

## 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:

Air Quality Strategy

The Responsible  
Authority is:

East Dunbartonshire Council

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

## SEA Scoping Report: PART 3

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

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Date	17 February 2015

STRATEGIC  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT:  
**SCOPING  
REPORT**

**Air Quality Strategy**



sustainable thriving achieving

**East Dunbartonshire Council**

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## Introduction

The Air Quality Strategy will set out how the Council intends to fulfil its statutory obligations for air quality management within East Dunbartonshire with particular regard to the Environment Act, 1995 (Part IV) and work towards achieving the more stringent objectives set by the Scottish Government. This includes the monitoring and enforcement actions necessary to protect, improve and enhance air quality in East Dunbartonshire.

The East Dunbartonshire Council Air Quality Strategy is required to undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. SEA is a systematic process for considering the significant environmental impacts arising from the Air Quality Strategy produced by the Council. It is a beneficial and thorough assessment process which ensures that environmental considerations are taken into account at an early stage in the Strategy preparation process to ensure development takes place in the most appropriate locations with minimal environmental impacts.



SEA is an integral part of the Air Quality Strategy and will be taken into account throughout the development process. At key stages, the public will be able to comment on the environmental assessment and all reasonable comments will be taken on board. The public will be able to see how their comments have influenced the SEA process as SEA requires the environmental assessment and Local Authority decision-making to be completely transparent and accountable.

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 actions in 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. An initial consultation with Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and Historic Scotland indicated that both SEPA and SNH took the view that the Air Quality Strategy has the potential to have significant environmental effects, particularly with respect to air, human health and climatic factors. Therefore a SEA Scoping Report is required for the AQS for further consultation. This Scoping Report is being prepared for consultation with SEPA, SNH and Historic Scotland.

<b>Section 1: Key Facts</b>	This section provides some key facts about the Air Quality Strategy including a brief summary of the Strategy and the draft objectives.
<b>Section 2: Strategic Action Context</b>	This section provides an overview of the Air Quality 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 of information.

<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 Air Quality Strategy.

<b>Section 1: Key Facts</b>	
<b>Responsible Authority</b>	East Dunbartonshire Council
<b>Title of PPS</b>	Air Quality Strategy
<b>Purpose of PPS</b>	The Strategy will set out how the Council intends to fulfil its statutory obligations for local air quality management within East Dunbartonshire with particular regard to the Environment Act, 1995 (Part IV) and work towards achieving the more stringent objectives set by the Scottish Government. This includes the monitoring and enforcement actions necessary to protect, improve and enhance air quality in East Dunbartonshire.
<b>What prompted the PPS</b> (e.g. legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)	<p>The Environment Act, 1995 introduced legislation for local air quality management. Part IV of the Act introduced a statutory duty for local authorities to review and assess the air quality within their areas and to identify if the air quality objectives as stated in the Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2002 (as amended in 2003) are being met or likely to be met.</p> <p>There is no legislative requirement for the Council to develop an Air Quality Strategy although it is recommended by guidance. Developing and implementing an Air Quality Strategy will assist the Council in fulfilling its obligations set out in the Environment Act, 1995.</p> <p>Where objectives are not being met an air quality management area (AQMA) must be declared. After an AQMA is declared, Section 84 of the Environment Act, 1995 requires local authorities to prepare an Action plan for the purpose of working towards achievement of the relevant air quality standards and objectives.</p> <p>The Council has declared two AQMAs within its area and is likely to be required to declare further AQMAs in coming years. Current Action Plans contain a number of common measures which are applicable to the wider Council area. The Air Quality Strategy will contain such common measures to improve air quality across the wider area, such that each Action Plan will remain specific to its AQMA.</p>
<b>Subject</b>	The Air Quality Strategy is an environmental health strategy with the specific purpose to protect human health. It will direct the Council in

(e.g. transport)	fulfilling its obligations under the 1995 Act to reduce levels of pollution to the 2010 Objectives and will include measures which will assist with reducing NO <sub>2</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> concentrations within the East Dunbartonshire Council area.			
Period covered by PPS	Air quality throughout the area will be reviewed on an annual basis to assess compliance with air quality objectives. The Strategy will be valid for an indefinite period, depending on the outcome of annual reviews.			
Frequency of updates	The Strategy will be reviewed annually.			
Area covered by PPS (e.g. geographical area – it is good practice to attach a map)	The Strategy will cover the whole geographical area of East Dunbartonshire but will have a particular focus on areas with poor air quality.			
Summary of nature/ Content of the PPS	The Air Quality Strategy will provide detail on how East Dunbartonshire Council will meet its legislative duties regarding air quality. It will set out an analysis of the current situation within East Dunbartonshire, identify the air quality issues and areas of particular concern and identify the Council's priorities and approach to improving and enhancing air quality.			
Are there any proposed PPS objectives?	Yes		No	
Copy of objectives attached	Yes		No	
Date	17 February 2015			

### Draft Air Quality Strategy Objectives

Proposed key aims of the Strategy will be to:

- Reduce the impact of poor air quality on the health of residents, visitors and workers;
- Raise public awareness and understanding of air quality issues;
- Fulfil statutory obligations for local air quality management and assist the Government in meeting national air quality targets; and,
- Implement and encourage the use of cost-effective measures to reduce emissions and exposure to air quality.

## Section 2: Strategic Action Context

This section provides an overview of the Air Quality Strategy and the main issues it is likely to address.

### This section contains the following information

2.1	Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies
2.2	Baseline Environmental Data
2.3	Sources of Baseline Data
2.4	Environmental Issues for the Air Quality Strategy
2.5	Evolution of the Environmental Baseline in the Absence of the Local Development Plan

## 2.1 Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies

2.1.1 There are a number of other strategies and plans nationally, regionally and locally that the Air Quality Strategy needs to be integrated with. These include:

### National:

- The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
- Scottish Planning Policy
- National Planning Framework 3
- Good Places; Better Health

### Regional:

- Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan
- Dunbartonshire Biodiversity Action Plan (EDC and WDC)

### Local:

- East Dunbartonshire Single Outcome Agreement
- East Dunbartonshire Local Plan 2
- East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan
- East Dunbartonshire Local Transport Strategy
- East Dunbartonshire Carbon Management Plan
- Sustainable Development Strategy

