leisure and sport facilities, assets and opportunities throughout East Dunbartonshire. This approach to the combined Strategy will present opportunities to focus on the main Strategy components; tourism and access. This will give a more extensive scope to the development of the Culture, leisure and Sport Strategy and potentially take advantage of the wider benefits and opportunities across the whole of the Council-wide area.
  - **Addressing EDC's Culture, Leisure and Sport assets, facilities and opportunities through other plans, programmes, policies and strategies** – Leisure and sport are two of the main components of the Strategy direction which have been previously been provided with policy direction through the existing Leisure and Pitches Strategy (published in 2006). East Dunbartonshire Council also has a new Open Space Strategy and emerging Active Travel Strategy, and as such, there is scope to include issues related to access improvements and travel plans to cultural heritage, recreational or sports facilities within each of these strategic actions. However, this approach will limit the scope of the intended Strategy.
- 3.3.3 The environmental assessment will also, where appropriate, propose further alternatives to the proposed vision, objectives and action plan that will form the CLS Strategy. 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.

## 3.4 SEA Objectives

- 3.4.1 To assist in assessing the impact of the CLS Strategy 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 the plan is having on the environment positive, negative or neutral.
- 3.4.2 The proposed SEA objectives relate to the specific SEA environmental factors and the monitoring and evaluation will relate solely to these 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 collated.

**Table 5: SEA Objectives and Sub-criteria/questions**

Please note that this table also includes sample criteria and indicators that will be refined as part of the assessment process. They are included here give an indication of the type of information that will be derived from the objectives to assess the content of the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy.

Population and Human Health		
Proposed SEA Objectives	Draft Questions for Assessment Will the proposed strategic direction/objectives/actions...	Draft Indicators
To improve human health and community wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Demonstrate the benefits of a healthy environment on the health and wellbeing of communities?</li> <li>➤ Promote an environment that is both sustainable and safe?</li> <li>➤ Contribute to reducing social, economic and environmental deprivation in East Dunbartonshire?</li> <li>➤ Reduce health-related illnesses?</li> <li>➤ Encourage active travel and outdoor leisure?</li> <li>➤ Increase awareness of the natural and historic environment?</li> <li>➤ Improve connectivity for residents in urban areas with the rural environment?</li> <li>➤ Enhance connectivity and access routes for people to access amenities and services in East Dunbartonshire and wider in other local authorities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Changes in deprivation levels in 20% SIMD areas</li> <li>➤ Number of people using path networks – path counters can be used to establish flows</li> <li>➤ Number of people in East Dunbartonshire using active travel methods (walking/cycling) to access their place of work/study and for recreation in neighbouring authority boundaries</li> <li>➤ Number of people in East Dunbartonshire using active travel methods to access their place of work/study and for recreation in East Dunbartonshire</li> </ul>

## Cultural Heritage

Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment Will the proposed vision/objectives/actions...	Draft Indicators
<p>To protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Encourage visitors to cultural heritage assets in East Dunbartonshire?</li> <li>➤ Enhance and encourage access to natural heritage sites such as Gardens and Designed Landscapes?</li> <li>➤ Encourage improvements and access to the setting and value of the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site?</li> <li>➤ Improve access to cultural heritage assets?</li> <li>➤ Improve access to heritage sites with benefits to increased tourism?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % change in visitors to East Dunbartonshire to visit cultural heritage assets</li> <li>➤ Number of people who access heritage sites</li> <li>➤ Contributions from the tourist industry to the local economy (sustainable tourism Gross Value Added (GVA))</li> </ul>

## Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment Will the proposed vision/objectives/actions...	Draft Indicators
<p>To protect, enhance, create and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote the importance of biodiversity for the local environment in East Dunbartonshire?</li> <li>➤ Seek to minimise and reduce the negative impact on valued biodiversity including non-protected and protected species?</li> <li>➤ Prevent the loss of biodiversity, flora and fauna?</li> <li>➤ Contribute to improved ecosystems?</li> <li>➤ Encourage habitat connectivity by decreasing the number of fragmented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Total area of protected sites (priority species) and changes to protected sites as a result of the implementation of the CLS Strategy</li> <li>➤ Ecosystem specific indicators, such as area of woodland habitats improved/changed</li> <li>➤ Loss/expansion/enhancement of woodland/forestry in East Dunbartonshire</li> <li>➤ Loss/expansion of Tree Preservation Orders</li> </ul>

habitat networks?

- Encourage native planting, including hedgerows?
- Seek to contribute to the management of woodland in East Dunbartonshire?
- Address issues related to improved access to the wider environment and conflicts to biodiversity and habitats?

## 3.5 Mitigation and Monitoring

- 3.5.1 The adopted Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy may have environmental impacts which require to be mitigated as a result of the options discussed. 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 the overall impact to an acceptable level.
- 3.5.2 The adopted Strategy will be subject to ongoing monitoring. It is intended to create a set of indicators to measure the impacts that the Strategy 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 Strategy preparation and environmental assessment processes.
- 3.5.3 Monitoring measures and a review of the Strategy will be discussed in the Environmental Report and will form the Post-Adoption Statement after the Strategy is fully implemented.

Section 4: Next Steps	
This section sets out the concluding stages and proposed consultation timescales for the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy.	
This section contains the following information	
4.1	Proposed Consultation Timescale & Anticipated Milestones
4.2	Proposed Framework for Analysing Consultation Responses

## 4.1 Proposed Consultation Timescale & Anticipated Milestones

- 4.1.1 The Environmental Report for the Culture, leisure and Sport Strategy will be available alongside the Finalised Draft Strategy 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 Strategy preparation stages. **Table 6** below illustrates this alignment and provides the anticipated timescales for each.

**Table 6: Proposed Timescale & Milestones**

Plan Preparation Stages	SEA Stages	Anticipated Timescale & Consultation Period, if required
Produce vision and objectives for the Strategy	Screening & Determination	Screening consultation with CA's - 4 week period
Preliminary Assessment and Survey / Research work	Scoping Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Collate and forecast baseline environmental information</li> <li>➤ Adopt environmental objectives and criteria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Research and Develop Scoping Report – May 2015</li> <li>➤ Scoping Report submission 10<sup>th</sup> June 2015</li> <li>➤ Consultation with CA's - 5 week period</li> </ul>
Prepare Draft CLS Strategy	Environmental Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assess the framework of the</li> <li>➤ Assess all reasonable alternatives to the Strategy</li> <li>➤ Prepare the Draft Environmental Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Draft Environmental Report will be prepared alongside the preparation of the CLS Strategy</li> <li>➤ Responses from the Consultation Authorities at the Scoping stage will be taken into account</li> <li>➤ Drafting will be between July and August 2015</li> </ul>
Publish & Consult on Draft CLS Strategy	Publish & Consult on Draft Environmental Report	Consultation with the public and CA's - Minimum of 6 - 8 week period in August/September 2015
Adopt CLS Strategy	Publish Post-Adoption Statement along with the adopted Finalised Draft PPS	Adoption of the CLS Strategy and publication of the Post-Adoption Statement – Early 2016

Monitor & Review	Monitor and Review	Ongoing / Annual review
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## 4.2 Proposed Framework for Analysing Consultation Responses

Table 7: Proposed Framework for Analysing Consultation Responses

Organisation/ Individual	Issue	Concern/ Comment	How it has been addressed within the SEA Process	SEA Report Reference (Page No. & Section)

## Appendix 1: 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 *Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy*. Their content, where appropriate, has been used to inform the environmental objectives for the SEA of the *Strategy*.

Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy	Summary / Objectives or requirements	How objectives and requirements influence the Air Quality Strategy
<b>International</b>		
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. For example, some of the principles relate to improving health and environmental protection, and limiting the impacts of severe weather events (climate change).	The outcomes proposed within the CLS Strategy should be in line with the principles set out within the Rio Declaration. In doing so, EDC will show its commitment to sustainable development; in particular protecting and enhancing the natural environment.
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.	The CLS Strategy will integrate access and active travel considerations when developing options. This aspect of the CLS Strategy will contribute to the targets in greenhouse gas emission reductions as set originally by the Kyoto Protocol and demonstrate the Council's duty to reducing emissions.
Gothenburg Protocol (1999)	The Protocol set emission levels for 2010 with particular focus on four main pollutants considered to have the most significant effects; NO <sub>x</sub> , sulphur, VOCs and ammonia. Limits for emissions were set for specific sources (e.g. transport and electricity) with overall aims to protect human health and the environment. The Protocol intends to abate acidification and eutrophication.	The development and implementation of the CLS Strategy will help to achieve the targets and aims set by the Gothenburg Protocol. It will also contribute to the reduction of acidification and eutrophication.
Johannesburg Declaration (2002)	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development. The 2002 Declaration built upon the principles established through the Rio Declaration and further developed principles of sustainable development and sought international commitment to these Sustainable Development Principles.	The outcomes proposed within the CLS Strategy should be in line with the principles set out within this Declaration. In doing so, EDC will show its commitment to sustainable development; in particular by supporting and linking with other Policies at both a national and local level in delivering sustainable development in East Dunbartonshire.
<b>European</b>		
Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of	The Birds Directive protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within	The EU Birds Directive outlines the requirement for the protection of specific

<p><b>Wild Birds (EU Birds Directive)</b></p>	<p>the European Community. It gives EU member states the power and responsibility to classify Special Protection Areas (SPA's) to protect birds which are rare or vulnerable in Europe as well as all migratory birds which are regular visitors.</p>	<p>species, which are considered to be the highest priority for protection. The CLS Strategy will adhere to these requirements to support the protection of these species and ensure there are no cross-boundary impacts on SPA designated sites within adjacent local authority boundaries.</p>
<p><b>Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EU Habitats Directive)</b></p>	<p>The Habitats Directive builds on the Birds Directive by protecting natural habitats and other species of wild plants and animals. Together with the Birds Directive, it underpins a European network of protected areas known as Natura 2000. This network includes SPA's classified under the Birds Directive and a new set of international nature conservation areas introduced by the Habitats Directive, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's). (Source: SNH website)</p> <p>There are currently no designated sites within EDC.</p>	<p>Although there are currently no designated sites in East Dunbartonshire under the Directive, The EU Habitats Directive outlines the requirement for the protection of specific habitats, as outlined in the Directive. These habitats are considered to be the highest priority for protection. The CLS Strategy should adhere to these requirements.</p>
<p><b>Directive 92/43/EEC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (The Water Framework Directive)</b></p>	<p>The Water Framework Directive aims to protect and improve the water environment in order to contribute to achieving sustainable development. It sets out specific objectives and targets for committed parties to work towards and achieve. The main objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Achieving 'Good' status across all water bodies by 2015.</li> <li>➤ The status achieved should not deteriorate</li> <li>➤ Protected area requirements should be met through the achievement of standards and objectives</li> <li>➤ Any identified increasing trends in pollutants in groundwater, specifically, should be remediated and reversed</li> <li>➤ A continuous and progressive reduction of pollution (particularly priority substances) in order to phase out hazardous substances and ultimately prevent/reduce pollution of groundwater.</li> </ul> <p>The Directive also sets the requirements for Member States to develop River Basin Districts and River Basin Management Plans for them.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy should ensure that it complies with the requirements of the Directive by ensuring that actions do not increase the risk of flooding. In particular, the Strategy should be mindful of protecting waterbodies such as the Forth and Clyde Canal to ensure that opportunities and increased use of these networks do not result in the decline of water quality.</p>
<p><b>National</b></p>		
<p><b>Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009)</b></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>	<p>The proposed CLS Strategy will aim to identify and promote active travel alternatives in terms of access to existing assets and opportunities which will contribute to the targets in reducing greenhouse gas emissions at a local</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A 42% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020</li> <li>➤ An 80% reduction in emissions by 2050</li> </ul> <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>	level.
<p><b>‘Climate Ready Scotland’- Scotland’s Climate Change Adaptation Programme</b></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"> <li>➤ 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</li> <li>➤ Ensuring well-managed, resilient infrastructure and buildings providing access to the amenities and services we need;</li> <li>➤ Ensuring strong, healthy, resilient communities which are well informed and prepared for a changing climate, including increased awareness of the importance of flood risk management</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy should consider its role in contributing to achieving the aims set out by Climate Ready Scotland.</p>
<p><b>Low Carbon Scotland- Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-2027</b></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 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>In accordance with the focus of Low Carbon Scotland, the CLS Strategy will highlight the relationship between sustainable access to the areas culture, leisure and sport assets, facilities and opportunities which will deliver reductions in emissions targets set a local level and help improve local air quality.</p>

<p><b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</b></p>	<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act is the primary legislation for the protection of animals, plants and certain habitats in the UK. It sets out the requirements of protection and associated fines where the Act is not adhered to in relation to the specific species/habitats identified in the legislation. It requires any land that is identified as being of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features to be classified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and afforded certain protection against damaging measures.</p>	<p>The objectives of the CLS Strategy should be compliant with the Wildlife and Countryside Act as they will contribute to the requirements of the Act.</p>
<p><b>Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011</b></p>	<p>The Act amends existing legislation relating to the protection of certain birds, species, habitats and activities, aiming to make law on wildlife and the natural environment more effective and proportionate. Issues covered in the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Deer management,</li> <li>➤ Species licencing,</li> <li>➤ Protected areas,</li> <li>➤ Game species,</li> <li>➤ Wildlife crime, and</li> <li>➤ Invasive Non-Native species.</li> </ul>	<p>The Act highlights the requirements for a focussed effort to protect and manage certain species. The CLS Strategy will need to ensure that any actions proposed ensure the protection of these species specific to East Dunbartonshire at a local level.</p>
<p><b>The Protection of Badgers Act (1992)</b></p>	<p>This Act specifies the requirement for the protection of Badgers in the UK which includes any offences that would disrupt, endanger or kill a badger sett.</p>	<p>The protection of badgers, and their habitats, will need to be considered in the CLS Strategy and the actions included in the Strategy should be considerate of the requirements of the Act.</p>
<p><b>The Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 as amended</b></p>	<p>The Habitats Regulations require competent authorities to carry out appropriate assessments in certain circumstances where a plan or project affects a Natura (European) site. Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) refers to the whole process, including the appropriate assessment step.</p>	<p>In alignment with the biodiversity duty set by the Regulations, the CLS Strategy should ensure that the duty is considered for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity as part of the strategic objective setting exercise and action programme.</p>

<p><b>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</b></p>	<p>The Act places duties on public bodies in relation to the conservation of biodiversity, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), amends legislation on Nature Conservation Orders, provides for Land Management Orders for SSSIs and associated land, strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and requires the preparation of a Scottish Fossil Code.</p>	<p>Through the production of the CLS Strategy, East Dunbartonshire Council will contribute towards the requirements set out in the Act, which includes East Dunbartonshire showing its commitment to the duty as a public body. The CLS Strategy should demonstrate how it intends to ensure the protection of the sites set out in the Act through its action plan programme.</p>
<p><b>Scottish Biodiversity List</b></p>	<p>The Scottish Biodiversity List details the animals, plants and habitats determined to be of principle important for the conservation of biodiversity in Scotland. Its purpose is to guide public bodies in the protection of the species outlined in the List.</p>	<p>Through compliance the CLS Strategy will show its commitment to the Biodiversity Duty as full consideration will be given to listed species during the production of the Strategy, in particular the action programme.</p>
<p><b>Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006)</b></p>	<p>There are 7 key themes to achieve the vision of the Scottish Forestry Strategy- <i>“By the second half of this century, people are benefiting widely from Scotland’s trees, woodlands and forests, actively engaging with and looking after them for the use and enjoyment of generations to come. The forestry resource has become a central part of our culture, economy and environment”</i>- which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Using forestry, and adapting forestry practices, to help reduce the impact of climate change and help Scotland adapt to its changing climate</li> <li>➤ Getting the most from Scotland’s increasing and sustainable timber resource</li> <li>➤ Strengthening forestry through business development to underpin sustainable forest management and support economic growth and employment across Scotland</li> <li>➤ Improving the quality of life and wellbeing of people by supporting community development across Scotland</li> <li>➤ Making access to, and enjoyment of, woodlands easier for everyone – to help improve physical and mental health</li> <li>➤ Protecting the environmental quality of our natural resources (water, soil, air) contributing to and improving our scenery, and helping to</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy has a role to play in terms of encouraging and promoting access to the natural environment assets throughout East Dunbartonshire, including woodland assets and outdoor leisure opportunities. The CLS Strategy should consider the role of the forestry and woodland within East Dunbartonshire and ensure alignment with the Scottish Forestry Strategy.</p>

