

## Appendix A: 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 Active Travel Strategy. Their content, where appropriate, has been used to inform the environmental objectives for the SEA of the Strategy.

Relevant PPS to the Active Travel Strategy	Summary / Objectives or requirements	How objectives and requirements influence the Active Travel Strategy
<b>International</b>		
<b>Rio Declaration (1992)</b>	The Declaration sets out 27 principles to enable the global community to work towards international agreements that respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system. The Declaration highlighted the necessity to protect and enhance the environment, economics and social aspects in both developed and developing countries, which includes protecting our biodiversity and nature assets and ensuring that our communities are able to live in harmony with the natural environment.	The outcomes proposed for the Active Travel Strategy should be in line with the principles set out in the Rio Declaration. In doing so, EDC will show its commitment to sustainable development; in particular protecting and enhancing the natural environment.
<b>Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)</b>	The Convention on Biological Diversity responded to the increasing commitment worldwide for sustainable development. As part of the Convention, a number of objectives and outcomes were highlighted including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>➤ The sustainable use of natural resources, and</li> <li>➤ Fair and equitable use of biological and natural resources.</li> </ul> The Convention encouraged the development of National Biodiversity Action Plans and, consequently, Local Biodiversity Action Plans.	The ATS will be developed in parallel to the development of EDC's Green Network Strategy Local Biodiversity Action Plan. In line with the purpose of the ATS, the outcomes of the Convention will be reflected and the ATS will show its duty for the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources where possible.
<b>Kyoto Protocol (1997)</b>	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 ATS will seek to identify potential areas within East Dunbartonshire that will offer a range of benefits, including adaptation to climate change. This aspect of the ATS 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.
<b>Gothenburg Protocol (1999)</b>	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 ATS will help to achieve the targets and aims set by the Gothenburg Protocol. It will also contribute to the reduction of acidification and eutrophication.
<b>Johannesburg Declaration (2002)</b>	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	The outcomes proposed within the ATS 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

	international commitment to these Sustainable Development Principles.	Policies at both a national and local level in delivering sustainable development in East Dunbartonshire.
<b>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</b>	<p>This Plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity for all of the United Nations involved in order to encourage the engagement of biodiversity management and policy development.</p> <p>This international framework was agreed by Parties to be translated through biodiversity action plans and Strategies. It also outlines the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (see below).</p>	The ATS will support the framework set by the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the identification of new and enhancement of existing active travel routes throughout East Dunbartonshire. The content of the Strategy should take cognisance of habitat connectivity and biodiversity designations and value within East Dunbartonshire.
<b>Aichi Biodiversity Targets</b>	<p>The Aichi Biodiversity Targets are outlined within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 and include 5 Strategic Goals, in which 20 different targets are set. The Strategic Goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</li> <li>➤ Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</li> <li>➤ Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</li> <li>➤ Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</li> <li>➤ Enhance implementation through participatory management and capacity building.</li> </ul> <p>The targets set are intended to be achieved or exceeded by 2020.</p>	The ATS should consider its role in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by taking account of the needs and priorities at a local level. The Strategy will identify the role of East Dunbartonshire's active travel network, along with links, potential impacts and enhancements for biodiversity value which has the potential to contribute to the targets.

European		
<b>Directive 2009/147/EC pm the Conservation of Wild Birds (EU Birds Directive)</b>	The Birds Directive protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within 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.	The EU Birds Directive outlines the requirement for the protection of specific species, as outlined in the Directive. These species are considered to be the highest priority for protection. The ATS 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.
<b>Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</b>	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	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 ATS