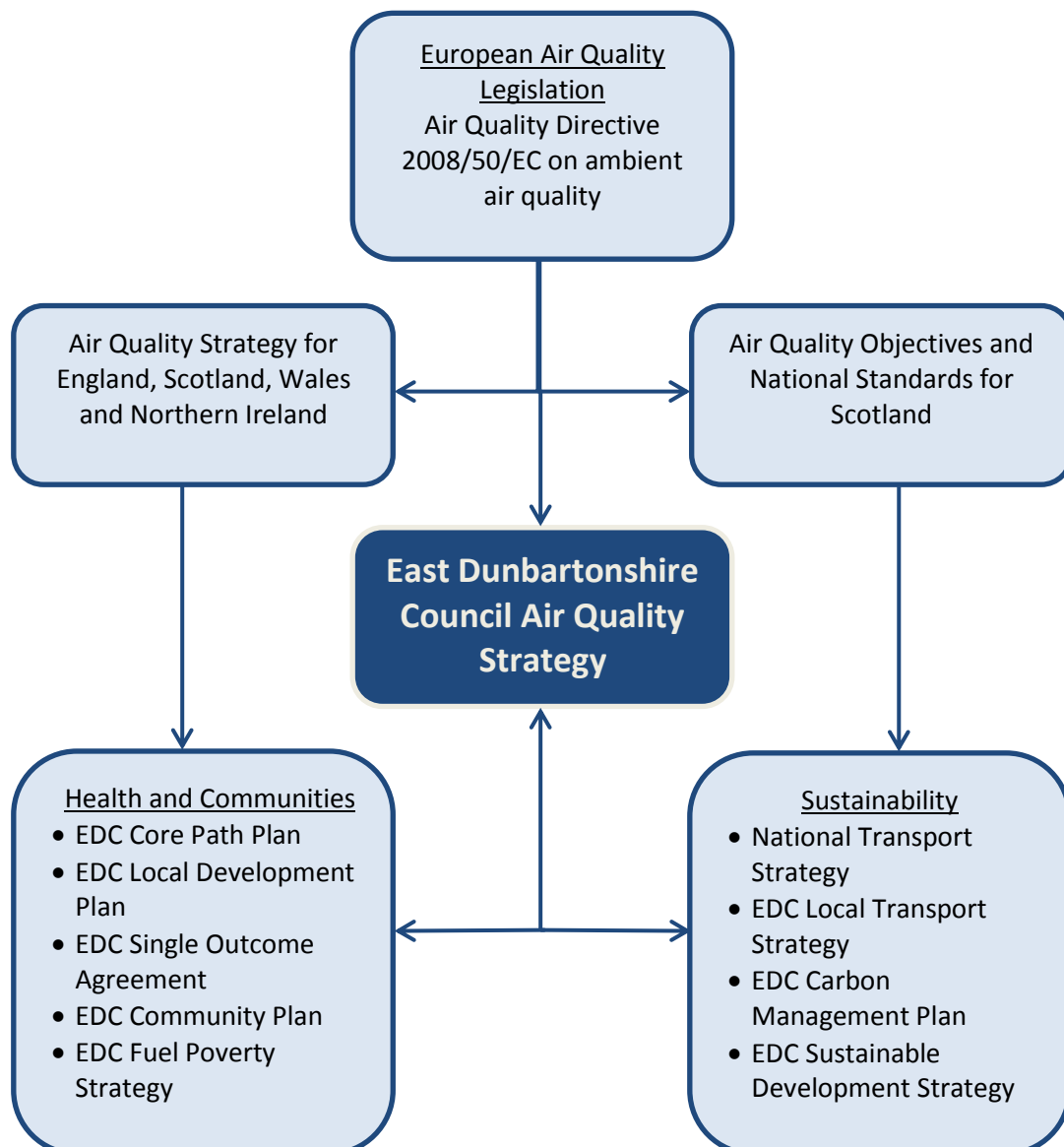
- Core Path Plan
- Fuel Poverty Strategy

**2.1.2** Cross-boundary effects with neighbouring authorities will be considered through integration of the Air Quality Strategy with neighbouring authority's Air Quality Strategies. However, it is not expected that the Air Quality 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 Air Quality 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 Strategy.

**Figure 1: Interrelationship of the Air Quality Strategy with Other Plans, Programmes and Strategies**

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





- 2.1.4 The **Environmental Protection Objectives** that are contained within international, European, UK and Scottish legislation, as well as national guidance which are considered to be of the greatest relevance to the Air Quality 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 Air Quality 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 designations. The potential effects (including, cumulative, secondary and synergistic effects) of the information contained within the Air Quality 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. **Table 1** below summarises the main baseline environmental features and the environmental implications for the preparation and development of the Air Quality 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 Air Quality Strategy. The SEA Objectives will be used to assess the Air Quality Strategy and they will provide the basis for the development of the questions and indicators in **Table 4**.

**Table 1: Proposed Environmental Baseline Data**

Environmental Receptor	Summary of baseline Environmental Data	Environmental Implications for the Air Quality Strategy	Baseline Data to be collected	Sources of baseline Data	Proposed SEA Objectives
Population & Human Health	<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</p>	<p>A decreasing population reduces the number exposed to poor air quality.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire hosts various areas within the top 15% of deprived areas in Scotland and is showing an increase in non-economically active population and older people. These groups of people are less likely to be able afford to run or own a car. Therefore there is likely to be a need for efficient public transport services to help people access services and work and/or continue to lead independent lives at home. Associated increases in public transport use have the potential to positively</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>Admissions to hospital on days of poor air quality</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>	To improve human health and community wellbeing

<p>Population &amp; Human Health (continued)</p>	<p>deprived SIMD data zones in Scotland.</p> <p>Generally the health of the residents of East Dunbartonshire is good with nearly 73% of the residents being generally healthy, in comparison to the average of Scotland (68%) according to the 2001 census. The level of residents found to be in general health status of 'not good' within East Dunbartonshire and Scotland was 8% and 10% respectively.</p> <p>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>impact on air quality and health.</p> <p>An ageing population, as well as those who are immunosuppressed, are a more vulnerable population. As a result, they are more likely to be significantly impacted by air quality issues especially where there is long-term exposure or elevated emission levels.</p> <p>Air quality within East Dunbartonshire is generally good but there are hot spots of poor air quality including in Bearsden and Bishopbriggs.</p> <p>Encouragement of public transport, walking and cycling could help reduce the number of private vehicles on the road. This could in turn help reduce transport-related emissions. The physical activity of active travel and reduced air emissions will also improve people's human health.</p>		<p>Scottish Household Survey (walking/ cycling to work) 2012/13</p> <p>Glasgow Centre for Population Health 2011. (Briefing Paper 28)</p> <p>EDC Air Quality Progress Reports</p> <p>Scottish Air Quality website</p> <p>Estimating Local Mortality Burdens associated with Particulate Air Pollution, 2014, Public Health England</p>	
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Population & Human Health (continued)	<p>Road accidents and road casualty rates in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley region, and in Scotland, have fallen considerably over the last 20 years, despite a 20% increase in traffic volume. There is no sign of an overall reduction in adult pedestrian casualties admitted to hospital in the area. Rates remain three times higher in the most deprived areas.</p> <p>It was reported that there were 37 deaths attributable to poor air quality in 2010 for those aged 25+. This equates to 424 associated life years lost.</p>				
Cultural Heritage	<p>East Dunbartonshire has: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1 UNESCO World Heritage Site; Antonine Wall. A buffer zone has been identified around the Wall to help protect its setting, in Supplementary Planning Guidance.</li> <li>➤ 43 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. In particular the Forth &amp; Clyde Canal is made up of a series of Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</li> </ul>	<p>Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas contribute to the character of the streets in East Dunbartonshire, which in turn makes them more attractive for active travel and reductions in emissions.</p> <p>Poor air quality and associated emissions can have an impact on the fabrics of buildings, particularly through an increase in PM10 and</p>	<p>Review of designated sites, areas and resources, including, Listed Building, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</p> <p>Archaeological resources.</p> <p>Record progress on the Antonine Wall access project, associated with the Forth &amp; Clyde Canal access strategy,</p>	<p>Historic Scotland</p> <p>Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation – World Heritage Site Designation</p>	<p>To protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment</p>

Cultural Heritage (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. 30 such sites have also been identified as having local value.</li> </ul>	NO <sub>2</sub> concentrations in the atmosphere.	<p>to 2017.</p> <p>Record traffic and pollutant levels to identify where particulates and emissions affect building fronts.</p>	<p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>Scottish Canals Heritage Strategy 2013-38</p>	
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Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<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> </ul>	<p>Positive encouragement to plant native species, particularly in AQMAs, will mitigate emissions and positively impact on air quality.</p>	<p>Priority Species and Habitats.</p> <p>Regionally and locally designated sites.</p> <p>Links to the Green Network</p>	<p>Dunbartonshire Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p>	To protect, enhance, create and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 66 Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS)</li> </ul>	The effects of emissions such as nitrogen in the			

(continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Network of Local Nature Conservation Areas – Wildlife Corridors, significant ones 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>➤ 350 Tree Preservation Orders</li> <li>➤ 3 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)</li> </ul>	atmosphere and in the soil can restrict plant growth.	Record areas and levels of planting		
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Soil & Geology	<p>Despite three quarters of the land in East Dunbartonshire being utilised for agricultural processes, the district has a small percentage (5%) of prime agricultural soil.</p> <p>Currently East Dunbartonshire has not designated any areas of land as contaminated land as defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1990. However, a list of potential contaminated sites has been created based on previous land use. On this list 626 potentially contaminated sites (to varying degrees of contamination)</p>	<p>The implementation of air quality management measures such as planting and changes to transport infrastructure will provide additional opportunities to remediate potentially contaminated land.</p> <p>Since the AQS has links to other EDC Plans/Strategies such as the Local Transport Strategy, a change to transport infrastructure</p>	<p>Agricultural land classification data - location and area of land by settlement.</p> <p>Contaminated land – Number, size and location of sites.</p> <p>Areas of Peat deposits. Minerals extraction and data.</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>EDC Local Plan 2</p> <p>EDC Local Development Plan</p> <p>Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Register 2013</p> <p>The Macaulay Institute</p> <p>Scottish Natural</p>	To protect and, where appropriate, use high quality and sensitive soils in a sustainable manner and conserve recognised geodiversity assets
Soil & Geology					

(continued)	<p>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 has 36 sites representing geological diversity, and 34 are recommended as Local Geodiversity Sites (LGS).</p>	<p>and development on peat areas, such as Lenzie Moss, has potential to release carbon and mitigation should be considered. Air quality has the potential to be adversely impacted from this.</p> <p>The effects of poor air quality and emissions in the atmosphere, particularly nitrogen, can result in acid rain which can saturate soils and result in soil acidification.</p>		<p>Heritage</p> <p>British Geological Survey</p> <p>UKRIGS (Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Site)</p>	
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Landscape	<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 the two Special Landscape Areas; the Campsie</p>	<p>The use of planting and green infrastructure can potentially impact on the setting and improve visual amenity.</p> <p>Options discussed within the Air Quality Strategy will need to consider any designations within East Dunbartonshire in order to prevent effects to the landscape.</p>	<p>Woodland resources, ancient and semi-natural within East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>Minerals extraction and data.</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>
Landscape (continued)					

	<p>Fells and the Kilpatrick Hills to the North and West of the district respectively.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire has a total of 1,082.46 hectares of green space, 54% of which is semi-natural.</p> <p>The green belt is a Development Plan policy which covers the East Dunbartonshire area, with the exception of the upland areas; its objectives include maintaining the character and distinctiveness of the areas settlements.</p>				
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Water Quality	<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>In 2008, 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</li> </ul>	<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 which can be attributed further to air quality.</p> <p>Boating on the Forth and Clyde Canal is recreational and discharges/pollutants from boats will be</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>
Water Quality (continued)					



	<p>with good ecological potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 assessed in 2008 and found to be of good ecological status.</p>	<p>controlled by other legislation.</p> <p>Potential pollution of water from transport development, particularly during its construction phase, will be addressed by planning conditions including Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.</p> <p>Potential pollution of water from sources such as transport emissions in the atmosphere and in soil can result in eutrophication. This can result in algal blooms and alter the quality of the water.</p>			
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Air Quality	<p>The main concern for air quality in East Dunbartonshire is transport which is the main contributor of air pollutants such as NO<sub>2</sub> (nitrogen dioxide) and PM10 (particulates).</p> <p>The busiest routes that are of concern in relation to air quality within East Dunbartonshire are the A803 and B812 in</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>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</p>	<p>To prevent deterioration and, where possible, enhance air quality</p>
Air Quality (continued)					

	<p>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>Passenger vehicle transport has a significant impact on air quality in Bishopbriggs and Bearsden town centres. Poor air quality can have an adverse impact on human health and also the natural environment with respect to ecosystems.</p> <p>Efficient bus and train services which offer an alternative to the private car on routes through the AQMAs can help reduce air pollution from vehicles and inefficient buses.</p> <p>There are possible transboundary effects of air pollution to neighbouring Local Authorities such as Glasgow, West Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and Stirling.</p>		Bus and Coach Statistics No. 32, 2013	
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Climatic Factors	A significant source of carbon dioxide in East Dunbartonshire is attributable to vehicular transport emissions, which contributes towards climate change.	Vehicle transport movements contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption.	Flood Risk Assessments.	Scottish Government	To contribute towards the reduction of Scottish greenhouse gas
Climatic Factors			Flood defences.	SEPA	outputs in line with
				East Dunbartonshire	

<p>(continued)</p> <p>Climatic Factors</p>	<p>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. 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.</p> <p>The number of bus passenger journeys in Strathclyde and South West Scotland has decreased since 2007/08 to 2012/13, which equates to a decrease of 21%. The total distance travelled by buses 2007/08 to 2012/13 decreased by 17%. This can be attributable to a reduction in the number of services that operate or alterations to routes. This trend is reflected in trends across Scotland which has seen a decrease in 4% in bus and coach journeys between 2012 and 2013.</p>	<p>The development and implementation of sustainable transport methods will have a positive impact on air quality and contribute to the aims of the Strategy.</p> <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 adversely affected by atmospheric emissions and poor air quality.</p> <p>The need for renewable energy sources in East Dunbartonshire is highlighted through significant emissions associated with industrial/commercial and domestic energy use. The AQS has the potential to promote renewable energy and have a positive impact on air quality.</p>	<p>Emissions levels within East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>Flooding and storm information and events.</p> <p>Renewable energy potential.</p> <p>Bus service frequencies.</p>	<p>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 CO2 Emissions</p>	<p>Government targets</p> <p>To reduce or prevent the overall effects of climate change including those related to flood risks</p>
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(continued)	<p>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.</p> <p>In 2013, 86% of households in East Dunbartonshire had access to at least 1 car.</p> <p>Glasgow is a key attraction for both employment and high education opportunities for the population of East Dunbartonshire which increases the need for travel.</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with the expenditure of energy from industrial/commercial (including agriculture) and domestic buildings accounts for 142.7 ktCO<sub>2</sub> and 271.6 ktCO<sub>2</sub> 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</p>			Estimates for 2005-2012', Department of Energy and Climate Change	
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	<p>Waters.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire only has one operating landfill (Inchbelle Quarry, Kirkintilloch) but is only used for the 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.</p>				
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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>The Air Quality Strategy is likely to encourage the enhancement of core paths with connections to the wider green network in East Dunbartonshire as a result of measures to reduce emissions and also provide opportunities for active travel improvements.</p> <p>The Air Quality Strategy has the potential to improve bus and rail connections.</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>	To promote the sustainable use of community assets in East Dunbartonshire
Material Assets	<p>East Dunbartonshire has a network of Core Paths and public</p>	<p>The current</p>			

(continued)	<p>open spaces which provide opportunities for recreation. Some of these also provide active travel routes from residential areas to services and businesses.</p> <p>Studies into housing requirements have indicated that East Dunbartonshire has one of the highest net needs for affordable housing, compared to other Scottish 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 and measures that will influence air quality, both negatively and positively.</p>	<p>infrastructure and core path networks, as a well as potential development in East Dunbartonshire is likely to increase incidences of waste including dust and pollution into the atmosphere.</p> <p>The Air Quality Strategy will potentially influence planning and development.</p> <p>Emissions associated with air quality can lead to the deterioration building fabrics, including those that are classified as Listed. This can affect the quality of building stock in East Dunbartonshire.</p>			
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## 2.3 Environmental Issues<sup>1</sup> for the Air Quality 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 are outlined in [Table 2](#) below.

