

## Appendix A: International, European Community, and National Environmental Protection Objectives; Regional and Local Objectives

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

Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy	Summary / Objectives or requirements	How objectives and requirements influence the Air Quality Strategy
<b>International</b>		
Rio Declaration (1992)	The Declaration sets out 27 principles to enable the global community to work towards international agreements that respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system. For example, some of the principles relate to improving health and environmental protection, and limiting the impacts of severe weather events (climate change).	The outcomes proposed within the CLS Strategy should be in line with the principles set out within the Rio Declaration. In doing so, EDC will show its commitment to sustainable development; in particular protecting and enhancing the natural environment.
Kyoto Protocol (1997)	The UK has committed itself to a 12.5% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2008-2012. It has also set its own domestic target of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide by 2010.	The CLS Strategy will integrate access and active travel considerations when developing options. This aspect of the CLS Strategy will contribute to the targets in greenhouse gas emission reductions as set originally by the Kyoto Protocol and demonstrate the Council's duty to reducing emissions.
Gothenburg Protocol (1999)	The Protocol set emission levels for 2010 with particular focus on four main pollutants considered to have the most significant effects; NO <sub>x</sub> , sulphur, VOCs and ammonia. Limits for emissions were set for specific sources (e.g. transport and electricity) with overall aims to protect human health and the environment. The Protocol intends to abate acidification and eutrophication.	The development and implementation of the CLS Strategy will help to achieve the targets and aims set by the Gothenburg Protocol. It will also contribute to the reduction of acidification and eutrophication.
Johannesburg Declaration (2002)	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development. The 2002 Declaration built upon the principles established through the Rio Declaration and further developed principles of sustainable development and sought international commitment to these Sustainable Development Principles.	The outcomes proposed within the CLS Strategy should be in line with the principles set out within this Declaration. In doing so, EDC will show its commitment to sustainable development; in particular by supporting and linking with other Policies at both a national and local level in delivering sustainable development in East Dunbartonshire.
<b>European</b>		
Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (EU Birds)	The Birds Directive protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within the European Community. It gives EU member states the power and	The EU Birds Directive outlines the requirement for the protection of specific species, which are considered to be the highest priority for protection. The

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A 42% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020</li> <li>➤ An 80% reduction in emissions by 2050</li> </ul> <p>The Act intends Local Authorities to adhere to the requirements and targets set in order to contribute to Scotland’s emission reduction progress as well as reductions locally.</p>	level.
<p><b>‘Climate Ready Scotland’- Scotland’s Climate Change Adaptation Programme</b></p>	<p>The Programme addresses the impacts identified for Scotland in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA). It sets out the Scottish Ministers’ objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change, and their proposals and policies for meeting those objectives. Aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensuring a productive, healthy and diverse natural environment which is able to adapt to change, including promotion of green infrastructure and development of the ecosystem approach; and implementation of the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy</li> <li>➤ Ensuring well-managed, resilient infrastructure and buildings providing access to the amenities and services we need;</li> <li>➤ Ensuring strong, healthy, resilient communities which are well informed and prepared for a changing climate, including increased awareness of the importance of flood risk management</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy should consider its role in contributing to achieving the aims set out by Climate Ready Scotland.</p>
<p><b>Low Carbon Scotland- Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-2027</b></p>	<p>‘Low Carbon Scotland – Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-27’ is the second report on policies and proposals (‘RPP2’) that will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Scotland. It was designed to address the duty placed on the Scottish Government by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to provide policies and measures for addressing the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In support of targets set to reduce emissions 42% by 2020 and by 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels, Low Carbon Scotland focusses its vision on energy supply, homes and communities, business and the public sector, transport, rural land use and waste. Within the document, the benefits of a low carbon society are set out.</p>	<p>In accordance with the focus of Low Carbon Scotland, the CLS Strategy will highlight the relationship between sustainable access to the areas culture, leisure and sport assets, facilities and opportunities which will deliver reductions in emissions targets set a local level and help improve local air quality.</p>
<p><b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</b></p>	<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act is the primary legislation for the protection of animals, plants and certain habitats in the UK. It sets out the requirements of protection and associated fines where the Act is not adhered to in relation to the specific species/habitats identified in the legislation. It requires any land that is identified as being of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features to be classified as a Site of Special</p>	<p>The objectives of the CLS Strategy should be compliant with the Wildlife and Countryside Act as they will contribute to the requirements of the Act.</p>