	<p>make the most of our unique historic environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Helping to restore, maintain and enhance Scotland’s biodiversity, and increasing awareness and enjoyment of it.</li> </ul> <p>The outcomes of the Strategy include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved health and well-being of people and their communities</li> <li>2. Competitive and innovative businesses contributing to the growth of the Scottish economy</li> <li>3. High quality, robust and adaptable environment.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003</b></p>	<p>The Land Reform (Scotland) Act establishes the statutory rights related to access to land in Scotland for recreational, commercial and educational purposes. It also sets the provisions for Right of Way and Core Path Plans. The requirements for a Scottish Outdoor Code to be produced and implemented by SNH and local authorities.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will need to adhere to the requirements of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act. The requirements related to Rights of Way, Core Path Plans and access rights will be of particular importance for the Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009</b></p>	<p>The Act provides a more sustainable and modern approach to flood risk management, taking in to account the impact 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"> <li>➤ A framework for coordination and cooperation between all organisations involved in flood risk management;</li> <li>➤ Assessment of flood risk and preparation of flood risk management plans;</li> <li>➤ New responsibilities for SEPA, Scottish Water and Local Authorities in relation to flood risk management;</li> <li>➤ A revised, streamlined process for flood protection schemes;</li> </ul>	<p>The Act is likely to influence the CLS Strategy particularly regarding the action programme for the Strategy by promoting actions to mitigate any identified flooding risks through appropriate management.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New methods to enable stakeholders and the public to contribute to managing flood risk, and;</li> <li>➤ A single enforcement authority for the safe operation of Scotland's reservoirs.</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>River Basin Management Plan for Scotland</b></p>	<p>Produced as a result of the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, the River Basin Management Plan for Scotland sets out a Plan for integrating land and water management for effective protection and improvement to the water environment in Scotland. The Plan details the current condition of waterbodies and sets objectives to be achieved by 2015 and beyond to prevent deterioration.</p>	<p>The RBMP is an important consideration in the development of the CLS Strategy. The requirements of the RBMP should be taken into account within the Strategy and should express its commitment to meeting the targets for the waterbodies in East Dunbartonshire.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Planning Framework 3</b></p>	<p>The National Planning Framework 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></p>	<p>The CLS Strategy should recognise and support where necessary the main themes of the Framework.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)</b></p>	<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"> <li>➤ the Scottish Government's view of the purpose of planning,</li> <li>➤ the core principles for the operation of the system and the objectives for key parts of the system,</li> <li>➤ statutory guidance on sustainable development and planning under Section 3E of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006,</li> <li>➤ concise subject planning policies, including the implications for development planning and development management, and</li> <li>➤ The Scottish Government's expectations of the intended outcomes of the planning system.</li> <li>➤ Principal policies (sustainability and placemaking)</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will need to consider the requirements of SPP throughout its development. The Strategy will contribute to and be influenced by a number of subject policies set out within the SPP in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Valuing the Historic Environment</li> <li>➤ Valuing the Natural Environment</li> <li>➤ Maximising the Benefits of Green Infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel</li> </ul>

	<p>➤ A commitment to the four themes set out in the NPF3.</p> <p>Alongside policy on development plans, development management, community engagement, sustainable development, climate change and sustainable economic growth, the SPP sets out policies related to the delivery of low carbon communities and natural heritage. It also supports the development of green networks for the protection or enhancement of connectivity and habitats.</p>	
<p>Scottish Government National Outcomes (2007)</p>	<p>Fifteen National Outcomes describe what the Scottish Government wants to achieve between 2007-2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.</li> <li>➤ We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.</li> <li>➤ We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.</li> <li>➤ Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.</li> <li>➤ Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.</li> <li>➤ We live longer, healthier lives.</li> <li>➤ We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.</li> <li>➤ We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.</li> <li>➤ We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.</li> <li>➤ We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.</li> <li>➤ We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.</li> <li>➤ We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.</li> <li>➤ We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations.</li> <li>➤ We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy should contribute towards each of the National Outcomes, where possible. The National Outcomes particularly relevant to the CLS Strategy, although not limited to, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.</li> <li>➤ We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations.</li> <li>➤ We live longer, healthier lives.</li> <li>➤ We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.</li> <li>➤ We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society</li> <li>➤ Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.</li> <li>➤ Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.</li> </ul> <p>Not only will the CLS Strategy for East Dunbartonshire help contribute to achieving the different outcomes at a local level, it will also contribute to the success of delivering the outcomes for Scotland as a whole.</p>

	<p>➤ Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.</p>	
<p>National Performance Framework – Scotland Performs (2011)</p>	<p>Scotland Performs measures and reports on progress of government in Scotland in creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all to flourish through increasing sustainable economic growth. Progress towards the Purpose is tracked by 5 Strategic Objectives, 16 National Outcomes – describing the kind of Scotland we want to be - and 50 National Indicators, covering key areas of health, justice, environment, economy, and education measure progress.</p>	<p>The aims of the CLS Strategy will contribute to the realisation of all 16 National Outcomes in the National Performance Framework, to varying degrees, but most notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.</li> <li>• Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.</li> <li>• We live longer, healthier lives.</li> <li>• We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.</li> <li>• Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it.</li> <li>• We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations.</li> </ul> <p>Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.</p>
<p>National Standards for Community Engagement</p>	<p>The National Standards for Community Engagement sets out best practice guidance for engagement between communities and public agencies. The 10 National Standards are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>The Involvement Standard</b> – We will identify and involve the people and organisations with an interest in the focus of the engagement.</li> <li>➤ <b>The Support Standard</b> – We will identify and overcome any barriers in involvement.</li> <li>➤ <b>The Planning Standard</b> – We will gather evidence of the needs and available resources and use this to agree the purpose, scope and timescale of the engagement and the actions to be taken.</li> <li>➤ <b>The Methods Standard</b> – We will agree the use methods of engagement that are fit for purpose.</li> <li>➤ <b>The Sharing Information Standard</b> – We will ensure necessary information is communicated between the participants.</li> <li>➤ <b>The Working With Others Standards</b> – We will work effectively with others with an interest in the engagement.</li> <li>➤ <b>The Improvement Standard</b> – We will develop actively the skills,</li> </ul>	<p>Engagement with stakeholders has been a consistent thread throughout the development of the CLS Strategy and has included the operation of a Steering Group made up of representatives of partner/ interested organisations, and has also afforded several opportunities at different stage for general stakeholders to influence the strategy. This engagement work is being conducted in accordance with the 10 National Standards.</p>

	<p>knowledge and confidence of all the participants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>The Feedback Standard</b> – We will feedback the results of the engagement to the wider community and agencies affected.</li> <li>➤ <b>- The Monitoring and Evaluation Standard</b> – We will monitor and evaluate whether the engagement meets its purposes and the national standards for community engagement.</li> </ul>	
<p>Scotland's National Transport Strategy</p>	<p>As Scotland's strategy for the long-term future of transport in Scotland, one of the three key issues it outlines is to reduce transport-related emissions in order to establish a future which relies upon sustainable transport.</p>	<p>Transport as one of the main contributors of air pollution in East Dunbartonshire. The CLS Strategy will focus on transport and access to and from East Dunbartonshire's culture, leisure and sport assets, facilities and opportunities as one of the areas to be addressed in order to improve air quality at a localised level, alongside the Local Transport Strategy and emerging Active Travel Strategy. Consequently, the CLS Strategy will contribute to the NTS objective of reducing emissions and improving air quality.</p>
<p>Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) 2011</p>	<p>SHEP sets out the main principles and policies that will guide the management and enhancement of the historic environment for Scotland in support of the national outcome that <i>'we value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect and enhance it for future generations'</i>.</p> <p>The aims of SHEP are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Realise the full potential of the historic environment as a resource – cultural, educational, economic and social – across every part of Scotland and for all the people;</li> <li>➤ Make the best use of the historic environment to achieve their wider aims of economic and social regeneration;</li> <li>➤ Identify the many aspects of our environment and protect and manage them in a sustainable way to secure their long-term survival and preserve their embodied energy;</li> <li>➤ Understand fully all aspects of the historic environment, and their</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will contribute to the aims of SHEP by encouraging appropriate and sustainable use and access to East Dunbartonshire's historic environment assets, resources and designated areas.</p>