**Table 2: Environmental Issues Relevant to the East Dunbartonshire Air Quality Strategy**

*Environmental issues were identified through discussions with the appropriate Consultation Authorities and an analysis of the baseline data available.*

SEA Topic	Relevant Environmental Issues
Population & Human Health	The population of East Dunbartonshire is ageing. These members of the community are likely to be adversely affected by the issues related to air quality and will have a significant effect on health if poor air quality is not improved.
	Higher levels of active travel to help reduce the need for private transportation are needed to help reduce transport-related emissions and improve health. Walking and cycling should be perceived as an acceptable alternative to the car and encouraged through the Strategy. Consequently, the level of safety related to active travel routes will be required to encourage usage.
	With areas of significant deprivation in East Dunbartonshire and an increasing vulnerable population, there is a significant reliance on public transport to access facilities such as town centres, retail parks, healthcare and leisure. This demonstrates the need for existing public transport services to be promoted in order to meet the aims of the AQS.
	Local pollution from sources such as vehicle fumes can aggravate asthma and cause/ exacerbate other health issues. Respiratory and heart disease can be linked to transport emissions; reducing emissions can improve public health and reduce levels of respiratory disease within East Dunbartonshire.
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.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	East Dunbartonshire has a wide range of habitats and species as seen through a number of Local Nature Conservation Sites, Wildlife Corridors, Tree Preservation Orders and Local Nature Reserves. The Air Quality Strategy will promote the importance of quality environments including biodiversity value and encourage connected habitats.

<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”.

	A number of habitats in East Dunbartonshire act as carbon capture assets. Through the management and enhancement of habitats as well as the integration of potential new habitats, the local environment will improve in quality which has additional positive impacts on health and well-being.
Soil & Geology	There are a number of potentially contaminated land areas in East Dunbartonshire. The implementation of air quality management measures will provide opportunities to remediate such land.
	There are several sites in East Dunbartonshire that have been identified as peatland. The Air Quality Strategy should include options to protect such land in order to prevent the release of carbon into the atmosphere.
	It is important that the AQS reduces the effects of poor air quality and emissions in the atmosphere, particularly nitrogen, to prevent the saturation of soils and soil acidification.
Landscape	The AQS recognises transport as one of the main contributors to air quality issues in East Dunbartonshire. Measures including changes to transport infrastructure and travel plans at all scales can potentially have secondary and cumulative negative impacts on landscape character in the area.
	East Dunbartonshire has a number of areas with high/moderate scenic value as well as specific landscape characters and settings across the Council area.
Water Quality	There are a number of good/moderate quality watercourses in East Dunbartonshire including the Forth and Clyde Canal which is a Scheduled Monument. These assets require protection which can be achieved through the implementation of appropriate measures to manage air quality in order to prevent eutrophication and safe-guard the water quality.
Air Quality	Unacceptable high levels of air pollution can be harmful to the environment and human health. East Dunbartonshire currently has two designated Air Quality Management Area (Bishopbriggs and Bearsden Cross). The AQS should implement appropriate measures of culture change and design alternatives to reduce emissions and pollutions levels.
	The AQS will provide a holistic approach to air quality management East Dunbartonshire wide.
Climatic Factors	Carbon dioxide emissions, from transport in particular as the main contributor of emissions in East Dunbartonshire, further enhance the effects of climate change. Where appropriate, all options contained within the AQS should promote the need to consume less and lower carbon emissions and encourage efficient public transport as an alternative to the car.
	Climate change has a direct link to flood risk. The AQS will manage the effects of air quality to reduce the impacts of climate change.
Material Assets	There are varying levels of transport infrastructure in East Dunbartonshire but an infrequency of bus services and proximity to rail connections has increased a reliance on car-based travel. The AQS is closely linked to the Local Transport Strategy which both should aim to promote the use of public and/or sustainable modes of transport.
	Single-occupancy travel is an issue in East Dunbartonshire. The AQS should encourage cultural and behavioural changes and the implementation of travel plans to alleviate this issue.



	There will be a significant rise in developments in East Dunbartonshire as a result of the impending implementation of the Local Development Plan. A number of air quality related-issues will result including material use, the need for transport infrastructure and construction pollution. The AQS should be used to manage such issues through sustainable material use, design and construction methods and through an alignment with the Local Transport Strategy.
	It is important that the quality of the building stock within East Dunbartonshire is protected, and where possible, enhanced. The AQS should consider the effect of air quality, and any associated emissions, on the fabric of buildings to prevent any deterioration.
	There are a series of Core Path Networks in East Dunbartonshire which create recreational opportunities, promote active travel and provide a sense of community. These assets are likely to be enhanced by the options discussed in the AQS.

## 2.4 Evolution of the Environment in the Absence of the Air Quality Strategy

- 2.4.1 The SEA process is also required to assess the likely impact on the environment if the Air Quality Strategy was not implemented.
- 2.4.2 As this is the first Air Quality Strategy for East Dunbartonshire it is important that it is implemented with the purpose of managing and reducing the risks associated with air quality for the environment including climate change. Without an Air Quality Strategy covering East Dunbartonshire, it is likely that the Council would miss an opportunity to reduce the impact of poor air quality on the health of residents, visitors and workers. It is likely that specific environmental indicators such as health, climatic factors and biodiversity will either deteriorate or the potential to enhance the environment further will not be fully achieved. Although many of these factors will potentially improve with the influence of other Council Plans and Strategies including the Local Transport Strategy, Local Plan 2 and the emerging Local Development Plan, the effects associated with climate change are likely to result in a decline in the quality of environmental assets in East Dunbartonshire without intervention from the options discussed in the AQS to mitigate air quality issues.
- 2.4.3 The AQS can help to protect and enhance local environments and promote health and wellbeing. Given that there were 37 deaths in the East Dunbartonshire area during 2010 that were attributable to poor air quality, it is in everyone's interest to implement the AQS and the measures detailed therein. It will also raise public awareness and understanding of air quality issues and help implement and encourage the use of cost-effective measures to reduce emissions and exposure. The AQS will encourage a holistic approach to tackling air quality issues and the measures contained within will protect, maintain and improve air quality across the East Dunbartonshire Council area without excessive, and in some cases, without any cost associated.
- 2.4.4 If the current process for air quality management (Air Quality Progress Reports) were not replaced it is likely that mitigation against the effects of poor air quality would focus primarily

on areas of notably poor air quality and areas of good air quality would be dismissed and opportunities to enhance the air quality of these areas further would be reduced. If the Progress Reports were not updated the data would become out-of-date and irrelevant as the Reports would no longer give a true representation of air quality in East Dunbartonshire by responding to new local issues and potential opportunities to improve air quality would be missed. There would also be concerns that constraints in areas where poor air quality exists will not be practiced, particularly in terms of development.