(EU Habitats Directive)	and a new set of international nature conservation areas introduced by the Habitats Directive, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's).	should adhere to these requirements. The Strategy proposes to enhance active travel routes as part of the wider active travel network and green network in East Dunbartonshire and so will support the protection of these habitats.
Directive 92/43/EEC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (The Water Framework Directive)	<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 ATS should ensure that it complies with the requirements of the Directive by ensuring that projects do not increase the risk of flooding. In particular, the ATS should be mindful of protecting waterbodies such as the Forth and Clyde Canal to ensure that opportunities to enhance these networks do not result in the decline of water quality.</p>
EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy	<p>The Strategy seeks to protect Europe's Biodiversity, and the ecosystem services it provides. The vision of the Strategy is <i>'By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided'</i>. It establishes a framework for action which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conserving and Restoring Nature</li> <li>➤ Maintaining and Enhancing Ecosystems and their Services</li> <li>➤ Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, fisheries and forestry</li> <li>➤ Combating invasive alien species</li> <li>➤ Addressing the global biodiversity crisis</li> </ul>	<p>The ATS will potentially play an important role in connecting habitats and biodiversity in East Dunbartonshire, and will help to contribute to the EU Biodiversity Strategy by showing its commitment to <i>managing and enhancing ecosystems and their services, and conserving and restoring nature</i>. Consideration of biodiversity as part of the ATS will provide further benefits to human health and wellbeing. The objectives of the ATS should consider, where possible, how it will adhere to the framework of actions set in the Biodiversity Strategy.</p>
National		

<p>Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009)</p>	<p>The Climate Change (Scotland) Act commits the Scottish government to establishing a zero-carbon economy through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Within the Act, a number of targets were set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p>The proposed ATS will aims to identify and promote active travel opportunities which will contribute to the targets in reducing greenhouse gas emissions at a local level, while also maximising the benefits of climate change adaptation opportunities.</p>
<p>'Climate Ready Scotland'- Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Programme</p>	<p>The Programme addresses the impacts identified for Scotland in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA). It sets out the Scottish Ministers' objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change, and their proposals and policies for meeting those objectives. Aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 ATS should consider its role in contributing to achieving the aims set out by Climate Ready Scotland. In particular, the ATS will help achieve the aims related to a 'productive, health and diverse natural environment' and 'ensuring strong, healthy, resilient communities'.</p>
<p>Low Carbon Scotland- Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-2027</p>	<p>'Low Carbon Scotland – Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-27' is the second report on policies and proposals ('RPP2') that will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Scotland. It was designed to address the duty placed on the Scottish Government by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to provide policies and measures for addressing the need to reduce 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>The ATS should contribute to Low Carbon Scotland, and the targets set therein, by highlighting the role of the active travel network. The objectives of the Strategy should demonstrate the role of the active travel network and proposed opportunities in terms of promoting a modal shift within East Dunbartonshire away from car-based travel and contribute to achieving the targets set at a local level in line with this national legislation.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</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</p>	<p>The objectives of the ATS should be compliant with the Wildlife and Countryside Act as they will contribute to the requirements of the Act.</p>

	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.	
<b>Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011</b>	<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>	The Act highlights the requirements for a focussed effort to protect and manage certain species which should be translated through the ATS to ensure that its actions ensure the protection of species specific to East Dunbartonshire at a local level.
<b>The Protection of Badgers Act (1992)</b>	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.	The protection of badgers, and their habitats, will need to be considered in the ATS and the actions included in the Strategy and Action Plan should be considerate of the requirements of the Act.
<b>The Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 as amended</b>	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.	In alignment with the biodiversity duty set by the Regulations, the ATS should ensure that the duty is considered for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity as part of the wider active travel network.
<b>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</b>	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.	Through the production of the ATS, East Dunbartonshire 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 ATS should demonstrate how it intends to ensure the protection of the sites set out in the Act through its action plan programme.
<b>Scottish Biodiversity List</b>	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.	Through compliance the ATS 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. It is also important that the ATS considers the species in the List as well as showing its compliancy with the appropriate action needed to protect these species.
<b>A Five Year Species Action Framework: Making a difference for Scotland's species</b>	The Species Action Framework identifies certain species where targeted management action in Scotland is required. It highlights requirements for the protection of Scotland's species in order to secure their future through effective management.	The ATS would need to ensure that its objectives are sensitive to the requirements of the Framework to ensure that any actions and projects to improve the active travel network in East Dunbartonshire are mindful to protect and enhance, where possible, biodiversity.