	<p>condition and inter-relationships;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Broaden access to the historic environment and break down intellectual physical and economic barriers;</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that effective systems underpinned by appropriate legislation and information are in place to conserve and manage the historic environment.</p>	
<p><b>Youth Employment Strategy (2014)</b></p>	<p>The Youth Employability Strategy is an overarching strategy, focusing on individual support for the wide range of young people in Scotland who are not in work. It pulls together a range of actions across the Scottish Government and beyond aimed at tackling unemployment in Scotland's younger generation.</p>	<p>A major strand in the Youth Employment Strategy is developing the talents of young people and although the strategy does not explicitly mention culture, leisure or sport there is clear linkage between the benefits of participation in cultural and sporting activity such as fostering leadership, creativity and discipline with tackling youth unemployment. The promotion of culture, leisure and sport in the area also has the potential to increase local job opportunities for young people.</p>
<p><b>Volunteering Strategy 2004</b></p>	<p>The Volunteering Strategy recognises the invaluable role that volunteers play in society in Scotland and sets out a vision to ensure that investment in volunteering is focused on areas which will deliver significant improvement for the long term. The strategy sets out 4 key strands for achieving this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Focusing on Project Scotland and young people,</li> <li>➤ Dismantling the barriers to volunteering and closing the opportunity gap,</li> <li>➤ Improving the volunteer experience; and</li> <li>➤ Monitoring, evaluation and on-going policy development.</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy must reflect the significant role that volunteers play in the provision of culture, leisure and sport and should ensure that necessary networks are in place to support these volunteers.</p>
<p><b>Community Empowerment Bill</b></p>	<p>The Scottish Government are progressing with a bill to produce legislation that will afford communities with a greater say in what happens in their local area with more powers for communities to take control of community assets.</p>	<p>Volunteers and community managed assets play a very significant role in the provision of culture, leisure and sport in the area and the community empowerment bill will provide further opportunities and support for communities. Although the full extent of powers etc. is not yet known the CLS Strategy should make sure that the Community Empowerment agenda is reflected in the strategy as much as is possible.</p>
<p><b>Tourism Scotland 2020 – A Strategy for Leadership &amp; Growth (2020)</b></p>	<p>Tourism Scotland 2020 is a strategy for the industry, by the industry. It's the product of extensive consultation, led by the Tourism Leadership Group (TLG), and it's the means by which the Scottish Tourism Alliance (STA) will lead the many different businesses and stakeholders across the sector to deliver one common goal for 2020 and beyond. <b><i>Making Scotland a destination of first choice for a high quality, value for money and memorable customer</i></b></p>	<p>The CLS Strategy, in conjunction with the Economic Development Strategy, will set out the Council's approach to promoting tourism in East Dunbartonshire. Both strategies will take cognisance of this industry-led strategy where appropriate.</p>

	<i>experience, delivered by skilled and passionate people.</i>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scotland's Digital Future: A Strategy for Scotland (2011)</b></p>	<p>This Strategy sets out in more detail how we intend to achieve our digital ambition. It summarises what we are already doing, and what further actions we propose to take, in the four key areas of public service delivery; the digital economy; digital participation and broadband connectivity. In doing so, it proposes a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach to ensuring that Scotland is positioned to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the digital age. It will also help us build the solid infrastructure, skills and competitive base which is an essential element of the Economic Recovery Plan published in 2011.</p>	<p>The promotion of digital learning and maximising digital resources in the CLS Strategy will contribute towards meeting the Scottish Government's ambition in this strategy, particular the key areas of public service delivery and digital participation.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Early Years Framework</b></p>	<p>The vision for the Framework establishes a new conceptualisation of early years – that children should be valued and provided for within communities; the importance of strong, sensitive relationships with parents and carers; the right to a high quality of life and access to play; the need to put children at the centre of service delivery; to provide more support through universal services when children need it; and that children should be able to achieve positive outcomes irrespective of race, disability or social background.</p> <p>These ambitions cannot be achieved by a business as usual approach. Transformation change is required, and 10 elements of transformational change have been identified. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A coherent approach</li> <li>➤ Helping children, families and communities to secure outcomes for themselves</li> <li>➤ Breaking cycles of poverty, inequality and poor outcomes in and through early years</li> <li>➤ A focus on engagement and empowerment of children, families and communities</li> <li>➤ Using the strength of universal services to deliver prevention and early intervention</li> <li>➤ Putting quality at the heart of service delivery</li> <li>➤ Services that meet the needs of children and families</li> <li>➤ Improving outcomes and children's quality of life through play</li> </ul>	<p>The inclusive promotion of culture, leisure and sport plays a significant role in reducing inequality, empowering young people and improving young people's quality of life and therefore the CLS Strategy will play a complementary role to the Early Years Framework.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Simplifying and streamlining delivery</li> <li>➤ More effective collaboration</li> </ul>	
Curriculum for Excellence	<p>This is central to the delivery of the early years framework as learning is the key to many of the national outcomes. It aims to achieve transformation change in Scottish education – enabling all our young people to become successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors. The transformation of educational services must extend well beyond schools to include early years centres, colleges, universities, employers and the full range of professionals working with children and young people.</p>	<p>The promotion of culture, leisure and sport plays a significant role in ensuring that young people are successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors and therefore the CLS Strategy will play a complementary role to the Curriculum for Excellence.</p>
Getting It Right for Every Child	<p>GIRFEC is a consistent way for people to work with all children and young people. It's the bedrock for all children's services and can also be used by practitioners in adult services who work with parents and carers.</p> <p>The approach helps practitioners focus on what makes a positive difference for children and young people – and how they can act to deliver these improvements. Getting it right for every child is being threaded through all existing policy, practice, strategy and legislation affecting children, young people and their families.</p>	<p>Participation in physical and cultural activity for young people is central in achieving the 8 GIRFEC indicators of wellbeing; namely that young people are: safe, healthy, achieving, nurtured, active, respected, responsible and included. As increasing participation in culture, leisure and sport for all is a main aim of the strategy, including specific actions for young people, the CLS Strategy will contribute to ensuring that young people in East Dunbartonshire are successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors.</p>
Re-Shaping Care for Older People: A Programme for Change 2011-2021	<p>Re-Shaping Care for Older People is a Scottish Government initiative aimed at improving services for older people by shifting care towards anticipatory care and prevention. This Programme sets out the Government's vision – that <b><i>'Older people are valued as an asset, their voices are heard and they are supported to enjoy full and positive lives in their own home or in a homely setting'</i></b>.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will encourage increased activity in cultural and physical activity for older persons to improve health and wellbeing and subsequently contribute towards the Transformation Agenda's focus on enabling older persons to enjoy full and positive lives in the own home.</p>
Improving Health in Scotland – The Challenge (2003)	<p>Improving Health in Scotland- The Challenge recognises the need and potential opportunities to improve the health of the Scottish population and puts an emphasis on interrelation working between a number of interested parties including the Scottish Government, NHS Scotland and Local Authorities in reducing health inequalities in Scotland.</p>	<p>One of the aims of the CLS Strategy will be to increase the physical activity, health and wellbeing of East Dunbartonshire's residents, visitors and workers in terms of sustainable access and promotion of leisure, sport and recreational assets, facilities and opportunities. Consequently, the CLS Strategy will align with the aims of Improving Health in Scotland – The Challenge.</p>
Ageing Well	<p>Ageing Well is a pan-European health promotion programme for, and with, older people (those aged 50 and upwards). It seeks to prolong active,</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy aims to increase participation in culture, leisure and sport across all age groups and therefore will contribute towards the goals of</p>