	Scientific Interest (SSSI) and afforded certain protection against damaging measures.	
<b>Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011</b>	<p>The Act amends existing legislation relating to the protection of certain birds, species, habitats and activities, aiming to make law on wildlife and the natural environment more effective and proportionate. Issues covered in the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Deer management,</li> <li>➤ Species licencing,</li> <li>➤ Protected areas,</li> <li>➤ Game species,</li> <li>➤ Wildlife crime, and</li> <li>➤ Invasive Non-Native species.</li> </ul>	The Act highlights the requirements for a focussed effort to protect and manage certain species. The CLS Strategy will need to ensure that any actions proposed ensure the protection of these species specific to East Dunbartonshire at a local level.
<b>The Protection of Badgers Act (1992)</b>	This Act specifies the requirement for the protection of Badgers in the UK which includes any offences that would disrupt, endanger or kill a badger sett.	The protection of badgers, and their habitats, will need to be considered in the CLS Strategy and the actions included in the Strategy should be considerate of the requirements of the Act.
<b>The Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 as amended</b>	The Habitats Regulations require competent authorities to carry out appropriate assessments in certain circumstances where a plan or project affects a Natura (European) site. Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) refers to the whole process, including the appropriate assessment step.	In alignment with the biodiversity duty set by the Regulations, the CLS Strategy should ensure that the duty is considered for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity as part of the strategic objective setting exercise and action programme.
<b>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</b>	The Act places duties on public bodies in relation to the conservation of biodiversity, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), amends legislation on Nature Conservation Orders, provides for Land Management Orders for SSSIs and associated land, strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and requires the preparation of a Scottish Fossil Code.	Through the production of the CLS Strategy, East Dunbartonshire Council will contribute towards the requirements set out in the Act, which includes East Dunbartonshire showing its commitment to the duty as a public body. The CLS Strategy should demonstrate how it intends to ensure the protection of the sites set out in the Act through its action plan programme.
<b>Scottish Biodiversity List</b>	The Scottish Biodiversity List details the animals, plants and habitats determined to be of principle important for the conservation of biodiversity in Scotland. Its purpose is to guide public bodies in the protection of the species outlined in the List.	Through compliance the CLS Strategy will show its commitment to the Biodiversity Duty as full consideration will be given to listed species during the production of the Strategy, in particular the action programme.
<b>Scottish Forestry</b>	There are 7 key themes to achieve the vision of the Scottish Forestry Strategy- <i>"By the second half of this century, people are benefiting widely from</i>	The CLS Strategy has a role to play in terms of encouraging and promoting

<p><b>Strategy (2006)</b></p>	<p><i>Scotland's trees, woodlands and forests, actively engaging with and looking after them for the use and enjoyment of generations to come. The forestry resource has become a central part of our culture, economy and environment"</i>- which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Using forestry, and adapting forestry practices, to help reduce the impact of climate change and help Scotland adapt to its changing climate</li> <li>➤ Getting the most from Scotland's increasing and sustainable timber resource</li> <li>➤ Strengthening forestry through business development to underpin sustainable forest management and support economic growth and employment across Scotland</li> <li>➤ Improving the quality of life and wellbeing of people by supporting community development across Scotland</li> <li>➤ Making access to, and enjoyment of, woodlands easier for everyone – to help improve physical and mental health</li> <li>➤ Protecting the environmental quality of our natural resources (water, soil, air) contributing to and improving our scenery, and helping to make the most of our unique historic environment</li> <li>➤ Helping to restore, maintain and enhance Scotland's biodiversity, and increasing awareness and enjoyment of it.</li> </ul> <p>The outcomes of the Strategy include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved health and well-being of people and their communities</li> <li>2. Competitive and innovative businesses contributing to the growth of the Scottish economy</li> <li>3. High quality, robust and adaptable environment.</li> </ol>	<p>access to the natural environment assets throughout East Dunbartonshire, including woodland assets and outdoor leisure opportunities. The CLS Strategy should consider the role of the forestry and woodland within East Dunbartonshire and ensure alignment with the Scottish Forestry Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003</b></p>	<p>The Land Reform (Scotland) Act establishes the statutory rights related to access to land in Scotland for recreational, commercial and educational purposes. It also sets the provisions for Right of Way and Core Path Plans. The requirements for a Scottish Outdoor Code to be produced and implemented by SNH and local authorities.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will need to adhere to the requirements of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act. The requirements related to Rights of Way, Core Path Plans and access rights will be of particular importance for the Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009</b></p>	<p>The Act provides a more sustainable and modern approach to flood risk management, taking in to account the impact of climate change. The Act will also create a more joined up and coordinated process to manage flood risk at a national and local level. Specific measures within the Flood Risk Management</p>	<p>The Act is likely to influence the CLS Strategy particularly regarding the action programme for the Strategy by promoting actions to mitigate any identified flooding risks through appropriate management.</p>

	<p>(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><b>River Basin Management Plan for Scotland</b></p>	<p>Produced as a result of the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, the River Basin Management Plan for Scotland sets out a Plan for integrating land and water management for effective protection and improvement to the water environment in Scotland. The Plan details the current condition of waterbodies and sets objectives to be achieved by 2015 and beyond to prevent deterioration.</p>	<p>The RBMP is an important consideration in the development of the CLS Strategy. The requirements of the RBMP should be taken into account within the Strategy and should express its commitment to meeting the targets for the waterbodies in East Dunbartonshire.</p>
<p><b>National Planning Framework 3</b></p>	<p>The National Planning Framework 3 is the Scottish Government's Strategy for the long term development of Scotland's towns, cities and the countryside. The NPF3 supports four main themes: <i>A successful, sustainable place; a low carbon place; a natural, resilient place; and a connect place.</i></p>	<p>The CLS Strategy should recognise and support where necessary the main themes of the Framework.</p>
<p><b>Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)</b></p>	<p>The consolidated SPP provides a shorter, clearer and more focused statement of national planning policy. The SPP and NPPG series has been replaced by a single SPP. As part of the commitment to proportionate and practical planning policies, the Scottish Government has rationalised national planning policy.</p> <p>The SPP sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ the Scottish Government's view of the purpose of planning,</li> <li>➤ the core principles for the operation of the system and the objectives for key parts of the system,</li> <li>➤ statutory guidance on sustainable development and planning under Section 3E of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006,</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will need to consider the requirements of SPP throughout its development. The Strategy will contribute to and be influenced by a number of subject policies set out within the SPP in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Valuing the Historic Environment</li> <li>➤ Valuing the Natural Environment</li> <li>➤ Maximising the Benefits of Green Infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel</li> </ul>

