

For meeting on:

28 SEPTEMBER 2023

Agenda **2023**

**East
Dunbartonshire
Council**

A meeting of East Dunbartonshire Council will be held on **Thursday, 28 September 2023 at 5.30 pm via Tom Johnston Chamber/Cisco Webex - Hybrid Meeting** to consider the undernoted business.

(Sgd) Ann Davie
 Depute Chief Executive

12 Strathkelvin Place
 KIRKINTILLOCH
 Glasgow
 G66 1XT

Tel: 0141 578 8021

Date: Thursday, 21 September 2023

Agenda

Item No.	Description	Page Nos
1a	Sederunt and Apologies	
1b	Declarations of Interest Members are requested to intimate any declarations of interest in respect of any business to be considered.	
1c	Determination of Exempt Business Members are requested to determine that the exempt business be considered with the press and public excluded.	
1d	Provost's Remarks	
1e	Any other business which the Provost decides is urgent.	
2a	List of Deeds - 15 June 2023 to 20 September 2023. (Copy list is available for Members' information).	
2b	List of Tenders - 15 June 2023 to 20 September 2023. (Copy list is available for Members' information).	

TECHNICAL NOTE LIST - FROM 15 JUNE 2023		
MINUTE FOR APPROVAL		
3	Minute of Council Meeting, 22 June 2023.	13 - 34
MINUTES FOR NOTING		
4	Minute of Meeting of the Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee, 25 May 2023.	35 - 40
5	Minute of Meeting of the Education Committee, 25 May 2023.	41 - 48

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7			Minute of Meeting of the Audit & Risk Management Committee, 8 June 2023.	57 - 60
8			Minutes of Meetings of the Health & Social Care Partnership, 23 March and 29 June 2023.	61 - 76
REPORTS				
9			Outstanding Business Statement	77 - 104
10			Delegated Powers - 2023 Summer Recess	105 - 108
11			Review of the East Dunbartonshire Council Administrative Scheme September 2023	109 - 194
12			Review of Polling Districts & Polling Places	195 - 204
13			Allander Champions Group	205 - 208
14			Chief Social Work Officer Annual Report 2022 - 2023	209 - 258
15			East Dunbartonshire Forward in Partnership - Update to Financial Planning & Transformative Agenda	259 - 400
16			Treasury Management Strategy Report 2023 - 2027	401 - 434
17			Scottish Local Government Benchmarking Framework – 2021/22 Data Analysis	435 - 504
18			Scottish Social Housing Charter - Annual Assurance Statement 2023	505 - 512
19			Draft Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28	513 - 556
20			Twechar Outdoor Pursuits Centre - Stage 1 Approval	557 - 588
21			Proposed Council Response to Scottish Government Consultation Mandatory Training on Planning for Elected Members	589 - 602
22			Annual Review and Scrutiny Process for the East Dunbartonshire Local Police Plan	603 - 622
23			Annual Review and Scrutiny Process for the East Dunbartonshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan	623 - 668
24			Climate Action Plan: Evidence, Options and Next Steps	669 - 982

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25			Development Plan Scheme and Draft Participation Statement – Consultation Outcomes and Final Approval	983 - 1080
MOTIONS				
26			<p>Motion - Kirkintilloch Community Sports Complex</p> <p>“This Council agrees to instruct the Chief Executive to submit a report on the progress of negotiations for the lease of Kirkintilloch Community Sports Complex, with the organisation agreed on 15 December 2022, to the next scheduled meeting of the Council on 14 December 2023.”</p> <p>Proposed by: Cllr Murray Seconded by: Cllr Paterson</p>	
27			<p>Motion - World Cerebral Palsy Day</p> <p>Council notes that Cerebral Palsy (CP) is a lifelong disability affecting a person’s ability to control their movements, posture and balance as result of injury to the brain before, during or after birth. In Scotland, approximately 1 in every 500 babies receives a diagnosis of Cerebral Palsy, and globally it is the most common childhood physical disability.</p> <p>Council further notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45% of children diagnosed with Cerebral Palsy have been born prematurely. Children with CP may also require neonatal care, including care in a neonatal intensive care unit. • The most common type of CP (80-90% of cases) is spastic CP arising from damage to the Motor Cortex resulting in stiffness or tightness. CP can also be Dyskinetic, Ataxic or mixed. • 1 in 3 children with CP is unable to walk. • 1 in 4 children with CP is unable to talk. • 1 in 2 children with CP has a learning disability. • 1 in 4 children with CP has epilepsy. • 1 in 4 children with CP has bladder control problems. • 1 in 5 children with CP has a sleep disorder. <p>Council recognises the importance of early diagnosis in the development of interventions to support a person with CP, because no two people experience the condition in the same way.</p> <p>Council commends the work of NHS Scotland, East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership, and</p>	

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			<p>organisations such as Cerebral Palsy Scotland in supporting people with CP throughout their lives, and expresses its unequivocal support for World Cerebral Palsy Day due to take place on 6th October.</p> <p>Furthermore, Council welcomes the royal assent of the Neonatal Care (Pay and Leave) Act 2023 and its positive impact on families across East Dunbartonshire whose babies require neonatal care.</p> <p>However, Council expresses concern at the delay in implementing statutory paid neonatal leave until April 2025, and adds its support to calls from Trade Unions, Charities, Professional Bodies and MPs from all parties to expedite the introduction of statutory paid neonatal leave.</p> <p>Council therefore resolves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to commemorate World Cerebral Palsy Day on an annual basis through raising awareness of the campaign and Cerebral Palsy via social media channels; • to instruct the Chief Executive to write to the UK Treasury and the Department for Business and Trade urging the immediate introduction of appropriate regulations to give full effect to the Neonatal Care (Pay and Leave) Act 2023. <p>Proposed by Cllr Gallagher Seconded by Cllr Smith</p>	
WRITTEN QUESTION				
28			<p>Written Question - Financial Gap</p> <p>'What steps are the Council taking to close the financial gap and ensure it's ongoing financial survival'</p> <p>Councillor Vaughan Moody</p>	
EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC				
<p>It is recommended that the Council pass the following Resolution:-</p> <p>"That under Section 50A (4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, as amended, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that It may involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 1 and 11 of Part 1 of Schedule 7A of the Act".</p>				
29			Minute of Council Meeting, 22 June 2023.- Appendix 1	1081 - 1082

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EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL

TECHNICAL NOTES

A list of Technical Notes has been appended to the Agenda. (Appendix 1)

East Dunbartonshire Council Meeting:

Technical Notes List: from 15 June 2023

Reference No	Date of Issue	Author/Service	Subject Matter	Issued to:			Published
				All Elected Members	Local Members	Convener/Vice Convener	Y/N
TN-105-23	16/06/23	Karen Donnelly, LDS	SPSO Decision in relation to Planning Board Decisions	x			N
TN-106-23	20/06/23	Alan Bauer, A&F	Defibrillators – 3 rd parties	x			Y
TN-107-23	23/06/23	Alan Bauer, A&F	Major Asset Projects - Bearsden PS and Milngavie PS	x			Y
TN-108-23	26/06/23	Iain Duke, LPD	Applying a weighted matrix to the current allotment waiting list to prioritise the assignment of allotments	x			Y
TN-109-23	26/06/23	Stuart Tilston, LPD	Canniesburn Toll Improvement Project	x			Y
TN-110-23	29/06/23	Karen Donnelly, LDS	Outcome of the UK Parliamentary Constituencies Boundary Reviews	x			Y
TN-111-23	30/06/23	Joseph Greatorex, CP&R	How Good is Our Service? Monthly Performance Reporting – May 2023	x			Y
TN-112-23	30/06/23	Jamie Robertson, Chief Finance Officer	Draft Accounts - Authorised for Issue	x			Y

Reference No	Date of Issue	Author/Service	Subject Matter	Issued to:			Published
				All Elected Members	Local Members	Convener/Vice Convener	Y/N
TN-113-23	03/07/23	Thomas McMenamin, R&E	Roads & Environment 2023/24 Carriageway and Footway Resurfacing Programme (quarter 1 update)	x			Y
TN-114-23	11/07/23	Alan Bauer, A&F	Westerton Primary School & Park – Summer Surveys	x			Y
TN-115-23	12/07/23	Thomas McMenamin, R&E	Merkland Nature Reserve 'FB03 Bute Road' Footbridge Replacement	x			Y
TN-116-23	17/07/23	Alistair Kyle, LPD	Regent Gardens Project Site Compound located at Southbank Marina	x			Y
TN-117-23	19/07/23	Karen Donnelly, LDS	Scottish Government Consultation – Disqualification criteria for Cllrs	x			Y
TN-118-23	20/07/23	Karen Donnelly, LDS	Members Training 2023/24	x			Y
TN-119-23	25/07/23	Alistair McDonald, HR&OD	National Pay Bargaining - Notice of Ballot for Industrial Action	x			Y
TN-120-23	26/07/23	Evonne Bauer, PCP & Mark Grant, EDLCT	Vaccination Centre – Kirkintilloch Town Hall	x			Y
TN-121-23	27/07/23	Grant Mackintosh & Jim Wright, Housing	Pre-Tenancy Rent Advice	x			Y
TN-122-23	27/07/23	Stephen Egan, R&E	Alloway Grove Play Area	x			Y
TN-123-23	28/07/23	Karen Donnelly, LDS	HR Appeals Board – 22/08/23	x			Y

Reference No	Date of Issue	Author/Service	Subject Matter	Issued to:			Published
				All Elected Members	Local Members	Convener/Vice Convener	Y/N
TN-124-23	31/07/23	Joseph Greatorex, CP&R	How Good is Our Service? Monthly Performance Reporting – June 2023	x			Y
TN-125-23	03/08/23	Thomas McMenamin, R&E	Road Traffic Accident on A891 Campsie Road, near to No. 60 between Lennoxton and Milton of Campsie		x		N
TN-126-23	04/08/23	Christopher McGeough, LPD	Traffic-Free Schools – Project Update	x			Y
TN-127-23	08/08/23	Alan Bauer, A&F	External Wall Insulation Programme Energy Efficient Scotland:Area Based Schemes (“EES:ABS”)	x			Y
TN-128-23	08/08/23	Andrew Hall, LPD	Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure	x			Y
TN-129-23	09/08/23	Steven Wright, C&BSS	Concessionary School Transport Arrangements	x			Y
TN-130-23	10/08/23	Gerry Cornes, Chief Executive	Rail Services – East Dunbartonshire – Response from Scottish Government	x			Y
TN-131-23	14/08/23	Karen Donnelly, LDS	Special Audit & Risk Management Committee – 31 st August 2023 : 4.30pm	x			Y
TN-132-23	15/08/23	Raj Kumar, Flood Risk Officer	Re-routing of John Muir Way, near existing weir at Glazert Water, Lennoxton, due to riverbank erosion	x			Y

Reference No	Date of Issue	Author/Service	Subject Matter	Issued to:			Published
				All Elected Members	Local Members	Convener/Vice Convener	Y/N
TN-133-23	21/08/23	Alan Bauer, A&F	Westerton Park Ground Gas Monitoring	x			Y
TN-134-23	21/08/23	Alan Bauer, A&F	Defibrillator Update	x			Y
TN-135-23	21/08/23	Alan Bauer, A&F	External Wall Insulation Programme (EES:ABS) – Public Meeting	x			Y
TN-136-23	21/08/23	Karen Donnelly, L&RS	Policy & Resources Sub-Committee – 5 th September 2023 : 3.00pm	x			Y
TN-137-23	21/08/23	Jamie Robertson, CFO	Council Tax Multiplier Consultation	x			Y
TN-138-23	22/08/23	Grant Mackintosh, Housing	Tenant Rent Arrears Write-Offs	x			Y
TN-139-23	24/08/23	Andrew McLaughlin, L&RS	Civic Government Appeals Board – 4 September 2023	x			Y
TN-140-23	30/08/23	Joseph Greatorex, CP&R	How Good is Our Service? Monthly Performance Reporting – July 2023				
TN-141-23	31/08/23	Gavin Haire - Education	School Registration – Change of Date	x			Y
TN-142-23	05/09/23	Gerry Cornes, Chief Executive	Strategic Leadership Team Update – September 2023	x			Y
TN-142-23	06/09/23	Alistair McDonald, HR&OD	National Pay Bargaining – Notice of Industrial Action	x			Y
TN-143-23	08/09/23	Alan Bauer, A&F	Major Asset Projects - Bearsden PS and Milngavie PS	x			Y
TN-144-23	12/09/23	Gerry Cornes, Chief Executive	Former Provost, Una Walker	x			Y
TN-145-23	12/09/23	Andrew Hall, LPD	Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Tariff Launch	x			Y

Reference No	Date of Issue	Author/Service	Subject Matter	Issued to:			Published
				All Elected Members	Local Members	Convener/Vice Convener	Y/N
TN-146-23	12/09/23	Robbie Seale, LPD	Energy Performance Certificate Reform	x			Y
TN-147-23	13/09/23	Gerry Cornes, Chief Executive	Retiral	x			Y
TN-148-23	14/09/23	Ann Davie, Depute Chief Executive	National Pay Bargaining – Notice of Industrial Action	x			Y
TN-149-23	14/09/23	Karen Donnelly, LDS	HR Appeals Board – 26 September 2023	x			Y
TN-150-23	19/09/23	Alan Bauer, A&F	Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete	x			Y
TN-151-23	19/09/23	Jamie Robertson, CFO	Universal Credit Roll Out in East Dunbartonshire	x			Y

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Agenda Item 3

Minute of Meeting of East Dunbartonshire Council held within Tom Johnston Chambers, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch and via Cisco Webex (Hybrid Meeting) **on Thursday, 22 June 2023.**

Present Provost **RENWICK**

 Councillors **CUMMING, FERRETTI, GALLAGHER, GIBBONS, HENDRY, LOW, MacDONALD, McDIARMID, McNALLY, MARSHALL, MOIR, MOODY, MURRAY, PATERSON, AILEEN POLSON, ANDREW POLSON, REID, ROSE, SMITH and WILLIAMSON**

In Attendance: **G. Cornes** Chief Executive
A. Bauer Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities
E. Bauer Executive Officer – Place & Community Planning
A. Muir Communications Adviser
G. Bremner Interim Chief Education Officer
M. Cunningham Corporate Governance Manager
A. Davie Depute Chief Executive
A. Dolan Modern Apprentice
K. Donnelly Chief Solicitor and Monitoring Officer
A. Fegan Communications & Engagement Manager
H. Holland Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development
G. Mackintosh Executive Officer - Housing
L. McKenzie Team Leader – Democratic Services
T. McMenamin Executive Officer – Roads & Environment
V. McNulty Executive - Customer & Business Support Services
J. Robertson Chief Finance Officer
C. Sinclair Chief Officer – Health & Social Care

Provost Renwick presiding

OPENING REMARKS

The Provost welcomed everyone to the meeting. She outlined a number of procedural matters to assist Members with their participation in the meeting. She also advised that the meeting would be streamed live on YouTube.

1a. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was intimated on behalf of Councillor Mathieson.

**MEETING OF
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22 JUNE 2023**

The Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer advised that Provost Renwick and Councillors Cumming, Ferretti, Gallagher, Gibbons, Hendry, Low, MacDonald, Marshall, McDiarmid, McNally, Moody, Murray, Paterson, Andrew Polson, Reid, Rose, Smith and Williamson were present in the Chambers and Councillors Moir and Aileen Polson had joined the meeting online.

1b. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were intimated.

With reference to Agenda Item 20, Councillor Marshall advised that she had previously provided services to an organisation supporting the Kirkintilloch BID organising committee but that this was prior to her election to the Council. There had been no involvement since, and she did not believe it to be a declarable interest. (Paragraph 23, below, refers).

1c. DETERMINATION OF EXEMPT BUSINESS

The Council agreed that Agenda Items 10, Appendix 5a, 30 and 31 contained exempt business and would be considered following the exclusion of the press and public (Paragraphs 10, 12 and 13, below, refer).

The Provost also proposed that both motions be debated in private due to the fact that Council had previously maintained that the outcome of the marketing exercise should not be published until agreements were concluded. In addition, commercial negotiations were ongoing. By debating this in private, it would remove any concern that Members disclosed something that the Council had not yet agreed to disclose and ensured that the ongoing commercial negotiations were not compromised.

The Provost then explained that in the event that the Council went into private to deal with any questions or discussion around Item 10 Appendix 5a, then the Council would deal with all of the exempt business at that time by bringing forward the motions and Items 30 and 31 on the Agenda. This would avoid the Council going in and out of private session on more than one occasion.

Councillor Moody, seconded by Councillor Hendry moved suspension of Standing Order 67 as he believed that the Motions should be considered in public due to the importance of the matter to the people of Kirkintilloch and Lenzie.

The Council proceeded to a Roll Call Vote with eight Members voting for the Motion to suspend Standing Order 67 and thirteen voting against.

The Vote was recorded as follows:

Motion to Suspend Standing Order 67: Councillors Hendry, Moody, Murray, Paterson, Aileen Polson, Andrew Polson, Reid and Rose.

**MEETING OF
EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL,
22 JUNE 2023**

Against: Provost Renwick and Councillors Cumming, Ferretti, Gallagher, Gibbons, Low, MacDonald, Marshall, McDiarmid, McNally, Moir, Smith and Williamson.

Therefore, the Council agreed that consideration of Agenda Items 10, Appendix 5a, 28, 29, 30 and 31 would take place following the exclusion of the press and public (Paragraph 11, below, refers).

1d. PROVOST'S REMARKS

The Provost referred to the recent death of Winnie Ewing, and paid tribute to her in her former roles of MP, MEP, MSP and Mother of the House of the reconvened Scottish Parliament in 1999.

1e. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE PROVOST DECIDES IS URGENT

The Provost intimated that she had no urgent items of business.

2a. LIST OF DEEDS – 20 APRIL 2023 TO 14 JUNE 2023

2b. LIST OF TENDERS – 20 APRIL TO 14 JUNE 2023

The Provost advised that the Lists of Deeds and Tenders would be signed at the end of meeting.

3. MINUTE OF COUNCIL MEETING OF THE 27 APRIL 2023.

Approval of the Minute was moved by Provost Renwick and seconded by Councillor McDiarmid.

Following consideration, the Council approved the Minute, subject to the undernoted;

Page 1 – Include Councillor Rose within the Sederunt as being present; and

Page 11 – Item 17, Motion – Rail Services, second paragraph, amend to read “and rail use was increasing”

With reference to Page 8, Paragraph 14, Update on Provision of Public Access Defibrillators, and at the request of Councillor Cumming, the Depute Chief Executive confirmed that Members would be provided with updates via further Technical Notes.

With reference to Page 10, Item 17, Motion – Rail Services, and in response to a question from Councillor Cumming, the Chief Executive advised that he had written to the First Minister and Transport Minister but had not received a response to date.

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4. MINUTE OF PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS COMMITTEE OF THE 23 MARCH 2023

There was submitted and noted Minute of Meeting of Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee, 23 March 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

5. MINUTE OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE 30 MARCH 2023

There was submitted and noted Minute of Meeting of Education Committee, 30 March 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

6. MINUTE OF POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE 6 APRIL 2023

There was submitted and noted Minute of Meeting of Policy and Resources Committee, 6 April 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

7. MINUTE OF THE AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE 13 APRIL 2023

There was submitted and noted Minute of Meeting of Audit and Risk Management Committee, 13 April 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

8. OUTSTANDING BUSINESS STATEMENT

The Council took up consideration of Report EPB/077/23/KMD by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Members with an update in relation to progress against decisions taken by Council. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

With reference to Page 14, Paragraph 669, Motion - West Park United, and in response to a question from Councillor Rose, the Depute Chief Executive confirmed that regular meetings were continuing with a wide range of stakeholders.

With Reference to Page 12, Paragraph 650 – City Deal, Scope, and in response to a question from Councillor Moody, the Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development advised that Officers were still working on the Business Case and further updates would be brought to Council after the summer recess.

With reference to Page 15, Paragraph 671, Nature Scotland Funding, and in response to a question from Councillor Rose, the Executive Officer – Roads & Environment advised that the fund was no longer available, however Officers were investigating other funding options.

Following further consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

**MEETING OF
EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL,
22 JUNE 2023**

- a) to note the updates contained within the Outstanding Business Statement attached as Appendix 1; and
- b) to note that actions marked as completed will be removed from the Outstanding Business Statement.

9. REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SCHEME JUNE 2023

The Council took up consideration of Report EPB/092/23/KMD by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, inviting Members to adopt an updated version of the Council's Standing Orders. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

With reference to Page 51, the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring officer advised that Paragraph 405 should read "105".

In response to a question from Councillor Cumming regarding the archiving of recordings of meetings for public viewing, the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer advised that the Council had decided not to proceed with this and outlined previous advice given to Council in this regard.

Councillor Low, seconded by Councillor Smith, moved the Recommendations contained within the Report, subject to the inclusion of the undernoted Amendment:

"Standing Order 78 -There shall be no requirement for members to stand when speaking at meetings of Council, Committees or other bodies to which these standing orders apply, whether In Person, Hybrid or Virtual. Members shall always address the Chair when speaking."

Councillors Moody and Hendry intimated their support for the Motion and Amendment to Standing Order 78.

Councillor Moody, seconded by Councillor Murray, moved the following Amendment, copies of which were tabled, emailed to Members and made available on screen:

"Paragraph 5 – Add Scrutiny Panels to those meetings listed that shall be hybrid meetings."

Councillor Cumming moved a further Amendment which found no seconder and subsequently fell.

Following discussion, the Council proceeded to a Roll Call Vote with thirteen Members voting for the Amendment and eight Members voting for the Motion.

The Vote was recorded as follows:

Motion: Provost Renwick and Councillors Ferretti, Gallagher, Gibbons, Low, Marshall, Smith and Williamson.

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Amendment: Councillors Cumming, Hendry, MacDonald, McDiarmid, McNally, Moir, Moody, Murray, Paterson, Aileen Polson, Andrew Polson, Reid and Rose.

Therefore, the decision of the Council was as follows: -

- a) to approve the proposed amendments to the Standing Orders as summarised at section 3.8 of the Report;
- b) to adopt the Standing Orders attached as Appendix 1 to the Report, subject to the undernoted amendments;
 - i. Standing Order 78 -There shall be no requirement for members to stand when speaking at meetings of Council, Committees or other bodies to which these standing orders apply, whether In Person, Hybrid or Virtual. Members shall always address the Chair when speaking.
 - ii. Paragraph 5 – Add Scrutiny Panels to those meetings listed that shall be hybrid meetings.
- c) to note that further amendments to the Standing Orders insofar as they relate to Petitions would be submitted to a future meeting of the Council;
- d) to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to submit a report to a future meeting of Council setting out proposed changes to the Scheme of Delegation to Committees and to the Scheme of Delegation to Officers;
- e) to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to submit a report detailing proposed changes to the Contract Standing Orders, Financial Regulations and Property Standing Orders following implementation of the Council's new financial management system; and
- f) that the amended Standing Orders shall come into force with effect from 1st July 2023.

10. EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE FORWARD IN PARTNERSHIP: STRATEGIC PLANNING PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK UPDATE

The Council took up consideration of Report EPB/089/23/AD by the Chief Executive, providing Council with an update on progress in implementing the Council's decisions in relation to the General Revenue Budget setting process, taken on 23 February 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices 1 - 5.

The Provost reminded Members that the information set out in Appendix 5a was exempt and was not for discussion as part of the public part of the meeting. Any questions on this part of the Report would be taken at the end of the consideration of the public elements of the Report.

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With reference to Page 63, Paragraphs 3.13 and 3.14, Neighbourhood Communities, and in response to a question from Councillor Reid, the Chief Executive advised that the operational neighbourhoods were geographically aligned and would share the same boundaries with the Council Ward boundaries. He explained that the operating model had previously been approved by Council, And that he considered that the scale and geography of the Neighbourhood Communities was appropriate.

Councillor Cumming reiterated previous requests for the Council to write to the Scottish Government and seek additional funding for road and pavement resurfacing. Councillor Hendry expressed the view that it would be more appropriate for this issue to be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

Following further consideration, Councillor Cumming moved an amendment which found no seconder and subsequently fell.

The Provost advised Councillor Cumming that he could submit a Motion to the next meeting of the Council. Councillor Low gave assurance to the Council that the Administration would be pushing for additional funding.

The Provost advised that the Council would now move in to private and the live stream would now be paused and would remain paused until the Council had dealt with Item 10 Appendix 5a, and Items 28, 29, 30 and 31.

EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

The Council resolved that under Section 50A (4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, as amended, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 1, 6, 9 and 11 of Part 1 of Schedule 7A of the Act”.

The Provost advised that Item 10 Appendix 5a had direct implications for the Council’s senior Officers. As a consequence, all Officers were asked to leave the meeting, save for the Chief Executive, Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer and Corporate Governance Manager. The Clerk had set up a breakout room for those Officers attending virtually.

SEDERUNT

With the exception of the Chief Executive, Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer and Corporate Governance Manager, Officers left the meeting.

The Chief Executive then summarised the details of the proposed Management restructure which he confirmed would support the “organisation of the future” and thereafter was heard in response to Members’ questions.

Councillor Low, seconded by Councillor Smith, moved the Recommendations contained within the Report.

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Councillor Moody, seconded by Councillor Murray, moved an Amendment, copies of which were tabled and circulated to Members online. The Amendment contained exempt information as it related to Appendix 5a and is attached as Appendix 1 to these Minutes.

The Council heard from the movers and seconders of both the Motion and Amendment, then debated the Motion and Amendment before proceeding to the vote by a calling of the roll, whereupon fifteen Members voted for the Motion as contained in the published papers and six Members voted for the Amendment.

The Calling of the Roll was recorded as follows: -

Motion: - Provost Renwick, Councillors Cumming, Ferretti, Gallagher, Gibbons, Hendry, Low, MacDonald, Marshall, McDiarmid, McNally, Moir, Andrew Polson, Smith and Williamson.

Amendment: - Councillors Moody, Murray, Paterson, Aileen Polson, Reid and Rose

Therefore, the decision of the Council was as follows: -

- a) to note the contents of the Report and its Appendices: and
- b) to note that further updates would be provided to future Council meetings.

SEDERUNT

Following consideration of the previous item of business, Officers re-joined the meeting both online and in person

11. MOTIONS - KIRKINTILLOCH COMMUNITY SPORTS COMPLEX

The Provost advised that in light of the fact that both Motions related to the same subject matter, they would be considered together as part of one debate

In response to a question from Councillor Andrew Polson, the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer advised that it was not possible for a Member to submit an Amendment to a Motion tendered in accordance with Standing Order 33, outwith the Meeting. Both Motions had been accepted, placed on the Agenda and circulated to Members and would be voted on as part of one debate.

Councillor Murray, seconded by Councillor Paterson, moved the following Motion, Motion 1:

“This council condemns the SNP Administration for the failure to complete the lease for the Kirkintilloch Community Sports Complex in line with the Council decision of 15 December 2022.”

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Councillor Murray was then heard further on terms of her Motion and the reasons for submitting to Council. Councillor Paterson supported Councillor Murray's comments.

Councillor Low, seconded by Councillor Smith, moved the following Motion, Motion 2:

"With reference to the motion tabled in the name of Cllr Murray and entitled "Kirkintilloch Community Sports Complex", Council condemns the mover for seeking to politicise the negotiation of a commercial contract, delegated to officers in exercise of the unanimous decision of Council on 15/12/2022, and notes that intervention by any elected member in that negotiation may jeopardise its outcome and is likely to amount to a breach of the Councillors' Code of Conduct."

Councillor Low was then heard on the terms of his Motion and the reason why he felt that he had to submit it to Council. Councillor Smith echoed Councillor Low's comments.

There then followed full discussion during the course of which opposing points of view were expressed.

Following summing up, the Council proceeded to a Roll Call Vote with six Members voting for Councillor Murray's Motion, Motion 1, thirteen Members voting for Councillor Low's Motion, Motion 2 and two Members abstaining.

The Vote was recorded as follows:

Motion 1 submitted by Councillor Murray: Councillors, Moody, Murray, Paterson, Aileen Polson, Reid and Rose

Motion 2 submitted by Councillor Low: Provost Renwick and Councillors Cumming, Ferretti, Gallagher, Gibbons, Low, MacDonald, Marshall, McDiarmid, McNally, Moir, Smith and Williamson

Abstained: Councillors Hendry and Andrew Polson.

Therefore, the decision of the Council was as follows:

With reference to the motion tabled in the name of Cllr Murray and entitled "Kirkintilloch Community Sports Complex", Council condemns the mover for seeking to politicise the negotiation of a commercial contract, delegated to officers in exercise of the unanimous decision of Council on 15/12/2022, and notes that intervention by any elected member in that negotiation may jeopardise its outcome and is likely to amount to a breach of the Councillors' Code of Conduct.

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12. UPDATE ON PROPOSED SALE OF FORMER AUCHINAIRN PRIMARY SCHOOL, BISHOPBRIGGS.

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/60/23/GL by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, updating on the proposed sale of the former Auchinairn Primary School, Bishopbriggs (the "Site") to the Proposed Purchaser. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

Councillor Low, seconded by Councillor Low, moved revised Recommendations, as follows, copies of which were tabled, emailed and shared on screen.

- a) "to note the contents of the Report, and that the proposed net purchase price for the site falls short of the anticipated capital receipt;
- b) to note the decision unanimously agreed as part of the housing capital budget on 24th February 2022, "to introduce a contingency sum of £1m for the potential acquisition of the site, any necessary borrowing costs, amounting to £45,000, to be funded through unallocated reserves";
- c). to note the unanimous agreement at Council on 23rd June 2022, as part of our revised strategic priorities, "to establish the presumption that residential development on sites within the council's control will prioritise the provision of social rented housing";
- d) not to conclude the sale of the site to the proposed purchaser; and
- e) to instruct officers to bring forward plans to a future council or committee meeting for the development of the site for council housing, subject to any necessary consents and modifications to the Affordable Housing Investment Plan."

Councillor Moody, seconded by Councillor Murray, as an Amendment, moved the Recommendations contained within the Report. Councillor Moody, while understanding the Administration's position, expressed his support for the original Recommendations detailed within the Report. Councillor Murray also supported the Recommendations contained within the Report.

The Council proceeded to a Roll Call Vote with thirteen Members voting for the Motion and seven Members voting for the Amendment.

The Vote was recorded as follows:

Motion: Provost Renwick and Councillors Cumming, Ferretti, Gallagher, Gibbons, Low, MacDonald, Marshall, McDiarmid, McNally, Moir, Smith and Williamson.

Amendment: Councillors, Moody, Murray, Paterson, Aileen Polson, Andrew Polson, Reid and Rose.

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Therefore, the decision of the Council was as follows, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to note the contents of the Report, and that the proposed net purchase price for the site falls short of the anticipated capital receipt;
- b) to note the decision unanimously agreed as part of the housing capital budget on 24th February 2022, “to introduce a contingency sum of £1m for the potential acquisition of the site, any necessary borrowing costs, amounting to £45,000, to be funded through unallocated reserves”;
- c) to note the unanimous agreement at Council on 23rd June 2022, as part of our revised strategic priorities, “to establish the presumption that residential development on sites within the council's control will prioritise the provision of social rented housing”;
- d) to not conclude the sale of the site to the proposed purchaser; and
- e) to instruct Officers to bring forward plans to a future council or committee meeting for the development of the site for council housing, subject to any necessary consents and modifications to the Affordable Housing Investment Plan.

SEDERUNT

During the course of the previous item of business, Councillor Hendry left the meeting.

13. DISPOSAL OF HRA STOCK IN MIXED TENURE

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/73/23/GL by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking approval to dispose of 6 Council houses throughout the area, which were within blocks where the Council does not hold a majority share and where there were ongoing issues delivering capital works programmes. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to the marketing and sale of 6 properties within mixed tenure blocks;
- b) to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to conclude the sales following marketing; and
- c) that the properties sold would be replaced through buying additional properties on the open market, with proceeds from the sales being added to the £12.5m in place during 2023/24 to 2028/29 to support open market purchases, as approved at Council on 23rd February 2023 (CFO/008/23/JR).

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SEDERUNT

At the conclusion of the previous item of business, Councillor Moir left the meeting. Thereafter the Council moved back into the public session and the YouTube stream recommenced.

14. DELEGATED POWERS – 2023 SUMMER RECESS

The Council took up consideration of Report CE/011/23/KMD by the Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking Council approval for the delegation of powers to senior Officers during the period of the Council's summer recess. Full details were contained within the Report.

Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to delegate powers to the Chief Executive and Depute Chief Executive, as appropriate, during the summer recess as outlined within the Report; and
- b) to instruct the Chief Executive to submit a summary Report of any executive action undertaken in respect of recommendation a) above, to the first scheduled meeting of the Council following the summer recess.

15. HOW GOOD IS OUR SERVICE PERFORMANCE REPORTING 2022-2023

The Council took up consideration of Report CE/10/23 by the Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Council with the annual performance and progress reports covering the 2022-23 financial year for all Council Strategic Groupings, East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership and East Dunbartonshire Leisure and Culture Trust (Appendix 1, 2 and 3). The Report covered the performance indicators set out in the Strategic Group Business and Improvement Plans for 2022-25, approved by Council on 31 March 2022.(CE/01/22). Additionally, the Report requested an overview of progress against the improvement priorities outlined in the Business Improvement Plans. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices 1 - 3.

Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to scrutinise the submitted Strategic Group performance reporting templates set out in Appendix 1 of the Report; and
- b) to request that progress on any identified improvement activity be reported in the future How Good Is Our Service evaluation reviews, which would be reported over the 2023-24 financial year.

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16. CUSTOMER SERVICES ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23

Consideration was given to Report EPB/079/23/AF by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing an overview of Customer Services performance during financial year 2022/23, across the areas of customer service delivery, reception services and the Emergency Response Centre. It included data on service delivery across all channels, key highlights across the year and next steps in terms of service priorities for 2023/24. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

Following consideration, the Council noted the content of the Customer Services Annual Report.

17. COMPLAINTS HANDLING - ANNUAL REPORT 2022/2023

Consideration was given to Report EPB/080/23/SW by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Members with details of the Council's complaints handling performance for 2022/2023. Full details were contained within the Report.

With reference to Page 222, Paragraph 3.4, the Depute Chief Executive advised that the first table should read:

	2022/23	2021/22
Services/Standards	287	393
Employee (attitude/behaviour)	58	48

Following consideration, the Council noted the content of Annual Complaints Report 2022/23

18. COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23

Consideration was given to Report EPB/081/23/AF by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing an overview of Communications & Engagement performance during financial year 2022/23, across all areas of team activity including: reputation management, media management, social media management, design activity, campaigns and consultation and engagement. It included data on service delivery across all channels, key highlights across the year and next steps in terms of service priorities for 2023/24. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

Following consideration, the Council noted the content of the Communications & Engagement Annual Report.

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19. STATUTORY CONSULTATION: PROPOSALS FOR THE RELOCATION OF THE SECONDARY WELLBEING SUPPORT SERVICE FROM DONALDSON STREET TO SOUTHBANK ROAD, KIRKINTILLOCH

The Council took up consideration of Report EPB/091/23/GB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking approval to commence the statutory consultation on the proposals for the relocation of the Secondary Wellbeing Support Service from its current location at Donaldson Street, Kirkintilloch to an enhanced nurturing location based in Southbank Road, Kirkintilloch (Appendix 1). Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to approve the request to undertake a statutory consultation on the for the relocation of the Secondary Wellbeing Support Service from Donaldson Street to Southbank Road, Kirkintilloch; and
- b) to instruct the Interim Chief Education Officer to carry out the statutory consultation on the relocation of the Secondary Wellbeing Support Service to the new location based in Southbank Road, Kirkintilloch.

20. PRESCRIBING THE MINIMUM ANNUAL NUMBER OF LEARNING HOURS

The Council took up consideration of Report EPB/090/23/GB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Council with information to respond to the Scottish Government's consultation on prescribing the minimum annual number of learning hours in Primary and Secondary schools across Scotland. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices 1- 3.

Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to approve the findings in the Report;
- b) to approve the consultation response attached as Appendix 3 to the Report; and
- c) to instruct the Interim Chief Education Officer to submit the consultation response at Appendix 3 as the Council's response to the Scottish Government consultation exercise.

21. NHS GREATER GLASGOW AND CLYDE JOINT HEALTH PROTECTION PLAN 2023-2025

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/054/23/EB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Joint Health Protection Plan 2023-2025 and to seek approval for adoption of the Plan. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

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Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to approve the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Joint Health Protection Plan 2023-2025 for the purposes of supporting the ongoing work of the Public Health (Health Protection) Liaison Working Group; and
- b) to remit sign-off of the Plan on behalf of the Council to the Executive Officer – Place and Community Planning.

22. HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY UPDATE AND INTRODUCTION OF NEW SUPPORTING POLICIES

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/071/23/LG by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, requesting Council approval to update the Council's Health and Safety and Fire Safety Policies as required by legislation and approve new supporting policies effectively introducing a health and safety management system (HSMS). Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices 1 - 11.

Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to consider the contents of the Report; and
- b) to approve the update of the Health and Safety Policy, the Fire Safety Policy and respective supporting policies attached as Appendices 1-7.

23. BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/057/23/DG by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, updating Elected Members on Business Improvement District (BID) projects in both Milngavie and Kirkintilloch and the intention to proceed to ballot. Full details were contained within the Report.

Councillors Murray and Gibbons wished the Kirkintilloch and Milngavie projects, respectively, well with their ballots.

Following further consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) in principle, subject to future approval of Business Plans and successful ballots, to provide a voluntary financial contribution to the BID projects in both Milngavie and Kirkintilloch over the five-year term
- b) that up to £430,000 over the five-year term is in principle allocated to the BID projects (consisting of up to £180,000 for Milngavie and up to £250,000 for Kirkintilloch), and that in determining the exact amount Officers will take cognisance of current economic conditions, BID sizes and Business Plan proposals,

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- c) that the Executive Officer - Land Planning & Development utilise existing budgets and funding to provide this financial support; and
- d) that the exact voluntary financial contribution amounts and the Business Plans would be presented to a future meeting of either the Place Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee or Council later in 2023 for consideration and approval prior to ballot.

24. BUSINESS & REGENERATION GRANTS

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/058/23/DG by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Members with an update on the development of grants to support economic development and regeneration in East Dunbartonshire. Full details were contained within the Report.

Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to delegate authority to Executive Officer - Land Planning & Development to finalise the design of and deliver the Green Business Support Grant, Digital Business Grant and Site Enabling Regeneration Fund pilot grant schemes set out in section 3 of the Report;
- b) that the Executive Officer - Land Planning & Development utilise existing service budgets and external funding allocated to economic development and regeneration to support the new Site Enabling Regeneration Fund.
- c) to instruct Officers to provide updates on these grants through monthly How Good Is Our Service (HGIOS) reporting; and
- d) to instruct Officers to provide a report to a future meeting of Council or Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee detailing the outcome of these pilot grant schemes.

25. UK LEVELLING UP FUND & SHARED PROSPERITY FUND

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/059/23/DG by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Members with an update on the Council's applications in respect of the UK Levelling Up Fund (UK LUF) for regeneration activity in Lennoxton and Bishopbriggs, and to update Members on a minor change to the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UK SPF) guidance. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices 1 - 2.

Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to instruct Officers to submit UK LUF Round 3 applications for Lennoxton and Bishopbriggs as outlined within Section 3 of the Report subject to both meeting the awaited UK Government Fund rules and criteria, and confirm that existing budget lines and commitments

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pertaining to Town Centres and Place Plans identified within the 30 Year Capital Investment Programme could be utilised to meet the required level of match funding for the applications;

- b) to approve the RIBA Stage 2 designs for the Civic Space in Bishopbriggs Town Centre and the Bishopbriggs Park Framework Masterplan (Appendix 1) to be used as the basis for the UKLUF application for Bishopbriggs and further design development;
- c) to note that the final designs for the Civic Space in Bishopbriggs Town Centre and the Bishopbriggs Park Framework Masterplan along with a procured construction price for each will be submitted to a future meeting of the Council for approval;
- d) to note that Senior Officers would engage with the relevant Members of Parliament as part of the development of the UK LUF applications for 2023;
- e) to instruct Officers to provide an update on the outcome of UK LUF applications via Technical Note; and
- f) to note updates in UKG SPF Guidance since Report Ref: PNCA/045/22/DG, and in particular that project outputs were no longer considered in UKG SPF guidance in relation to change control and accordingly, delegate authority to the Chief Finance Officer, Executive Officer - Land Planning & Development, Executive Officer - Place & Community Planning, and Interim Chief Education Officer to manage non-material changes (in line with UKG SPF Guidance as updated from time to time) to the programme of projects.

26. ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE PROPOSED TARIFFS

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/056/23/DG by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing an update on the status of the Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Network and propose the introduction of tariffs to the Network. Full details were contained within the Report.

With reference to Page 477, Recommendation 2.2, the Depute Chief Executive advised that this should be amended to read “paragraph 2.30”.

With reference to a question from Councillor Cumming on whether there was an App to remind people that their time for using the rapid charger had almost expired, the Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development undertook to investigate the matter and report back to Members via a Technical Note.

With reference to a question from Councillor Cumming, the Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development advised that Officers were looking into the feasibility of increasing the number of rapid chargers in East Dunbartonshire and would provide Members with an update via a Technical Note.

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With reference to a question from Councillor Rose, the Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development advised that Officers would investigate the alignment of the disabled parking space and charging space at the Leisuredrome and provide Members with an update via a Technical Note.

Following further consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to note the information in the Report relating to the current Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Network in East Dunbartonshire and the wider Glasgow City Region (GCR);
- b) to approve the implementation of an electric vehicle charging tariff from 2nd October 2023 as set out section 3.19 of the Report;
- c) to approve the introduction of maximum stay periods for the use of charging points;
- d) that Officers would review the costs of operating EV against the tariffs set, should changes be required to reflect any changes in the marketplace such as increases to the cost of electricity or infrastructure maintenance, and that these would be identified annually as part of the Council's budget setting process; and
- e) to instruct Officers to take cognisance of Glasgow City Region (GCR) work to examine regional and local networks as part of ongoing work on an updated local implementation plan for East Dunbartonshire, and to report on this, together with updates on the tariff implementation, to a future meeting of the Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee.

**27. PROPOSED COUNCIL RESPONSE TO SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT
CONSULTATION ON DRAFT PLANNING GUIDANCE FOR LOCAL LIVING
AND 20 MINUTE NEIGHBOURHOODS**

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/072/23/HH by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking approval for the Council's response to the Scottish Government consultation on Draft Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhood Planning Guidance. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to approve the response to the Draft Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods Planning Guidance consultation (Appendix 1 of the Report) for submission to the Scottish Government;
- b) to instruct the Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development to submit the response on behalf of the Council; and

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- c) to note the work undertaken to date on local living and 20 minute neighbourhoods.

28. LENNOXTOWN HIGH PARK PROJECT – CONSTRUCTION PHASE APPROVAL

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/63/23/FR by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking approval to enter into a construction contract and ancillary agreements for the redevelopment of Lennoxton High Park, Lennoxton. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

Following consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to note the revised project cost of £4,313,263 to deliver the project, and the funding gap of £1,050,263;
- b) to approve the allocation of additional capital funding of £1,050,263 via the capital fund to deliver the project in full, as detailed at section 4.4 of the Report;
- c) to instruct Officers to proceed to contract close for the Lennoxton High Park project;
- d) to authorise the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities, in consultation with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, to negotiate the terms of the relevant construction contracts as more particularly detailed in the Report in respect of the Lennoxton High Park project and any other documents incidental and/or relative thereto, in line with approved decisions and allocated resources; and
- e) to authorise the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to execute the construction contracts and any documents incidental and/or relative thereto.

29. BEARSDEN AND MILNGAVIE PRIMARY SCHOOL PROJECTS – STAGE 1 APPROVAL

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/64/23/FR by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Elected Members with an update on progress to date in the development of the Bearsden and Milngavie Primary School projects and to seek approval to progress into the next phase of both projects. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

The Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities advised of the following Amendments to the Report:

“Page 520, Paragraph 3.15 should read:

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Planning Application Submission for Decant Sites – August 2023; and
Planning Application Submission for Main Works - September 2023.”

In response to comments from Councillor Moody, the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities advised that the school community would be advised of the revised dates and he undertook to provide Members with a Technical Note advising of the correct dates for planning applications. He further advised that these amended timescales did not impact on Stage 2.

In response to a question from Councillor Andrew Polson in relation to timescales and costs, the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities advised that the scope had changed as Officers had progressed the project. Construction and decant costs were a critical part in increase of costs. With regards to timescales, Officers would be working with the client regarding a return date and there was nothing to suggest that the project would not be delivered on time.

Councillor Gibbons welcomed the Report and thanked the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities for the meeting to discuss transport and flooding. The Executive Officer - Assets & Facilities advised that Officers were working through the issues raised they would be included within the Milngavie Transport Assessment and revised comments within the planning report.

Councillor Cumming also thanked the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities for the ongoing dialogue. The Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities confirmed that Officers would continue to work with all school stakeholders.

Following further consideration, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to instruct Officers to proceed to the next phase of both projects, including the submission of planning applications and completion of the construction tenders for the works; and
- b) on completion of the next phase of each project, instruct Officers to bring a further Report to Council, providing an update on final design proposals, advising on the outcome of the construction tender exercises and the proposed construction timetable for each project.