### 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

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

### 3.1 Scope In/ Out of Environmental Factors

**3.1.1** In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 East Dunbartonshire Council has considered whether the environmental effects (positive and negative) of the Air Quality 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 Factors**

Environmental Factors	Scoped In / Out	Rationale
Population and Human Health	In	There are a number of health issues such as respiratory illness and potential impacts on mental health and well-being that have the potential to be significantly affected by poor air quality and the number of air quality-related illnesses may increase. The AQS intends to focus specifically on the health of East Dunbartonshire's population for significant positive effects.
Cultural Heritage	Out	Impacts to cultural heritage assets in East Dunbartonshire are not likely to be significant. This justification is further promoted through the views of the Consultation Authorities during the Screening process.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	In	Poor air quality can result in potential impacts to species, including Protected Species, and habitats. The AQS has potential to positively influence habitat networks and connectivity, and for carbon capture.
Soil & Geology	Out	Although there are a number of potential negative impacts on soil quality as a result of poor air quality including soil acidification, and changes to land use has the potential to alter air quality where peatland is present, the effects are not likely to be significant. These issues are likely to be localised and development on peatland will be managed through policies in the Local Plan 2 and SEPA guidelines. The AQS is not likely to significantly impact on soil and geology.
Landscape	Out	Whilst there is a diverse landscape character and features in East Dunbartonshire, it is unlikely that the options/actions that will be discussed in the draft AQS to achieve its aims and objectives will have a significant impact on landscape. In addition, where areas of East Dunbartonshire are classified as areas of scenic value, the AQS will not significantly reduce or enhance its visual amenity.
Water Quality	Out	Whilst the water resources in East Dunbartonshire provide a number of amenities and opportunities, and are considered to be a vital resource in the area, the

		AQS is not likely to significantly impact on the quality of water in East Dunbartonshire and there are no water resources that are particularly sensitive that will be significantly affected.
Air Quality	In	There is a direct link between the need for the AQS and this SEA topic. The AQS will provide opportunities to significantly mitigate areas of poor air quality and enhance existing areas of good air quality in East Dunbartonshire.
Climatic Factors	In	The AQS has the potential to significantly contribute to greenhouse gas reductions in East Dunbartonshire and reduce or offset the impacts for climate change.
Material Assets	In	The AQS is likely to significantly influence decisions related to planning and development in East Dunbartonshire including the enhancement of infrastructure and Core Path Networks, which will also contribute to improving health. Air quality is also likely to be further impacted by associated waste as well as the quality of buildings in East Dunbartonshire.

**3.1.4** As a result of the Screening process of SEA, Historic Scotland viewed the Air Quality Strategy as unlikely to have significant environmental effects on cultural heritage. SNH considered there to be likely significant environmental effects as a result of the Strategy. SEPA, in particular, felt that the AQS would potentially result in significant environmental effects on air quality, human health and climatic factors. The views of the Consultation Authorities have been taken into account in the Scoping in/out process.

## 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 Air Quality 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 aims and planned vision of the draft Air Quality Strategy in order for air quality issues to be addressed and improved in East Dunbartonshire. It should be noted that only the significant environmental impacts will be identified and assessed through the SEA process.

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

**Table 4: Assessment Framework**

*This table specifies the assessment methodology which will be employed in order to assess the environmental effects of each part of the Air Quality Strategy.*

Assessment Stage	Assessment Method
Vision	The assessment questions and indicators in Table 5 will be used to establish whether the vision and strategic approach to deliver the vision of the Air Quality Strategy is compliant with the proposed SEA objectives. The wording of the vision will also be assessed to ensure that it is in line with the vision of other related strategies including the Local Transport Strategy, Local Plan 2 and emerging Local Development Plan. Overall, the preferred strategic approach to deliver the AQS will be justified.
Objectives	The objectives of the draft Strategy will be tested against the proposed SEA objectives for alignment and compliance. The outcome of this assessment will guide the refinement of the AQS objectives throughout its development.
Actions/Options	The AQS will detail its actions or options for improving air quality in East Dunbartonshire. These will be assessed against the assessment questions in Table 5 as well as the reasonable alternatives to them.
Cumulative effects	Using the assessments of interventions/options for the AQS and GIS mapping, 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** Through the development of East Dunbartonshire's Air Quality Strategy there may be alternatives as to how the strategic priorities of the Strategy are delivered or implemented. However, it should be borne in mind that monitoring and reporting on air quality is a statutory duty of Local Authorities with strict objective levels having to be met. Alternatives to the AQS could include:

- a) **A stand-alone Strategy for East Dunbartonshire-** The overall purpose of having an Air Quality Strategy is to ensure that East Dunbartonshire has the best air quality possible. An AQS will present an opportunity to go beyond that required as part of the legislative requirements to achieve greater benefits and improvements to local air quality and the local environment across the whole of East Dunbartonshire.
- b) **Annual Progress Reports-** This is currently undertaken as a matter of course and submitted to the Scottish Government to ensure that East Dunbartonshire is working towards achieving local air quality objectives and ensuring that they are complied with, or where failing, ensuring that appropriate action is taken towards improvement. Although the annual progress report gives an overall picture of local air quality levels across East Dunbartonshire, it does not give an opportunity to suggest improvements or solutions.
- c) **Incorporate air quality issues into other PPS-** Air quality is considered in a number of East Dunbartonshire's PPS such as the Local Plan 2 and the Local Transport Strategy. Although

there is merit in incorporating air quality issues into these documents, air quality would not be the main focus; therefore the message may be lost somewhat and the importance and priority of air quality as an environmental issues would be weakened.

- d) **Area based strategy-** An area based strategy could provide local benefits, particularly in areas of poor air quality. However, this may have the effect of improving air quality in specific areas at the expense of other areas e.g. targeting air quality improvements along the A809 in Bearsden may result in increased traffic/air pollution on the A81 or vice versa.
- e) **No strategy-** Having no AQS will present short-term savings by not implementing an AQS. However, greater awareness of air quality issues is to everyone's benefit and will encourage partnership working whilst protecting and improving air quality in East Dunbartonshire.

3.3.2 However, the environmental assessment may also, where appropriate, propose further alternatives to the proposed objectives and options discussed in the AQS 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 Air Quality 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 (positive, negative or neutral) the Strategy will have on the environment.
- 3.4.2 The Proposed SEA objectives relate to the specific SEA environmental receptors and the monitoring and evaluation will relate solely to the environmental issues that were felt to have the potential to significantly impact on the environment.
- 3.4.3 The Proposed SEA objectives, questions and indicators are fully compliant with the requirements of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. It is important to note that these SEA objectives and assessment questions are provisional and may be modified as a result of comments from the Consultation Authorities or as a result of changes in the baseline data when it is fully collected.