(2007)		
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	<p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework succeeds the UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994 and was developed in response to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Framework details the requirements for the UK to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The requirements needed by each of the 4 UK countries are outlined in terms to the activities needed to contribute to international obligations. The Framework reflects a revised direction for nature conservation.</p>	<p>The ATS should consider how its objectives will be compliant with the objectives and requirements of the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework in order to show its commitment to achieving the targets and highlight the preferred actions which will contribute towards nature conservation in East Dunbartonshire.</p>
<p>Scottish Biodiversity Strategy 2004 (Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands) and The 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity (2013)</p>	<p>The Scottish Government's Strategy document, published in 2004: <i>'Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands'</i> has an aim to "conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland now and in the future." The Strategy represented Scotland's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Scottish commitment to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. This Strategy was later augmented by <i>The 2020 Challenge</i> in 2013 in response to new international targets and builds upon the original Strategy.</p> <p>The Vision of the Strategy is to present Scotland as a recognised world leader in biodiversity conservation by 2030 by involving everyone in order to appreciate the benefits and ensure that 'the nation is enriched'.</p> <p>The Scottish Biodiversity Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Protect and restore biodiversity on land and in our seas, and to support healthier ecosystems.</li> <li>➤ Connect people with the natural world, for their health and wellbeing and to involve them more in decisions about their environment.</li> <li>➤ Maximise the benefits for Scotland of a diverse natural environment and the services it provides, contributing a sustainable economic growth.</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives set out within the ATS should consider its role in supporting the targets set within The 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity.</p>
Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006)	<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</i></p>	<p>The ATS has a role to play in terms of improving; encouraging and promoting the active travel network access East Dunbartonshire, including woodland assets and outdoor leisure opportunities. The ATS should consider the role of the forestry and woodland within East Dunbartonshire and ensure</p>

	<p><i>resource has become a central part of our culture, economy and environment”- which include:</i></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 make the most of our unique historic environment</li> <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>alignment with the Scottish Forestry Strategy. The action plan set out in the ATS should demonstrate how the Strategy will contribute to the protection, enhancement and management of existing forestry assets in East Dunbartonshire.</p>
<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 ATS 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 ATS.</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>	<p>The Act is likely to influence the ATS 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>➤ 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> <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>	
River Basin Management Plan for Scotland	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.	The RBMP is an important consideration in the development of the ATS. 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.
National Planning Framework 3	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>	The ATS should recognise and support the requirements of the main themes set out within the Framework. The ATS will show a commitment to the four main aims of the NPF3, particularly a natural, resilient place and a connected place.
Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)	<p>The consolidated SPP provides a shorter, clearer and more focused statement of national planning policy. The SPP and NPPG series has been replaced by a single SPP. As part of the commitment to proportionate and practical planning policies, the Scottish Government has rationalised national planning policy.</p> <p>The SPP sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>	<p>The ATS will need to consider the requirements of SPP throughout its development, including the impact of development of active travel routes and use of the wider network for biodiversity, habitats and path networks within East Dunbartonshire. 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 Natural Environment</li> <li>➤ Maximising the Benefits of Green Infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>➤ A commitment to the four themes set out in the NPF3.</li> </ul> <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 were set for the Scottish Government, and were updated in 2011. These include:</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 value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it</li> </ul>	<p>The ATS should contribute towards each of the National Outcomes, where possible. The National Outcomes particularly relevant to the ATS, although not limited to, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens</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 have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others</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> <li>➤ We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production</li> </ul>