30. BALMUIDY PRIMARY SCHOOL & EARLY YEARS PROJECT – STAGE 1 APPROVAL

The Council took up consideration of Report PNCA/65/23/FR by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Elected Members with an update on progress to date in the development of the Balmuidy Primary School & Early Years Project and to seek approval to progress into the next phase of both projects. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

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In response to comments from Councillor Rose, the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities advised that consultation was critical to the second phase and would be taken into account for the Stage 2 detailed design.

With reference to detail within the Report that there would be a verbal update on the LEIP funding, and in response to a question from Councillor Andrew Polson, the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities advised that Officers had not yet received an update but would provide Members with an update via a Technical Note once it had been received.

Following further consideration, during the course of which Councillor Williamson welcomed the Project, the Council agreed as follows: -

- a) to instruct Officers to proceed to the next phase of both projects, including the submission of planning applications and completion of the construction tenders for the works; and
- b) on completion of the next phase of each project, instruct Officers to bring a further Report to Council, providing an update on final design proposals, advising on the outcome of the construction tender exercises and the proposed construction timetable for each project.

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Agenda Item 4

Minute of Re-convened Meeting of the Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee of East Dunbartonshire Council held within Tom Johnston Chambers, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch and via Cisco Webex (Hybrid Meeting) on 25 May 2023

Present: Provost **RENWICK**
Councillors **FERRETTI, MARSHALL, MATHIESON, MURRAY and ROSE**

Also in Attendance: Councillors **LOW, MACDONALD and SMITH**

In Attendance: W. **Anderson** Manager - Facilities Management
A. **Bauer** Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities
A. **Dolan** Modern Apprentice – Business Administration
K. **Donnelly** Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
M. **Grant** Manager, EDLCT
H. **Holland** Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development
F. **Lambert** Committee Services Officer
G. **Mackintosh** Executive Officer - Housing
T. **McMenamin** Executive Officer – Roads & Environment
A. **Muir** Media Advisor
F. **Robb** Development & Investment Manager

Councillor Ferretti (Convener) presiding

OPENING REMARKS

The Convener welcomed everyone to the meeting. He advised that this was a hybrid meeting where Members and Officers were participating in the Chambers and remotely. He outlined a number of procedural matters to assist Members with their participation in the meeting. He also advised that the meeting would be streamed live on YouTube.

1a APOLOGY FOR ABSENCE

An apology of absence was intimated on behalf of Councillor Cumming.

The Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer advised that Councillors Ferretti, Marshall, Low, Murray and Smith were present in the Chambers and Provost Renwick and Councillors MacDonald and Rose were present online.

1b DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

1c DETERMINATION OF EXEMPT BUSINESS

The Committee agreed that Agenda Item 8 contained exempt business and would be considered following the exclusion of the press and public.

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1d CONVENER'S REMARKS

The Convener reminded Councillors who were in attendance in respect of hearing deliberations on Item 8, that, if they remained within the meeting during consideration of Items 4, 5, and 6, this may compromise their ability to participate in a future meeting of the Traffic Management Appeals Board. He advised those Members that they may wish to leave the meeting during consideration of these items.

1e ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CONVENER DECIDES IS URGENT

The Convener did not have any other business.

2. MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD & CORPORATE ASSETS COMMITTEE OF 23 MARCH 2023.

There was submitted and approved Minute of Meeting of the Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee of 23 March 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

3. OUTSTANDING BUSINESS STATEMENT

There was submitted Report PNCA/049/23/AD by Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Members with an update in relation to progress against decisions taken by Committee. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed as follows:-

- a) to consider the updates contained within the Outstanding Business Statement attached as Appendix 1; and
- b) to note that actions marked as completed would be removed from the Outstanding Business Statement.

4. TRAFFIC-FREE SCHOOLS PILOT PROJECT – EXPERIMENTAL TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDER

Consideration was given to Report PNCA/047/23/IH by Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing an update on the proposed introduction of an Experimental Traffic Regulation Order required to deliver the Traffic-Free Schools pilot project. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendix 1, which provided school plans for Clober Primary, Craighead Primary, St Matthew's Primary and Wester Cleddens Primary.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed as follows:-

- a) to instruct Officers to undertake the pilot project as described within Paragraph 3 of the Report; and

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- b) to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to prepare the necessary Experimental Traffic Regulation Order.

5. UNION STREET, KIRKINTILLOCH. PROPOSED RAISED TABLES.

The Committee took up consideration of Report PNCA/048/23/DG by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking approval for the introduction of two raised tables at Union Street in Kirkintilloch. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendix 1.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed as follows: -

- a) to approve the proposal to introduce raised tables as described in Paragraph 3 of the Report and as shown on the attached plans (Appendix 1); and
- b) to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to prepare the necessary Order and undertake the required statutory process to progress the proposal for the raised tables.

6. A891 GLEN ROAD, STRATHBLANE ROAD & UNNAMED ROAD BETWEEN THE A891 GLEN ROAD/STRATHBLANE ROAD AND CLACHAN OF CAMPSIE – NO WAITING AT ANY TIME RESTRICTIONS

Consideration was given to Report EPB/066/23/FS by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking the authorisation to make the East Dunbartonshire Council (A891 Glen Road, Strathblane Road and Unnamed Road Between the A891 Glen Road/Strathblane Road And Clachan Of Campsie) (No Waiting At Any Time Restrictions) Order 2023 (the "Order"). Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed as follows:-

- a) to authorise the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to make the Order; and
- b) to, thereafter, authorise the Executive Officer - Roads & Environment to implement the provisions of the Order.

SEDERUNT

Councillor MacDonald joined the meeting online prior to consideration of the following item of business.

7. SCHOOL MEALS UPTAKE AND CATERING CONSULTATION

There was submitted Report PNCA/050/23/WA by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Members with an update regarding the uptake of school meals and the outcome of a recent online catering consultation exercise regarding Primary and Secondary school meals. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices.

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With regard to Page 70, Question 10, and in response to a question from Councillor Mathieson regarding menu choices, the Executive Officer - Assets & Facilities advised that they were not trying to restrict the choices on the menu and advised that any queries raised and feedback would be acknowledged. He added that the trial would continue until the end of this school term and any changes would be incorporated within menus from August 2023. He advised that there would be continued engagement with schools and parent councils to help shape menus going forward.

Following further consideration, the Committee noted the contents of the Report.

SEDERUNT

Councillor Smith joined the meeting prior to consideration of the following item of business.

EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

The Committee resolved that under Section 50A (4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, as amended, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that it may involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 9 of Part 1 of Schedule 7(A).

8. NITHSDALE CRESCENT, BEARSDEN

Consideration was given to Report PNCA/051/23/IB by Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing an update on the housing-led regeneration project at Nithsdale Crescent, Bearsden and seeking agreement on the recommended Option for redevelopment. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices.

The Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities and the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer were heard in response to questions on various aspects of the Report.

Following further consideration, the Committee agreed as follows:-

- a) to instruct Officers to progress with Option One as the preferred development strategy for Nithsdale Crescent, comprised of demolition of the existing buildings and the development of new build affordable housing across the site;
- b) to instruct Officers to seek agreement on a purchase value with the four private property owners, up to the maximum amount per property as set out in Paragraph 3.7 of the Report;
- c) to approve a one-off departure from the Council's Shared Equity Policy, applicable to the private owners at Nithsdale Crescent only; and
- d) to instruct Officers to conclude a bespoke Shared Equity Agreement, within the

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variations to the Shared Equity Policy as set out in Paragraph 3.11 of the Report.

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Minute of Hybrid Meeting of the Education Committee of East Dunbartonshire Council held within Tom Johnston Chamber, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch and via Cisco Webex on **Thursday 25 May 2023**.

Present: Councillors **GALLAGHER, MARSHALL, MATHIESON, MURRAY, MACDONALD, MCDIARMID, PATERSON, AILEEN POLSON, ANDREW POLSON, SMITH and WILLIAMSON**

Also Present Councillor **LOW**

Church Representatives: **B. Jarvie
L. Ireland
W. McCreadie**

Assessors: **G. McGill** Head Teacher Representative

In Attendance: **B. Bell** Media Adviser
G. Bremner Interim Chief Education Officer
A. Conway Quality Improvement Manager - Quality Assurance
M. Cunningham Corporate Governance Manager
A. Dolan Modern Apprentice
J. Frame Committee Services Officer
C. Magowan Team Leader – Litigation & Licensing
J. Swan Quality Improvement Manager - Additional Support Needs and Children's Services
D. Stewart Manager for Skills, Learning, Life and Work

Councillor Williamson (Convener) presiding

OPENING REMARKS

The Convener welcomed everyone to the meeting. She advised that this was a hybrid meeting where Members and Officers were participating in the Chambers and remotely. She outlined a number of procedural matters to assist Members with their participation in the meeting. She also advised that the meeting would be streamed live on YouTube.

**EDUCATION COMMITTEE
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1a APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were intimated on behalf of Councillor Gibbons, and Andrene Bamford, Teacher Representative, Nina Teasdale, Parent Representative and Sophie Gartshore, Youth Representative.

The Team Leader - Litigation & Licensing advised that Councillors Williamson, Gallagher, Marshall, Mathieson, Murray, MacDonald, Paterson, Andrew Polson and Smith were present in the Chamber and Councillors McDiarmid and Aileen Polson were present online.

She further advised that B. Jarvie and L. Ireland, Church Representatives, were present in the Chamber and G. McGill, Head Teacher Representative, and W. McCreadie, Church Representative were present online.

1b DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were intimated.

1c DETERMINATION OF EXEMPT BUSINESS

The Convener advised that there were no items of exempt business.

1d CONVENER'S REMARKS

The Convener referred to the recent publicity around the closure of the TLC Early Years facility and advised that it was not appropriate for the Committee to discuss the business affairs of a private organisation, however, she assured Members that Council Officers had and would continue to support those families affected by the closure.

1e ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CONVENER DECIDES IS URGENT

The Convener advised that there were no urgent items of business.

2. MINUTE OF MEETING OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF 30 MARCH 2023

There was submitted and approved Minute of Meeting of Education Committee of 30 March 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

3. MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE PARENT COUNCIL FORUM OF 22 NOVEMBER 2022

There was submitted and noted Minute of Meeting of the Parent Council Forum of 22 November 2022, copies of which had previously been circulated.

4. OUTSTANDING BUSINESS STATEMENT

Consideration was given to Report EPB/059/23/GB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Committee with an update in relation to progress on decisions taken by the Education

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Committee. Full details were contained within the Report and a copy of the Outstanding Business Statement was attached at Appendix 1.

Councillor Murray referred to the review of the audio-visual equipment across all schools in East Dunbartonshire and enquired whether this had been included within the Council Outstanding Business Statement. The Convener advised that this could be clarified at a later date.

Following further consideration, the Committee agreed as follows:-

- a) to consider the updates contained within the Outstanding Business Statement attached as Appendix 1; and
- b) to note that actions marked as completed would be removed from the Outstanding Business Statement.

5. INTERIM NURTURE EVALUATION REPORT 2023

Consideration was given to Report EPB/060/23/GB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Committee with an update on the Nurture Intervention which had been in place since June 2021. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendix 1: Interim Nurture Evaluation Report April 2023, which provided information on progress so far with core Nurture Groups as well as details of support offered to Early Years and Secondary Sections this academic year.

Councillor Mathieson welcomed the Report and all the work and training that had been carried out within Early Years.

With regard to wellness supports for parents/carers, and in response to a question from Councillor Mathieson, the Interim Chief Education Officer advised that a rolling programme of training commenced across the primary sector last year, moved into secondary this year and will now be undertaken by the Family Champions within each Early Years Centre. He added that the Family Champions would promote nurture practices and supports within Early Years.

G. McGill, Head Teacher Representative, was heard in relation to the positive experience of nurture within her own primary school, which had taken part in the pilot over the past few years. She advised of the benefits gained from the Family Learning Assistants working alongside the nurture teacher and the positive relationships which had been developed not only with the most vulnerable children but also with families. She further advised that parents were more forthcoming in seeking supports and where staff could not assist, they were able to signpost them to the appropriate agencies.

Following discussion, the Committee noted the contents of the Nurture Intervention Evaluation Report April 2023.

6. EDUCATION SERVICE PLAN 2023 - 2026

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Consideration was given to Report EPB/063/23/GB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, informing Committee of the Education Service Plan 2023 – 2026. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendix 1.

Councillor MacDonald commented that it was an interesting Report which illustrated the breadth of work and challenges facing Officers going forward. He also enquired if there had been any specific evaluation carried out on the long-term effects of Covid and whether there was any knowledge or evidence of children and young people still trying to catch up from the period of blended learning. The Interim Chief Education Officer advised that the Quality Improvement Team were currently undertaking work in this regard to ensure that the gap was bridged. He referred to the various sources of data that were being examined for both primary and secondary schools. He highlighted that, alongside attainment and achievement, wellbeing support, concentration and anxiety levels were also being looked at to make sure the necessary quality assurance and supports were put in place for schools.

Following further consideration, the Committee approved the content of the Report

7. STANDARDS AND QUALITY REPORT 2022/23

Consideration was given to Report EPB/068/23/GB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, informing Committee of the Education Service's Standards and Quality Report 2022/23. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendix 1.

Councillor Murray referred to Page 78, Paragraph 3.2 of the Report, Mentors in Violence Prevention, and enquired whether it would be appropriate to include a further action recognising that there was an issue with violence in schools. The Interim Chief Education Officer advised that, although there may be key areas where young people were found to be deregulated or not engaging to the same levels, there was not, however, high levels of violence reported in schools towards staff or pupils.

In relation to Page 98, Paragraph 9.6, joint motion by East Dunbartonshire MSYPs to the Scottish Youth Parliament on vaping and e-cigarettes, and in response to a request from Councillor Gallagher, the Convener agreed that a letter be sent on behalf of the Council welcoming the MSYPs' action and leadership on this matter.

With regard to the reporting of violence within schools, and in response to a question from Councillor MacDonald, the Convener advised that this matter would be given consideration and the Interim Chief Education Officer would look to provide a Report to a future meeting of the Committee.

With regard to Page 82, Paragraph 4.4, and in response to questions from Councillors Andrew Polson and Mathieson in relation to the signposting of the

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Family Champions service to parents, the Interim Chief Education Officer undertook to include this information within the Early Years Centre handbook.

Following discussion, the Committee noted the contents of the Report.

8. NUMERACY & MATHEMATICS STRATEGY (UPDATED 2023)

Reference having been made to the Education Committee of 4 April 2019 when Report Number EPB-062-19-PDN had been agreed by the Committee, consideration was given to Report EPB/069/23/GB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, informing Committee on the updated Numeracy and Mathematics Strategy. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendix 1.

Following consideration, the Committee approved the content of the Report 'A Strategy to Improve Numeracy and Mathematics for Learning, Life and Work' – updated 2023.

9. EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL COUNSELLING SERVICE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE (JULY – DECEMBER 2022)

Consideration was given to Report EPB/063/23/GB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Committee with an update to 'East Dunbartonshire Council Counselling Service for Children and Young People. Full details were contained within the Report and attached appendices: Summary of School Counselling Service in East Dunbartonshire Council (Appendix 1); and Implementation Plan for Counselling Services in East Dunbartonshire Council (Appendix 2).

Councillor Murray welcomed the Report and the good work that had been undertaken. She also enquired whether there was any indication that the counselling service in schools was reducing the need for GPs to refer children to CAMHS. The Quality Improvement Manager - Additional Support Needs and Children's Services advised that the work being carried out was very specific to schools and the monitoring and evaluation was not illustrating this currently. He provided Committee with details of the partnership work being undertaken with Lifelink and CAMHS in relation to children over the age of 16 or those being home educated who were going or not going to schools, and who had mental health problems and looking at supports which could be provided as an alternative to CAMHS.

In response to a question from Councillor Mathieson in relation to the services' knowledge and awareness of conditions associated with Autism, particularly in girls, the Interim Chief Education Officer undertook to liaise with Lifelink in this regard and provide Councillor Mathieson with an update outwith Committee.

Following consideration, the Committee noted the contents of the March 2023 update of the 'East Dunbartonshire Council Counselling Service for Children and Young People.

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**10. CARERS LINK EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORT
(APRIL 2021 – MARCH 2022)**

Consideration was given to Report EPB/070/23/GB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Committee with the Annual Report for Carers Link East Dunbartonshire for April 2021 to March 2022. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendix 1.

Councillor Marshall welcomed the Report and commended the work of Carers Link. She highlighted in particular the strategic priorities detailed within Paragraph 3.4 of the Report and advised that this would enable schools to identify young carers and signpost them to Carers Link for long term support for their own health and wellbeing which was incredibly important.

Councillor McDiarmid also welcomed the Report. She referred to the fantastic work Carers Link was doing in East Dunbartonshire to support young carers and commented that it was encouraging to know they were also getting emotional and financial assistance in terms of getting access to IT equipment.

Councillor Murray welcomed the Report and echoed Councillors Marshall and McDiarmid's comments.

Following further consideration, during the course of which the Convener associated herself with comments made, the Committee noted the content of the May 2023 Annual Report for Carers Link East Dunbartonshire.

11. SCHOOL CALENDAR – SESSION 2024/2025

Consideration was given to Report EPB/064/23/DS by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking Committee approval for the school holiday dates for session 2024/25. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

Following consideration, the Committee approved the School Calendar for 2024/25.

12. YOUTH WORK

Consideration was given to Report EPB/062/23/GB by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, updating Committee on the increased youth work offer in secondary schools and communities. Full details were contained within the Report.

Councillor Murray welcomed the Report. She referred to Page 176, Paragraph 3.9, New Detached Youth Work Project, and sought further information in relation to how the locations for the work would be determined. The Manager, Skills for Learning, Life and Work advised that Officers would work with Partners in the Steering Group to identify which areas required priority support in terms of young people getting involved in activities. He highlighted that there would be a degree of flexibility within the project and workers would be able to move around the Council area at short notice. He also advised that they would be interested

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in feedback from communities. He added that in the first instance a mapping exercise of the entire Council area would be undertaken with partners to establish the locations.

In response to a question from Councillor Andrew Polson in relation to why youth workers were appointed later to Boclair Academy and Douglas Academy, the Manger for Skills for Learning, Life and Work advised that all youth workers were appointed at the same time, however, some choose to move onto other opportunities.

Councillor MacDonald welcomed the Report and enquired whether there was a time limit on the funding for the project. The Interim Chief Education Officer advised that an element of the funding was Scottish Government grant funding over two years. He added that Officers would try to sustain these models where they felt there was a real benefit to schools and young people.

Thereafter, the Committee was invited to view a video that demonstrated the impact of youth work in Kirkintilloch High School.

Following discussion, during the course of which the Convener commented that the video was inspiring, the Committee noted the contents of the Report.

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Minute of Meeting of the Policy and Resources Committee of East Dunbartonshire Council held within Tom Johnston Chambers, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch and via Cisco Webex (Hybrid Meeting) on **Thursday, 1 June 2023**.

	Provost	RENWICK
Present:	Councillors	FERRETTI, HENDRY, LOW, MCDIARMID, MOIR, MOODY, PATERSON, ANDREW POLSON, REID and SMITH
Also Present:	Councillor	GALLAGHER
In Attendance:	G. Cornes	Chief Executive
	A. Bauer	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities
	A. Dolan	Modern Apprentice – Business Administration
	K. Donnelly	Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
	J. Frame	Committee Services Officer
	C. Magowan	Team Leader – Litigation & Licensing
	A. McLaughlin	Legal Manager
	J. Robertson	Chief Finance Officer
	C. Sinclair	Chief Officer, HSCP
	A. Watson	Communications Advisor

Councillor Low (Convener) presiding

OPENING REMARKS

The Convener welcomed everyone to the meeting. He advised that this was a hybrid meeting where Members and Officers were participating in the Chambers and remotely. He outlined a number of procedural matters to assist Members with their participation in the meeting. He also advised that the meeting would be streamed live on YouTube.

1a APOLOGY FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was intimated on behalf of Councillor Cumming who had technical difficulties joining the meeting.

The Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer advised that Councillors Hendry, Low, Moir, Paterson, Andrew Polson and Smith were present in the Chambers and Provost Renwick, Councillors Ferretti, Moody, McDiarmid and Reid were present online.

Councillor Gallagher who was not a member of the Committee was also present online.

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1b DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were intimated.

1c DETERMINATION OF EXEMPT BUSINESS

The Committee agreed that Agenda Item 9 contained exempt business and would be considered following the exclusion of the press and public.

1d CONVENER'S REMARKS

The Convener advised that he did not have any further remarks.

1e ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CONVENER DECIDES IS URGENT

The Convener advised that there were no other items of urgent business.

2. MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE OF THE POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE OF 6 APRIL 2023.

There was submitted and approved, subject to the undernoted amendment, minute of the meeting of the Policy and Resources Committee of 6 April 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

With regard to Page 5, Taxi and Private Hire Car Update, Councillor Moir's comments, specific reference to include: the impact of the lack of taxis on the night-time economy and hospitality.

3. MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE CIVIC GOVERNMENT APPEALS BOARD OF 20 MARCH 2023.

There was submitted and noted minute of the Meeting of the Civic Government Appeals Board of 20 March 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

4. OUTSTANDING BUSINESS STATEMENT

Consideration was given to Report EPB/073/23/AD by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Members with an update in relation to progress against decisions taken by the Policy and Resources Committee. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendix.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed as follows: -

- a) to note the updates contained within the Outstanding Business Statement attached as Appendix 1; and
- b) to note that actions marked as completed would be removed from the Outstanding Business Statement.

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1 JUNE 2023**

5. MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS UPDATE

There was submitted Report PNCA/055/23/FR by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing an update on Major Capital Projects included within the 2023/24 General Services Capital Programme. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices.

The Convener invited the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities to provide Committee with a verbal update in relation to a number of projects as indicated within the Report.

With regard to Balmuildy Primary School, Scottish Government LEIP funding bid, the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities advised that there was no update at present, however, he undertook to share the response with Members as soon it became available. He also highlighted a typographical error at Paragraph 3.24 of the Report and advised that RIBA Stage 3 should read RIBA Stage 2. He added that this would not affect any timescales within the project.

With regard to Bearsden Primary, Milngavie Primary and Balmuildy Primary School projects, he confirmed that cost reports had now been received in respect of all three projects. They were currently being reviewed by Officers, the outcome of which would be reported for consideration by Council on 22 June 2023.

With regard to Page 19, Woodland View School project, and in response to a question from Councillor Andrew Polson in relation to the new grass football pitch, the Executive Officer - Assets & Facilities advised that the pitch was safe, however, a specific type of work was required to connect up all the drainage at this site and at the Luggie Park site. He further advised that handover of the pitches would not be accepted until such times as colleagues within the Roads and Environment Service had confirmed that they were satisfied the drainage was operating correctly as designed and the pitches were in the appropriate standard.