**Table 5: Proposed SEA Objectives, Assessment Questions and Indicators**

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

Population & Human Health		
Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment Will the proposed vision / objectives / actions...	Draft Indicators
To improve human health and community wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>➤ Reduce social, economic and environmental deprivation in East Dunbartonshire?</li> <li>➤ Reduce health-related illness associated with poor air quality?</li> <li>➤ Encourage active travel as a means to improve health?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Changes in deprivation levels in 15% SIMD areas</li> <li>➤ Occurrence of air quality-related illnesses in East Dunbartonshire</li> <li>➤ Access to safe and sustainable facilities including public transport and cycle/walking routes</li> <li>➤ Population data of those who walk/cycle to work/school</li> <li>➤ Population data of those who use public transport</li> </ul>
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna		
Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment Will the proposed vision / objectives / actions...	Draft Indicators
To protect, enhance, create and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote the importance of biodiversity for the local environment in East Dunbartonshire?</li> <li>➤ Seek to reduce the impact of poor air quality on valued biodiversity including non-protected and protected species?</li> <li>➤ Utilise planting as a measure to improve air quality?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Changes to the presence of different species and habitats including those that are protected</li> <li>➤ Quality and connectivity of the green network in East Dunbartonshire</li> <li>➤ DBAP Action Plans</li> </ul>

Air Quality		
Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment Will the proposed vision / objectives / actions...	Draft Indicators
To prevent deterioration and, where possible, enhance air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote the need for good air quality?</li> <li>➤ Promote the reduction of potential exposure of emissions and pollutants, particularly on sensitive receptors?</li> <li>➤ Ensure air quality in East Dunbartonshire is improved?</li> <li>➤ Support measures that will reduce emissions and improve air quality including those related to transport?</li> <li>➤ Include the management of air quality in areas designated as AQMAs?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Performance in AQMAs</li> <li>➤ Public transport networks and links in East Dunbartonshire</li> <li>➤ Monitoring of pollution levels in areas of poor air quality to identify changes (positive/negative)</li> </ul>
Climatic Factors		
Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment Will the proposed vision / objectives / actions...	Draft Indicators
<p>To contribute towards the reduction of Scottish greenhouse gas outputs in line with Government targets</p> <p>To reduce or prevent the overall effects of climate change including those related to flood risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote a change in culture and behaviour to ensure that the local community are aware of the issues associated with climate change?</li> <li>➤ Encourage the use of renewable energy technologies to reduce emissions?</li> <li>➤ Promote the inclusion of measures to mitigate potential risks to flooding?</li> <li>➤ Include adaptation measures in light of a changing climate and local environment?</li> <li>➤ Seek to protect, create or enhance natural resources such as trees?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of SUDS installations</li> <li>➤ Loss/creation of tree assets in East Dunbartonshire</li> <li>➤ % of renewable energy technologies in use</li> <li>➤ Changes to areas at risk of flooding</li> <li>➤ Greenhouse gas output trends in East Dunbartonshire</li> </ul>



Material Assets		
Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment Will the proposed vision / objectives / actions...	Draft Indicators
To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Encourage and improve the safe use of Core Path Network?</li> <li>➤ Reduce damage to material assets including buildings?</li> <li>➤ Promote changes to current transport infrastructure to a more sustainable network?</li> <li>➤ Have a positive influence over planning and developments as part of other plans, policies or strategies at EDC?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of population who utilise Core Path Networks (change)</li> <li>➤ Traffic levels</li> <li>➤ Number of buildings damaged as a result of air quality-related issues</li> <li>➤ Access and use of public transport networks</li> <li>➤ Waste quantities associated with changes to infrastructure</li> </ul>

## 3.5 Mitigation and Monitoring

- 3.5.1 The adopted Air Quality Strategy may have environmental impacts which require to be mitigated as a result of the options discussed to improve air quality within the Strategy. 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 Air Quality 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 Air Quality 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 Air Quality Strategy.

### This section contains the following information

4.1

Proposed Consultation Timescale, Anticipated Milestones and Consultation

4.2

Proposed Framework for Analysing Consultation Responses

## 4.1 Proposed Consultation Timescale, Anticipated Milestones and Consultation

- 4.1.1 The Environmental Report for the Air Quality Strategy will be available alongside the 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 Air Quality Strategy preparation stages. **Table 6** below illustrates this alignment and provides the anticipated timescales for each.

**Table 6: Proposed Timescale & Milestones**

Strategy Preparation Stages	SEA Stages	Anticipated Timescale & Consultation Period, if required
Preliminary Assessment and Survey / Research work	Scoping Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Collate and forecast baseline environmental information</li> <li>➤ Adopt SEA environmental objectives and criteria</li> </ul>	- October 2014 (research) - Scoping Report Submitted 17 <sup>th</sup> February 2015 - 5 week period of Consultation with the Consultation Authorities.
Prepare Draft Strategy	Environmental Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assess the plan's aims and vision</li> <li>➤ Assess alternatives to the AQS</li> <li>➤ Prepare Draft Environmental Report</li> </ul>	April-June 2015
Publish & Consult on Draft	Publish & Consult on Draft	July/August 2015

Strategy	Environmental Report	Consultation with the public and Consultation Authorities - Minimum of 6 weeks
Adopt Strategy	Publish Post-Adoption Statement along with the adopted Finalised Air Quality Strategy	October 2015
Monitor & Review	Monitor and Review	On-going/ Annual review

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

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

Air Quality Strategy	Summary / Objectives or requirements	How objectives and requirements influence the Air Quality 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. For example, some of the principles relate to improving health and environmental protection, and limiting the impacts of severe weather events (climate change).	As outlined in the Rio Declaration, the Air Quality Strategy (AQS) will recognise the impacts associated with air quality issues on human health and degradation of environmental assets in East Dunbartonshire. It will also have additional benefits that will contribute to reducing the effects of climate change.
<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 AQS will address the need to contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions at a national and local level within East Dunbartonshire and provide measures in which to achieve the aims of the Kyoto Protocol.
<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 AQS 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 international commitment	The AQS will support other Policies at both a national and local level in delivering sustainable development in East Dunbartonshire.

	to these Sustainable Development Principles.	
<b>European</b>		
<b>EU Birds Directive (1979)</b>	<p>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. (Source: SNH website)</p>	<p>The proposed AQS will be compliant with the Birds Directive by ensuring that the measures suggested to deliver the aims of the Strategy do not adversely impact on SPAs or bird species in East Dunbartonshire.</p>
<b>EU Habitats Directive (1992)</b>	<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 sites within the East Dunbartonshire boundary designated under the Habitats Directive, the proposed AQS will be compliant with the Habitats Directive by ensuring that the measures suggested to deliver the aims of the Strategy do not adversely impact on any species or habitat protected under the Directive. In particular, it will help prevent any transboundary adverse effects.</p>
<b>European Climate Change Programme</b>	<p>The programme aims to deliver the Kyoto Protocol commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 8% below 1990 levels by 2012.</p>	<p>The Air Quality Strategy (AQS) will address the need to contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions at a national and local level within East Dunbartonshire and provide measures in which to achieve the reductions.</p>
<b>EU Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality (2008)</b>	<p>The Ambient Air Quality Directive puts an emphasis on the necessity to reduce emissions, with a focus on limiting emissions at the source of the pollution. In addition, the Directive highlights that measures should be implemented to reduce the impact on pollution for air quality at all levels. In particular, particulate matter and ozone is a focus.</p>	<p>In response to the Directive, the AQS is a way in which East Dunbartonshire Council will be able to contribute to its overall Aims at a local level.</p>