	<p>and enhance it for future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.</li> <li>➤ We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.</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>➤ Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.</li> </ul>	
Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (2013)	<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> <li>➤ Develop better integration with public transport, through partnership working with interests such as rail and bus/coach operators and RTPs.</li> </ul>	<p>With access forming a considerable focus for the ATS, the objectives of the Strategy should demonstrate links that will complement the actions set by the Cycling Action Plan. In doing so, EDC will show a commitment to increasing bike journeys to meet Scottish Government targets.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish the Cycle Hub at Stirling Station as a pilot and evaluate it pilot for potential wider roll-out at other railway stations.</li> <li>➤ Promote the implementation of 20 mph schemes in all residential areas and share best practice across the country.</li> <li>➤ Develop and deliver a 'Mutual Respect' Campaign for all road users (complementing the 'Give Me Cycle Space' campaign aimed at drivers).</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ Develop Adult Cycle Training resources, building on Bikeability Scotland standards, including an essential skills module as a pilot for potential roll-out nationwide.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ Promote cycling for young people more broadly, for leisure or travel, for fun, health and sport, through the promotion of cycling activities, events and led cycle rides.</li> <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> </ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Report annually on an appropriate suite of national indicators to inform the national picture of cycling participation.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> </ul>	
Active Travel, Active Scotland: Our Journey To A Sustainable Future (2012)	<p>Our vision is for walking and cycling to be the natural choice for short journeys, creating a healthier, socially inclusive, economically vibrant, environmentally friendly Scotland.</p> <p>To realise our vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ We need championing – by politicians, local councillors, heads of transport, public health directors and others – to advocate active travel.</li> <li>➤ We need to achieve more creative and appropriate use of existing transport budgets to allocate more to active travel schemes on the basis that they clearly deliver better value for money than most traditional schemes.</li> <li>➤ We need to invest in people and places, not modes of transport.</li> <li>➤ We need to develop better partnership working to help align policy objectives and to achieve common outcomes and benefits.</li> <li>➤ We need more holistic and effective planning and appraisal systems that truly recognise the benefits walking and cycling schemes bring.</li> </ul>	Throughout the development of the ATS, the focus of creating a sustainable future and culture and behavioural change throughout East Dunbartonshire in terms of promoting the benefits and enhancing the active travel network will need to be in line with the vision set out within the Active Travel, Active Travel Scotland document.
A Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2030 (2014)	<p>Scotland's communities are shaped around people, with walking or cycling the most popular choice for shorter everyday journeys.</p> <p>This helps people make healthy living choices and assists in delivering places that are happier, more inclusive and equal, and more prosperous. Travelling by foot or cycle, or with a personal mobility aid such as a scooter, is a realistic option for all local journeys as individuals.</p> <p>People are confident to walk and cycle more often and they value and use their local transport networks (streets, roads and path networks), which offer safe, high quality, realism and predictable journey options for active travel.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Better health and safer travel for all</li> </ul>	With active travel provision and accessibility forming the main focus for the ATS, the objectives of the Strategy should demonstrate long-term strategic thinking and links that will complement the actions set by the Long-Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland in order to meet Scottish Government targets.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reducing inequalities</li> <li>➤ Cutting carbon emissions and other pollution</li> <li>➤ Delivering Liveable, more pleasant communities</li> </ul>	
Scotland's National Transport Strategy	As Scotland's strategy for the long-term future of transport, 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.	Transport is one of the main contributors of air pollution in East Dunbartonshire. The ATS will focus on the active travel network throughout East Dunbartonshire and opportunities as one of the areas to be addressed in order to improve air quality, alongside the Local Transport Strategy and emerging Green network Strategy. Consequently, the ATS will contribute to the NTS objective of reducing emissions and improving air quality.
Scottish Outdoor Access Code	<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>	The ATS should ensure that the principles of the Outdoor Access Code are integrated within the Strategy as part of identifying opportunities to enhance the active travel network throughout East Dunbartonshire.
Let's Get Scotland Walking – A National Walking Strategy	<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 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>	The development of the ATS will ensure that the aims of the National Walking Strategy are contributed to. The ATS will present a number of different opportunities to encourage walking in East Dunbartonshire.

<p>Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)</p>	<p>Strategy Vision – <i>'People in Scotland will enjoy the benefits of having a physically active life'</i></p> <p>Strategy Goal – <i>'To increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland'</i></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>The development of the ATS will ensure that the aims of the National Strategy for Physical Activity are contributed to. The Strategy will present 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>
<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 condition and inter-relationships;</li> <li>➤ Broaden access to the historic environment and break down intellectual physical and economic barriers;</li> <li>➤ Ensure that effective systems underpinned by appropriate legislation</li> </ul>	<p>The ATS will contribute to the aims of SHEP by encouraging appropriate management, use and access in terms of the active travel network, which will encompass historical assets within East Dunbartonshire. It is likely that enhancements to the active travel network will provide benefits for the historic environment including visual amenity and improved access. Conversely, management and enhancement of the historic environment is likely to promote knowledge and use of the surrounding active travel network.</p>