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

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



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

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

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

	➤ More effective collaboration	
Curriculum for Excellence	This is central to the delivery of the early years framework as learning is the key to many of the national outcomes. It aims to achieve transformation change in Scottish education – enabling all our young people to become successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors. The transformation of educational services must extend well beyond schools to include early years centres, colleges, universities, employers and the full range of professionals working with children and young people.	The promotion of culture, leisure and sport plays a significant role in ensuring that young people are successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors and therefore the CLS Strategy will play a complementary role to the Curriculum for Excellence.
Getting It Right for Every Child	GIRFEC is a consistent way for people to work with all children and young people. It's the bedrock for all children's services and can also be used by practitioners in adult services who work with parents and carers.  The approach helps practitioners focus on what makes a positive difference for children and young people – and how they can act to deliver these improvements. Getting it right for every child is being threaded through all existing policy, practice, strategy and legislation affecting children, young people and their families.	Participation in physical and cultural activity for young people is central in achieving the 8 GIRFEC indicators of wellbeing; namely that young people are: safe, healthy, achieving, nurtured, active, respected, responsible and included. As increasing participation in culture, leisure and sport for all is a main aim of the strategy, including specific actions for young people, the CLS Strategy will contribute to ensuring that young people in East Dunbartonshire are successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors.
Re-Shaping Care for Older People: A Programme for Change 2011-2021	Re-Shaping Care for Older People is a Scottish Government initiative is aimed at improving services for older people by shifting care towards anticipatory care and prevention. This Programme sets out the Governments vision – that <b><i>'Older people are valued as an asset, their voices are heard and they are supported to enjoy full and positive lives in their own home or in a homely setting'</i></b> .	The CLS Strategy will encourage increased activity in cultural and physical activity for older persons to improve health and wellbeing and subsequently contribute towards the Transformation Agenda's focus on enabling older persons to enjoy full and positive lives in the own home.
Improving Health in Scotland – The Challenge (2003)	Improving Health in Scotland- The Challenge recognises the need and potential opportunities to improve the health of the Scottish population and puts an emphasis on interrelation working between a number of interested parties including the Scottish Government, NHS Scotland and Local Authorities in reducing health inequalities in Scotland.	One of the aims of the CLS Strategy will be to increase the physical activity, health and wellbeing of East Dunbartonshire's residents, visitors and workers in terms of sustainable access and promotion of leisure, sport and recreational assets, facilities and opportunities. Consequently, the CLS Strategy will align with the aims of Improving Health in Scotland – The Challenge.
Ageing Well	Ageing Well is a pan-European health promotion programme for, and with, older people (those aged 50 and upwards). It seeks to prolong active, independent life by promoting good health and reducing illness and disability	The CLS Strategy aims to increase participation in culture, leisure and sport across all age groups and therefore will contribute towards the goals of Aging Well, particularly:

	<p>among older people, with the primary focus being on prevention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve the general quality of life of older people, adding life to years as well as years to life; and</li> <li>➤ Improve the mental health and well-being of older people by alleviating physical disability and social isolation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Good Places, Better Health (2008)</b></p>	<p>Good Places, Better Health recognises the role of the physical environment for improving health inequalities and highlights the need to improve connections between these two factors. It supports five of the national outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed</li> <li>➤ We live longer, healthier lives</li> <li>➤ We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society</li> <li>➤ We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need</li> <li>➤ We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect and enhance it for future generations.</li> </ul>	<p>Through the opportunities that will be identified in in the CLS Strategy, it will show its commitment to improving health and wellbeing in East Dunbartonshire. The CLS Strategy will demonstrate how the physical environment is vital for improving health and wellbeing.</p>
<p><b>Equally Well (2008)</b></p>	<p>In order to drive a vision to improve health inequalities in Scotland, the key principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improving the whole range of circumstances and environment that offer opportunities to improve people’s life circumstances and hence their health</li> <li>➤ Addressing the inter-generational factors that risk perpetuating Scotland’s health inequalities from parent to child, particularly by supporting the best possible start in life for all children in Scotland</li> <li>➤ Engaging individuals, families and communities most at risk of poor health in services and decisions relevant to their health</li> <li>➤ Delivering health and other public services that are universal, but also targeted and tailored to meet the needs of those most at risk of poor health. We need to prevent problems from arising in the future, as well as addressing them if they do.</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy should demonstrate its commitment to improving health inequalities at a local level in East Dunbartonshire. It is likely that by integrating improvements in accessing the environment for local communities, there will be also be notable health benefits as a result. The strategy will also include measures to increase participation in cultural and physical activity in groups where under participation is known (such as people living in more deprived areas) and therefore by increasing participation in these groups, and subsequently improving mental and physical health, the strategy will help reduce health inequalities.</p>
<p><b>Reaching Higher (2007)</b></p>	<p>Reaching Higher is Scotland’s national Strategy for sport. The vision for sport in Scotland remains the same, to make Scotland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A country where sport is more widely available to all</li> <li>➤ A country where sporting talent is recognised and nurtured</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will, through a number of measures, contribute to the national outcomes in Reaching Higher; increasing participation and improving performance at all levels, by working to increase participation in sport and physical activity and support performance improvement at the local level,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A country achieving and sustaining world class performances in sport</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy reflects a new clear focus on delivery, with defined roles and responsibilities for the key partners in Scottish sport – Sports Scotland, local authorities and sports governing bodies.</p>	
<p><b>Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)</b></p>	<p>Strategy Vision – <b><i>'People in Scotland will enjoy the benefits of having a physically active life'</i></b></p> <p>Strategy Goal – <b><i>'To increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland'</i></b></p> <p>Strategic Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To develop and maintain long-lasting, high-quality physical environments to support inactive people to become active.</li> <li>➤ To provide accurate and evidence-based advice to staff who are involved in government policy and service delivery and who work in the voluntary and private sectors.</li> <li>➤ To raise awareness and develop knowledge and understanding about the benefits of physical activity and provide access to information.</li> <li>➤ To carry out research, monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>	<p>Maintaining and increasing physical activity levels is a major strand of the CLS Strategy and through a number of local measures it will contribute locally towards meeting the strategy goal 'To increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland.'</p>
<p><b>Let's Get Scotland Walking – A National Walking Strategy</b></p>	<p>The National Walking Strategy is a key element to delivering the National Physical Activity Implementation Plan. Its vision <i>is a Scotland where everyone benefits from walking as part of their everyday journeys, enjoys walking in the outdoors and where places are well designed to encourage walking.</i></p> <p>The 3 strategic aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Create a culture of walking where everyone walks more often as part of their everyday travel and for recreation and well-being</li> <li>➤ Better quality walking environments with attractive, well designed and managed built and natural spaces for everyone</li> <li>➤ Enable easy, convenient and safe independent mobility for everyone.</li> </ul>	<p>The development of the CLS Strategy, in conjunction with the Local Transport Strategy and Active Travel Strategy, will ensure that the aims of the National Walking Strategy are contributed to. The strategies will present and promote a number of different opportunities to encourage walking and active travel throughout East Dunbartonshire together with highlighting the leisure and sport facilities to increase physical activity statistics in the area.</p>
<p><b>Scottish Outdoor Access Code</b></p>	<p>The Scottish Outdoor Access Code provides detailed guidance on the responsibilities set out within the Land Reform (Scotland) Act. The main principles laid out in the Code are:</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy, in conjunction with the Local Transport Strategy and emerging Active Travel Strategy, should ensure that the principles of the Outdoor Access Code are integrated within the strategies as part of</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Respect the interests of other people</li> <li>➤ Care for the environment</li> <li>➤ Take responsibility for your own actions</li> </ul>	identifying and promoting opportunities to for active travel throughout East Dunbartonshire.
Scotland United – SFA National Vision (2011)	The SFA provides a framework and set of strategic aims: Winning, Growing, Funding, Leading and Supporting the game at all levels. These five pillars will help measure the impact on Scottish football in the fields of performance, participation and commercial and brand focus (the outputs); governance and regulation and shared services (the inputs).	The CLS Strategy will contribute towards the strategic aims of ‘Scotland United’ particularly through ensuring there is local support for volunteers such as coaches etc. and that funding opportunities are identified and maximised.
One National Plan for Non-Professional Football in Scotland (2013-2015)	Vision – To grow our national game through developing a culture of improved performance at all levels, taking the game to a wider audience and expanding on the benefit, employment and value that football can bring to everyone across Scotland.	The CLS Strategy will contribute towards the national plan particularly through ensuring there is local support for volunteers such as coaches etc. and that funding opportunities are identified and maximised.
The Big Pitch – SFA First Facilities Strategy	The Strategy identifies many of the most common facility-related issues across the country and what is needed in the shape of new and improved facilities to support the game at grassroots level and ensure it has a healthy future.	The CLS Strategy, although not specifically dealing with technical aspects of sports pitch provision and facilities for football, aims to address cross-provider issues to improve access to sports pitches (for example where pitches are provided in PPP schools) which will contribute towards the goal of supporting the game at grassroots level.
Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (2013)	<p>The Cycling Action Plan for Scotland sets out 19 actions to achieve the vision set by the Scottish Government and Transport Scotland that “<i>by 2020, 10% of everyday journeys taken in Scotland will be by bike</i>”. The 19 actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish an annual national cycling summit involving the Minister for Scotland and local authority Heads of Transportation and relevant Committee Convenors, to lead delivery and gauge progress.</li> <li>➤ Develop for each local area the strategic approach to supporting functional cycling (and active travel more broadly), mapping the appropriate infrastructure improvements required along with supporting promotional work to achieve tangible changes in travel choices.</li> <li>➤ Continue to promote a national training programme on cycling-integration design and best practice to planners, designers and engineers, through the delivery of accredited modules such as Making Cycling Mainstream, and promote the use of planning policy -</li> </ul>	The promotion of cycling to increase physical activity and improve health and wellbeing is a priority for the Council and the Local Transport Strategy and emerging Active Travel Strategy, together with the CLS Strategy, will demonstrate links that complement the actions set by the Cycling Action Plan. In doing so, EDC will show a commitment to increasing bike journeys to meet the Scottish Government targets.

Designing Streets, Cycling by Design cycle guidance and Smarter Choices, Smarter Places good practice.