	The Directive also highlights the need to reduce air pollution in order to benefit a significant proportion of the population in terms of health and well-being and should be used as part of other Air Quality Strategies to limit resulting environmental damage.	
<b>National</b>		
<b>Environmental Protection Act (1990)</b>	The Environmental Protection Act 1990 establishes the Integrated Pollution Control and Local Air Pollution Control frameworks and outlines the effects of poor air quality to human health and damage to properties. It highlights the role of Local Authorities to manage air pollution.	The AQS will address the air quality issues within East Dunbartonshire and develop options to manage the effects of air quality on the environment in line with the EPA 1990.
<b>Clean Air Act (1993)</b>	The Clean Air Act 1993 consolidates previous air quality legislation that initially dealt with smog. The updated Act provides a framework that prohibits smoke emissions in Smoke Control Areas, dark smoke from chimneys and addresses the need to manage smoke, grit and dust from chimneys and furnaces. This legislation calls for the maintenance of the environment by outlining the need for air quality control from domestic sources.	The objectives of the Clean Air Act should encourage the AQS to address air quality issues in relation to domestic sources and within smoke control areas.
<b>Environment Act (1995)</b>	<p>The Environment Act 1995 presents the requirement for a national Air Quality Strategy including consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Standards relating to air quality</li> <li>➤ Measures to restrict the levels of substances in the air</li> </ul> <p>The Act also introduces a framework which requires the review and assessment of air quality in Local Authorities.</p>	The need for an AQS has been influenced by the requirements of this Act. Although it is not a statutory requirement, developing an AQS for East Dunbartonshire is best practice to address air quality issues.
<b>National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</b>	The National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS) acts as a framework for the UK in delivering actions to ensure good air quality and clean air. It highlights the benefits of good air quality for quality of life.	The EDC AQS will be developed in response to the NAQS and will contribute to its aims.
<b>National Emission</b>	The National Emission Ceilings Regulations follow on from the	The AQS for East Dunbartonshire will help to achieve the targets

<b>Ceilings Regulations (2002)</b>	Gothenburg Protocol for UK law in which emission limits are set for the four main pollutants. It requires the UK to assess and report emissions data annually to establish progress with improving air quality.	and aims set by the Regulations at a local level with additional benefits at a national level.
<b>Biomass and Air Quality Guidance for Scottish Local Authorities (2010)</b>	This guidance gives a background to biomass and its relationship to climate change and air quality. It also provides advice for the management of emissions associated with biomass in order to prevent adverse risks to air quality.	The AQS will explore the use of biomass as a viable renewable technology in East Dunbartonshire as well as the management schemes needed to ensure that emissions resulting from the use of biomass do not alter/deteriorate the air quality.
<b>Scottish Government National Outcomes (2007)</b>	<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>➤ .</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 take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.</li> <li>➤ Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.</li> </ul>	<p>The AQS will be able to take account of a number of key national Outcomes set by the Scottish Government including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Not only will the AQS 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>



<b>National Planning Framework 3</b>	<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 NPF 3 details the importance of transport as a key sector in Scotland's spatial framework, accounting for just under a quarter of Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions, and is the fastest growing contributing sector. In terms of reducing emissions, the NPF 3 aims to promote measures to encourage more active and sustainable modes of travel, concurrent with efforts to induce a shift away from private car use. The Scottish Government has set a target for an increase in journeys made by bike from 1-2% at present to 10% by 2020.</p> <p>Other key objectives identified include reducing energy demand, as well as objectives that will seek to protect and enhance the natural and built heritage. Strengthening green infrastructure, improving water and soil quality are considered important in this regard. Sustainable Resource Management is also promoted.</p>	<p>It is clear that both the NPF3 and AQS for East Dunbartonshire share similar interests in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and both recognise the influence of transport over emissions in the atmosphere. The AQS will contribute to the aims of the NPF3 in order for the targets set to be achieved.</p>
<b>Scotland's National Transport Strategy</b>	<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>The AQS has identified transport as one of the main contributors of air pollution in East Dunbartonshire. It will focus on transport as one of the areas to be addressed in order to improve air quality including the promotion of sustainable transport methods, alongside the Local Transport Strategy. Consequently, the AQS will contribute to the NTS objective of reducing emissions and improving air quality.</p>
<b>Planning Etc (Scotland) Act 2006</b>	<p>Amends certain aspects of the 1997 Act, relating to both Development Planning and Development Management. Introduces a new development plan hierarchy: National Planning Framework; Strategic Development Plans; Local Development Plans.</p>	<p>The vision of the AQS to reduce emissions, improve areas of poor air quality and enhance areas of good air quality will contribute to the air quality material consideration under the Act. Both have direct links for improving overall air quality and the AQS will achieve this at a local level.</p>
<b>Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)</b>	<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</p>	<p>SPP has due regard to the effect of development on air quality as well as further implications associated with air quality including climate change and the need for zero carbon communities. Both SPP and the AQS will identify measures to</p>

	<p>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> </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 air quality.</p>	<p>monitor and mitigate the effects of air quality on the environment.</p>
<b>Planning Advice Note (PAN) 51</b>	<p>PAN 51 is for Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation. Within this document, the requirements for environmental protection including issues related to air quality are discussed.</p>	<p>The AQS will be in accordance with the requirements of PAN 51.</p>
<b>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</b>	<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 Sissy's and associated land, strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and requires the preparation of a Scottish Fossil Code.</p>	<p>The AQS will focus particularly on protecting and enhancing biodiversity through its overall vision to reduce and mitigate the effects of poor air quality.</p>
<b>Scottish Forestry Strategy</b>	<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> </ul>	<p>The AQS will recognise the need to limit the effect of emissions in the atmosphere on receptors including forestry. In addition</p>

<b>(2006)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>to improving environmental resources, the AQS will help to achieve the aims of the Forestry Strategy through its plans to educate the community to the issues of air quality and improve health and well-being.</p>
<b>Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (2004)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland now and in the future</li> <li>➤ To halt the loss of biodiversity and continue to reverse previous losses through targeted action for species and habitats</li> <li>➤ To increase awareness, understanding and enjoyment of biodiversity, and engage many more people in conservation and enhancement</li> <li>➤ To restore and enhance biodiversity in all our urban, rural and marine environments through better planning, design and practice</li> <li>➤ To develop an effective management framework that ensures biodiversity is taken into account in all decision making</li> <li>➤ To ensure that the best new and existing knowledge on biodiversity is available to all policy makers and practitioners</li> </ul>	<p>The effect of air quality on the natural environment including damage to biodiversity and habitats is recognised as an issue that can be improved through the AQS. The AQS will contribute to the objectives of the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy through the use of planting in areas of particularly poor air quality as a mitigation measure. Through implementing this type of measure, it is likely that the AQS will enhance biodiversity and improve health,</p>
<b>Changing Our</b>	Scotland's Climate Change Programme demonstrates how	

<b>Ways, Scotland's Climate Change Programme (2006)</b>	<p>Scotland will deliver carbon savings from devolved policy measures and reduce its vulnerability to the changing climate. Transport objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consulting on climate change targets for the transport sector as part of the National Transport Strategy.</li> <li>➤ Consulting on and deciding on the continuation of the existing traffic stabilization target as part of the development of the National Transport Strategy.</li> <li>➤ Continuing to support UK development work on the implementation of a Renewable Transport Obligation (RTFO) to ensure that 5% of all UK fuels sold on UK forecourts are biofuels by 2010.</li> <li>➤ Continuing to support developments at UK and international level to promote new and cleaner vehicle technologies and fuels.</li> <li>➤ Awarding Regional Transport Partnerships £500,000 per year for 2006-08 for the appointment of travel plan officers for the promotion and development of sustainable travel.</li> <li>➤ Continuing to promote travel behaviour change and modal shift to more sustainable travel modes.</li> </ul>	<p>In coordination with National and Local Transport Strategies, the AQS for East Dunbartonshire sets out options for delivering clean air including those associated with transport and travel plans. The aims of the AQS are in line with this Programme in support of ensuring that carbon saving measures are practiced in East Dunbartonshire and will contribute to local, national and global effects of climate change.</p>
<b>Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009)</b>	<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 AQS for East Dunbartonshire will help to achieve the targets and aims set by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act.</p>
<b>'Climate Ready Scotland'- Scotland's Climate</b>	<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</p>	<p>In line with this Programme, the AQS will provide measures to reduce the impact of emissions and its sources on air quality which will have potential additional benefits for reducing the</p>