With regard to Page 20, Bearsden Primary School project, and in response to a question from Councillor Andrew Polson in relation to the terminology within Paragraphs 3.16 to 3.19 of the Report relating to overall affordability, the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities advised that the final cost report in respect of this project would not be available until December. He was heard with regard to the process should cost pressures be identified, details of which would be included within the capital monitoring reports. He further advised that, at this stage, there was no information which could be provided to indicate cost pressures as Officers were currently reviewing the cost data, the outcome of which would be reported to Council on 22 June 2023.

Councillor Hendry also referred to the Bearsden Primary School project and, in particular, to reviews and cost pressures within the Report and sought assurances that the Administration was committed to delivering the project. The

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Convener advised that these were agreed projects of the Council and the Council as a whole, including the Administration, was committed to these projects and they were included within the Capital Programme.

The Chief Executive advised that the reviews referred to and the process outlined within the Report was the established process for Council when considering major capital projects. Reviews took place at various milestones and reports were brought back to Council or Committee ensuring that Members were aware of the financial position until financial close and it was ultimately Council that decided in terms of progressing to the next steps.

Councillor Smith urged caution amongst Members against rumours which may cause serious concern amongst school communities. He added that there were absolutely no grounds for such a suggestion and he echoed the comments of the Convener in terms of these being committed projects of the Council and he looked forward to them going ahead.

With regard to Page 19, Paragraph 3.13, Kirkintilloch Community Sports Complex and in response to a question from Councillor Moir in relation to the current position and what information could be shared with Members, the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer advised that negotiations on the legal documentation were continuing, and Members would be updated accordingly when concluded. Any proposed communications would also be shared with Members at that stage.

Following further consideration, the Committee noted the contents of the Report.

6. 2ND REVIEW OF SCOTTISH PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES – PROVISIONAL PROPOSALS - CONSTITUENCIES

Consideration was given to Report EPB/083/23/KMD by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, advising members of the publication of provisional proposals for Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies being conducted by Boundaries Scotland. Full details were contained within the Report.

The Convener advised of a correction at Paragraph 3.5 of the Report. He advised that the Bearsden, Milngavie and Clydebank North constituency does not cover the entire Clydebank Waterfront ward but only part of that Ward.

The Convener also suggested that the Council submit a response requesting that the proposed Kirkintilloch and Kilsyth Constituency, which included both Bishopbriggs wards, be named Strathkelvin and Kilsyth, which was agreed by Committee.

Following further consideration, the Committee therefore agreed as follows: -

- a) to note the provisional proposals which were open to public consultation from 17 May to 17 June 2023;

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- b) to note that provisional proposals for the review of Scottish Parliamentary Regions would be published in 2024;
- c) to note that the consultation welcomed all contributions, including members of the public, elected members, political groups & parties;
- d) to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to submit a response on behalf of the Council requesting that the proposed Kirkintilloch and Kilsyth Constituency which included both Bishopbriggs wards and Campsie ward be named Strathkelvin and Kilsyth; and
- e) to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to provide updates as appropriate as the Review progresses by way of technical notes.

7. TAXI AND PRIVATE HIRE CAR UPDATE

The Committee took up consideration of Report EPB/075/23/CM by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Members with an update in relation to the ongoing review of the taxi and private hire car licensed trade in East Dunbartonshire and the progress of steps being taken by Officers to support the regrowth of the trade. Full details were contained within the Report.

Councillor Moir referred to the ongoing work by Officers with regard to reinvigorating the taxi trade and suggested that any partner agencies where the Council required to make representations were clearly identified, in particular Dunbartonshire Chamber of Commerce, as there were limitations in what the Council could do for the sector. He also highlighted Paragraphs 6.2 and 6.7 of the Report and added that, arguably, there could be an impact on Employment & Skills and Climate Change. The Convener advised that the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer would take these comments on board when drafting reports for submission to future meetings of the Committee.

The Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer was then heard in relation to the feedback received from colleagues in Corporate Communications with regard to the latest relaunch of the publicity. She advised Committee of the positive activity in relation to this, with a 94% increase in viewing of the main webpage and additional traffic on social media. Posters would soon be displayed within the Hubs, Community Centres and Leisure Centres and there were plans to keep refreshing the social media work. She further advised that Officers were happy to engage with any organisation who may have a role in helping to promote the taxi trade and to also continue conversations through the council networks.

Following further consideration, the Committee agreed as follows: -

- a) to consider the update detailed within this Report; and

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- b) to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to submit a further update Report to the meeting of the Policy and Resources Committee on 7 September 2023 detailing progress in relation to measures aimed at reinvigorating the taxi trade.

8. REVIEW OF BOOKING OFFICES LICENCE CONDITIONS

Consideration was given to Report EPB/074/23/CM by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Members with an update in relation to the review of the Booking Offices licence conditions following a period of consultation and to seek approval of the revised proposed Schedule of Conditions. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed as follows: -

- a) to consider the update detailed within the Report;
- b) to note the responses received following consultation with relevant stakeholders, including existing Booking Office Licence Holders, on the initial proposed draft Schedule of Conditions set out in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 of the Report;
- c) to approve the revised draft Schedule of Conditions set out in Appendix 4 of the Report; and
- d) to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to give notice of the approved Schedule of Conditions to relevant stakeholders and make arrangements for the new Schedule of Conditions to be brought into effect.

EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

The Committee resolved that under Section 50A (4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, as amended, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that it involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 12 of Part 1 of Schedule 7(A).

9. FORMER STRATHCLYDE REGIONAL COUNCIL - DISAGGREGATION ACCOUNTING AGREEMENT

Consideration was given to Report EPB/076/23/AM by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking approval for the Council to enter into an agreement, with the other Local Authorities that are the statutory successors of the former Strathclyde Regional Council. The purpose of the agreement was to regulate the liability of historic claims among the successor authorities. Full details were contained within the Report.

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Following consideration, the Committee agreed to authorise the Chief Finance Officer and the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to enter into an agreement under Article 7 of the Local Government (Transitional Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Order 1996 to make alternative arrangements for the transfer of certain liabilities of the former Strathclyde Regional Council to those set out in Article 19(1) and the associated duties outlined in Articles 20 and 21 of the said Order.

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Agenda Item 7

Minute of Meeting of the Audit and Risk Management Committee of East Dunbartonshire Council held within Tom Johnston Chambers, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch and via Cisco Webex (Hybrid Meeting) on **Thursday, 8 June 2023**.

Present: Councillors **GALLAGHER, LOW, MCNALLY, MOODY, MURRAY, ANDREW POLSON, REID, ROSE, SMITH and WILLIAMSON**

In Attendance: **G. Cornes** Chief Executive
E. Bauer Executive Officer – Place & Community Planning
A. Dolan Modern Apprentice
K. Donnelly Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
F. Lambert Committee Services Officer
G. MacIntosh Executive Officer - Housing
G. McConnachie Audit & Risk Manager
T. McMenamin Executive Officer – Roads & Environment
V. McNulty Executive Officer - Customer & Business Support Services
A. Muir Communications Advisor
J. Robertson Chief Finance Officer

Also in Attendance: **T. Reid** Mazars

Councillor Moody (Convener) presiding

1a. APOLOGY FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was intimated on behalf of Councillor MacDonald.

The Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer advised that Councillors Low, Moody, Murray, Andrew Polson, Smith and Williamson were present in the Chambers and Councillors Gallagher, McNally, Rose and Reid were present online.

1b. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were intimated.

1c. DETERMINATION OF EXEMPT BUSINESS

Members noted that there was no exempt business.

1d. CONVENER'S REMARKS

The Convener welcomed T. Reid, Audit Director, Mazars, to the meeting who was in attendance in respect of Agenda Item 6, Audit Strategy Memorandum – East Dunbartonshire Council – Year Ending 31 March 2023 – Report by Mazars.

1e. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CONVENER DECIDES IS URGENT

**AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
8 JUNE 2023**

The Convener advised that he had no urgent items of business.

2. MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF 13 APRIL 2023.

There was submitted and approved minute of the meeting of the Audit and Risk Management Committee of 13 April 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

3. MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE TRANSFORMATION, ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON 7 MARCH 2023.

There was submitted and noted Minute of Meeting of the Transformation, Economy & Employment Scrutiny Panel held on 7 March 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

4. MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE TRANSFORMATION & COMMUNITY WELLBEING SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON 7 MARCH 2023.

There was submitted and noted Minute of Meeting of the Transformation & Community Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel held on 7 March 2023, copies of which had previously been circulated.

5. OUTSTANDING BUSINESS STATEMENT

There was submitted Report CFO/018/23/JR by the Chief Finance Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing Members with an update in relation to progress against decisions taken by the Audit and Risk Management Committee. Full details were contained within the Report and a copy of the Outstanding Business Statement was attached as Appendix 1.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed as follows: -

- a) to consider the updates contained within the Outstanding Business Statement attached as Appendix 1; and
- b) to note that actions marked as completed would be removed from the Outstanding Business Statement.

6. AUDIT STRATEGY MEMORANDUM – EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL – YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2023’ – REPORT BY MAZARS

There was submitted Report CFO/021/23/GM by the Chief Finance Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing the Audit & Risk Management Committee with a copy and summary of Mazar’s Report on its audit approach. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendices.

Following consideration, during the course of which T. Reid, Mazars, advised that the Report provided a summary of that firm’s audit approach, the Committee

**AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
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noted the content of the Mazar's Audit Strategy Memorandum for the year ending 31 March 2023.

7. ANNUAL INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT 2022/23 AND UPDATE

There was submitted Report CFO/019/23/GM by the Chief Finance Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, presenting Members with the Annual Internal Audit Report for 2022/2023. In support of this, an update on internal audit work completed in the period since the last meeting of the Audit and Risk Management Committee and outstanding audit actions was also provided. Full details were contained within the Report and the attached Appendices.

With regard to Page 70, Key Areas for Improvement, and in response to a question from Councillor Andrew Polson regarding potential data risks associated with employees and their use of personal mobile phones and whether there was a policy in place regarding the use of Tik Tok, the Audit & Risk Manager advised that the specific risk related to the use of personal mobile phones by Trade Operatives. She advised that services would be rolling out the use of Council mobile phones to eliminate this risk, however, she was unaware of a specific policy relating to Tik Tok. The Executive Officer – Customer & Business Support Services referred to the Acceptable Use Policy which he advised was in place in respect of all Council devices, however, he advised that the Policy did not specifically include Tik Tok but did cover social media use more widely. He added that this could be investigated and perhaps updated to include Tik Tok and other new channels coming on board with regards to social media.

Councillor Murray advised that the Lennox Partnership was providing a training course for young people on the use of social media which was being funded by the Scottish Government.

Following further consideration, the Committee agreed as follows: -

- a) to consider the Annual Audit Report for 2022/2023, including the Internal Audit Opinion for 2022/2023;
- b) to agree that the opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's framework of governance, risk management and control be applied in the completion of the Council's 2022/2023 Financial Statements;
- c) to consider the contents of the Internal Audit Performance and Outputs Report and the Internal Audit Follow Up Report 2022/23; and,
- d) to consider and approve the contents of the Internal Audit Charter.

8. CORPORATE FRAUD UPDATE AND PERFORMANCE 2022/23

There was submitted Report CFO/020/23/GM by the Chief Finance Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, advising the Audit and Risk Management Committee of the Fraud Performance Outcomes for the financial year 2022/2023. Full details were contained within the Report and a copy of the Corporate Fraud Performance 2022/23 was attached as Appendix 1.

AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
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Following consideration, the Committee noted the content of the Corporate Fraud Performance Outcomes Report 2022/23.

9. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT – 2022/23

There was submitted Report EPB/085/23/KMD: by the Depute Chief Executive, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing information to facilitate Members' scrutiny and oversight of the Council's performance in relation to information management for 2022/23. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendix 1.

With regard to issues relating to data protection and FOI requests and in response to comments from Councillor Andrew Polson regarding a disproportionate number of requests and data breaches involving the Education Service, and how much time would be spent dealing with the enquiries, the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer advised that the time spent would be dependent on whether the case was straight forward or not. She was heard further in relation to the process.

With regards to Education, the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer advised that there were a significant number of requests for information and that this was not unexpected nor unusual due to the nature of the service and the information that was held. She added that the rise in people's awareness had also led to more sophisticated understanding of rights in relation to data protection and freedom of information.

Following further consideration, the Committee scrutinised the statistical information set out in the Report.



Minute of virtual meeting of the Health & Social Care Partnership Board held on **Thursday, 23 March 2023.**

Voting Members Present: EDC Councillors **MOIR, MURRAY & SMITH**

NHSGGC Non-Executive Directors **FORBES, MILES & RITCHIE**

Non-Voting Members present:

C. Sinclair	Chief Officer and Chief Social Work Officer
C. Bell	Trades Union Representative
J. Campbell	Chief Finance and Resource Officer
L. Connell	Interim Chief Nurse
A. Innes	Third Sector Representative
F. McManus	Carers Representative

Jacquie Forbes (Chair) presiding

Also Present: D. Aitken	Interim Head of Adult Services
C. Carthy	Interim Head of Children's Services & Criminal Justice
M. Cunningham	Corporate Governance Manager – EDC
L. Dorrian	General Manager – Oral Health NSGG&C
K. Lamb	Head of Specialist Children's Services
V. McLean	Corporate Business Manager
D. Pearce	Head of Community Health and Care Services
T. Quinn	Head of Human Resources - ED HSCP
L. Walsh	Senior OD Advisor

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Gordon Cox, Allan Robertson and Alan Cairns.

1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

The Chair sought intimations of declarations of interest in the agenda business. There being none, the Board proceeded with the business as published.

2. MINUTE OF MEETING – 19 JANUARY 2023

There was submitted and approved a minute of the meeting of the Health & Social Care Partnership (HSCP) Board held on 19 January 2023.

3. INTERIM CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) BOARD

23 MARCH 2023

The Chief Officer addressed the Board and summarised the national and local developments since the last meeting of the Partnership Board. Details included:-

- Covid Update – remains present, some outbreaks in care homes, combined impact of seasonal winter viruses.
- National Pressures on Health & Care Services – hospitals, both in-patient and A&E, HSCP continues to assist by supporting as many people as possible in the community, care at home however has significant recruitment issues
- Sandyford Sexual Health Service resumed from Tuesday 21st February at Kirkintilloch Health & Care Centre including the evening service which includes young peoples' clinics for clients aged between 13 and 17.
- Staff awards – Event held at Kilmardinny House on the 2 March 2023. Overall winner will be announced at the NHSGGC Chairman's awards on 4 May 2023.
- Kelvinbank Resource Centre has moved into the new Allander Resource Centre, in the Allander Leisure Centre, which formally opened on 9 March 2023.
- Children at Risk of Harm inspection commenced in East Dunbartonshire in October 2022 - verbal feedback from the inspection team on 16 March highlighted many areas of positive work they had seen and reflected back to us some areas for potential improvement which we were already aware of. Final report next month.
- NHS settlement - received 21 March 2023 - under the agreement, most staff will receive a consolidated uplift of 6.5%, with a floor of £1,548 and a cap of £3,755. In addition to the consolidated uplift, staff will also receive a one-off non-consolidated addition ranging between £387 and £939, depending on an individual's place on the Agenda for Change pay matrix.

Following questions the Board noted the information.

4. SPECIALIST CHILDREN'S SERVICES SINGLE SERVICE ALIGNMENT

A Report HSCP/230323/04 by the Chief Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, provided an update on the progress towards planning for implementation of a single service structure for Specialist Children's Services (SCS). SCS comprises Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) and Specialist Community Paediatrics Teams (SCPT) Services.

Following consideration, and having heard the Chief Officer in response to questions the Board agreed as follows:

- a) To note the content of the Report
- b) To note that the details of the financial and resource transfers related to the implementation of a single SCS service alignment are contained within the budget setting report for consideration.

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) BOARD
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- 2.3 To note the financial due diligence work which has been completed by the Chief Finance & Resources Officer in relation to the SCS budgets being delegated from NHS GG&C from the 1st April 2023.
- 2.4 To note the Chief Finance & Resources Officer assurances in relation to the sufficiency of the SCS budget to be delegated, subject to effective risk mitigation and the successful delivery of efficiency initiatives to deliver a balanced budget for 2023/24 and beyond.
- 2.5 To approve the hosting of SCS within East Dunbartonshire HSCP on behalf of the NHS Board and the other five HSCP's across GG&C and all that this entails.

5. RECORDS MANAGEMENT PLAN INTERIM UPDATE

A Report HSCP/230323/05 by the Chief Finance & Resources Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, outline requested approval to publish and enact the finalised Social Support Strategy for the way in which East Dunbartonshire Integration Joint Board (IJB) will provide an interim update to ED HSCP Records Management Plan (RMP) Version 2 at 2021 to meet the requirements of the Public Records (Scotland) Act 2011 and seeks the IJB's approval for its content as well as onward submission to the Keeper of the Records of Scotland for review and agreement before 31st March 2023.

Following consideration, the Board agreed as follows:

- a) To approve the update of the East Dunbartonshire HSCP Records Management Plan, giving approval that this can now be formally submitted to the Keeper of the Records of Scotland by 31st March 2023 subject to any further minor amendments.

6. HSCP FINANCIAL PLANNING & ANNUAL BUDGET SETTING 2023/24

A Report HSCP/230323/06 by the Chief Finance & Resources Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, updated the Board on the financial planning for the partnership and presented the proposed budget for 2023/24.

Following consideration and having heard the Chief Finance & Resources Officer in response to questions, the Board agreed as follows:-

- a) To note the position within the financial planning assumptions and acknowledge that these have been formed following partnership collaboration.
- b) To accept the indicative budget settlement for 2023/24 from the NHS (Para 3.11) and Council (3.13 – 3.15) while noting the caveats arising from the risks associated with the uncertain landscape of service delivery and associated costs, particularly in relation to pay uplifts and prescribing

**HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) BOARD
23 MARCH 2023**

pressures.

- c) To note and approve the proposed increase in the set aside budget outlined in paragraph 3.12.
- d) To approve the savings programme for 2023/24 to support delivery of a balanced budget position for the partnership outlined in paragraph 3.18.
- e) To approve the approach for reserves outlined in paragraph 3.32 – 3.33 and note this is dependent on the financial performance of the partnership delivering as projected through the Month 10 budget monitoring reports.
- f) To note the impact on the HSCP Medium Term Financial Strategy 2023 – 2028 set out in paragraphs 3.34 – 3.38 of the Report.
- g) To note the risks to the Partnership in meeting the service demands for health & social care functions and in the delivery of the strategic priorities set out in the Strategic Plan set out in paragraph 3.26.
- h) To note and approve the Directions to both East Dunbartonshire Council and NHS GG&C set out in Appendix 7.

7. HSCP ANNUAL DELIVERY PLAN 2023-2024

A Report HSCP/190123/07 by Chief Finance & Resources Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, presented the HSCP Annual Delivery Plan for 2023-24 for consideration and approval by the Board

Following consideration, the Board approved the HSCP Annual Delivery Plan 2023-24 set out at **Appendix 1** of the Report.

8. HSCP QUARTER 3 PERFORMANCE REPORT 2022-23

A Report HSCP/230323/08 by the Planning, Performance & Quality Manager, copies of which had previously been circulated, informed the Board of progress made against an agreed suite of performance targets and measures, relating to the delivery of the HSCP strategic priorities, for the period October to December 2022 (Quarter 3).

Following discussion and having heard the Chief Finance & Resources Officer in response to questions, the Board agreed to note the report.

9. ALCOHOL & DRUGS PARTNERSHIP MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT (MAT) STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

A Report HSCP/230323/09 by the Interim Head of Adult Services, copies of which had previously been circulated, updating the Board on the Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Standards implementation Plan and progress towards implementation in East Dunbartonshire.

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) BOARD
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Following discussion and having heard the Interim Head of Adult Services in response to questions, the Board noted the information and the progress made towards implementation of MAT Standards.

10. CARERS STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

A Report HSCP/230323/10 by the Interim Head of Adult Services, copies of which had previously been circulated, updating the Board members on the development of the new Carers Strategy 2023–2026.

Following consideration, the Board agreed as follows:-

- a) To note the content of the Report;
- b) To approve the proposed areas for priority action, that will form the foundation of the Carers Strategy 2023-26;
- c) To note the timetable for the preparation of the final strategy, for consideration by the Board at its next meeting.

11. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON BUDGET 2022/23 – MONTH 10

A Report HSCP/230323/11 by Chief Finance & Resources Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, updating the Board on the financial performance of the partnership budget as at month 8 of 2022/23. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices.

Following consideration, and having heard the Chief Finance & Resources Officer in response to questions, the Board agreed as follows:

- a) To note the projected outturn position is reporting a surplus on budget of £2.993m as at month 10 of the financial year 2022/23 (after adjusting for anticipated impact of movement to / from earmarked reserves).
- b) To note and approve the budget adjustments outlined within paragraph 3.2 (Appendix 1)
- c) To note the HSCP financial performance as detailed in (Appendix 2)
- d) To note the progress to date on the achievement of the current, approved savings plan for 2022/23 as detailed in (Appendix 3).
- e) To note the anticipated reserves position at this stage in the financial year set out in (Appendix 4).
- f) To note the summary of directions set out within (Appendix 5)

**HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) BOARD
23 MARCH 2023**

12. DRAFT MINUTES OF CLINICAL & CARE GOVERNANCE GROUP MEETING HELD ON 11 JANUARY 2023

A Report HSCP/1230323/12 by the Lead for Clinical Pharmacy and Prescribing – Carolyn Fitzpatrick, copies of which had previously been circulated, shared the draft minutes of the Clinical and Care Governance Group meeting held on 11 January 2023.

Following consideration, the Board noted the content of the Clinical and Care Governance Group Meeting held on 11 January 2023.

13. HSCP STRATEGIC PLANNING GROUP DRAFT MINUTES OF 15th DECEMBER 2022

A Report HSCP/230323/13 by Head of Community Health & Care Services, copies of which had previously been circulated, shared the draft minutes of the HSCP Strategic Planning Group held on the 15th December 2022.

Following consideration, the Board noted the HSCP Strategic Planning Group draft minutes of 15th December 2022.

14. STAFF FORUM MINUTES OF 18TH JANUARY 2023

A Report HSCP/230323/14 by Head of Human Resources, copies of which had previously been circulated, shared the minutes of the Staff Partnership Forum meeting held on 18th January 2023.

Following consideration, the Board noted the minutes of the Staff Partnership Forum meeting held on 18th January 2023.