- Continue to develop and maintain community links – i.e., high quality, local infrastructure to support active travel (routes and public realm improvements) particularly in urban areas where high levels of cycling can be achieved, along with associated infrastructure such as cycle parking facilities at key destinations including schools, bus and rail stations, shopping areas and workplaces.
- Continue to develop and maintain the National Cycle Network to provide long distance cycling routes, connecting rural communities and promoting tourism.
- Develop better integration with public transport, through partnership working with interests such as rail and bus/coach operators and RTPs.
- Establish the Cycle Hub at Stirling Station as a pilot and evaluate it pilot for potential wider roll-out at other railway stations.
- Promote the implementation of 20 mph schemes in all residential areas and share best practice across the country.
- Develop and deliver a 'Mutual Respect' Campaign for all road users (complementing the 'Give Me Cycle Space' campaign aimed at drivers).
- Continue the roll-out of Bikeability Scotland cycle training through schools, steadily expanding participation, particularly in on-road training (Bikeability level 2). Develop and promote support for this, including volunteer-led delivery and parental involvement.
- Develop Adult Cycle Training resources, building on Bikeability Scotland standards, including an essential skills module as a pilot for potential roll-out nationwide.
- Promote and support community-led cycling initiatives, through signposting resources and providing support for projects that will promote cycling participation in an inclusive, accessible way. Evaluate the delivery of the Cycle Friendly Communities Fund programme to date and promote the learning to further develop approaches to supporting communities.
- Continue to promote projects which encourage primary school pupils to continue cycling when progressing to secondary schools, such as I-Bike and delivery of Bikeability Scotland level 3.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote cycling for young people more broadly, for leisure or travel, for fun, health and sport, through the promotion of cycling activities, events and led cycle rides.</li> <li>➤ Develop approaches to promoting access to bikes – e.g., develop Bike Library schemes for schools and communities to promote access to bikes in areas of low cycle use or deprivation, as taster cycling sessions.</li> <li>➤ Encourage all employers across all sectors to become Cycle Friendly (e.g., by offering support for workplace cycling facilities and promotional resources, active travel champions, travel planning).</li> <li>➤ Develop follow-up work from the Smarter Choices, Smarter Places evaluation report, applying learning to encourage active travel as part of community-based sustainable transport promotion.</li> <li>➤ Report annually on an appropriate suite of national indicators to inform the national picture of cycling participation.</li> </ul> <p>Develop local monitoring, using data from local cycle counts and surveys etc., with support from national delivery bodies to develop a coordinated approach to data collection.</p>	
<p><b>Commonwealth Games Legacy Plan</b></p>	<p>Key legacy themes were developed as part of the plan as a reflection of people’s aspirations from the Commonwealth Games legacy for Glasgow, and to help shape the direction of activity going forward. These include:</p> <p>A Prosperous Glasgow – A more prosperous Glasgow will build on the investment and social renewal already achieved over the past decade, to create real and permanent economic progress.</p> <p>An Active Glasgow – A more Active Glasgow will use the games to inspire more Glasgow citizens to become physically active and participate in sport, leaving a community legacy of world class venues being developed as part of the Games.</p> <p>An International Glasgow – A more International Glasgow will use Glasgow 2014 to showcase Glasgow and help strengthen the city’s image, worldwide reputation and civic pride.</p> <p>A Greener Glasgow – A Greener Glasgow will use Glasgow 2014 to help</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will contribute towards the 5 key themes of the Commonwealth Games Legacy Plan at a local level (as part of the Glasgow city region) by encouraging increased activity in sport and culture in a socially inclusive and sustainable manner.</p>

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

	<p>workforce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Scotland is a distinctive creative nation connected to the world.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Time to Shine: Creative Scotland Youth Arts Strategy</b></p>	<p>The Youth Arts Strategy recognises the different needs and choices of the various age groups within 0-25 years age range. It also recognises that the term 'the arts' can refer to activity well beyond some traditional definitions.</p> <p>The strategy is inclusive and speaks to all of Scotland's young people, and aims to tackle disadvantage caused by gender, age, race, ability, experience, geography or any other factor which may inhibit participation.</p> <p>It is a long term vision – committed for the first ten years and progress and direction will be reviewed every two years.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will include the promotion of creative arts and should ensure that the objectives of 'Time to Shine' are translated to the East Dunbartonshire level.</p>
<p><b>Going Further: The National Strategy for Scotland's Museums and Galleries (2012)</b></p>	<p>This Strategy sets out a compelling and inclusive vision for all museums and galleries across Scotland; a vision which is firmly in line with the Government's ambitious programme for Scotland.</p> <p><b>A Vision for the Sector:</b></p> <p><i>'Scotland's museums and galleries will be ambitious, dynamic and sustainable enterprises; connecting people, places and collections; inspiring, delighting and creating public value.'</i></p> <p>The vision reflects the unique contribution of museums and galleries to society and sets out where the sector aims to be in ten years' time. To realise this vision the sector will need to be more ambitious and aspire to achieve greater impact and public value.</p>	<p>The scope of the CLS Strategy includes the Auld Kirk Museum and Lillie Art Gallery and therefore the strategy should take full cognisance of the national strategy for museums and galleries.</p>
<p><b>What is Creativity? – Scotland's Creative Learning Plan (2013)</b></p>	<p>Creativity in learning has a particular place within Curriculum for Excellence. This Plan will bring opportunities for creative learning to a broad audience and provide inspiration to teachers and other educators to embed creative approaches in schools and elsewhere.</p> <p>At the heart of the Creative Learning Plan is the vision for a more creative Scotland:</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy should take cognisance of Scotland's Creative Learning Plan and the implementation of the CLS Strategy (particularly the aspects relating to art and culture) will contribute towards the 4 workstreams identified in Scotland's Creative Learning Plan.</p>