	and information are in place to conserve and manage the historic environment.	
<b>Fitting Landscapes: Securing More Sustainable Landscapes (2014)</b>	<p>Policy Vision</p> <p>To promote the more sustainable design, implementation, maintenance and management of the transport estate and ensure that the landscapes we create and manage are of high quality, well integrated, bio-diverse, adaptable and deliver a meaningful contribution to national sustainability targets.</p> <p>Fitting Landscapes Policy sets out the Scottish Governments commitment to quality in aspects of landscape design and management in connection with transport infrastructure.</p>	The ATS will contribute to the vision and objectives of the Fitting Landscapes Policy through the creation, enhancement and maintenance of East Dunbartonshire's active travel network. This policy will be taken into consideration in terms of the impact of active travel infrastructure and assets on landscape character, local distinctiveness and scenic value.
<b>Good Places, Better Health (2008)</b>	<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>	Through the opportunities that will be identified in in the ATS, the Strategy will show its commitment improving health and wellbeing in East Dunbartonshire. The ATS will demonstrate how the physical environment is vital for improving health and wellbeing.
<b>Equally Well (2008)</b>	<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> <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</li> </ul>	The ATS should demonstrate its commitment to improving health inequalities at a local level in East Dunbartonshire. It is likely that by enhancing the active travel network for benefits related to biodiversity and improvements in accessing the environment for local communities, there will also be notable health benefits as a result.



well as addressing them if they do.

#### Regional

#### Glasgow and Clyde Valley Landscape Assessment (1999)

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 Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Inverclyde. The purpose of the document is to:

- Provide a detailed description and analysis of the study area in written, diagrammatic and map form;
- Identify the extent to which each landscape character type is due to human influences or natural processes;
- Outline the physical and ecological as well as the cultural and human influences which have helped shape the landscape within the study area;
- Outline the key features of the landscape which contribute to their character, including a broad assessment of their contribution to that character;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- Prepare management guidelines for each landscape character type

The findings of the Landscape Assessment are a key consideration for the ATS as it will need to be taking into account to ensure that the development of the ATS action plan, and its integration, notes the different landscape typologies within East Dunbartonshire and develops actions that are sensitive to the local landscape.

	during Phase 2 of the project.	
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP)	<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. It recognises the green network as a key environmental component for addressing the range of objectives in the SDP.</p>	The SDP provides the overall geographical framework for development in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Region. The ATS should consider the role of the active travel network in East Dunbartonshire for achieving the objectives set by the SDP, particularly those pertaining to sustainability and emission reduction targets.
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Forestry and Woodland Strategy	<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 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>	The ATS should support the vision of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Forestry and Woodland Strategy. It should consider the role of woodland 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.
A Catalyst for Change: The Regional Transport Strategy for the west	<p>Strategy Vision – "A world class sustainable transport system that acts as a catalyst for an improved quality of life for all."</p> <p>The Shared Goals for the Strategy include; Develop the economy; Promote</p>	The ATS should support and align with the vision, shared goal and objectives of the wider Regional Transport Strategy. The ATS should consider the role of active travel within East Dunbartonshire and its role in integrating with neighbouring authorities and the wider region.