15. PUBLIC, SERVICE USER & CARER (PSUC) MINUTES of 2nd FEBRUARY 2023

A Report HSCP/230323/15 by the Health Improvement & Inequalities Manager, copies of which had previously been circulated, shared the draft minutes of the Clinical and Care Governance Group meeting held on 2nd November 2022.

Following consideration, the Board heard from the Carers representative and thereafter noted the minutes and commended the overall progress made by the Public, Service User & Carer Representatives Support Group.

16. EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE HSCP BOARD AGENDA PLANNER

Following consideration, the Board noted the content of the East Dunbartonshire HSCP Agenda Planner

17. ANY OTHER COMPETENT BUSINESS

None

**HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) BOARD
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18. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Date of next meeting – 9.30am to 1pm if Seminar scheduled start time will be 9am.

Thursday 29th June 2023

All held in the Council Chambers, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch,
G66 1XT or via remote access

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Minute of virtual meeting of the Health & Social Care Partnership Board held on
Thursday, 29 June 2023.

Voting Members Present: EDC Councillors **MOIR, MURRAY & SMITH**

NHSGGC Non-Executive Directors **FORBES, MILES & RITCHIE**

Non-Voting Members present:

C. Sinclair	Chief Officer and Chief Social Work Officer
J. Campbell	Chief Finance and Resource Officer
L. Connell	Interim Chief Nurse
G. Cox	Service User Representative
A. Innes	Third Sector Representative
F. McManus	Carers Representative

Jacquie Forbes (Chair) presiding

Also Present: D. Aitken	Interim Head of Adult Services
A. Cairns	Planning, Performance & Quality Manager
C. Carthy	Interim Head of Children's Services & Criminal Justice
M. Cunningham	Corporate Governance Manager – EDC
C. Fitzpatrick	
K. Gallagher	Clinical Services Manager – Primary Dental Care Services
K. Lamb	Head of Specialist Children's Services
V. McLean	Corporate Business Manager
R. Murphy	Resources & Registered Services Manager
D. Pearce	Head of Community Health and Care Services
T. Quinn	Head of Human Resources - ED HSCP

SEMINAR – CARE AT HOME SERVICE OVERVIEW

The Board heard from the Resources & Registered Services Manager who outlined national and local pressures facing Care at Home services across Scotland and more specifically in East Dunbartonshire. He outlined performance against the context of pre and post pandemic pressures, particularly emphasising the period between November 22 – March 23 – recognised nationally as the peak crisis point and outlined the areas of success and areas for improvement from self-evaluation processes and confirmed by the Care Inspectorate who arranged an unannounced inspection of Care at Home services in May. While the final report was still outstanding the early indications were very good across the service and the areas for improvement were also as expected.

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) BOARD
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Upon conclusion and following questions from those present, the Chair congratulated the officers and staff on their performance thanked the officers for their informative and engaging presentation.

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was submitted on behalf of Allan Robertson – Trades Union Representative. Thereafter the Chair confirmed that her 2-year tenure as chairperson of the Board was now at an end and Councillor Calum Smith the current vice-Chair of the Board would take up the role of Chairperson from the next scheduled meeting in September. The Board recorded their thanks to the outgoing Chair and welcomed the new Chairperson to the role.

1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

The Chair sought intimations of declarations of interest in the agenda business. There being none, the Board proceeded with the business as published.

2. MINUTE OF MEETING – 23 MARCH 2023

There was submitted and approved a minute of the meeting of the Health & Social Care Partnership (HSCP) Board held on 23 March 2023.

3. INTERIM CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT

The Interim Chief Officer addressed the Board and summarised the national and local developments since the last meeting of the Partnership Board. Details included:-

- Covid update – very little community transmission or impact at present and no care homes in our area are experiencing a covid outbreak at present.
- Primary care Service provision for the population of Twechar - The HSCP has been engaging with the Twechar Healthy Living and Enterprise Centre (THLEC) and the Tenants and Residents Association (TARA). The Chair of THLEC and the Chair of TARA have both welcomed this. With the support of our Health Improvement Team, we are now in the process of carrying out a needs assessment for the area, which will be informed by the local population.
- HSCP engagement with the Twechar population, THLEC and with TARA also included an overview of the wider Multi-Disciplinary Team within PCIP to support the residents in accessing the right care with the right person at the right time.
- HSCP have supported the TARA chair by sharing details of the Primary Care Support staff in Lanarkshire to allow them to open communication around the challenges they have identified in relation to the Kilsyth Medical Practice which sits within Lanarkshire. A report on the needs assessment and further plans will be submitted to future meeting of the Board.
- Congratulations to Michelle Dalgarno, Lead Advanced Nurse Practitioner, on winning the Leadership Award at the Royal College of Nursing

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) BOARD
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Scotland's Nurse of the Year Awards which took place in Edinburgh at the National Museum of Scotland on June 21st.

- Intensive and Unscheduled Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service Team from West Glasgow Ambulatory Care Hospital who were Highly Commended in the Nursing Team of the Year category.

Following questions the Board noted the information.

4. CARE AT HOME SERVICE

A Report HSCP/290623/04 by the Head of Community Health and Care Services, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing an update on the impact of the local and national social care crisis on East Dunbartonshire Care at Home Services, specifically in the period from November 2022 to March 2023. This included plans which were implemented or are planned to mitigate the impact on services and customers, describing the context of pressures, and indicating the increased demand for community-based supports at a time of pressure on care at home provision.

Following consideration and having heard officers in response to members questions, the Board agreed to note the contents of the Report

5. ADULT LEARNING DISABILITY – ALLANDER DAY SERVICE – OUTCOME REPORT

A Report HSCP/290623/05 by the Interim Head of Adult Services, copies of which had previously been circulated, updated the Health & Social Care Partnership Board on outcomes following the opening of the new Allander Day Service on the 9th March 2023.

Following consideration, the Board noted the Report.

6. HSCP PROPERTY REVIEW & ACCOMMODATION UPDATE

A Report HSCP/290623/06 by the Chief Finance & Resources Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing an update to the Board on the Property Strategy and delivery of accommodation requirements for East Dunbartonshire HSCP.

Following consideration, the Board noted the Report and the challenges in terms of premises available to deliver services within the HSCP.

h) to note and approve the Directions to both East Dunbartonshire Council and NHS GG&C set out in Appendix 8.

7. CARERS STRATEGY 2023-26

A Report HSCP/290323/07 by the Interim Head of Adult Services copies of which had previously been circulated, sought approval for the new East Dunbartonshire HSCP Carers Strategy 2023–2026.

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Following consideration, the Board noted the Report and the Equalities Impact Assessment and approved the new ED HSCP Carers Strategy 2023-2026 and also approved the directions set out in Appendix 3 of the Report.

8. EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE ALCOHOL & DRUG PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY 2023-25

A Report HSCP/290623/08 by the Interim Head of Adult Services, copies of which had previously been circulated, updated the HSCP Board on the Alcohol and Drug Partnership Strategy 2023–25.

Following consideration, the Board noted the Report and approved the directions contained in Appendix 1 of the Report.

9. MENTAL HEALTH RECOVERY & RENEWAL (MHRR) PHASE 2 – REGIONAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENTS

A Report HSCP/230323/09 by the Head of Specialist Children’s Services, copies of which had previously been circulated, sought approval in progressing the funded work streams associated with the Scottish Government’s Mental Health Recovery and Renewal (MHRR) Plan, phase 2 of the programme. This is specifically in relation to the regional aspects of the MHRR phase 2 and approval is sought to commence the planning of these pathways with West of Scotland CAMHS, and West of Scotland Regional Planning colleagues. The planning process is designed to cover three financial years from 2023/24 to 2025/26.

Following discussion, the Board agreed as follows:-

- a) Note the content of the Report;
- b) Note the proposed development of all regional work streams in phase 2 of the Mental Health Recovery and Renewal plan;
- c) Approve, retrospectively, the submission to the NHS West of Scotland Planning Group of the requested skeleton proposal on how NHSGGC would contribute to, or deliver, the regional aspects of the programme. This skeleton proposal was based on the high level summary outlined at section 3.6 of this report; and
- d) Note the agreement reached to progress plans for the interim arrangement for the adolescent Intensive Psychiatric Care Unit (IPCU)

10. HSCP ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 222/23

A Report HSCP/230323/10 by the Planning Performance & Quality Manager, copies of which had previously been circulated, sought approval for the HSCP Annual Performance Report 2022-23, that sets out progress towards the delivery

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of its Strategic Plan and in pursuance of the National Health & Wellbeing Outcomes.

Following consideration, the Board approved the Annual Performance Report 2022-2023.

11. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON BUDGET 2022/23 – MONTH 12 (YEAR END OUTTURN) AND UNAUDITED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2022/23

A Report HSCP/290623/11 by the Chief Finance & Resources Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, updated the Board on the financial performance of the partnership as at month 12 (Year End) of 2022/23 and present the Unaudited Accounts for 2022/23. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices.

Following consideration and having heard officers in response to members questions, the Board agreed as follows:

- a) To note the Final Outturn position is reporting a surplus on budget of £4.387m as at year end 2022/23 (after adjusting for impact of movement to / from earmarked reserves).
- b) To note and approve the final budget adjustments outlined within paragraph 3.2 (Appendix 1)
- c) To note the HSCP financial performance as detailed in (Appendix 2)
- d) To note the progress on the achievement of the approved savings plan for 2022/23 as detailed in (Appendix 3).
- e) To approve the reserves position set out in paragraph 3.13 – 3.17.
- f) To note that the HSCP Unaudited Annual Accounts 2022/23 were presented to the Performance, Audit & Risk Committee on the 20th June 2022 for consideration and are available for review (Appendix 4).
- g) To note the summary of directions set out within (Appendix 5)

12. PRIMARY CARE IMPROVEMENT PLAN (PCIP) UPDATE

A Report HSCP/290623/12 by the Head of Community Health & Care Services, copies of which had previously been circulated, updated the Board on the latest PCIP Financial Tracker, PCIP 6.

Following consideration, the Board noted the Report

13. CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S MENTAL HEALTH WELLBEING FRAMEWORK

A Report HSCP/290623/13 by the Interim Head of Children's Services and Criminal Justice, copies of which had previously been circulated, updated the Board on the improvement of services in alignment with the Children and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing Framework (CYPMHW) 2021-2023.

Following consideration and having heard officers in response to members questions, the Board noted the Report and that the work undertaken to implement

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the framework is overseen by the Delivering For Children and Young People's Partnership (DCYPP).

14. JOINT INSPECTION OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AT RISK OF HARM (CARH) INSPECTION REPORT AND ACTION PLAN

A Report HSCP/290623/14 by the Chief Officer and Criminal Justice, copies of which had previously been circulated, advised members of the publication of the Joint Inspection of Services for Children at Risk of Harm Inspection Report and the development of an accompanying action plan to ensure delivery of the improvement areas identified in the inspection.

Following consideration and having heard officers in response to members questions, the Board agreed as follow:-

- a) To note the publication of the Inspection Report
- b) To approve the Action Plan for delivery, which is recommended to the IJB by the DCYPP and will be overseen in that forum
- c) To note that the DCYPP will oversee delivery of the Action Plan, which will also be discussed regularly with East Dunbartonshire's Care Inspectorate link Strategic Inspector.

15. EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE HSCP RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY & CORPORATE RISK REGISTER

A Report HSCP/290623/15 by the Chief Finance & Resources Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, sought approval of the updated HSCP Risk Management Policy and provided an update on the Corporate Risks and how they were mitigated and managed within the HSCP.

Following consideration the Board approved both the HSCP Risk Management Policy and the Corporate Risk Register, both of which were appended to the report.

16. HSCP DIRECTIONS LOG UPDATE

A Report HSCP/290623/16 by the Chief Finance & Resources Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, updated the Board on the status of HSCP Integrated Joint Board Directions which are recorded and issued to East Dunbartonshire Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board in line with the requirements of the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014.

Following consideration the Board noted the Report

17. PERFORMANCE, AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE - MINUTES OF MEETING 21ST MARCH 2023

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) BOARD
29 JUNE 2023

A Report HSCP/290623/17 by the Chief Finance & Resources Officer, copies of which had previously been circulated, updated the Board on the HSCP Performance, Audit and Risk Committee meeting held on 21st March 2023.

The Board noted the minutes of the HSCP Performance, Audit and Risk Committee meeting held 21st March 2023.

18. MINUTES OF CLINICAL & CARE GOVERNANCE GROUP MEETINGS - 8 MARCH and 3 MAY 2023

A Report HSCP/290623/18 by C.Fitzpatrick, copies of which had previously been circulated, sharing the draft minutes of the Clinical and Care Governance Group meetings held on 8 March and 3 May 2023. Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices.

Following consideration, the Board noted the content of the Report of the Clinical and Care Governance Group meetings held on 8 March and 3 May 2023.

19. HSCP STRATEGIC PLANNING GROUP DRAFT MINUTES OF MEETING - 2 MARCH 2023

A Report HSCP/290623/13 by Head of Community Health & Care Services, copies of which had previously been circulated, shared the draft minutes of the HSCP Strategic Planning Group held on the 2 March 2023 2022.

Following consideration, the Board noted the HSCP Strategic Planning Group draft minutes of 2 March 2023.

20. STAFF FORUM MINUTES OF MEETING - 12 APRIL 2023

A Report HSCP/290623/20 by Head of Human Resources, copies of which had previously been circulated, shared the minutes of the Staff Partnership Forum meeting held on 12 April 2023.

Following consideration, the Board noted the minutes of the Staff Partnership Forum meeting held on 12 April 2023.

21. PUBLIC, SERVICE USER & CARER (PSUC) UPDATE

A Report HSCP/230323/15 by D.Radford, copies of which had previously been circulated, describing the processes and actions undertaken in the development of the Public, Service User & Carer Representatives Support Group (PSUC). Full details were contained within the Report and attached Appendices.

Following consideration, the Board noted the progress of the Public, Service User & Carer Representatives Support Group.

22. HSCP BOARD AGENDA PLANNER JANUARY 2023 - MARCH 2024

Following consideration, the Board noted the content of the East Dunbartonshire

**HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) BOARD
29 JUNE 2023**

HSCP Agenda Planner

23. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Date of next meeting – 9.30am to 1pm if Seminar scheduled start time will be 9am.

Thursday 14 September 2023

All held in the Council Chambers, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch, G66 1XT or via remote access



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East Dunbartonshire Council

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COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/004/23/KMD

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: KAREN M DONNELLY, CHIEF SOLICITOR & MONITORING OFFICER

SUBJECT TITLE: OUTSTANDING BUSINESS STATEMENT

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to provide Members with an update in relation to progress against decisions taken by Council.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council;

- 2.1** notes the updates contained within the Outstanding Business Statement attached as **Appendix 1**; and
- 2.2** notes that actions marked as completed will be removed from the Outstanding Business Statement.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** Members will be aware that the Council's standard Report template has changed in order to make decision making more transparent. The template seeks to focus on key information such as significant implications and risk. It also links recommendations to the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.
- 3.2** To supplement the above, Outstanding Business Statements are submitted to Council and meetings of standing committees on a regular basis. The purpose of the Outstanding Business Statement is to set out decisions made by Council or Committee and report progress against these. It is intended that the updates within the Outstanding Business Statement will assist Members to monitor delivery and to generally scrutinise performance.
- 3.3** The current Outstanding Business Statement is attached as Appendix 1 and details outstanding actions. Each entry sets out the agreed action and provides a brief update of progress. In a number of instances, the agreed action has been completed –these actions have been listed to assure Members that the decisions of Council have been fulfilled, however these actions will not appear on subsequent versions of the Outstanding Business Statement and as a consequence are marked "COMPLETED". Other ongoing actions will remain on the Outstanding Business Statement until completion.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1** Frontline Service to Customers – None
- 4.2** Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – None
- 4.3** Legal Implications – None
- 4.4** Financial Implications – As set out in the Appendix
- 4.5** Procurement – None
- 4.6** ICT – None
- 4.7** Corporate Assets – None
- 4.8** Equalities Implications – None
- 4.9** Corporate Parenting - None
- 4.10** Other – None

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

- 5.1** There are no specific risks attached to this Report however, the Outstanding Business Statement will act as a risk control measure by assisting Members in relation to scrutiny and will increase transparency and good governance.

6.0 IMPACT

6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY - None

6.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS - None

6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE - None

6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES - None

6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING - None

6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS - None

6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE - None

6.8 STATUTORY DUTY - None

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

- 7.1** This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

- 8.1 Appendix 1** – Outstanding Business Statement as at 28 September 2023.

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EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL

OUTSTANDING BUSINESS STATEMENT (OBS)

Please note that this statement sets out outstanding decisions of the Council along with an update and estimated completion date. Where an update reflects that an action is complete then that action will not appear on subsequent Statements.

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
306.	20 February 2020 PNCA/010/20/AB Agenda Item 4	Revised 10 Year Capital Investment Plan and Update on Major Asset Projects	Submit an updated Corporate Asset Management Plan (CAMP) to Council for consideration during 2020/21.	As of May 2023, work continues to progress towards the development of a strategy for the decarbonisation of the Corporate Estate, with further building surveys planned for Summer 2023 which will be followed by the development of building heat models to help inform the preparation of investment options. The CAMP will be reported in Feb 2024.	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	February 2021	February 2024
316.	27 February 2020 CE/01/20/CS Agenda Item 12	Health And Social Care Integration Scheme –	Instruct officers to submit a further report to Council along with the	Work on this has been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer / Interim Chief Officer – ED HSCP	June 2020	December 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
		Technical Review	finalised revised Integration Scheme for approval at a future meeting.	Plans are in place in association with NHSGGC to review and this work remains ongoing.			
543	4 November 2021 PNCA/091/21/AB Agenda Item 14	Proposal for Additional Capital Investment in Pavements, Rural Cycleways and Footpaths and Flooding/ Drainage Projects	Identify and thereafter progress projects to resurface pavements, enhance cycle ways and footpaths in rural areas and to address flooding/drainage issues.	The Service has been unable to complete the full list of 2022/23 project/location. All outstanding works will be carried forward into 2023/24 list of projects	Executive Officer – Roads & Environment	March 2022	March 2024
567	16 December 2021 EPB/116/21/JR Agenda Item 18	Social Work Contracting Matters	Make arrangements to review the new processes and other arrangements so as to provide assurance of compliance with the relevant legislation, good governance and best practice in relation to the	The new Contract Standing Orders contain detailed provisions to regulate and provide a robust framework for social work procurements. Internal Audit will be invited to review the new processes and compliance following a period of operation,	Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer/Chief Finance Officer	December 2022	December 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
			procurement of social work services from third party organisations.	however in light of arrangements introduced as a consequence of other decisions, this review was delayed and is currently in progress.			
580	24 February 2022 PNCA/017/21/AB Agenda Item 4	Revised 10 Year Capital Investment Plan, Update on Major Asset Projects and Corporate Asset Management Planning	Approves the in principle allocation of £80m in the programme to fund a new Lenzie Academy and community facilities, subject to securing of external funding to support the project, and instructs officers to progress the project to the point where the outcome of the funding application is determined	In February 2023, Council approved the revised 30 Year Capital Investment Plan, which noted that until such times as a decision on Scottish Government LEIP funding is forthcoming, the project will remain on hold, with the position to be revisited once the status of the funding bid is known. A decision from Scottish Government on the allocation of LEIP	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	December 2022	TBC

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
				funding remains outstanding.			
585.	31 March 2022 EPB/022/22/KMD Agenda Item 14	Criminal Finances Act 2017 Policy	Ensure that Officers undertake the actions set out in the Policy, and thereafter submit a report containing an update on the implementation of the Policy and the review of existing procedures to a future meeting of the Council.	A questionnaire and other actions required under the policy are progressing and will be in place by the end of the year.	Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer/Chief Finance Officer	November 2022	December 2023
596.	31 March 2022 PNCA/028/22/HH Agenda Item 26	Covid Economic Recovery Support	Consider the use of the 'Scotland Loves Local Scheme', extend the use of the Public Health and Compliance Officers at a cost of £0.084m for a further year and support the implementation of the £0.100m funding for homeless tenants	Funding is all committed therefore OBS action is complete. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	September 2022	Summer 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
			as agreed as part of the Council's Budget.				
629.	23 June 2022 EPB/046/22/DG Agenda Item 16	Kirkintilloch Town Centre – Cowgate Street Design Project	Instruct Officers to present the outcome of any tender exercise to a future meeting of the Council seeking agreement of the required expenditure from the Council's 10 Year Capital Investment Programme, and authorisation to proceed to financial close.	Officers have procured consultants who are undertaking design and technical work that once complete will support the procurement of a works contractor.	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	June 2023	February 2024
639	22 September 2022 EPB/091/22/JG Agenda Item 15	Scottish Local Government Benchmarking Framework – 2020/21 Data Analysis	Submit further updates on LGBF to Council following the publication of the 21/22 Dataset in Quarter 1 of 2023.	A separate report is on the Agenda. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Customer & Business Support Services	August 2023	September 2023
643	22 September 2022 PNCA/086/22/EB Agenda Item 18	Strategic Partnership Agreements for 2022/23	Provide a future report	There is an ongoing review of the governance and commissioning	Executive Officer – Place & Community Planning	September 2023	December 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
			specifically revisiting and addressing the governance and commissioning arrangements of these Strategic Partnership Agreements.	arrangements. Council teams and partners are continuing to work effectively and alongside the local Strategic Partners on delivering the various cost of living crisis work streams over 2023/24.			
647	22 September 2022 PNCA/068/22/DG Agenda Item 20	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	Where required, underwrite any overspend in year 1 and 2, which could then be backfilled for the year 3 allocation and drawn down after 1 April 2024.	Officers are delivering projects and expenditure in line with approvals. The second (Year 2) allocation will be made to local authorities by UKG via the Glasgow City Region as per agreed pass-down arrangements. This action is therefore complete COMPLETED	Executive Officer –Land Planning & Development	April 2024	April 2024
650	22 September 2022 PNCA/067/22/DG Agenda Item 21	Glasgow City Region & City Deal	Continue to develop the Project as per the scope of the	Update provided to Council in March 2023.	Executive Officer –Land Planning & Development	Spring 2024	Spring 2024

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
		Infrastructure Project Update	approved Strategic Business Case and provide further updates as Outline Business Case stage progresses, to a future meetings of Council.	Next update will be provided to Council in December 2023.			
659	22 September 2022 PNCA/077/22/AB Agenda Item 27	Proposed new Lenzie Academy – Outcome of Feasibility Study	Report back to Council on the inclusion of the option for a community facility, following the determination of the LEIP funding application, and include details of where the costs would be met.	In February 2023, Council approved the revised 30 Year Capital Investment Plan, which noted that until such times as a decision on Scottish Government LEIP funding is forthcoming, the project will remain on hold, with the position to be revisited once the status of the funding bid is known.	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	December 2022	TBC