	<p>independent life by promoting good health and reducing illness and disability among older people, with the primary focus being on prevention.</p>	<p>Aging Well, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve the general quality of life of older people, adding life to years as well as years to life; and</li> <li>➤ Improve the mental health and well-being of older people by alleviating physical disability and social isolation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Good Places, Better Health (2008)</b></p>	<p>Good Places, Better Health recognises the role of the physical environment for improving health inequalities and highlights the need to improve connections between these two factors. It supports five of the national outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed</li> <li>➤ We live longer, healthier lives</li> <li>➤ We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society</li> <li>➤ We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need</li> <li>➤ We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect and enhance it for future generations.</li> </ul>	<p>Through the opportunities that will be identified in in the CLS Strategy, it will show its commitment to improving health and wellbeing in East Dunbartonshire. The CLS Strategy will demonstrate how the physical environment is vital for improving health and wellbeing.</p>
<p><b>Equally Well (2008)</b></p>	<p>In order to drive a vision to improve health inequalities in Scotland, the key principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improving the whole range of circumstances and environment that offer opportunities to improve people’s life circumstances and hence their health</li> <li>➤ Addressing the inter-generational factors that risk perpetuating Scotland’s health inequalities from parent to child, particularly by supporting the best possible start in life for all children in Scotland</li> <li>➤ Engaging individuals, families and communities most at risk of poor health in services and decisions relevant to their health</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy should demonstrate its commitment to improving health inequalities at a local level in East Dunbartonshire. It is likely that by integrating improvements in accessing the environment for local communities, there will be also be notable health benefits as a result. The strategy will also include measures to increase participation in cultural and physical activity in groups where under participation is known (such as people living in more deprived areas) and therefore by increasing participation in these groups, and subsequently improving mental and physical health, the strategy will help reduce health inequalities.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delivering health and other public services that are universal, but also targeted and tailored to meet the needs of those most at risk of poor health. We need to prevent problems from arising in the future, as well as addressing them if they do.</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Reaching Higher (2007)</b></p>	<p>Reaching Higher is Scotland’s national Strategy for sport. The vision for sport in Scotland remains the same, to make Scotland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A country where sport is more widely available to all</li> <li>➤ A country where sporting talent is recognised and nurtured</li> <li>➤ A country achieving and sustaining world class performances in sport</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy reflects a new clear focus on delivery, with defined roles and responsibilities for the key partners in Scottish sport – Sports Scotland, local authorities and sports governing bodies.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will, through a number of measures, contribute to the national outcomes in Reaching Higher; increasing participation and improving performance at all levels, by working to increase participation in sport and physical activity and support performance improvement at the local level,</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Let’s Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)</b></p>	<p>Strategy Vision – <b><i>‘People in Scotland will enjoy the benefits of having a physically active life’</i></b></p> <p>Strategy Goal – <b><i>‘To increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland’</i></b></p> <p>Strategic Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To develop and maintain long-lasting, high-quality physical environments to support inactive people to become active.</li> <li>➤ To provide accurate and evidence-based advice to staff who are involved in government policy and service delivery and who work in the voluntary and private sectors.</li> <li>➤ To raise awareness and develop knowledge and understanding about the benefits of physical activity and provide access to information.</li> <li>➤ To carry out research, monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>	<p>Maintaining and increasing physical activity levels is a major strand of the CLS Strategy and through a number of local measures it will contribute locally towards meeting the strategy goal ‘To increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland.’</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Let’s Get Scotland Walking – A National</b></p>	<p>The National Walking Strategy is a key element to delivering the National Physical Activity Implementation Plan. Its vision <i>is a Scotland where everyone benefits from walking as part of their everyday journeys, enjoys walking in the</i></p>	<p>The development of the CLS Strategy, in conjunction with the Local Transport Strategy and Active Travel Strategy, will ensure that the aims of the National Walking Strategy are contributed to. The strategies will present</p>

<b>Walking Strategy</b>	<p><i>outdoors and where places are well designed to encourage walking.</i></p> <p>The 3 strategic aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Create a culture of walking where everyone walks more often as part of their everyday travel and for recreation and well-being</li> <li>➤ Better quality walking environments with attractive, well designed and managed built and natural spaces for everyone</li> <li>➤ Enable easy, convenient and safe independent mobility for everyone.</li> </ul>	<p>and promote a number of different opportunities to encourage walking and active travel throughout East Dunbartonshire together with highlighting the leisure and sport facilities to increase physical activity statistics in the area.</p>
<b>Scottish Outdoor Access Code</b>	<p>The Scottish Outdoor Access Code provides detailed guidance on the responsibilities set out within the Land Reform (Scotland) Act. The main principles laid out in the Code are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Respect the interests of other people</li> <li>➤ Care for the environment</li> <li>➤ Take responsibility for your own actions</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy, in conjunction with the Local Transport Strategy and emerging Active Travel Strategy, should ensure that the principles of the Outdoor Access Code are integrated within the strategies as part of identifying and promoting opportunities to for active travel throughout East Dunbartonshire.</p>
<b>Scotland United – SFA National Vision (2011)</b>	<p>The SFA provides a framework and set of strategic aims: Winning, Growing, Funding, Leading and Supporting the game at all levels. These five pillars will help measure the impact on Scottish football in the fields of performance, participation and commercial and brand focus (the outputs); governance and regulation and shared services (the inputs).</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will contribute towards the strategic aims of ‘Scotland United’ particularly through ensuring there is local support for volunteers such as coaches etc. and that funding opportunities are identified and maximised.</p>
<b>One National Plan for Non-Professional Football in Scotland (2013-2015)</b>	<p>Vision – To grow our national game through developing a culture of improved performance at all levels, taking the game to a wider audience and expanding on the benefit, employment and value that football can bring to everyone across Scotland.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will contribute towards the national plan particularly through ensuring there is local support for volunteers such as coaches etc. and that funding opportunities are identified and maximised.</p>
<b>The Big Pitch – SFA First Facilities Strategy</b>	<p>The Strategy identifies many of the most common facility-related issues across the country and what is needed in the shape of new and improved facilities to support the game at grassroots level and ensure it has a healthy future.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy, although not specifically dealing with technical aspects of sports pitch provision and facilities for football, aims to address cross-provider issues to improve access to sports pitches (for example where pitches are provided in PPP schools) which will contribute towards the goal</p>

		of supporting the game at grassroots level.
<p>Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (2013)</p>	<p>The Cycling Action Plan for Scotland sets out 19 actions to achieve the vision set by the Scottish Government and Transport Scotland that <i>“by 2020, 10% of everyday journeys taken in Scotland will be by bike”</i>. The 19 actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish an annual national cycling summit involving the Minister for Scotland and local authority Heads of Transportation and relevant Committee Convenors, to lead delivery and gauge progress.</li> <li>➤ Develop for each local area the strategic approach to supporting functional cycling (and active travel more broadly), mapping the appropriate infrastructure improvements required along with supporting promotional work to achieve tangible changes in travel choices.</li> <li>➤ Continue to promote a national training programme on cycling-integration design and best practice to planners, designers and engineers, through the delivery of accredited modules such as Making Cycling Mainstream, and promote the use of planning policy - Designing Streets, Cycling by Design cycle guidance and Smarter Choices, Smarter Places good practice.</li> <li>➤ Continue to develop and maintain community links – i.e., high quality, local infrastructure to support active travel (routes and public realm improvements) particularly in urban areas where high levels of cycling can be achieved, along with associated infrastructure such as cycle parking facilities at key destinations including schools, bus and rail stations, shopping areas and workplaces.</li> <li>➤ Continue to develop and maintain the National Cycle Network to provide long distance cycling routes, connecting rural communities and promoting tourism.</li> </ul>	<p>The promotion of cycling to increase physical activity and improve health and wellbeing is a priority for the Council and the Local Transport Strategy and emerging Active Travel Strategy, together with the CLS Strategy, will demonstrate links that complement the actions set by the Cycling Action Plan. In doing so, EDC will show a commitment to increasing bike journeys to meet the Scottish Government targets.</p>

- Develop better integration with public transport, through partnership working with interests such as rail and bus/coach operators and RTPs.
- Establish the Cycle Hub at Stirling Station as a pilot and evaluate it pilot for potential wider roll-out at other railway stations.
- Promote the implementation of 20 mph schemes in all residential areas and share best practice across the country.
- Develop and deliver a 'Mutual Respect' Campaign for all road users (complementing the 'Give Me Cycle Space' campaign aimed at drivers).
- Continue the roll-out of Bikeability Scotland cycle training through schools, steadily expanding participation, particularly in on-road training (Bikeability level 2). Develop and promote support for this, including volunteer-led delivery and parental involvement.
- Develop Adult Cycle Training resources, building on Bikeability Scotland standards, including an essential skills module as a pilot for potential roll-out nationwide.
- Promote and support community-led cycling initiatives, through signposting resources and providing support for projects that will promote cycling participation in an inclusive, accessible way. Evaluate the delivery of the Cycle Friendly Communities Fund programme to date and promote the learning to further develop approaches to supporting communities.
- Continue to promote projects which encourage primary school pupils to continue cycling when progressing to secondary schools, such as I-Bike and delivery of Bikeability Scotland level 3.
- Promote cycling for young people more broadly, for leisure or travel,