	<p><i>'Scotland to shape our future as a country, we need to create and be creative.'</i></p> <p>The vision and ambitions of the Plan are bold, and though collaboration, partnership and by building upon strong foundations that exist they are achievable. Scotland's Creative Learning Plan sets out the detail of how these aspirations will be realised and we look forward to the reality of a Scotland capable of dealing with a change and uncertainty, shaping its own destiny, contributing internationally and realising the potential of its people.</p>	
<b>Regional</b>		
<p><b>Glasgow &amp; Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP)</b></p>	<p>The Scottish Ministers approved, with modifications, the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan on 29.5.12.</p> <p>The SDP together with the LDP forms the Development Plan in city region areas. It is prepared under Scottish Parliamentary Law, the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 and the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.</p> <p>The key aim of the SDP is to set out a long term Spatial Vision and related spatial development strategy. This will determine the future geography of development in the city region to 2035, which will support economic competitiveness &amp; social cohesion, set within a sustainable environmental approach. It is about creating quality of place by focusing on the continued regeneration and transformation of the city region's communities whilst securing positive action on its key asset, its natural environment. It seeks to minimise the development and carbon footprints of the city region, meet climate change emissions targets and above all, support a drive towards a sustainable low carbon economy.</p>	<p>Through the delivery of the objectives set by the CLS Strategy, the Strategy will contribute to the main objectives of the SDP, particularly in terms of sustainability and emission reduction targets.</p>
<p><b>Glasgow and Clyde Valley Landscape Assessment (1999)</b></p>	<p>The GCV Landscape Assessment report undertook an assessment of landscape character in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley area including Glasgow, West Dunbartonshire, East Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Inverclyde. The purpose of the document is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide a detailed description and analysis of the study area in written, diagrammatic and map form;</li> </ul>	<p>The findings of the Landscape Assessment are a key consideration for the CLS Strategy as it will need to be taking into account to ensure that the development of the Strategy action plan, and its integration, notes the different landscape typologies within East Dunbartonshire and develops actions that are sensitive to the local landscape.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Identify the extent to which each landscape character type is due to human influences or natural processes;</li> <li>➤ Outline the physical and ecological as well as the cultural and human influences which have helped shape the landscape within the study area;</li> <li>➤ Outline the key features of the landscape which contribute to their character, including a broad assessment of their contribution to that character;</li> <li>➤ Identify and describe each distinct character area within the study area based on factors such as the shape, scale and diversity of the landscape, including the visual experience of that landscape and its sensory qualities;</li> <li>➤ Consider the historic landscape which should be integrated throughout the report, describing those historical features which are characteristic and make a contribution to the landscape character;</li> <li>➤ Consider the likely and existing pressures and opportunities for landscape change, assess each character area's sensitivity and robustness to landscape change, and identify those elements of the landscape which are most prone to change;</li> <li>➤ Identify the links between urban areas and their surroundings, both visually and in recreational terms and assess how the surrounding area acts as a setting for the urban area;</li> </ul> <p>Prepare management guidelines for each landscape character type during Phase 2 of the project.</p>	
<p><b>Glasgow and Clyde Valley Forestry and Woodland Strategy</b></p>	<p>The Strategy recognises the role of trees, woods and forests as essential to the environment, livelihood and culture. It also supports the delivery of woodland based opportunities as part of the wide green network in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley region and establishes a framework to guide local level interventions.</p> <p>It aims to <i>'increase the economic, social and environmental contribution that forests and woodlands make to Glasgow and the Clyde Valley. This requires us to make the most of both our existing woodlands and to create opportunities for new ones where they add most value to the environment, local communities and society as a whole'</i>. The Vision is intended to be delivered with a 25 year</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy should support the vision of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Forestry and Woodland Strategy. It should consider the role of woodland and forestry in East Dunbartonshire and the role this can play in integrating with the Strategy objectives in order to align with the aims of the GCV Forestry and Woodland Strategy.</p>

	life span.	
<b>Neighbouring Authority Strategic Actions</b>	<p>The neighbouring authorities to which this would relate include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ West Dunbartonshire Council</li> <li>➤ Stirling Council</li> <li>➤ North Lanarkshire Council and</li> <li>➤ Glasgow City Council</li> </ul> <p>This will include documents that could potentially impact on East Dunbartonshire, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Local Development Plans</li> <li>➤ Local Biodiversity Action Plans</li> <li>➤ Local Transport Strategies</li> <li>➤ Active Travel Strategies</li> <li>➤ Green Network Strategies</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will need to consider neighbouring authorities strategic plans in the development of the Strategy. This is particularly important where cross boundaries assets and designated areas into other local authorities, such as Mugdock Country Park which is part of Stirling Council.</p>
<b>Dunbartonshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan – Dunbartonshire Biodiversity Partnership 2010-2013</b>	<p>The LBAP was developed between West and East Dunbartonshire in order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To conserve species and habitats in Dunbartonshire that are considered vulnerable or threatened on a local or national basis, and in turn to contribute to conservation of our global biodiversity</li> <li>➤ To promote awareness of our local natural resources</li> <li>➤ To promote community engagement in, and ownership of, the practical conservation of our natural resources</li> <li>➤ To promote sustainable and wise use of our natural resources</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will recognise the importance of biodiversity in the wider Dunbartonshire area and will seek to prevent adversities on species and habitats by improving air quality.</p>
<b>Central Scotland Green Network</b>	<p>The vision of the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) was published in 2011 to reflect the position on green networks set out within the NPF3 to ensure that the environment in Central Scotland makes an important contribution to the lives of all. The CSGN is based on partnership working to deliver across Central Scotland a high-quality ‘green network’ that will meet a number of environmental, social and economic goals. The vision is supported by 5 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Place for growth- creating an environment for sustainable economic growth</li> <li>➤ A place in balance- creating an environment more in balance, one that will support Central Scotland to thrive in a changing climate</li> <li>➤ A place to feel good- creating an environment which supports healthy</li> </ul>	<p>The CSGN should be a consideration in the development of the CLS Strategy. Its vision and themes should be reflected in the CLS Strategy to ensure that East Dunbartonshire is demonstrating its duty and commitment to enhancing the green network across central Scotland.</p>