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
				A decision from Scottish Government on the allocation of LEIP funding remains outstanding.			
670	3 November 2022 Motion Agenda Item 15	West Park United	That further expansion of sporting facilities in Auchinairn/ Bishopbriggs area should include examining the maximising of the grounds at Huntershill Sporting Facilities.	EDLCT General Manager to examine potential development opportunities with EDC and clubs to expand facilities at Huntershill Sports Complex. A further meeting was held with the clubs on August 31 2023 to discuss options for maximising the use of the grounds at Huntershill and to discuss an external funding bid to the SFA. A feasibility study will be commissioned by EDC assets on the proposal to expand	East Dunbartonshire Leisure & Cultural Trust Manager	January 2023	December 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
				the facilities on site. Engagement will continue with clubs including assistance with the external funding bid.			
671	3 November 2022 Motion Agenda Item 16	Etive Park Allotment Project	Continue to seek external funding for the remaining elements of the original Climate Ready Park Project initially covered by the GIF Funding	Officers leading on the Climate Ready Park Project will continue to explore external funding opportunities to cover the outstanding elements of the original project specification.	Executive Officer – Roads & Environment	March 2024	March 2024
686	15 December 2022 PNCA/079/22/GL Agenda Item 23	Proposed Lease of Kirkintilloch Community Sports Complex	Conclude the lease Agreement and any ancillary documents in favour of the preferred bidder in due course.	Negotiations on the lease and other documents are continuing.	Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer/Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	April 2023	December 2023
689	23 February 2023 EPB/023/23/AD Agenda Item 3	East Dunbartonshire Forward in Partnership: General Fund Revenue	Develop and implement the 2023/24 Cost of Living Support Programme and provide elected	Progress will be regularly reported to Council as appropriate.	Depute Chief Executive	March 2024	March 2024

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
		Budget 2023/24	members with regular updates on progress	An update report is on the Agenda.			
690	23 February 2023 EPB/023/23/AD Agenda Item 3	East Dunbartonshire Forward in Partnership: General Fund Revenue Budget 2023/24	Review the Corporate Charging Policy 2020 and report the findings of the review to a future Council meeting for consideration and decision-making.	It is intended that a progress update will be brought to Council in March 2024.	Depute Chief Executive	March 2024	March 2024
694	9 March 2023 PNCA/027/23/DG Agenda Item 16	Glasgow City Region & City Deal Infrastructure Project Update	Enter into the necessary contracts for services in order to continue to develop the Project, the key contracts being more particularly outlined in Section 3 of the Report, and do so within an upper limit of £5.8m	Work is progressing as per the Report. A further update will be provided to Council in December.	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	September 2023	December 2023
695	9 March 2023 PNCA/027/23/DG Agenda Item 16	Glasgow City Region & City Deal	Refine cost estimates for remaining contracts required	Work is progressing as per the Report.	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	September 2023	December 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
		Infrastructure Project Update	to complete the OBC and FBC stages, and present this figure at a future meeting of Council	A further update will be provided to Council in December 2023.			
707	27 April 2023 EPB/052/23/KMD Agenda Item 10	Diary of Council Meetings	Delegate authority to the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, in consultation with the Convener of the Audit & Risk Management Committee, to make set a date for a special meeting of the Audit & Risk Management Committee to approve the Council's Annual Accounts.	Special meeting of the Audit & Risk Management Committee took place on 31 st August 2023 COMPLETED	Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer	August 2023	August 2023
709	27 April 2023 PNCA/043/23/AB Agenda Item 12	Update of Provision of Public Access Defibrillators	Progress installation of devices and staff training as per the proposals	All internal devices are now fitted, with work due to complete in September to finalise installation of	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	August 2023	September 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
			contained in the Report.	external cabinets and devices.			
710	27 April 2023 PNCA/043/23/AB Agenda Item 12	Update of Provision of Public Access Defibrillators	Liase with colleagues in Education and Corporate Communications to recognise the fundraising efforts of a local resident to install a defibrillator at Castlehill Primary School. Also undertook to contact the individual concerned.	Officers in Estates, Education and Corporate Comms remain in discussions regarding this action and will confirm arrangements to recognise fundraising efforts in early September.	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	September 2023	September 2023
712	27 April 2023 PNCA/043/23/AB Agenda Item 12	Update of Provision of Public Access Defibrillators	Write to partner organisations to ascertain their short and long term aspirations for the installation of defibrillators	Outcome provided via Technical Note in June 2023. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	June 2023	June 2023
713	22 June 2023 Minutes Agenda Item 3	Minute of Council Meeting, 27 April 2023 - Provision of	Provide Members with updates via further Technical Notes.	Technical Notes issued in June and August regarding project progress. Final Technical Note will be issued	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	September 2023	September 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
		Public Access Defibrillators,		confirming project completion in September 2023.			
714	22 June 2023 EPB/092/23/KMD Agenda Item 9	Review of the Administration Scheme	Submit a report to a future meeting of Council setting out proposed changes to the Scheme of Delegation to Committees and to the Scheme of Delegation to Officers.	A separate Report is on the Agenda COMPLETED	Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer	September 2023	September 2023
715	22 June 2023 EPB/092/23/KMD Agenda Item 9	Review of the Administration Scheme	Submit a report detailing proposed changes to the Contract Standing Orders, Financial Regulations and Property Standing Orders following implementation of the Council's new financial management system	The current implementation date for the new financial management system is December 2023, and changes to the Contract Standing Orders, Financial Regulations and Property Standing Orders will be submitted to Council thereafter.	Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer	March 2024	March 2024
716	22 June 2023 PNCA/001/23/GL Agenda Item 30	Update on the proposed sale of Auchinairn	Bring forward plans to a future council or committee	Officers continue to work on the development appraisal for the site	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	December 2023	December 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
		Primary School, Auchinairn	meeting for the development of the site for council housing, subject to any necessary consents and modifications to the Affordable Housing Investment Plan	and will submit details relating to this when complete.			
717	22 June 2023 PNCA/73/23/GL Agenda Item 31	Disposal of HRA Stock in Mixed Tenure	Conclude the sales following marketing.	Sales will be concluded once final instructions are available post marketing	Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer	tbc	tbc
718	22 June 2023 CE/011/23/KMD Agenda Item 11	Delegated Powers – 2023 Summer Recess	Submit a summary Report of any executive action undertaken in respect of the delegated powers, to the first scheduled meeting of the Council following the summer recess	A separate report is on the Agenda. COMPLETED	Chief Executive	September 2023	September 2023
719	22 June 2023 EPB/091/23/GB Agenda Item 16	Statutory Consultation: Proposals for the Relocation	Carry out the statutory consultation on the relocation of	Statutory Consultation now in progress.	Interim Chief Education Officer	August 2023	August 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
		of the Secondary Wellbeing Support Service From Donaldson Street to Southbank Road, Kirkintilloch	the Secondary Wellbeing Support Service to the new location based in Southbank Road, Kirkintilloch.	COMPLETED			
720	22 June 2023 EPB/090/23/GB Agenda Item 17	Prescribing the Minimum Annual Number of Learning Hours	Submit the consultation response at Appendix 3 of the Report as the Council's response to the Scottish Government consultation exercise.	Consultation response submitted. COMPLETED	Interim Chief Education Officer	August 2023	August 2023
721	22 June 2023 PNCA/054/23/EB Agenda Item 18	NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Joint Health Protection Plan 2023-2025	Remit sign off of the Plan on behalf of the Council.	The Plan has been signed off and returned to GGC NHS Bd. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Place and Community Planning	June 2023	June 2023
722	22 June 2023 PNCA/057/23/DG Agenda Item 20	Business Improvement Districts	Present exact voluntary financial contribution amounts and the	The Kirkintilloch BID Business Plan was presented to PNCA in August.	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	December 2023	December 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
			Business Plans to a future meeting of either the Place Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee or Council later in 2023 for consideration and approval prior to ballot.	The Milngavie BID Business Plan will be presented to a future meeting.			
723	22 June 2023 PNCA/058/23/DG Agenda Item 21	Business & Regeneration Grants.	Delegate authority to Executive Officer - Land Planning & Development to finalise the design of and deliver the Green Business Support Grant, Digital Business Grant and Site Enabling Regeneration Fund pilot grant schemes set out in Section 3 of the Report.	Digital and Green Business grants are live and attracting high level of interest. Grants will be suspended when funding is utilised. Enabling Grant is in development. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	August 2023	August 2023
724	22 June 2023 PNCA/058/23/DG Agenda Item 21	Business & Regeneration Grants	Provide updates on these grants through monthly	Noted and will form part of HGIOS.	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	August 2023	August 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
			How Good Is Our Service (HGIOS) reporting.	COMPLETED			
725	22 June 2023 PNCA/058/23/DG Agenda Item 21	Business & Regeneration Grants	Provide a report to a future meeting of Council or Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee detailing the outcome of the pilot grant schemes.	A report will be presented to a future meeting.	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	June 2024	June 2024
726	22 June 2023 PNCA/059/23/DG Agenda Item 22	UK Levelling Up Fund & Shared Prosperity Fund	Submit UK LUF Round 3 applications for Lennoxton and Bishopbriggs as outlined within Section 3 of the Report, subject to both meeting the awaited UK Government Fund rules and criteria.	This fund has yet to be opened for applications	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	TBC	TBC
728	22 June 2023 PNCA/059/23/DG Agenda Item 22	UK Levelling Up Fund & Shared Prosperity Fund	Engage with the relevant Members of Parliament as part of the development of	This work has been completed. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	June 2023	June 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
			the UK LUF applications for 2023.				
729	22 June 2023 PNCA/059/23/DG Agenda Item 22	UK Levelling Up Fund & Shared Prosperity Fund	Provide an update on the outcome of UK LUF applications via a Technical Note.	This fund has yet to be opened for applications	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	TBC	TBC
731	22 June 2-23 PNCA/056/23/DG Agenda Item 23	Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Proposed Tariffs	Take cognisance of Glasgow City Region (GCR) work to examine regional and local networks as part of ongoing work on an updated local implementation plan for East Dunbartonshire, and to report on this, together with updates on the tariff implementation, to a future meeting of the Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee.	Work is ongoing at the regional level on the potential for a regional approach to EV infrastructure roll out. A further report will be brought back on this in due course. A Technical Note was issued in September on the local tariff implementation programme.	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	TBC	TBC

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
732	22 June 2-23 PNCA/056/23/DG Agenda Item 23	Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Proposed Tariffs	Investigate whether there is an App to remind people that their time for using the rapid charger had almost expired matter and report back to Members via a Technical Note.	Technical Notes 2023, Issue 128 - Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure was issued on 8 August 2023. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	August 2023	August 2023
733	22 June 2-23 PNCA/056/23/DG Agenda Item 23	Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Proposed Tariffs	Provide Members with an update on the feasibility of increasing the number of rapid chargers in East Dunbartonshire via a Technical Note	Technical Notes 2023, Issue 128 - Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure was issued on 8 August 2023. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	August 2023	August 2023
734	22 June 2-23 PNCA/056/23/DG Agenda Item 23	Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Proposed Tariffs	Investigate the alignment of the disabled parking space and charging space as the Leisuredrome and provide Members with an update via a Technical Note	Technical Notes 2023, Issue 128 - Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure was issued on 8 August 2023. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	August 2023	August 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
735	22 June 2023 PNCA/072/23/HH Agenda Item 24	Proposed Council Response to Scottish Government Consultation on Draft Planning Guidance for Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods	Submit the response on behalf of the Council.	Response submitted COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development	June 2023	June 2023
736	22 June 2023 PNCA/63/23/FR Agenda Item 25	Lennoxton High Park Project - Construction Phase Approval	Proceed to contract close for the Lennoxton High Park project.	Project now commenced on site. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	July 2023	July 2023
737	22 June 2023 PNCA/63/23/FR Agenda Item 25	Lennoxton High Park Project - Construction Phase Approval	Negotiate the terms of the relevant construction contracts as more particularly detailed in the Report in respect of the Lennoxton High Park project and any other documents incidental and/or relative thereto, in	Project now commenced on site. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities/Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer	July 2023	July 2023

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
			line with approved decisions and allocated resources.				
738	22 June 2023 PNCA/63/23/FR Agenda Item 25	Lennoxton High Park Project - Construction Phase Approval	Execute the construction contracts and any documents incidental and/or relative thereto	Project now commenced on site. COMPLETED	Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer	July 2023	July 2023
739	22 June 2023 PNCA/64/23/FR Agenda Item 26	Bearsden & Milngavie Primary School Projects - Stage 1 Approval - Report by Depute Chief Executive.	proceed to the next phase of both projects, including the submission of planning applications and completion of the construction tenders for the works.	Work ongoing. Stage 2 report detailing designs, programme and project costs (to include details on decant proposals) anticipated to be presented for consideration in February 2024.	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	February 2024	February 2024
740	22 June 2023 PNCA/64/23/FR Agenda Item 26	Bearsden & Milngavie Primary School Projects - Stage 1 Approval	Bring a further Report to Council, providing an update on final design proposals, advising on the outcome of the construction tender exercises and the proposed	See item 739 above	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	February 2024	February 2024

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
			construction timetable for each project.				
741	22 June 2023 PNCA/64/23/FR Agenda Item 26	Bearsden & Milngavie Primary School Projects - Stage 1 Approval	Provide Members with a Technical Note advising of the correct dates for planning applications being considered by the Board.	Technical Note issued in June 2023. COMPLETED	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	June 2023	June 2023
742	22 June 2023 PNCA/65/23/FR Agenda Item 27	Balmuildy Primary School and Early Years Project - Stage 1 Approval	Proceed to the next phase of both projects, including the submission of planning applications and completion of the construction tenders for the works.	Work will progress to complete detailed design, obtain statutory consents and establish final construction cost. Stage 2 report will be presented for consideration in June 2024.	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	June 2024	June 2024
743	22 June 2023 PNCA/65/23/FR Agenda Item 27	Balmuildy Primary School and Early Years Project - Stage 1 Approval	Bring a further Report to Council, providing an update on final design proposals, advising on the outcome of the	See item 742 above	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	June 2024	June 2024

No	Minute Reference	Subject Title	Outstanding Action	Update	Lead Officer /Service	Action due	Action Expected
			construction tender exercises and the proposed construction timetable for each project.				
744	22 June 2023 PNCA/65/23/FR Agenda Item 27	Balmuildy Primary School and Early Years Project - Stage 1 Approval	Provide Members with details of the update via a Technical Note once the information had been received.	Technical Note will be issued once the status of the application is confirmed by the Scottish Government.	Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities	TBC	TBC

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East Dunbartonshire Council

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COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/001/23/KMD

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: KAREN DONNELLY, CHIEF SOLICITOR &
MONITORING OFFICER / EXECUTIVE
OFFICER - LEGAL & REGULATORY
SERVICES,

SUBJECT TITLE: DELEGATED POWERS - 2023 SUMMER
RECESS

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to update Members on the use of delegated powers by the Chief Executive during the 2023 summer recess.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council

2.1 Notes the decisions made by the Chief Executive detailed within the Report.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** At its meeting on 22 June 2023, Council delegated powers to the Chief Executive and Depute Chief Executive, as appropriate, to make any necessary decisions during the summer recess. The powers delegated were to enable any actions to be taken or decisions to be made by the appropriate senior officer to fulfil duties which would normally require Council/Committee approval. These powers were delegated subject to consultation with the relevant Convener/Vice Convener and in consultation with any other Officers deemed necessary.
- 3.2** In addition to the above, Officers undertook to submit a report on any executive action taken during the recess to the first scheduled meeting of Council following the recess.
- 3.3** During the summer recess the following items required the exercise of delegated authority:
- Payment of funding under the Strategic Partnership Agreements for 2023/24
 - Response to Scottish Government Consultation – Disqualification criteria for Councillors

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1** Frontline Service to Customers – none
- 4.2** Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – none
- 4.3** Legal Implications – none
- 4.4** Financial Implications – none
- 4.5** Procurement – none
- 4.6** ICT – none
- 4.7** Corporate Assets – none
- 4.8** Equalities Implications – none
- 4.9** Corporate Parenting - none
- 4.10** Other – none

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

5.1 There are no risks associated with this Report, however the granting of delegated powers to the Chief Executive during recess is a risk control method as it enables business to be actioned pending resumption of the committee meeting cycle.

6.0 IMPACT

6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY - none

6.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS - none

6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE - none

6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES - none

6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING - none

6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS - none

6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE - none

6.8 STATUTORY DUTY - none

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 n/a

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COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/015/23/KMD

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: KAREN DONNELLY, CHIEF SOLICITOR & MONITORING OFFICER / EXECUTIVE OFFICER - LEGAL & REGULATORY SERVICES,

SUBJECT TITLE: REVIEW OF THE EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE SCHEME SEPTEMBER 2023

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to invite Members to adopt updated versions of the Council's Administrative Scheme Part 2 – Decision Making Bodies Scheme of Delegation, and Part 3 – Scheme of Delegation to Officers.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council

- 2.1** approves the proposed amendments to Part 2 of the Administrative Scheme – Decision Making Bodies Scheme of Delegation, as summarised at section 3.3 of the Report;
- 2.2** approves the proposed amendments to Part 3 of the Administrative Scheme – Scheme of Delegations to Officer, as summarised at section 3.5 of the Report;
- 2.3** adopts Part 2 – Decision Making Bodies Scheme of Delegation, and Part 3 – Scheme of Delegation to Officers of the Administrative Scheme, attached as Appendices 2 and 3 to this Report;
- 2.4** notes that a report will be submitted to a future meeting of Council detailing proposed changes to the Contract Standing Orders, Financial Regulations and Property Standing Orders following implementation of the Council's new financial management system;
- 2.5** agrees that where the Policy & resources Sub-Committee is meeting as an appointment panel, then these meetings should be fully in person, unless there is a compelling reason why this cannot happen; and

2.6 subject to 2.1 – 2.3 above, agrees that the amended Part 2 – Decision Making Bodies Scheme of Delegation, and Part 3 – Scheme of Delegation to Officers of the Administrative Scheme shall come into force with effect from 1st October 2023.

**ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

3.1 The Council's Administrative Scheme comprises the following sections: -

- Council Standing Orders
- Reserved Matters/Scheme of Delegation to Committees
- Scheme of Delegation to Officers
- Financial Regulations
- Contract Standing Orders
- Standing Orders for the Disposal or Leasing of Heritable Property.

3.2 Members will recall that at its meeting on 22nd June 2023, Council adopted an updated set of Standing Orders and instructed the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to submit a further report proposing changes to Parts 2 and 3 of the Administrative Scheme, namely the Decision Making Bodies Scheme of Delegation and the Scheme of Delegation to Officers.

3.3 Appendix 1 to this Reports sets out an updated version of the Administrative Scheme Part 2 – Decision Making Bodies Scheme of Delegation. The changes are mainly housekeeping in nature e.g. to reflect new Service titles and reference to only one Depute Chief Executive, or to ensure that remits reflect current arrangements e.g. in relation to the approval of certain reports etc. In addition, it is proposed that Council approves the following: -

- The Housing Health & Care Forum be renamed the Health & Social Care Forum and its remit be widened to include engagement and collaborative working between the HSCP and all Council Services. It will also continue to provide an opportunity for Members to comment and influence matter of joint interest with the HSCP or matters which might otherwise impact on the Council and its services.

3.4 Members will be aware that the default position for meetings of Council, Planning Board, service committees (Place Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets, Education, Policy & Resources and Audit & Risk), and Scrutiny Panels is hybrid. The default position for remaining boards, sub committees etc is virtual. Both can be amended where Council determines or where there is a statutory requirement for a meeting to take place in person. It is proposed that where the Policy & resources Sub-Committee is meeting as an appointment panel, then these meetings should be fully in person, unless there is a compelling reason why this cannot happen e.g. public health guidance to the contrary. Other meetings of the Policy & Resources Sub-Committee will continue to be virtual.

3.5 Part 3 of the Administrative Scheme deals with Delegations to Officers. These have been updated to reflect recent changes in the management structure and changes to job titles, where appropriate. In addition, they now include powers delegated to the Chief Officer of the Health & Social Care Partnership. This is currently possible due to the fact that the Chief Officer is an employee of the Council. In the event that this changes, it is proposed that the powers default to the Depute Chief Executive until such time as alternative arrangements can be presented to Council.

3.6 Subject to approval by Council, it is proposed that the updated versions of Parts 2 and 3 of the Administrative Scheme, the Decision Making Bodies Scheme of

Delegation and the Scheme of Delegation to Officers take effect from 1st October 2023.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1** Frontline Service to Customers – an up-to-date Administrative Scheme assists the Council to be more flexible and responsive in delivering services and ensures efficient decision making.
- 4.2** Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – None
- 4.3** Legal Implications – failure to have in place proper arrangements for the decision-making and governance of the Council may compromise the Council's ability to make decisions, comply with legislative obligations and may result in significant legal and reputational consequences, including challenges to decisions made and actions taken as a result
- 4.4** Financial Implications – None
- 4.5** Procurement – None
- 4.6** ICT – None
- 4.7** Corporate Assets – None
- 4.8** Equalities Implications – None
- 4.9** Corporate Parenting - None
- 4.10** Other – None

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

There are no specific risks attached to this Report, however the updating of the Council's Standing Orders and the imbedding of provisions allowing for in-person, virtual and hybrid meetings provide the Council with full flexibility to continue its governance meetings regardless of any future restrictions on movement or gathering

6.0 IMPACT

- 6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** - None
- 6.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS** - None
- 6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** - None
- 6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES** - None

6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING - None

6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS - None

6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE - None

6.8 STATUTORY DUTY - None

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 – East Dunbartonshire Council Administrative Scheme Part 2 - Decision Making Bodies Scheme of Delegation.

8.2 Appendix 2 - East Dunbartonshire Council Administrative Scheme Part 3 - Scheme of Delegation to Officers

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EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL

COUNCIL – RESERVATION OF POWERS

DECISION MAKING BODIES – SCHEME of DELEGATION

1. DELEGATION

The Committees and Sub-Committees of the Council will have the terms of reference and delegated authority specified in this Scheme of Delegation. In addition to Standing Order 80, any Committee may refer a matter which is otherwise delegated to the Council rather than exercise the delegation itself.

The Committees, Boards and other decision making bodies of the Council will conduct their business within their terms of reference only and will exercise the authority delegated to them always in accordance with the following provisions.

2. LIMITATIONS

The powers and duties delegated shall be subject to the following limitations:

- a) The reservation to the Council of the powers and duties specified in this Scheme of Delegation.
- b) Compliance with the Council's Standing Orders, Financial Regulations, Contract Standing Orders and Standing Orders for the Disposal or Leasing of Heritable Property.
- c) That the financial liability of the Council is limited to the monies provided in the Estimates, unless the matter has been referred to the Policy and Resources Committee of the Council.
- d) The observance of existing policy. Where a Committee or decision making body proposes to reach a decision which departs from existing Council policy, the Committee shall first refer the matter to the Council.
- e) If any delegated matter is deemed urgent it may be referred immediately to the Council rather than a Committee, following consultation with the Convener of the Committee which would ordinarily have dealt with the delegated matter.