of Scotland (2008-2021)	social inclusion and equality; and Improve health and protect the environment.	
SPT Walking and Cycling Action Plan (2008)	The Walking and Cycling Action Plan is one of a series of action plans developed as part of the Regional Transport Strategy. The Action Plan sets out the key issues, objectives and recommendations for encouraging more individuals to walk and cycle in the SPT area. It summarises work undertaken in analysing the issues and challenges for encouraging walking and cycling, and is intended to set out a clear programme of action to take forward.	The ATS should support and align with this regional Walking and Cycling Action by implementation and promoting the active travel agenda at a local level within East Dunbartonshire.
Clyde and Loch Lomond Flood Risk Management Plan (Draft)	<p>The draft Clyde and Loch Lomond Flood Risk Management Plan provides a short overview of the Local Plan District and the flood risk authorities involved (of which there are 16 local authorities that are completely within or overlapping the district boundary; Argyll and Bute Council, Dumfries and Galloway Council, East Ayrshire Council, East Dunbartonshire Council, East Renfrewshire Council, Falkirk Council, Glasgow City Council, Inverclyde Council, North Ayrshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, Renfrewshire Council, Scottish Borders Council, South Lanarkshire Council, Stirling Council, West Dunbartonshire Council and West Lothian Council).</p> <p>The Plan sets out actions for flood risk management within the Clyde and Loch Lomond District, which are summarised separately for each District. The overall objective of the Plan is to <i>reduce overall flood risk</i>. To achieve this general objective, a set of actions are outlined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Self-help – individuals have the responsibility for protecting themselves and their property from flooding</li> <li>➤ Awareness raising – SEPA and the responsible authorities have a duty to raise public awareness of flood risk</li> <li>➤ Flood forecasting</li> <li>➤ Emergency planning and response</li> <li>➤ Watercourse maintenance/clearance and repair</li> <li>➤ Maintenance/asset management</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the general objective and actions for the management of floods in the Clyde and Loch Lomond district, Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVA) have been identified, each with a set of objectives and potential actions for the</p>	Although the Clyde and Loch Lomond Flood Risk Management Plan (C&LLFRMP) is currently only at a consultation stage, it will be an important consideration for the ATS once it is fully implemented, particularly since East Dunbartonshire lies within or overlapping the district boundary of the C&LLFRMP. The ATS should consider the impacts of the actions discussed in the C&LLFRMP.

	delivery of the Plan. PVA 11/04 Kilsyth to Bearsden – North of Glasgow City is relevant to the area of East Dunbartonshire.	
<b>Antonine Wall Management Plan 2014-19</b>	<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> <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>	The ATS 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 Strategy are sensitive to the setting and value of the Antonine Wall WHS.
<b>Antonine Wall World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 2011 - 2016</b>	<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>	As above.
<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> </ul>	The ATS will need to consider neighbouring authorities strategic plans in the development of the Strategy. This is particularly important where active travel routes and networks cross boundaries into other local authorities, such as Mugdock Country Park which is part of Stirling Council.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 Plan (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>	
<b>Dunbartonshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan – Dunbartonshire Biodiversity Partnership 2010-2013</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 contribute to conservation of our global biodiversity</li> <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>The ATS will recognise the importance of biodiversity in the wider Dunbartonshire area and will seek to prevent adversities on species and habitats by encouraging the use of and enhancement of the active travel network and ultimately improve air quality.</p>

Local		
<b>EDC Community Planning Partnership - Single Outcome Agreement (2014-2017)</b>	<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> <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 and sustainable environment in which to</li> </ul>	<p>The delivery of the ATS will contribute to the SOA for East Dunbartonshire. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ East Dunbartonshire has an expanding economy with a competitive and diverse business and retail base</li> <li>➤ Our people are equipped with knowledge, skills and training to enable them to progress to employment</li> <li>➤ East Dunbartonshire is a safe and sustainable 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> </ul>

	<p>live, work and visit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	
Local Plan 2 2011-2016	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.	The ATS will be in line with Local Plan 2 particularly related to the promotion of sustainable development and the integration of the active travel network throughout East Dunbartonshire and the Councils sustainable transport policy.
Local Development Plan (2016)	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).	As above- the emerging LDP is currently a material consideration.
Local Transport Strategy (2013-2017)	<p>The LTS sets out the objectives, strategy and transport actions and interventions for East Dunbartonshire Council. The principal transport 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</li> </ul>	There is a direct link between ATS and LTS within East Dunbartonshire. The ATS will include improvements and enhancement opportunities for the active travel network in line with the active travel objectives and principles within the LTS, with the goal of improving air quality throughout East Dunbartonshire by encouraging a modal shift towards active travel alternatives.