<b>Change Adaptation Programme</b>	<p>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>impacts of climate change and improving the health of communities. With similar aims, the AQS and this Programme will work best alongside each other.</p>
<b>Scotland's Low Carbon Plan</b>	<p>The Low Carbon Plan sets a vision to reduce emissions in order to achieve a target reduction of 83% by 2030. The Plan focuses on reducing the impacts of climate change by focussing on a number of factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Carbon capture</li> <li>➤ Renewable energy and heating</li> <li>➤ Sustainable transport</li> <li>➤ Energy efficiency in homes</li> <li>➤ Waste and</li> <li>➤ Use of natural resources</li> </ul> <p>Changes towards more efficient use of energy and sustainable transport, in particular, will result in positive impacts for air quality.</p>	<p>In accordance with the focus of the Low Carbon Plan, the AQS will highlight the relationship that exists between poor air quality and negative effects of climate change. In addition, it will focus on transport and renewable energy as a means to deliver the aims of the Strategy and improve air quality.</p>
<b>Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To make economic growth sustainable, breaking the link with the environmental damage</li> <li>➤ To secure a better quality of life for current generations, without compromising the right of others in the world and future generations to do the same</li> <li>➤ To support thriving communities</li> </ul>	<p>Like Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy, the AQS will manage and reduce the effects of poor air quality with overall aims of ensuring that environmental damage is reduced and the health of communities in East Dunbartonshire are considered.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To ensure that natural resources needed for life are managed responsibly for our own and future generations</li> <li>➤ To reduce the size of Scotland's resource use footprint</li> <li>➤ To ensure that people have the necessary knowledge, awareness, understanding and skills to play their part in reducing climate change</li> </ul>	
<b>Zero Waste Plan (2010)</b>	<p>It aims to drive change and inspire households, businesses, community groups, local authorities and the wider public sector to change the way they view and deal with waste. It contains a broader approach to tackle all waste, not just waste collected by councils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The plan proposes a new way of looking at the materials Scotland produces - recognising everything designed, produced and used is a resource which has a value. It will introduce 'radical' new measures, including:</li> <li>➤ Landfill bans for specific waste types, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and capturing their value</li> <li>➤ Separate collections of specific waste types, including food (to avoid contaminating other materials), to increase reuse and recycling opportunities and contributing to the Scottish Government's renewable energy targets</li> <li>➤ Two new targets that will apply to all waste: 70 per cent target recycled, and maximum five per cent sent to landfill, both by 2025</li> <li>➤ Restrictions on the input to all energy from waste facilities, in the past only applicable to municipal waste</li> <li>➤ Encouraging local authorities and the resource management sector to establish good practice commitments and work together to create consistent waste management services, benefitting businesses and the public.</li> </ul>	<p>Whilst waste from landfills in East Dunbartonshire does not significantly contribute to greenhouse gas emissions in the air due to waste management methods currently practiced, the AQS will contribute to the ZWP's aims of contributing the Scotland's renewable energy targets through the promotion of renewable energy source, with specific focus on biomass energy production.</p>

<p><b>Good Places, Better Health (2008)</b></p>	<p>Good Places, Better Health was developed in order to promote the development of communities in order to create a sense of place as being beneficial to and improving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Obesity</li> <li>➤ Asthma</li> <li>➤ Unintentional injury</li> <li>➤ Mental health and wellbeing</li> <li>➤ Health inequalities</li> </ul>	<p>It has been recognised that there are a number of health-related illnesses and inequalities associated with poor air quality including respiratory illnesses such as asthma as well as negative impacts on mental health and wellbeing. The AQS aims to reduce health-related impacts of poor air quality through mitigation measures which is in line with the objectives of Good Places, Better Health.</p>
<p><b>Improving Health in Scotland- The Challenge (2003)</b></p>	<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, NHSScotland and Local Authorities in reducing health inequalities in Scotland.</p>	<p>One of the main aims of the AQS will be to ‘reduce the impact of poor air quality on the health of residents, visitors and workers’. Consequently, the AQS will align with the aims of Improving Health in Scotland- The Challenge through subsequent improvements to health as a result of enhanced air quality.</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, suited to the needs of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and to 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> <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>The AQS will be alignment with the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act by ensuring that improvements are made to enhance air quality in East Dunbartonshire which has benefits of reducing emissions and associated risks to climate change including flooding.</p>

Regional		
<b>Glasgow &amp; Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP)</b>	<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 aims set by the AQS, the Strategy will significantly contribute to the main objectives of the SDP, particularly in terms of sustainability and emission reduction targets.</p>
<b>Neighbouring Authority Strategic Actions</b>	<p>The neighbouring authorities in 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 Plan (Local Development Plans)</li> <li>➤ Local Housing Strategies</li> </ul>	<p>As air quality, and impacts to air quality, present transboundary effects it is important that the AQS notes the effect of other Strategies from neighbouring authorities on air quality in East Dunbartonshire. The consequent impacts to air quality in East Dunbartonshire as a result of actions out-with its boundary might worsen or improve the results of the AQS.</p>



	➤ Local Transport Strategies	
<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>	The AQS 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.
<b>Local (East Dunbartonshire Council)</b>		
<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 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>	The AQS will help to contribute to the outcomes of the Single Outcome Agreement for East Dunbartonshire.
<b>Local Plan 2</b>	The Local Plan 2 is primarily concerned with the use and	The AQS will be able to contribute to sustainable development

<b>2011-2016</b>	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.	by encouraging developments that include air quality enhancing measures and guidance on measures to reduce negative effects of development on air quality.
<b>Local Development Plan (2015)</b>	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
<b>Sustainable Development Strategy</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>	The AQS will contribute to the intended outcomes of the Sustainable Development Strategy due to the benefits of improved air quality in East Dunbartonshire to health and the environment.
<b>East Dunbartonshire Carbon Management Plan (2011)</b>	<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>	In line with the objectives set by the Carbon Management Plan, the AQS will act as an additional Plan for East Dunbartonshire in order to reduce carbon emissions. The AQS will also help to improve the environmental profile of the Council.
<b>Local Transport Strategy (2013-2017)</b>	The LTS sets out the objectives, strategy and transport actions and interventions for East Dunbartonshire Council. The principal transport objectives include:	There is a direct link between air quality and transport in East Dunbartonshire which is recognised in the AQS. The AQS should include options to improve air quality through improvements to travel in line with the LTS.

	<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> </ul>	
<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</li> </ul>	<p>The Air Quality Strategy has a key role to play in contributing to air quality objectives and meeting the national targets for emissions levels.</p>

	growth of emissions in the future.	
<b>Fuel Poverty Strategy (2009-2013)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To eradicate fuel poverty in East Dunbartonshire by ensuring that all households can heat their homes to an acceptable standard at an affordable cost.</li> <li>➤ To raise awareness of energy efficiency and fuel poverty.</li> </ul>	Negative impacts to air quality are attributable to the release of emissions including those associated with energy in the homes. The AQS will be able to contribute to the Fuel Poverty Strategy and reduce fuel poverty in East Dunbartonshire.