3. LOCAL MEMBER INTEREST

The Committees and decision making bodies of the Council will conduct their business having regard, where appropriate, to the constituency interests of the relevant Ward Members in the matters under consideration. Where the subject matter of a report to Council or Committee impacts on a specific Ward, then officers shall consult with

the local Members prior to submitting the report to Council or Committee.

THE COUNCIL

No of Members: All Councillors
Quorum: 6

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL

1. The following powers shall be reserved to the Council:
 - 1.1 To elect the Provost and Depute Provost.
 - 1.2 To elect the Leader and Depute Leader of the Council.
 - 1.3 To determine the constitution, convenership, membership, functions and powers of its Committees, Boards and other decision making bodies, and to amend them from time to time.
 - 1.4 To arrange for the participation of the Council in any external organisation or joint committee including the appointment of Members to represent the Council thereon.
 - 1.5 To make schemes to regulate the activities of the Council, its Committees and Officers including the making of Standing Orders.
 - 1.6 To effect amendments to the Council's boundaries or the Electoral Wards therein, in line with orders or directions received from the Boundary Commission.
 - 1.7 To make Byelaws, Regulations, Schemes and Orders and to promote or oppose Parliamentary Bills.
 - 1.8 To make, amend, suspend, review and repeal bye-laws.
 - 1.9 To authorise the use of the Common Seal and Coat-of-Arms, Logo and Slogan.
 - 1.10 To define the Council's main objectives and determine its priorities; to allocate resources between the functions and activities of the Council
 - 1.11 To make, amend or alter policy, except where this is specifically delegated to a designated Committee of the Council.
 - 1.12 To evaluate, co-ordinate and review the activities and functions of all Committees
 - 1.13 To consider matters relating to Police and Fire and, in particular, the approval of Local Plans and management of the relationship with the Scottish Police Authority, Police Scotland, Scottish Fire & Rescue Authority, and Scottish Fire & Rescue Service.
-

- 1.14 To consider matters relating to the operation of and management of the relationship with the Dunbartonshire, Argyll and Bute Valuation Joint Board.
- 1.15 To approve the annual capital and revenue estimates and fix the annual Council Tax charge
- 1.16 To authorise allocations from reserves to specific activities and to authorise the retention of unallocated sums in reserve
- 1.17 Only to incur capital and revenue expenditure in addition to approved budgets (including entering into any commitment of resources beyond the current year) subject to the specific identification of appropriate and sustainable sources of funding with such changes to budgets then being formalised through virement.
- 1.18 To promote the purchase of land and property by compulsory purchase.
- 1.19 To authorise the establishment of formal relationships between the Council and communities elsewhere, including the establishment of and all other matters relating to Town Twinning links.
- 1.20 To consider all matters in relation to the Civic, Ceremonial and Hospitality arrangements of the Council, except where Civic matters are delegated to the Civic Committee.
- 1.21 To authorise, review and amend the Scheme governing Community Councils.
- 1.22 To make schemes relative to Members' Allowances.
- 1.23 To deal with all matters relating to electoral registration and all matters relating to the election of Councillors including, inter alia, alteration of electoral divisions and polling districts and the provision of polling stations and review of boundaries and electoral arrangements, except where specifically reserved to Council. Further, to oversee the whole functions of the Council in relation to the conduct and administration of elections including arrangements for the poll, counting of votes and declaration of results.
- 1.24 To oversee the Council's involvement in the Glasgow City Region and City Deal generally and any specific Council City Deal project or programme of work.
- 1.25 To undertake any function not otherwise delegated to any Committee, Sub-Committee or Officer.

- 1.26 To submit representations to Scottish Ministers in relation to any matter relating to the operation of the Council or delivery of services not otherwise delegated to any Committee, Board, or Officer.

PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD & CORPORATE ASSETS (PNCA) COMMITTEE

No of Members: 12
Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

GENERAL

The Committee shall have corporate responsibility for the following functions:-

- Planning including Development Management, Building Standards & Policy Development
- Economic Development & Tourism
- Asset Management including Estates
- Fleet Management
- Technical & Engineering Services
- Housing
- Waste Management
- Roads
- Environmental Services
- Sustainability, Net Zero & Adaptation
- Neighbourhood Services
- Community Planning and Place
- Community Protection
- The promotion of the area of East Dunbartonshire

In addition, the Committee shall undertake the performance oversight of East Dunbartonshire Leisure & Culture Trust (“EDLCT”)

SPECIFIC

The Committee shall have responsibility for policies, service plans, performance management and financial monitoring systems for the following service areas:-

Local Development Planning & Planning Policy

To direct and discharge the statutory and non-statutory functions of the Council as strategic and local planning authority in accordance with recognised planning principles and to formulate, promote and implement policies to plan, control and promote the use and development of land and buildings in East Dunbartonshire and also to include transportation strategies.

Enterprise and Economic Development

To exercise the statutory functions of the Council in relation to Economic Development and to develop strategies for marketing and inward investment,

business development and support, tourism development (incl. Mugdock Country Park)

The consideration of the broad social and economic needs of East Dunbartonshire and matters of comprehensive importance to the area including the contents of strategic and local plans.

To respond to and develop policies arising from International Policy in terms of impacts on the economy and infrastructure of East Dunbartonshire and to develop the profile of the Council overseas.

Asset Management

To oversee the Council's asset portfolio and accommodation, ensure effective development and provision of corporate asset management plans and strategies and to direct and discharge the statutory and non-statutory functions of the Council in relation to energy management, climate change and sustainability legislation.

Fleet Management

To direct and discharge the statutory and non-statutory functions of the Council relating to the council Fleet Operator Licence, management, operation and replacement of the council's plant and vehicle fleet.

Housing Services

To direct and discharge the statutory and non-statutory functions of the Council as Housing Authority and to develop strategies in relation to all types of tenure, including the identification of need, the direction of investment and the management and disposal of Housing Revenue and Capital Accounts assets, Housing Repairs and Estate Management.

To be responsible for the Council's strategy and policies in respect of Housing Strategy, including the Local Housing Strategy and Strategic Housing Investment Plan

To oversee all Housing Development matters for the Council (except in relation to matters reserved to the Planning Board).

To be responsible for the Council's strategy and policies in respect of private Sector Housing and the administration of grant and loan assistance to private sector housing owners.

To discharge the Council's functions in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987; Part II Homeless Persons.

To oversee the provision of a comprehensive Housing Information and Advice Service to all residents of East Dunbartonshire.

To oversee progress by Housing Services in housing related aspects of Care in the Community Legislation, (NHS and Community Care Act, 1990).

Property Maintenance

To oversee the management of the maintenance, repair, improvement and preservation of all property assets within the Council's ownership or management.

Facilities Management

To oversee the effective provision of facilities management services including catering, cleaning, janitorial and mail delivery systems for all operational properties.

Roads Operations and Network Management

To oversee the development and review effective policies and strategies and deliver statutory and non-statutory services with respect to all matters relating to the relevant powers and duties of the Council as Roads Authority.

To oversee the discharge of the Council's Statutory obligations under the Road Traffic Act 1988 in respect of the following:-

- the preparation of a Road Safety Plan.
- information in relation to accidents, statistics and trends within East Dunbartonshire.
- policies and targets for reduction of road accidents within East Dunbartonshire.
- programmes of road safety training.
- expenditure to outside bodies for road safety purposes
- liaison with outside bodies with road safety interests including consultation with RoPSA, SRSC, community groups and organisations with an interest in road safety.

Neighbourhood & Waste Management Services

To direct and discharge the statutory and non-statutory functions of the Council in relation to Waste Management Services.

Environmental Services

To direct and discharge the statutory and non-statutory functions of the Council in relation to Streetscene services, including parks, open spaces, playing fields and cemeteries.

Building Standards

To direct and discharge the Council's statutory and non-statutory functions relating to building control and other health, safety and welfare matters relating to the public use of buildings.

Community Planning

To be responsible for policies and operational arrangements to identify and meet the needs of the communities within East Dunbartonshire in so far as relating to the functions of the Council, including the delivery of the Local

Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP), Locality Plans and the Council's neighbourhood plans.

Community Safety

To be responsible for the management of Community Safety Services including anti-social behaviour teams, road safety, emergency response and civil emergency planning.

Environmental Health

To exercise the statutory powers and duties of the Council relative to Environmental Health and Trading Standards services including food hygiene, labelling and safety standards, health and safety at work, public health, pollution and environmental protection legislation.

Leisure & Cultural Services

To commission, provide, develop and maintain sports, recreational and leisure facilities on behalf of the Council in liaison with other agencies and voluntary bodies.

To receive and consider performance reports from EDLCT.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

No of Members: 12
Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

GENERAL

The Committee shall have corporate responsibility for the following sections of the Council's Education Services:-

- Education
- School Management
- Curriculum for Excellence
- Early Years & Childcare
- Supporting Families
- Quality Assurance
- Additional Support Needs
- Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC)
- Skills for Learning Life & Work, including employability

SPECIFIC

To direct and supervise the discharge of the functions of the Council as Education Authority in terms of Education (Scotland) Act 1980 (as amended) and any enactments amending or extending such functions.

The Committee shall have responsibility for policies, service plans, performance management and financial monitoring systems for the following service areas:-

Support for Learning

To develop and review policies, strategies and schemes for the delivery of Support for Learning Services including additional needs, sensory, psychological, behavioural, language, child protection and outdoor education.

Quality Improvement

To develop and review Quality Assurance and Improvement policies and strategies and schemes for the delivery of Education and Support services relating to instrumental music, work experience and vocational education, college and school partnerships, equalities and parental involvement.

Early Years & Childcare

To develop and review policies, strategies and schemes for Early Years Services and the management of childcare and parental support services.

Community Learning & Development

To be responsible for the management and delivery of community and lifelong learning and development services and to develop policies for delivery of services to children and young people.

Membership

In addition to the 12 Elected Members of the Council, the Education Committee shall comprise the following members:

- 3 Religious Representatives as required by s.31 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, including one representative from each of the Church of Scotland and the Roman Catholic Church, and a third selected having regard to comparative membership within East Dunbartonshire of all of the churches and denominational bodies having duly constituted charges or other regularly appointed places of worship;
- One Head Teacher representative from an East Dunbartonshire school, to be appointed from among their number;
- One teaching staff (other than Head Teacher) representative from an East Dunbartonshire school, to be appointed from among their number;
- One parent member from an East Dunbartonshire Parent Teacher Council; and
- Two young persons to be appointed by the East Dunbartonshire Youth Council

Religious representatives appointed as members of the Committee may participate in Committee meetings and shall have the same voting rights as Councillors.

The additional representatives are appointed to the Committee as assessors to represent the interests of their particular group. Whilst they can participate in Committee meetings, they shall not have voting rights.

AUDIT & RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

No of Members: 12
Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Committee is charged with responsibility for the following matters:-

1. Ensuring good stewardship of the Council's resources including the discharge and support for all activities in terms of Section 95 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.
2. Enhancing the profile, status and authority of the audit function and demonstrating its independence.
3. Contributing towards making the Council, its Committees and Services more responsive to the Audit function.
4. Promoting internal control by the systematic appraisal of the Council's internal control mechanisms, by the development of an anti-fraud culture and by the review of all procedures.
5. Agreeing the audit plans and monitoring the delivery of the audit service.
6. To secure Best Value & Value for Money in relation to both internal and external audit performance by ensuring auditor / officer collaboration within the agreed timescales, by securing the timely preparation and response to audit reports, by ensuring the implementation of audit recommendations and by monitoring the finalisation of the annual accounts.
7. To receive and consider executive summaries of:
 - System reviews;
 - Value for Money (VFM) reports;
 - Contract Audit reports;
 - Special Investigation reports;
 - Chronological summary of internal audit reports awaiting a Service response;
 - Key recommendations actioned; and
 - External audit reports.
8. To refer all applicable Reports to the relevant Committee or Council, as appropriate.

9. To consider and provide scrutiny of the Treasury Management Midterm and Outturn Reports, prior to submission for approval by the Council.
10. To consider any issue regarding Best Value, as may be remitted to the Committee from the Council or service Committee.
11. To scrutinise specific reports in relation to the LOIP performance and the Council's Transformation Programme.
12. To consider and scrutinise the Council's performance in relation to its obligations regarding Information Management, including the scrutiny of the performance of each executive portfolio and wider corporate performance.
13. To receive an annual report in relation to the Council's use of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Scotland) Act 2000 for both Directed Surveillance and Covert Human Intelligence Sources.
14. To determine and co-ordinate the work plans and scrutiny activity of the Council's Scrutiny Panels.
15. To consider improvement reports from the Council's Scrutiny Panels.
16. To consider consolidated improvement reports for all executive portfolios

POLICY and RESOURCES COMMITTEE

No of Members: 12
Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

GENERAL

The Committee shall have corporate responsibility for the Chief Executive's Office, and for the following functions:-

- Procurement & Contract Management
- Corporate & Directorate Finance
- Revenues & Benefits
- Information Management
- Internal Transactional Shared Services
- Legal Services
- Corporate Governance including Members Support
- Registration
- Licensing
- Customer Services
- ICT
- Transformational Change
- Workforce Strategy
- HR & Employee Relations
- Strategic Planning & Performance
- Oversight of operational Social Work performance

To deal with all matters not otherwise within the area of responsibility of another Committee or reserved to Council;

On behalf of the Council, to deal with any matter of urgency which arises during the Council recess.

To oversee arrangements for the provision of resources for Members whether by way of accommodation, equipment, technology or otherwise;

To consider matters concerned with the structure and organisation of Local Government generally, including arrangements concerning relations with the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities except where those are reserved to Council or fall within the operational responsibilities of another Committee.

SPECIFIC

The Committee shall have responsibility for policies, service plans, performance management and financial monitoring systems for the following service areas: -

GOVERNANCE & REGULATION

Registration

To direct and supervise the discharge of functions of the Council under the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965 and the Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977 and any enactments altering or amending the same;

Management Rules of Council

To make and review management rules except in so far as expressly contained within the Terms of Reference of the Council.

Licensing

To oversee the whole functions and powers of the Council, including policy-making, as the Authority responsible for civic government licensing, registration and the determination of applications for permits and permissions except to the extent that such functions and powers are expressly within the Terms of Reference of another Committee or are the responsibility of the Civic Government Appeals Board, to include policy-making.

Public & Private Legislation

To consider provisions contained in Bills, Acts and provisional Orders affecting the interests of the Council and to promote or oppose provisional Orders etc. in the interest of the Council but only in so far as such Bills, Acts or provisional Orders are not specifically and solely appropriate for consideration by another Committee or fall within the scope of matters reserved to the Council;

Financial Management

To oversee and monitor the Council's financial and economic policies and performance, and to approve expenditure on revenue and capital schemes coming within the remit of the Committee within approved capital programmes and within approved Council objectives.

Corporate Procurement

To develop and manage the effective delivery of the Council's Corporate Procurement Strategy including the regulation and monitoring of local purchasing.

Public Relations/Communications

To provide information concerning the activities of the Council, to develop and manage policies for the effective delivery of internal and external communications and to consider matters of public relations and community consultation and engagement.

Strategic Planning & Performance

To guide the Council in the formulation of its policy objectives and priorities and, for this purpose, to recommend to the Council such forward programmes and other steps as may be necessary to achieve those objectives, either in whole or in part, during specific time spans.

Without prejudice to the duties and responsibilities of the Committees, to review the effectiveness of the whole work of the Council and the standards and levels of service provided, to identify the need for new services and to keep under review the necessity for existing services.

To prepare, implement and keep under continuous review such forward programmes as the Committee considers necessary to achieve the Council's long term aims and objectives.

To co-operate on behalf of the Council in all relevant matters with domestic, international and all other public sector bodies.

Human Resources

To consider all matters associated with and approve the policies and practices of the Council in relation to its human resources.

Information Technology

To oversee the development of Information Technology within the Council and to consider the Council's information technology plans, strategies, policies, standards and guidelines.

To be responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of Information Technology in the Council in terms of achieving objectives and value for money

Such matters relating to Information Technology as may be referred by any Committee or the Council from time to time.

Social Work

To have oversight of the operational service delivery and performance of Social Work and Social Care Adult, Children's and Criminal Justice Services, in accordance with the policies and priorities determined by the East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership ("HSCP").

- **Social Work Children's Services**
The HSCP will retain overall strategic and financial authority for the functions to which these services pertain. The Council shall have responsibility for operational services, performance management and financial monitoring, against the policies and priorities determined by the HSCP. The relevant services will include but may not be limited to: the statutory functions of the Council as Social Work Authority in relation to relevant child care legislation, including functions and services associated with assessment and care management, adoption and fostering, looked after and accommodated children, kinship care, child protection and youth justice.
- **Criminal Justice Social Work Services**
The HSCP will retain overall strategic and financial authority for the functions to which these services pertain. The Council shall have

responsibility for operational services, performance management and financial monitoring, against the policies and priorities determined by the HSCP. The relevant services will include but may not be limited to: relevant adult criminal justice legislation, including functions and services associated with provision of social background reports to court, probation orders, community payback orders and public protection with regard to the risk assessment and supervision of serious violent and sex offenders.

- **Adult Social Work and Social Care Services**

The HSCP will retain overall strategic and financial authority for the functions to which these services pertain. The Council shall have responsibility for operational services, performance management and financial monitoring, against the policies and priorities determined by the HSCP. The relevant services will include but may not be limited to: assessment and care management, domiciliary care at home, care home admission, occupational therapy, self-directed support, alcohol and drugs, learning disability, sensory impairment, physical disability, mental health and adult protection.

REMIT OF BOARDS & OTHER DECISION MAKING BODIES OF THE COUNCIL

POLICY & RESOURCES SUB-COMMITTEE

No of Members: 9

Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Human Resources

1. To determine applications made under the Council's Early Retirement and Voluntary Severance and Redundancy Schemes.
2. To be responsible for the selection and appointment of the Chief Executive, Depute Chief Executive, Chief Finance Officer, Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, Chief Education Officer.
3. To undertake the employer role in relation to the Chief Executive, including responsibility for operation of any HR proceedings in accordance with the relevant Council policies.
4. Such other employee or employment related matters as may be referred by the Policy & Resources Committee or Council.

PLANNING BOARD

No of Members: All Councillors
Quorum: 6

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Composition and Membership

1.1 East Dunbartonshire Planning Board will be a full Member Board consisting of all 22 Councillors. The quorum for the meetings for the Board shall be six Members.

2. Powers

2.1. The Planning Board shall have full powers to deal with all types of Planning Applications and Planning Enforcement matters, and matters arising from Building Standard applications and submissions including representations against enforcements under the Building (Scotland) Act 2003.

2.2 The Planning Board shall be entitled to hear interested parties in order to discharge the Board's responsibilities and in particular at the discretion of the Board to hold Planning Hearings on request in respect of Planning Applications where there is a proposed substantial departure from the Local Development Plan, or otherwise as determined by the Planning Board.

2.3 To undertake Site Visits as and when requested on a purely factual basis, reporting back to the full Board where thereafter all Members may discuss and vote, even if not present at the Site Visit.

2.4 To hold hearings as necessary where the Council is acting as verifier or local authority in the exercise of their functions under Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Building (Scotland) Act 2003.

2.5 To determine planning applications which have been the subject of a pre-determination hearing.

HUMAN RESOURCES APPEALS BOARD

No of Members: 9
Quorum: 3

Terms of Reference of the Appeals Board

1. To conduct appeals by non teaching employees in respect of HR procedures, as appropriate, and where a right of appeal to the Human Resources Appeals Board exists in accordance with the relevant Council policies and procedures.

BUSINESS RATES APPEALS BOARD

No of Members: 7
Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To conduct Hearings in relation to appeals against Non-Domestic Rates decisions, in accordance with section 238 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1947.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT APPEALS BOARD

No of Members: 9
Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To discharge the Council's regulatory and enforcement functions in relation to all matters under the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 ("the Act") and/or other legislation covering other licences, certificates, permits, permissions, consents, notifications and appeals, including specifically the regulation of public processions, so far as not delegated to another Committee, Board or Officer.
2. To conduct hearings in respect of the functions detailed at 1 above, in such a manner as it considers appropriate having regard to the subject matter under consideration and the requirements of law, in relation to the determination, suspension, variation, or revocation, as appropriate, of applications for licences, certificates, permits or orders.
3. To conduct hearings into investigations undertaken in terms of Paragraphs 4 and 11 of Schedule 1 to the Act in respect of any existing licence, application for grant of a licence or renewal application, whether or not a complaint has been received by the Council as licensing authority.
4. To visit any site connected with a matter under consideration, where doing so would assist the discharge of functions.
5. To issue Exclusion Orders and conduct hearings in respect of such Orders in terms of Section 117 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982.
6. To conduct hearings in respect of offences for which Fixed Penalty Notices have been issued under the Smoking, Health and Social Care (Scotland) Act 2005.

EDUCATION APPEALS BOARD

No of Members: 9

Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following powers in relation to appeals: -

1. The power to determine appeals made in terms of the Disciplinary Procedure and Procedure for Settling Grievances contained in the Conditions of Service for all employees in educational establishments who are subject to Teachers' Conditions of Service, and
2. The power to uphold or reject such appeals, to order the varying of disciplinary action taken and to dispose of all issues arising from appeals heard in terms of the said Procedure for Settling Grievances.

The following powers in relation to joint appeals and bursaries: -

3. The power to determine appeals relating to Further Education and Higher School Educational Maintenance Allowances (EMA);
4. The power to consider points of principle relating to bursary awards and to advise and make recommendations to the Education Committee on the Council's policy on Further Education and Higher School Educational Maintenance Allowances (EMA), and
5. The power to determine appeals relating to access to or amendment of pupil or student records

The following powers in relation to Teachers' Conditions of Service:

6. The power to determine applications under the Teachers' Early Retirement/ Voluntary Severance Scheme.

HOUSING APPEALS BOARD

No of Members: 9

Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To consider appeals in relation to decisions made by the Executive Officer – Community Services on: -
 - Homelessness determinations;
 - Council tenancy successions;
 - The private landlord registration scheme and whether a landlord is a fit and proper person;
 - House of Multiple Occupation licences where an application attracts three or more representations;
 - Any Housing matter in respect of which the officers have not acted in accordance with Council policy.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT APPEALS BOARD

No of Members: 7
Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To consider objections and representations in respect of proposed traffic orders and to decide whether to approve, amend or abandon the proposed order.