	<p>quality are mitigated in order to work towards the targets set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	
<b>EDC Core Path Plan</b>	<p>The East Dunbartonshire Council Core Path Plan objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To improve the health and wellbeing of our communities by delivering a path network that gives everyone opportunities for uncomplicated everyday physical exercise,</li> <li>➤ To support the reduction of traffic congestion and pollution by providing everyone with opportunities to make journeys on foot and by bike,</li> <li>➤ To support local business by bringing visitors to the area, using our key routes such as the West Highland Way, the Forth and Clyde Canal and the Campsie Hills as destinations, linked with encouraging walking and cycling, and</li> <li>➤ To support good farming and land management and minimise irresponsible behaviour by proactively managing access to the countryside.</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Path Plan promotes the enhancement of the wider countryside in East Dunbartonshire, with a particular focus around the natural environment and the associated benefits of improvements to these assets. Issues related to access will be directly addressed within the ATS and opportunities will be highlighted to improve the active travel network. As such, the objectives of the Strategy will be aligned with those in the Core Path Plan. In addition, the different network and core paths identified in the CPP will be an important consideration when developing the Strategy and enhancement measures and action for the ATS.</p>
<b>East Dunbartonshire Sustainable Development Strategy (2004)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To promote a strong local economy</li> <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 over the course of the preparation of the LBAP.</p>	<p>The ATS will contribute, in parallel, to the aims of the Sustainable Development Strategy. In particular, the ATS should show its commitment to the sustainable use of the natural environment to ensure that it is protected. The ATS should also take into account the emerging EDC Sustainability and Climate Change Framework once it has been implemented.</p>
<b>EDC Open Space Strategy 2015 - 2020</b>	<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</li> </ul>	<p>The ATS will contribute to the aims of the Open Space Strategy. Both are aligned in terms of expected outcomes to improve open spaces and there accessibility throughout East Dunbartonshire and meeting the SOA targets. Improvements to the active travel network, as expressed in the OSS, will be addressed specifically through the ATS.</p>



	<p>proposals together with the scale and nature of any planning obligations; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Contribute to meeting the objectives of the Single Outcome Agreement.</li> </ul>	
EDC Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2020	<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 greenspaces, protected areas, nature and landscapes</li> <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>The LBAP and the ATS will be developed in parallel, and due to a direct link between biodiversity and the enhancement of East Dunbartonshire's active travel network, the ATS should demonstrate an alignment between the objectives for the Strategy and the LBAP.</p>
The Campsies: A Strategic Review and Action Plan (2011)	<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,</i></p>	<p>The Campsie Fells is significant to the landscape of East Dunbartonshire. There is significant potential to integrate the actions of the ATS with the actions set out in the Campsies Action Plan in terms of protecting and enhancing East Dunbartonshire's natural environment. The ATS should reflect East Dunbartonshire's commitment to protecting biodiversity assets and promoting active travel access that are linked to the Campsie Fells. The ATS should also consider its role in benefiting the landscape of the Campsies.</p>

	<p><i>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><b>EDC Green Network Strategy (emerging)</b></p>	<p>The Green Network Strategy seeks to produce a strategic green network map for East Dunbartonshire to identify opportunities for enhancement of East Dunbartonshire's existing green network including areas that are classified as vacant and derelict land, fragmented habitats or greenspaces that are underperforming. The identification of opportunities will help to highlight areas that are eligible for expansion and/or enhancement to realise a number of benefits to East Dunbartonshire including improved habitat connectivity, increased active travel and better access to green and open spaces, and improved health and wellbeing, as well as opportunities for adaptation to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>The Strategy will present local, EDC-wide and regional opportunities which include the enhancement of the green network between neighbouring authorities. In doing so, the Green Network Strategy will help to inform the emerging Local Development Plan Green Infrastructure and Green Network Supplementary Guidance and related planning obligations, as well as demonstrating synergies between both biodiversity and access. It will also define open space provision in East Dunbartonshire as an update to the Open Space Strategy 2015 – 2020, although the Open Space Strategy will continue to set open space requirements. Both Strategies should complement each other. The Green Network Strategy should also help to raise awareness and an understanding of East Dunbartonshire's green network for local communities and demonstrate how the green network can be of benefit in terms of education.</p> <p>By identifying opportunities for enhancing the green network, a set of recommendations will be established that will be used to inform an action plan. This will be developed between East Dunbartonshire Council and the key stakeholders and will highlight opportunities for external funding and funding from developer contributions as well as interventions that contribute to the aims and objectives of the Strategy.</p>	<p>The ATS will be developed in line with the emerging Green Network Strategy (GNS) objectives in order to ensure that proposed enhancement opportunities and improvement measures in terms the active travel network are integrated into the decision-making and taken into consideration as part of the GNS opportunities mapping exercise.</p>