	<p>for fun, health and sport, through the promotion of cycling activities, events and led cycle rides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop approaches to promoting access to bikes – e.g., develop Bike Library schemes for schools and communities to promote access to bikes in areas of low cycle use or deprivation, as taster cycling sessions.</li> <li>➤ Encourage all employers across all sectors to become Cycle Friendly (e.g., by offering support for workplace cycling facilities and promotional resources, active travel champions, travel planning).</li> <li>➤ Develop follow-up work from the Smarter Choices, Smarter Places evaluation report, applying learning to encourage active travel as part of community-based sustainable transport promotion.</li> <li>➤ Report annually on an appropriate suite of national indicators to inform the national picture of cycling participation.</li> </ul> <p>Develop local monitoring, using data from local cycle counts and surveys etc., with support from national delivery bodies to develop a coordinated approach to data collection.</p>	
<p><b>Commonwealth Games Legacy Plan</b></p>	<p>Key legacy themes were developed as part of the plan as a reflection of people’s aspirations from the Commonwealth Games legacy for Glasgow, and to help shape the direction of activity going forward. These include:</p> <p>A Prosperous Glasgow – A more prosperous Glasgow will build on the investment and social renewal already achieved over the past decade, to create real and permanent economic progress.</p> <p>An Active Glasgow – A more Active Glasgow will use the games to inspire more Glasgow citizens to become physically active and participate in sport, leaving a community legacy of world class venues being developed as part of the Games.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will contribute towards the 5 key themes of the Commonwealth Games Legacy Plan at a local level (as part of the Glasgow city region) by encouraging increased activity in sport and culture in a socially inclusive and sustainable manner.</p>

	<p>An International Glasgow – A more International Glasgow will use Glasgow 2014 to showcase Glasgow and help strengthen the city’s image, worldwide reputation and civic pride.</p> <p>A Greener Glasgow – A Greener Glasgow will use Glasgow 2014 to help Glasgow become one of the most sustainable cities in Europe by setting an environmental standard that the city will follow.</p> <p>An Accessible Glasgow – A more Accessible Glasgow will see around £2 billion of investment in the city’s transport infrastructure, providing businesses, citizens and visitors with faster, more reliable access in and out of Glasgow.</p> <p>An Inclusive Glasgow – A more Inclusive Glasgow will be an opportunity for all who don’t have a formal role in Glasgow 2014, to participate in this once in a life time event.</p>	
<p>Play Strategy for Scotland (2013)</p>	<p>This Strategy is built on the views of children and young people, parents and carers, the play sector and others involved in their wellbeing. Together with the action plan it seeks to improve the play experiences of all children and young people, including those with disabilities or from disadvantaged backgrounds.</p> <p>Vision – We want Scotland to be the best place to grow up. A nation which values play as a life-enhancing daily experience for all our children and young people; in their homes, nurseries, schools and communities.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy, Open Space Strategy and other local strategies will contribute locally to achieving the vision of making Scotland the best place to grow up. Whilst the Open Space Strategy will arguably contribute more directly towards children’s play, there is a clear interdependence between the promotion of culture, leisure and sport in young people and the promotion of children’s play, therefore the CLS Strategy should ensure consistency with the Play Strategy for Scotland.</p>
<p>Creative Scotland 10yr Plan (2014-2024)</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out a shared vision:</p> <p><b><i>‘We want a Scotland where everyone actively values and celebrates arts and creativity as the heartbeat for our lives and the world in which we live; which continually extends its imagination and ways of doing things; and where the arts, screen and creative industries are confident, connected and thriving.’</i></b></p> <p>The Strategy outlines five ambitions which frame the collective aims over the life of the plan. These priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Excellence and experimentation across the arts, screen and creative</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will include the promotion of creative arts in East Dunbartonshire and will take cognisance of the 5 ambitions with the 10 year plan.</p>

	<p>industries is recognised and valued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Everyone can access and enjoy artistic and creative experiences.</li> <li>➤ Places and quality of life are transformed through imagination, ambition and understanding of the potential of creativity.</li> <li>➤ Ideas are brought to life by a diverse, skilled and connected leadership and workforce.</li> <li>➤ Scotland is a distinctive creative nation connected to the world.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Time to Shine: Creative Scotland Youth Arts Strategy</b></p>	<p>The Youth Arts Strategy recognises the different needs and choices of the various age groups within 0-25 years age range. It also recognises that the term ‘the arts’ can refer to activity well beyond some traditional definitions.</p> <p>The strategy is inclusive and speaks to all of Scotland’s young people, and aims to tackle disadvantage caused by gender, age, race, ability, experience, geography or any other factor which may inhibit participation.</p> <p>It is a long term vision – committed for the first ten years and progress and direction will be reviewed every two years.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will include the promotion of creative arts and should ensure that the objectives of ‘Time to Shine’ are translated to the East Dunbartonshire level.</p>
<p><b>Going Further: The National Strategy for Scotland’s Museums and Galleries (2012)</b></p>	<p>This Strategy sets out a compelling and inclusive vision for all museums and galleries across Scotland; a vision which is firmly in line with the Government’s ambitious programme for Scotland.</p> <p><b>A Vision for the Sector:</b></p> <p><i>‘Scotland’s museums and galleries will be ambitious, dynamic and sustainable enterprises; connecting people, places and collections; inspiring, delighting and creating public value.’</i></p> <p>The vision reflects the unique contribution of museums and galleries to society and sets out where the sector aims to be in ten years’ time. To realise this vision the sector will need to be more ambitious and aspire to achieve greater impact and public value.</p>	<p>The scope of the CLS Strategy includes the Auld Kirk Museum and Lillie Art Gallery and therefore the strategy should take full cognisance of the national strategy for museums and galleries.</p>
<p><b>What is Creativity? – Scotland’s Creative</b></p>	<p>Creativity in learning has a particular place within Curriculum for Excellence. This Plan will bring opportunities for creative learning to a broad audience and provide inspiration to teachers and other educators to embed creative</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy should take cognisance of Scotland’s Creative Learning Plan</p>

<p><b>Learning Plan (2013)</b></p>	<p>approaches in schools and elsewhere.</p> <p>At the heart of the Creative Learning Plan is the vision for a more creative Scotland:</p> <p><b><i>‘Scotland to shape our future as a country, we need to create and be creative.’</i></b></p> <p>The vision and ambitions of the Plan are bold, and though collaboration, partnership and by building upon strong foundations that exist they are achievable. Scotland’s Creative Learning Plan sets out the detail of how these aspirations will be realised and we look forward to the reality of a Scotland capable of dealing with a change and uncertainty, shaping its own destiny, contributing internationally and realising the potential of its people.</p>	<p>and the implementation of the CLS Strategy (particularly the aspects relating to art and culture) will contribute towards the 4 workstreams identified in Scotland’s Creative Learning Plan.</p>
<p><b>Regional</b></p>		
<p><b>Glasgow &amp; Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP)</b></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 &amp; 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>Through the delivery of the objectives set by the CLS Strategy, the Strategy will contribute to the main objectives of the SDP, particularly in terms of sustainability and emission reduction targets.</p>
<p><b>Glasgow and Clyde Valley Landscape</b></p>	<p>The GCV Landscape Assessment report undertook an assessment of landscape character in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley area including Glasgow, West Dunbartonshire, East Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire, North</p>	<p>The findings of the Landscape Assessment are a key consideration for the CLS Strategy as it will need to be taking into account to ensure that the development of the Strategy action plan, and its integration, notes the</p>

<p><b>Assessment (1999)</b></p>	<p>Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Inverclyde. The purpose of the document is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide a detailed description and analysis of the study area in written, diagrammatic and map form;</li> <li>➤ Identify the extent to which each landscape character type is due to human influences or natural processes;</li> <li>➤ Outline the physical and ecological as well as the cultural and human influences which have helped shape the landscape within the study area;</li> <li>➤ Outline the key features of the landscape which contribute to their character, including a broad assessment of their contribution to that character;</li> <li>➤ Identify and describe each distinct character area within the study area based on factors such as the shape, scale and diversity of the landscape, including the visual experience of that landscape and its sensory qualities;</li> <li>➤ Consider the historic landscape which should be integrated throughout the report, describing those historical features which are characteristic and make a contribution to the landscape character;</li> <li>➤ Consider the likely and existing pressures and opportunities for landscape change, assess each character area's sensitivity and robustness to landscape change, and identify those elements of the landscape which are most prone to change;</li> <li>➤ Identify the links between urban areas and their surroundings, both visually and in recreational terms and assess how the surrounding area acts as a setting for the urban area;</li> </ul> <p>Prepare management guidelines for each landscape character type during Phase 2 of the project.</p>	<p>different landscape typologies within East Dunbartonshire and develops actions that are sensitive to the local landscape.</p>
<p><b>Glasgow and Clyde</b></p>	<p>The Strategy recognises the role of trees, woods and forests as essential to the environment, livelihood and culture. It also supports the delivery of woodland</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy should support the vision of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Forestry and Woodland Strategy. It should consider the role of woodland</p>