	<p>lifestyles and good physical and mental well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A place to belong- creating an environment that people can enjoy and where they choose to bring to live and bring up their families</li> </ul> <p>A place for nature- creating an environment where nature can flourish.</p>	
<p><b>Antonine Wall Management Plan 2014-2019</b></p>	<p>The Management Plan sets out the significance of the proposed Antonine Wall World Heritage Site, and provides a vision and a framework for an integrated and consensual approach to the management of the Site while ensuring outstanding universal values are conserved.</p> <p>The Plan's long term aims for 2014-44 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Safeguard and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site by managing, conserving and protecting the Site and its cultural and natural landscape setting</li> <li>➤ Promote awareness and understanding of this Outstanding Universal Value to local, regional, national and global audiences by improving physical and intellectual accessibility</li> <li>➤ Realise the World Heritage Site's full potential as an education and learning resource</li> <li>➤ Build strong structural and organisational partnerships with local, national and international organisations; strengthen engagement with local communities; and contribute to sustainable economic growth</li> <li>➤ Balance wider environmental concerns in the sustainable management of the World Heritage Site</li> <li>➤ Increase research opportunities nationally and internationally and use this new research to underpin work to protect and promote the World Heritage Site.</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy will need to consider the requirements set out in the Antonine Wall Management Plan to ensure the protection and conservation of the WHS within East Dunbartonshire. It should ensure that any actions proposed within the Plan are sensitive to the setting and value of the Antonine Wall.</p>
<p><b>Antonine Wall World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 2011-2016</b></p>	<p>The area that is covered by the SPG includes Falkirk, North Lanarkshire, Glasgow City, West Dunbartonshire and East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>The policy emphasis of the SPG is upon protection and conservation of the authenticity and integrity (and the Outstanding Universal Value underpinning its inscription) of the World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>As above</p>

Local (East Dunbartonshire Council)		
<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>	<p>The delivery of the CLS strategy should contribute to the delivery of each of the local outcomes set out within East Dunbartonshire's SOA.</p>
<b>Corporate Asset Management Plan and Transformation Agenda (2014)</b>	<p>The CAMP is to put in place systems and processes for the effective strategic management of assets to support the Council's vision, delivery of public services, strategic priorities and transformation agenda.</p> <p>The management of the Councils asset base and use of capital funding has underpinned the Councils organisational transformation programme, reducing revenue costs and supporting the cost of change across the organisation. The new CAMP is central to this process as it sets out the strategy for future years as the Council further develops its transformation programme and seeks to maintain the delivery of public services.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will complement the CAMP in contributing to the financially sustainable provision of culture, leisure and sport assets through a co-ordinated and focussed approach of priorities and resources. The CLS Strategy links a number of corporate projects (such as Community Hubs which include libraries and community spaces, and improved sports assets including a replacement Allander Leisure Centre) with the wider provision of culture, leisure and sport across the area provided by the private and voluntary sectors.</p>
<b>Local Plan 2 2011-2016</b>	<p>The Local Plan 2 is primarily concerned with the use and development of land in East Dunbartonshire. The Plan contributes towards sustainable development by providing clear guidance on what developments will be acceptable and where they will be permitted.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategies aim of increasing participation in culture, leisure and sport could encourage the development of new or improved facilities (in addition to those identified and delivered by the Council) which may require assessment through the planning system. The strategy therefore recognises the role of the planning system and that Local Plan 2 is largely supportive of proposals for new community and leisure related facilities.</p>