<b>Valley Forestry and Woodland Strategy</b>	<p>based opportunities as part of the wide green network in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley region and establishes a framework to guide local level interventions.</p> <p>It aims to <i>‘increase the economic, social and environmental contribution that forests and woodlands make to Glasgow and the Clyde Valley. This requires us to make the most of both our existing woodlands and to created opportunities for new ones where they add most value to the environment, local communities and society as a whole’</i>. The Vision is intended to be delivered with a 25 year life span.</p>	<p>and forestry in East Dunbartonshire and the role this can play in integrating with the Strategy objectives in order to align with the aims of the GCV Forestry and Woodland Strategy.</p>
<b>Neighbouring Authority Strategic Actions</b>	<p>The neighbouring authorities to which this would relate include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ West Dunbartonshire Council</li> <li>➤ Stirling Council</li> <li>➤ North Lanarkshire Council and</li> <li>➤ Glasgow City Council</li> </ul> <p>This will include documents that could potentially impact on East Dunbartonshire, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Local Development Plans</li> <li>➤ Local Biodiversity Action Plans</li> <li>➤ Local Transport Strategies</li> <li>➤ Active Travel Strategies</li> <li>➤ Green Network Strategies</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will need to consider neighbouring authorities strategic plans in the development of the Strategy. This is particularly important where cross boundaries assets and designated areas into other local authorities, such as Mugdock Country Park which is part of Stirling Council.</p>
<b>Dunbartonshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan – Dunbartonshire</b>	<p>The LBAP was developed between West and East Dunbartonshire in order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To conserve species and habitats in Dunbartonshire that are considered vulnerable or threatened on a local or national basis, and in turn to</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will recognise the importance of biodiversity in the wider Dunbartonshire area and will seek to prevent adversities on species and habitats by improving air quality.</p>

<p><b>Biodiversity Partnership 2010-2013</b></p>	<p>contribute to conservation of our global biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To promote awareness of our local natural resources</li> <li>➤ To promote community engagement in, and ownership of, the practical conservation of our natural resources</li> <li>➤ To promote sustainable and wise use of our natural resources</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Central Scotland Green Network</b></p>	<p>The vision of the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) was published in 2011 to reflect the position on green networks set out within the NPF3 to ensure that the environment in Central Scotland makes an important contribution to the lives of all. The CSGN is based on partnership working to deliver across Central Scotland a high-quality 'green network' that will meet a number of environmental, social and economic goals. The vision is supported by 5 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Place for growth- creating an environment for sustainable economic growth</li> <li>➤ A place in balance- creating an environment more in balance, one that will support Central Scotland to thrive in a changing climate</li> <li>➤ A place to feel good- creating an environment which supports healthy lifestyles and good physical and mental well-being</li> <li>➤ A place to belong- creating an environment that people can enjoy and where they choose to bring to live and bring up their families</li> </ul> <p>A place for nature- creating an environment where nature can flourish.</p>	<p>The CSGN should be a consideration in the development of the CLS Strategy. Its vision and themes should be reflected in the CLS Strategy to ensure that East Dunbartonshire is demonstrating its duty and commitment to enhancing the green network across central Scotland.</p>
<p><b>Antonine Wall Management Plan 2014-2019</b></p>	<p>The Management Plan sets out the significance of the proposed Antonine Wall World Heritage Site, and provides a vision and a framework for an integrated and consensual approach to the management of the Site while ensuring outstanding universal values are conserved.</p> <p>The Plan's long term aims for 2014-44 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Safeguard and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site by managing, conserving and protecting the Site and its cultural and natural landscape setting</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will need to consider the requirements set out in the Antonine Wall Management Plan to ensure the protection and conservation of the WHS within East Dunbartonshire. It should ensure that any actions proposed within the Plan are sensitive to the setting and value of the Antonine Wall.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote awareness and understanding of this Outstanding Universal Value to local, regional, national and global audiences by improving physical and intellectual accessibility</li> <li>➤ Realise the World Heritage Site’s full potential as an education and learning resource</li> <li>➤ Build strong structural and organisational partnerships with local, national and international organisations; strengthen engagement with local communities; and contribute to sustainable economic growth</li> <li>➤ Balance wider environmental concerns in the sustainable management of the World Heritage Site</li> <li>➤ Increase research opportunities nationally and internationally and use this new research to underpin work to protect and promote the World Heritage Site.</li> </ul>	
<p>Antonine Wall World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 2011-2016</p>	<p>The area that is covered by the SPG includes Falkirk, North Lanarkshire, Glasgow City, West Dunbartonshire and East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>The policy emphasis of the SPG is upon protection and conservation of the authenticity and integrity (and the Outstanding Universal Value underpinning its inscription) of the World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>As above</p>
<b>Local (East Dunbartonshire Council)</b>		
<p>EDC Community Planning Partnership - Single Outcome Agreement (2014-2017)</p>	<p>EDC Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire</li> </ul> <p>Local Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ East Dunbartonshire has an expanding economy with a competitive and diverse business and retail base</li> </ul>	<p>The delivery of the CLS strategy should contribute to the delivery of each of the local outcomes set out within East Dunbartonshire’s SOA.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Our people are equipped with knowledge, skills and training to enable them to progress to employment</li> <li>➤ Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn</li> <li>➤ East Dunbartonshire is a safe environment in which to live, work and visit</li> <li>➤ Our people and communities enjoy increased physical and mental wellbeing and health inequalities are reduced</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Corporate Asset Management Plan and Transformation Agenda (2014)</b></p>	<p>The CAMP is to put in place systems and processes for the effective strategic management of assets to support the Council’s vision, delivery of public services, strategic priorities and transformation agenda.</p> <p>The management of the Councils asset base and use of capital funding has underpinned the Councils organisational transformation programme, reducing revenue costs and supporting the cost of change across the organisation. The new CAMP is central to this process as it sets out the strategy for future years as the Council further develops its transformation programme and seeks to maintain the delivery of public services.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will complement the CAMP in contributing to the financially sustainable provision of culture, leisure and sport assets through a co-ordinated and focussed approach of priorities and resources. The CLS Strategy links a number of corporate projects (such as Community Hubs which include libraries and community spaces, and improved sports assets including a replacement Allander Leisure Centre) with the wider provision of culture, leisure and sport across the area provided by the private and voluntary sectors.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Local Plan 2 2011-2016</b></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 CLS Strategies aim of increasing participation in culture, leisure and sport could encourage the development of new or improved facilities (in addition to those identified and delivered by the Council) which may require assessment through the planning system. The strategy therefore recognises the role of the planning system and that Local Plan 2 is largely supportive of proposals for new community and leisure related facilities.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Local Development Plan (2016)</b></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>The implementation of the CLS Strategy will compliment policy 7 of the LDP ‘Community Facilities and Open Space’ which seeks to protect existing community facilities and is supportive of the development of new facilities. The projects identified in the CAMP and CLS Strategy have been fed into the development of the LDP to ensure a consistent and co-ordinated approach between the strategies and agendas.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To promote a strong local economy</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will contribute, in parallel, to the aims of the Sustainable</p>

<p><b>East Dunbartonshire Sustainable Development Strategy (2004)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To ensure the social wellbeing of everyone in the community</li> <li>➤ To protect the natural environment</li> </ul> <p>The Sustainable Development Strategy for East Dunbartonshire will be replaced by the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework in 2016.</p>	<p>Development Strategy. In particular, the CLS Strategy should show its commitment to the sustainable use of the natural environment to ensure that it is protected. The Strategy should also take into account the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework during its development and once it has been implemented.</p>
<p><b>EDC Open Space Strategy 2015 - 2020</b></p>	<p>The Open Space Strategy sets a framework for current and future open space provision in East Dunbartonshire, which includes an updated Audit. The OSS will contribute to SPP, NPF3 and the Central Scotland Green Network as a tool to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve the management structures and practices;</li> <li>➤ Help ensure that the Council has a clear strategic direction to its open space investment and asset management;</li> <li>➤ Establish requirements for new open space from development proposals together with the scale and nature of any planning obligations; and</li> <li>➤ Contribute to meeting the objectives of the Single Outcome Agreement.</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy, together with the Open Space Strategy, will ensure that residents will have maximised local opportunities for all levels of physical activity and play. The CLS Strategy will focus more particularly on organised sport and activity through structured networks such as clubs, schools and leisure centres whilst the Open Space Strategy has a complimentary focus on providing high quality open spaces for less formal activity such as play areas and localised walking.</p>
<p><b>EDC Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2020</b></p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council are in the process of developing a Local Biodiversity Action Plan which will play an important role in contributing towards the national targets for biodiversity set out by the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (SBS) to prevent further biodiversity loss and restore the essential services for a healthy natural environment by 2020. The targets of the SBS are due to be updated in 2020. As a result it is proposed the LBAP will run from 2016-2020 and then be reviewed to reflect any changes emerging from the review of the SBS targets. The proposed outcomes of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Biodiversity in East Dunbartonshire is protected and enhanced with clear evidence for the reversal or slowing of decline</li> <li>➤ Improved health and quality of life for the people of East Dunbartonshire, through protection and enhancement of</li> </ul>	<p>The development of the CLS Strategy should take cognisance of local biodiversity issues and ensure that actions within the strategy will not have an adverse impact upon the proposed outcomes of the emerging EDC Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>

	<p>greenspaces, protected areas, nature and landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The intrinsic value and importance of East Dunbartonshire's biodiversity and the additional social and economic benefits it provides are understood by all</li> <li>➤ Ecosystems in East Dunbartonshire are healthy and functioning well so they are able to provide ecosystem services to residents and businesses</li> </ul>	
<p><b>East Dunbartonshire Leisure, Physical Activity and Sport Strategy (2006)</b></p>	<p>The strategy was a comprehensive Leisure, Physical Activity and Sport Strategy which provided a vision and framework, identified available resources and indicated how they can be most effectively utilised. A key focus within the strategy was the delivery of sport and early introduction to a physical activity culture, with the creation of progressive pathways to support individual and club development throughout the area.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy replaces and updates the 2006 Strategy and builds upon the successes achieved through the implementation of that strategy. Although the majority of the 2006 Strategy was delivered a small number of actions require to be carried forward to the CLS Strategy, most notably the replacement of the Allander Leisure Centre. The 2006 Strategy is part of the baseline for developing the leisure, physical activity and sport aspects of this strategy. Some of the themes identified within that strategy are also relevant to culture (thus demonstrating the overlap and the need for a co-ordinated strategy covering both cultural and physical activity).</p>
<p><b>East Dunbartonshire Carbon Management Plan (2011)</b></p>	<p>The implementation of the Carbon Management Plan was driven by Public Authority duties in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. The Plan intends to set how the Council will reduce emissions and the risk to climate change. As such, there are a number of benefits recognised by the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce carbon emissions</li> <li>➤ Reduce the future burden of energy bills and other associated costs</li> <li>➤ Meet current commitments and demands relating to embedding of sustainable practices in the Council's activities</li> <li>➤ Be better prepared for future regulatory and monitoring requirements</li> <li>➤ Set an example to encourage our partners and the community to make similar changes</li> <li>➤ Raise the environmental profile of the Council</li> </ul>	<p>In line with the objectives set by the Carbon Management Plan, the CLS Strategy will act as an additional Plan for East Dunbartonshire in order to contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions.</p>
<p><b>Local Transport Strategy</b></p>	<p>The LTS sets out the objectives, strategy and transport actions and interventions for East Dunbartonshire Council. The principal transport</p>	<p>There is a direct link between CLS Strategy and LTS in East Dunbartonshire. The CLS Strategy should include options to improve air quality through improvements and promotion of active travel alternatives in line with the</p>

<p>(2013-2017)</p>	<p>objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delivering a safe transport network across all modes;</li> <li>➤ Improving the health and wellbeing of the community through promoting sustainable travel and attractive well designed streets and/or active travel routes throughout East Dunbartonshire;</li> <li>➤ Improving the accessibility of services, facilities and businesses in East Dunbartonshire, which promote social inclusion;</li> <li>➤ Delivering reliable and efficient public transport services through close working with key transport partners and providers in order to achieve modal shift;</li> <li>➤ Ensuring that existing roads and footways are maintained incorporating high environmental and design standards;</li> <li>➤ Developing a transport network that supports both the local and wider region through delivering sustainable economic growth and travel, while conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment where possible; and</li> <li>➤ Ensuring that the impacts from transportation on the environment and air quality are mitigated in order to work towards the targets set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.</li> <li>➤ Measures to reduce emissions from regional emission sources</li> <li>➤ Measures to reduce receptor exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>➤ Measures to prevent new emissions sources or minimise growth of emissions in the future.</li> </ul>	<p>LTS.</p>
<p><b>Bishopbriggs Air Quality Management Area Action Plan (2009)</b></p> <p><b>Bearsden Air Quality Management Area</b></p>	<p>The principal aim of the Action Plan is to identify measures that either the Council or other organisations can implement which will reduce atmospheric concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter within the AQMA such that air quality objectives will be met. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Measures to reduce emissions from local emission sources e.g. road traffic</li> <li>➤ Measures to reduce emissions from regional emission sources</li> <li>➤ Measures to reduce receptor exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>➤ Measures to prevent new emissions sources or minimise growth of</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy, alongside other strategies such as the Transport Strategy and emerging Active Travel Strategy have a key role to play in contributing to air quality objectives and meeting the national targets for a reduction in emissions levels.</p>

	emissions in the future.	
<p><b>Core Path Plan</b></p>	<p>The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 requires the preparation of a Core Path Plan. It will provide a basic framework of paths sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout the area and it will link into and support a wider network of paths and all other areas of land and inland water over which access rights are applicable.</p> <p>Core paths may include rights of way (note that not all rights of way are core paths), other existing routes such as paths, footways, cycle routes, paths established through public path agreements and orders and waterways over which access rights are applicable.</p> <p>The core path network provides opportunities to link communities and to help the people of E Dunbartonshire to lead healthier lifestyles by taking regular exercise.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy objective of improving health and wellbeing through encouraging active travel will utilise Core Paths which link residential areas with businesses and services. The health benefits of walking are encouraged by both plans.</p>
<p><b>The Campsies: A Strategic Review and Action Plan (2011)</b></p>	<p>The Campsies Action Plan is a key document for a number of local authorities to which the Campsie Fells are a significant landscape feature; Stirling Council, East Dunbartonshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council and Falkirk Council. The purpose and vision of the Action Plan is:</p> <p><i>‘Contributing towards realising sustainable economic, social and ecological development in the Campsies through the delivery of strategically significant actions and initiatives. These should support communities living and working within the Campsies, promote responsible access for all, develop visitor interest, use and understanding of the mixed land use resource whilst conserving the area’s landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity features’.</i></p> <p>The Action Plan is focused around <i>access, tourism and recreation, marketing, economic development and business support, and biodiversity and geodiversity</i> as key themes to meet the objectives and vision of the Plan over a 10 year timescale.</p>	<p>The Campsie Fells is significant to the landscape of East Dunbartonshire. There is significant potential to integrate the actions of the CLS strategy with the actions set out in the Campsies Action Plan in terms of protecting and enhancing East Dunbartonshire’s natural environment. The CLS Strategy should reflect East Dunbartonshire’s commitment to protecting biodiversity assets and promoting access that are linked to the Campsie Fells. The CLS Strategy should also consider its role in benefiting the landscape of the Campsies.</p>

<p><b>Economic Development Framework (2007)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Support / promote locations for appropriate development, maximising inward investment and securing economic development related planning gain.</li> <li>➤ Retain existing economic development; identify new development opportunities which meet the changing needs of the economy; assist with redevelopment of brownfield sites; ensure provision of a range of commercial and industrial properties; reduce demand for out-commuting.</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy should incorporate the objectives of the Framework with regards to the support and promotion of economic development within East Dunbartonshire.</p>
<p><b>Community Health Partnership Development Plan</b></p>	<p>The CHP's aim is to improve the health of the people of East Dunbartonshire, with a shift towards more preventative medicine and more continuous care in the community. The CHP Development Plan and specifically the Action Plan which support it are intended to deliver this key objective.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy should be in line with the aims of the CHP and the objectives of the strategy should reflect the community development plan outcomes in terms of improving health and wellbeing throughout East Dunbartonshire.</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	✗	Alternative Option
X	No Significant Effect		
-	Minor Negative		
--	Major Negative		
?	Uncertain		

SEA Environmental Factors 	Population & Human Health	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	SEA Preferred Option
Proposed vision/objective/action				
	Assessment Commentary:			
Alternative vision/objective/action				
	Assessment Commentary:			
Final vision/objective/action for the CLS Strategy	Reasoning:			