<p><b>Local Development Plan (2016)</b></p>	<p>The emerging LDP for East Dunbartonshire sets the framework for the growth and development of East Dunbartonshire up to 2025 and beyond and establishes a presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development as defined in Scottish Planning Policy (2014).</p>	<p>The implementation of the CLS Strategy will compliment policy 7 of the LDP 'Community Facilities and Open Space' which seeks to protect existing community facilities and is supportive of the development of new facilities. The projects identified in the CAMP and CLS Strategy have been fed into the development of the LDP to ensure a consistent and co-ordinated approach between the strategies and agendas.</p>
<p><b>East Dunbartonshire Sustainable Development Strategy (2004)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To promote a strong local economy</li> <li>➤ To ensure the social wellbeing of everyone in the community</li> <li>➤ To protect the natural environment</li> </ul> <p>The Sustainable Development Strategy for East Dunbartonshire will be replaced by the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework in 2016.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy will contribute, in parallel, to the aims of the Sustainable Development Strategy. In particular, the CLS Strategy should show its commitment to the sustainable use of the natural environment to ensure that it is protected. The Strategy should also take into account the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework during its development and once it has been implemented.</p>
<p><b>EDC Open Space Strategy 2015 - 2020</b></p>	<p>The Open Space Strategy sets a framework for current and future open space provision in East Dunbartonshire, which includes an updated Audit. The OSS will contribute to SPP, NPF3 and the Central Scotland Green Network as a tool to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve the management structures and practices;</li> <li>➤ Help ensure that the Council has a clear strategic direction to its open space investment and asset management;</li> <li>➤ Establish requirements for new open space from development proposals together with the scale and nature of any planning obligations; and</li> <li>➤ Contribute to meeting the objectives of the Single Outcome Agreement.</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy, together with the Open Space Strategy, will ensure that residents will have maximised local opportunities for all levels of physical activity and play. The CLS Strategy will focus more particularly on organised sport and activity through structured networks such as clubs, schools and leisure centres whilst the Open Space Strategy has a complimentary focus on providing high quality open spaces for less formal activity such as play areas and localised walking.</p>
<p><b>EDC Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2020</b></p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council are in the process of developing a Local Biodiversity Action Plan which will play an important role in contributing towards the national targets for biodiversity set out by the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (SBS) to prevent further biodiversity loss and restore the essential services for a healthy natural environment by 2020. The targets of the SBS are due to be updated in 2020. As a result it is proposed the LBAP will run from 2016-2020 and then be reviewed to reflect any changes emerging from the review of the SBS targets. The proposed outcomes of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Biodiversity in East Dunbartonshire is protected and enhanced with clear evidence for the reversal or slowing of decline</li> </ul>	<p>The development of the CLS Strategy should take cognisance of local biodiversity issues and ensure that actions within the strategy will not have an adverse impact upon the proposed outcomes of the emerging EDC Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improved health and quality of life for the people of East Dunbartonshire, through protection and enhancement of greenspaces, protected areas, nature and landscapes</li> <li>➤ The intrinsic value and importance of East Dunbartonshire's biodiversity and the additional social and economic benefits it provides are understood by all</li> <li>➤ Ecosystems in East Dunbartonshire are healthy and functioning well so they are able to provide ecosystem services to residents and businesses</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>East Dunbartonshire Leisure, Physical Activity and Sport Strategy (2006)</b></p>	<p>The strategy was a comprehensive Leisure, Physical Activity and Sport Strategy which provided a vision and framework, identified available resources and indicated how they can be most effectively utilised. A key focus within the strategy was the delivery of sport and early introduction to a physical activity culture, with the creation of progressive pathways to support individual and club development throughout the area.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy replaces and updates the 2006 Strategy and builds upon the successes achieved through the implementation of that strategy. Although the majority of the 2006 Strategy was delivered a small number of actions require to be carried forward to the CLS Strategy, most notably the replacement of the Allander Leisure Centre. The 2006 Strategy is part of the baseline for developing the leisure, physical activity and sport aspects of this strategy. Some of the themes identified within that strategy are also relevant to culture (thus demonstrating the overlap and the need for a co-ordinated strategy covering both cultural and physical activity).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>East Dunbartonshire Carbon Management Plan (2011)</b></p>	<p>The implementation of the Carbon Management Plan was driven by Public Authority duties in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. The Plan intends to set how the Council will reduce emissions and the risk to climate change. As such, there are a number of benefits recognised by the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce carbon emissions</li> <li>➤ Reduce the future burden of energy bills and other associated costs</li> <li>➤ Meet current commitments and demands relating to embedding of sustainable practices in the Council's activities</li> <li>➤ Be better prepared for future regulatory and monitoring requirements</li> <li>➤ Set an example to encourage our partners and the community to make similar changes</li> <li>➤ Raise the environmental profile of the Council</li> </ul>	<p>In line with the objectives set by the Carbon Management Plan, the CLS Strategy will act as an additional Plan for East Dunbartonshire in order to contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Local Transport Strategy (2013-2017)</b></p>	<p>The LTS sets out the objectives, strategy and transport actions and interventions for East Dunbartonshire Council. The principal transport objectives include:</p>	<p>There is a direct link between CLS Strategy and LTS in East Dunbartonshire. The CLS Strategy should include options to improve air quality through improvements and promotion of active travel alternatives in line with the LTS.</p>

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

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

<p><b>Economic Development Framework (2007)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Support / promote locations for appropriate development, maximising inward investment and securing economic development related planning gain.</li> <li>➤ Retain existing economic development; identify new development opportunities which meet the changing needs of the economy; assist with redevelopment of brownfield sites; ensure provision of a range of commercial and industrial properties; reduce demand for out-commuting.</li> </ul>	<p>The CLS Strategy should incorporate the objectives of the Framework with regards to the support and promotion of economic development within East Dunbartonshire.</p>
<p><b>Community Health Partnership Development Plan</b></p>	<p>The CHP's aim is to improve the health of the people of East Dunbartonshire, with a shift towards more preventative medicine and more continuous care in the community. The CHP Development Plan and specifically the Action Plan which support it are intended to deliver this key objective.</p>	<p>The CLS Strategy should be in line with the aims of the CHP and the objectives of the strategy should reflect the community development plan outcomes in terms of improving health and wellbeing throughout East Dunbartonshire.</p>