PLANNING LOCAL REVIEW BODY

No of Members: 10
Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

To carry out reviews, in terms of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 and associated regulations, of: -

- planning decisions made by officers under delegated powers; and
- non-determination of planning applications which fail to be dealt with by officers under delegated powers within the prescribed timescales.

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE FORUM

No of Members: 10 Members and Council Members of HSCP

Quorum: N/A

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To foster and further develop collaborative working across Council Services and the HSCP through ongoing engagement and discussion.
2. To engage with the HSCP in relation to the following matters: -
 - development of the strategic plan for integrated health and social care services;
 - the development of policies and priorities for integrated health and social care within East Dunbartonshire; and
 - wider issues impacting on the integration of health and social care and the provision of services within East Dunbartonshire;
3. To consult with Members on issues which may be referred to a future meeting of the HSCP in order to provide visibility and an opportunity for engagement.

REMITS OF SCRUTINY PANELS

No of Members: 8
Quorum: 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE

GENERAL

The primary role of the Scrutiny Panels is to scrutinise the performance of Council services and their work with partners in contributing to delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and the Transformation Programme to support more effective resource use and the achievement of continuous improvements. The Panels will have the following designated accountabilities:

- To scrutinise performance in implementation of local outcomes within the Local Outcome Improvement Plan designated by the Audit & Risk Management Committee
- To scrutinise performance in implementation of the Transformation Plan workstreams specified by the Audit and Risk Management Committee
- To respond to issues referred by the Audit and Risk Management Committee
- To report on outcomes of scrutiny to the Audit and Risk Management Committee
- To make recommendations relevant to more effective resource use and the achievement of continuous improvement to the Audit and Risk Management Committee
- To develop and implement Panel Work Plans based on initial scrutiny undertaken by the Audit and Risk Management Committee for approval by the Audit and Risk Management Committee
- To submit to the Audit and Risk Management Committee an annual review of Work Plan implementation which demonstrates the impact of Panel activity
- To invite Conveners/Vice Conveners and relevant officers to provide information on a specific issue being considered by the Panel
- To invite relevant stakeholder groups and individuals, including individuals, voluntary sector and community organisations to

provide information on a specific issue being considered by the Panels

SPECIFIC - CRITERIA FOR SELECTING AN AREA FOR SCRUTINY FOCUS

Areas selected for scrutiny focus will be those where improvements require to be implemented. The need for improvement will be evidenced through the following:

- Findings of initial review of performance undertaken by Audit and Risk Management Committee
- Findings of external/internal audit and inspection reports reported to Audit and Risk Management Committee.
- Benchmarking data with other Councils and service providers identifies the need for more effective delivery
- Findings from consultation with service users and other stakeholders
- Gaps in performance evidence a risk to outcome delivery

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL

SCHEME OF DELEGATION TO OFFICERS

INDEX

- 1.0 General Provisions
- 2.0 General Delegations to Chief Executive, Depute Chief Executive, Executive Officers, Chief Officer & Statutory Officers
- 3.0 Specific Delegations to Chief Executive, Depute Chief Executive, Executive Officers, Chief Officer & Statutory Officers
- 4.0 Proper Officers and Statutory Appointments

1.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 DELEGATION

The powers specified in this Scheme of Delegation are delegated to officers of the Council. Except where prohibited by law or otherwise prohibited by the Council, an officer to whom powers have been delegated may nominate a person or designate a post within his/her Service to exercise certain specified delegated powers as he/she considers necessary to facilitate the business of the Council, and subject to such conditions as are appropriate. Notwithstanding any such delegation, the officer to whom the power is delegated shall remain responsible for any exercise of that power. The powers delegated under this Scheme are in addition to the normally accepted powers of an officer to deal with routine management and operational matters within the scope of their service responsibilities.

Where an officer deems it appropriate, he/she may refer a delegated matter to the Council or the appropriate Committee rather than exercise the delegation.

1.2 LIMITATIONS

The following limitations apply to the exercise of any powers delegated to officers in terms of this Scheme of Delegation:

- (a) Where any delegated matters involve professional or technical considerations not within the competence of the officer concerned, he/she shall consult the appropriate professional or technical officer of the Council before authorising action and where a question of policy is or may be involved he/she shall consult the Chief Executive. Any matter delegated shall include an authorisation for the officer to take any action to enable the delegation to be exercised.
- (b) Officers to whom powers are delegated will ensure that in exercising such powers they:-
 - (1) act in accordance with any relevant legislation, the Council's Financial Regulations and all other provisions of the Administrative Scheme;
 - (2) have regard to approved budgets and structures;
 - (3) ensure that they consult local members where it appears that a proposed decision or action is likely to affect the constituency interests of a local member or members; and
 - (4) ensure that they consult the Convener, or Vice-Convener in his/her absence, of the appropriate Committee in respect of all matters which

the officer considers to be sensitive or complex, or otherwise where consultation appears to him/her to be appropriate.

1.3 INDEMNIFICATION

The Council agrees to indemnify the respective officers against any damages and expenses they might incur as a result of any action brought against them in respect of acts done by them in the discharge or purported discharge of the functions delegated to them, provided they honestly believe both that the acts complained of were done in the discharge of those functions and that their duty required or entitled them to do so.

2.0 GENERAL DELEGATION TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CHIEF OFFICER

2.1 BUDGET

- (a) Authorised to exercise virement within the overall Capital and Revenue Budgets for the Service concerned, all in terms of Section 7 of the Council's Financial Regulations.
- (b) Authorised to approve the purchase of materials, equipment and services necessary for delivery of the Service concerned, within the approved budget and subject to financial authorisation limits, the provisions of the Council's Financial Regulations and Contract Standing Orders.

2.2 CONTRACTS

- (a) Authorised to accept tenders and approve variations of contracts, subject to the requirements of the Council's Contract Standing Orders.

2.3 HUMAN RESOURCES / PERSONNEL MATTERS

- (a) Authorised to appoint employees within the approved establishment up to, but excluding, Chief Officer level and those appointments reserved to the Human Resources Board.
- (b) Authorised to create temporary posts for not more than 2 years, providing that there is adequate funding within the Revenue Estimates for the Council, and subject to consultation with the Depute Chief Executive.
- (c) Authorised to conduct disciplinary procedures in respect of employees within the terms of the Council's approved disciplinary procedure in consultation with the Executive Officer – Customer Services & Organisational Development.
- (d) Authorised in consultation with the Executive Officer – Customer Services & Organisational Development:
 - (1) to approve initial placing with an approved salary scale; and
 - (2) to review salary placing in appropriate circumstances within approved salary scales in conformity with accepted practice.
- (e) Authorised to approve, in consultation with the Executive Officer – Customer Services & Organisational Development, special leave with or without pay where the period of leave is in excess of the provision of the Council's conditions of service.

- (f) Authorised to consider and determine, in consultation with the Executive Officer – Customer Services & Organisational Development, applications for extension of leave for overseas visits for employees who have not completed the necessary period of continued service in terms of the Council's conditions of service.

3.0 SPECIFIC DELEGATION TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CHIEF OFFICER

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

- (a) Authorised in an emergency or in cases of urgency to instruct executive action on a report from the Depute Chief executive on any matter delegated or referred to a Committee, after consultation with the Convener or, in his/her absence, Vice-Convener, of the appropriate Committee.
- (b) Authorised to direct in circumstances he/she deems appropriate, that an officer shall not exercise a delegated function.
- (c) Authorised to sign contracts and similar documents binding the Council except where otherwise provided for in this Scheme of Delegation.
- (d) Authorised to grant the use of Council accommodation to outside bodies for the purpose of holding meetings and functions etc., providing same complies with the Council's policies and is within the scope of any relevant approved scheme.
- (e) Authorised to determine and control the standard of furniture, furnishings and equipment within Council offices.
- (f) Authorised, after consultation with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer and Police Scotland, and subject to the Council's published procedure, to make and execute on behalf of the Council, orders under Section 63 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1987 (Public Processions).
- (g) Authorised, subject to consultation with the Executive Officer – Roads & Neighbourhood Services, Police Scotland and the authorised representative of the Strathclyde Passenger Transport Executive to make requests to the Traffic Commissioner to determine and attach to operators licences, traffic regulation conditions restricting the operations of local services, all in terms of Section 7 of the Transport Act 1985.
- (h) Authorised to approve, in appropriate circumstances, applications from employees for reimbursement of reasonable legal expenses incurred in defending court actions raised personally against them, providing such court actions relate to acts (a) carried out within the course of their employment (b) in accordance with Council procedures and (c) carried out in good faith.
- (i) Authorised in appropriate circumstances, to approve applications by employees charged in the course of their employment with offences under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Factories Act 1961, the Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, or similar legislation, for assistance with legal expenses in connection with their defence.

DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

1. The Depute Chief Executive is empowered to operate the delegations granted to the Chief Executive in his/her absence.
2. The Depute Chief Executive has overall strategic/operational responsibility and provides strategic direction for the delivery of a range of services via the Executive Officers of the Council as follows:-
 - Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities
 - Executive Officer – Community Services
 - Executive Officer – Customer Services & Organisational Development
 - Executive Officer – Education Services (Chief Education Officer)
 - Chief Finance Officer (Finance & Digital Services)
 - Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer (Legal & Regulatory Services)
 - Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development
 - Executive Officer – Roads & Neighbourhood Services
 - Chief Officer
3. Authorised to make temporary loans of archival material for submission and research and to accept private archives that may be offered to the Council, whether permanently or on loan.
4. Authorised to exercise overall strategic responsibility for the commissioning and development of sports, recreation and leisure facilities in liaison with other bodies including the East Dunbartonshire Leisure & Culture Trust (EDLCT).

The Chief Officer and Executive Officers of the Council Services listed at paragraph 2 above, have the delegated powers set out below. The Depute Chief Executive is also authorised to exercise these delegated powers except in relation to those powers which fall to be discharged by an officer specified by Statute.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER – ASSETS & FACILITIES

1. Authorised to approve the terms & conditions of, and enter into, leases in conjunction with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, for periods up to 15 years.
2. Authorised to agree to sub-leases and assignments of lease on receipt of satisfactory references and completion of appropriate checks to ensure suitability of the incoming tenant.
3. Authorised, in respect of leases, sub-leases and assignments referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) above to consent to rent free periods.
4. Authorised to terminate leases at their natural expiry date and at any break point detailed in the lease agreement and to agree terms for the renunciation of leases prior to their natural expiry.
5. Authorised to agree lease rentals at review periods.
6. Authorised to agree to extensions and variations to existing lease agreements, subject to the extensions or variations not extending the term of the existing lease by a period in excess of 15 years.
7. Authorised, where arrears of rent have arisen, to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to raise the appropriate action necessary in order to recover the arrears and/or to secure vacant possession of the heritable property, and if any other term of the lease has been breached, to instruct the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to use the standard breach of contract remedies available which she/he considers appropriate.
8. Authorised, in conjunction with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, to settle or otherwise agree claims for dilapidations at the termination of a lease, howsoever occasioned.
9. Authorised to proceed with repairs and capital investment to land, commercial and industrial premises in the ownership of the Council subject to budgetary provisions.
10. Authorised to enter into wayleaves, servitudes and leases with statutory bodies and other providers of utility services who require rights over land for particular purposes. For the avoidance of doubt, this authorisation shall extend to land or property held on the Housing Account.
11. Authorised to enter into servitude agreements with parties other than those referred to in paragraph (10) above where the value of the servitude does not exceed £20,000. For the avoidance of doubt, this authorisation shall extend to land or property held on the Housing Account.
12. Authorised in conjunction with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to negotiate and settle all claims arising from the exercise of the Council's power to enter upon and take land in the discharge of statutory powers.

- 13.** Authorised, where land and/or property has been or is declared surplus to the Council's requirements, to agree terms for and conclude the disposal of such land and property up to the value of £20,000, in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders for the Disposal or Leasing of Heritable Property.
- 14.** Authorised, in consultation with the Depute Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer, to acquire land and property on behalf of the Council up to a value of £500,000 subject to budgetary provision.
- 15.** Authorised where a property transaction has been agreed by the Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee, to avoid unnecessary delay to the completion of the transaction, to agree appropriate variations in the transaction terms and conditions in conjunction with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, and subject to the approval of the Chief Executive. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that any amendment or variation results in the value of the transaction diminishing by 10% or more, or where the cost of the transaction to the Council increases by 10% or more, then the variation will require to be submitted to Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee for further approval.
- 16.** Authorised to exercise powers with respect to closing and demolition orders under Sections 117 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987.
- 17.** Authorised to exercise powers with respect to compensation payments under Sections 304-310 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987.
- 18.** Authorised in conjunction with the Executive Officer – Community Services, Chief Finance Officer and the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, to purchase domestic/residential properties, subject to the available funds set out in the Council's approved Housing Capital Budget.
- 19.** Authorised, in conjunction with the Executive Officer – Community Services, Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, to negotiate and conclude purchases under the Mortgage to Rent Scheme, within the approved budget.
- 20.** Authorised, in conjunction with the Executive Officer – Community Services, Chief Finance Officer and Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, to negotiate and conclude purchases under the Shared Equity Scheme within the approved budget.
- 21.** Authorised to discharge the Service's functions in relation to Improvement Grants under the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 in liaison Executive Officer – Community Services, with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer.
- 22.** Authorised in terms of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 to establish the Council's Health & Safety Policy, being its "General Statement of Policy on Health and Safety at Work". This sets out the responsibilities and arrangements in order to achieve the Council's Health & Safety objectives.

23. Authorised to formulate and submit responses on behalf of the Council in respect of any consultation exercises relating to technical or operational matters falling within the strategic portfolio (but not including any policy or significant legislative matters).

EXECUTIVE OFFICER – COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Executive Officer –Community Services is authorised to exercise the delegated powers listed below to ensure that the Council fulfils its statutory obligations in relation to the Environmental Health, Trading Standards, and Community Safety functions.

1. To exercise the powers of an Inspector and Authorised Officer (including powers of entry, inspection, sampling, purchase of goods and services, opening containers, seizure of goods, serving and issuing notices, issue and renewal of licences, registration and approval of premises, issue of certificates of registration and compliance, granting of authorisations and initiating prosecutions, where appropriate) on behalf of the Council in terms of the Acts listed below, and any Orders or Regulations made thereunder and any amendments thereto.
2. To authorise such officers as he/ she deems necessary and appropriate to exercise the powers and duties of an Inspector and Authorised Officer (including powers of entry, inspection, sampling, purchase of goods and services, opening containers, seizure of goods, serving and issuing notices, issue and renewal of licences, registration and approval of premises, issue of certificates of registration and compliance, granting of authorisations and initiating prosecutions, where appropriate) on behalf of the Council in terms of the Acts listed below, and any Orders or Regulations made thereunder and any amendments thereto.
3. To update the Community Protection Legislation list contained below, as necessary and required, between any revisions to the Scheme of Delegation to Officers, for the purposes of maintaining officer authorisations.

4. Community Protection Legislation

Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1972
Agriculture Act 1970
Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963
Animal Health Act 1981
Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
Animal Health and Welfare Act 1984
Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004
Biocidal Products and Chemicals (Appointment of Authorities and Enforcement) Regulations 2013
Breeding of Dogs Acts 1973 and 1991
Building (Scotland) Act 2003
Business Protection from Misleading Marketing Regulations 2008
Cancer Act 1939
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960
Cat and Dog Fur (Control of Import, Export and Placing on the Market) Regulations 2008
Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009
Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) Act 1991
Civic Amenities Act 1967
Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982

Clean Air Act 1993
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009
Companies Act 2006
Construction Products Regulations 2013
Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellations and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013
Consumer Credit Acts 1974 and 2006
Consumer Protection (Distance Selling) Regulations 2000
Consumer Protection Act 1987
Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008
Consumer Rights (Payment Surcharges) Regulations 2012
Consumer Rights Act 2015
Consumers, Estate Agents and Redress Act 2007
Control of Dogs (Scotland) Act 2010
Control of Pollution Act 1974
Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988
Copyright, etc. and Trade Marks (Offences and Enforcement) Act 2002
Cosmetic Products Enforcement Regulations 2013
Dangerous Dogs Act 1991
Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002
Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976
Detergents Regulations 2010
Development of Tourism Act 1969
Disabled Persons' Parking Badges (Scotland) Act 2014
Diseases of Animals Act 1950
Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003
EC Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009
EC No. 1272/2008 Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulations
EC Regulation 178/2002
EC Regulation 2073/2005
EC Regulation 852/2004
EC Regulation 853/2004
EC Regulation 854/2004
EC Regulation 882/2004
Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016
Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016
Energy Act 1976
Energy Information Regulations 2011
Enterprise Act 2002
Environment Act 1995
Environmental Protection Act 1990
Estate Agents Act 1979
European Communities Act 1972
Explosives Acts 1875 and 1923
Explosives Regulations 2014
Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005
Financial Services (Distance Marketing) Regulations 2004
Fireworks Act 2003
Fireworks Regulations 2004

Food and Environment Protection Act 1985
Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006
Food Safety Act 1990
Footwear (Indication of Composition) Labelling Regulations 1995
Gambling Act 2005
Gas Appliances (Enforcement) and Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 2018
General Product Safety Regulations 2005
Hallmarking Act 1973
Health (Tobacco, Nicotine, etc. Care) (Scotland) Act 2016
Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
Housing (Scotland) Act 1987
Housing (Scotland) Act 2006
Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act 1937
Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1973
Legal Services Act 2007
Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005
Measuring Container Bottles (EEC Requirements) Regulations 1977
Measuring Instruments (EEC Requirements) Regulations 1988
Measuring Instruments Regulations 2016
Medicines Act 1968
Mines and Quarries Act 1954
Mobile Homes Act 1975
Motor Fuel (Composition and Content) Regulations 1999
Motorcycle Noise Act 1987
Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993
Non-automatic Weighing Instruments Regulations 2016
Official Feed and Food Controls (Scotland) Regulations 2009
Olympic Symbol etc. (Protection) Act 1995
Passenger Car (Fuel Consumption and CO2 Emissions Information) Regulations 2001
Performing Animals (Regulations) Act 1925
Personal Protective Equipment (Enforcement) Regulations 2018
Pet Animals Act 1951
Petroleum (Consolidation) Regulations 2014
Poisons Act 1972
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
Price Marking Order 2004
Prices Act 1974
Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
Public Health etc. (Scotland) Act 2008
Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015
Radio Equipment and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Regulations 2000
Radio Equipment Regulations 2017
Radioactive Substances Act 1993
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951
REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008
Recreational Craft Regulations 2004
Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978
Registered Designs Act 1949

Regulation 765/2008/EC on Accreditation and Market Surveillance
Rent (Scotland) Act 1971
Riding Establishments Acts 1964 and 1970
Rights of Passengers in Bus and Coach Transport (Exemptions and Enforcement) Regulations 2013
Road Traffic Act 1988
Road Traffic Act 1991
Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984
Sale of Venison (Scotland) Act 1968
Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968
Simple Pressure Vessels (Safety) Regulations 2016
Single Use Carrier Bags Charge (Scotland) Regulations 2014
Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act 1980
Slaughterhouses Act 1958
Smoking, Health and Social Care (Scotland) Act 2005
Standardised Packaging of Tobacco Products Regulations 2015
Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2008
Tenants' Rights, etc. (Scotland) Act 1980
Textile Products (Labelling and Fibre Composition) Regulations 2012
Timeshare, Holiday Products, Resale and Exchange Contracts Regulations 2010
Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002
Tobacco and Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act 2010
Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016
Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011
Trade Descriptions Act 1968
Trade Marks Act 1994
Unsolicited Goods and Services Act 1971
Video Recording Acts 1984 and 2010
Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations 2012
Water (Scotland) Act 1980
Weights and Measures (Packaged Goods) Regulations 2006
Weights and Measures Acts 1976 and 1985
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

5. Authorised in conjunction with the Executive Officers – Land Planning & Development and Roads & Neighbourhood Services to make arrangements for the management of car parks, etc, including granting use, or part thereof, to other persons or bodies, taking account of the Council's policy in relation to off-street parking charges and decriminalised parking enforcement.
6. Authorised, in conjunction with the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities, Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, to negotiate and conclude purchases under the Mortgage to Rent Scheme, within the approved budget.
7. Authorised, in conjunction with the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities, Chief Finance Officer and Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, to negotiate and conclude purchases under the Shared Equity Scheme within the approved budget.

8. Authorised to discharge the Service's functions in relation to Improvement Grants under the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 in liaison with the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities, with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer.
9. Authorised to manage the Council's housing stock within approved policies.
10. Authorised to sign missives of let issued under the terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 (as amended).
11. Authorised to exercise powers with respect to sub-standard housing under Sections 99-101 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987.
12. Authorised to exercise powers with respect to houses in multiple occupation under Part 5 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006.
13. Authorised to sign Notices of Proceedings and Notices to Quit to raise proceedings for re-possession of dwelling houses.
14. Authorised to exercise powers with respect to Regulation of Private Landlords as required under the Antisocial Behaviour etc (Scotland) Act 2004 – Sections 7 & 8.
15. Authorised to provide temporary & permanent accommodation and make decisions / exercise Council obligations in terms of the Homelessness etc (Scotland) Act 2003.
16. Authorised to put in place a process to review homelessness decisions, if requested, under section 35A of the 1987 Act as amended.
17. Authorised to put in place a process of appeal in term of Housing decisions, if requested, under the 1987 Act as amended.
18. Authorised in conjunction with the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities, Chief Finance Officer and the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, to purchase domestic/residential properties, subject to the available funds set out in the Council's approved Housing Capital Budget.
19. Authorised in conjunction with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, and the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities to sell HRA properties which are within blocks where the Council does not own a majority share and there are ongoing issues with delivering the capital works programme, subject to (i) consultation with the Tenant participation working group, and (ii) any existing tenants being re-housed.
20. Authorised to formulate and submit responses on behalf of the Council in respect of any consultation exercises relating to technical or operational matters falling within the strategic portfolio (but not including any policy or significant legislative matters)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER – CUSTOMER SERVICES & ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Authorised to instruct the immediate implementation of any Circular relating to employment matters (including pay and other conditions of employment) from any officially recognised body which allows no discretion to the Council.
2. Authorised to approve appointments of temporary staff, where considered necessary, and where budgetary provision exists.
3. Authorised to action requests by the Chief Executive or Depute Chief Executive for the establishment of temporary posts funded under departmental Budgets.
4. Authorised to action requests by the Chief Executive or Depute Chief Executive for the establishment of temporary posts which are fully funded by an external agency.
5. Authorised to exercise the discretionary powers available to the employer in implementation of the conditions of service in respect of all employees in the employment of the Council.
6. Authorised to implement the decisions of the Job Evaluation Steering Group in respect of job evaluation outcomes
7. Authorised to settle individual employment disputes and sign any Settlement Agreements arising from the same where the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer has provided or arranged for the provision of legal advice.
8. Authorised to pay claims which he/she may deem valid in respect of damage to or loss of personal property of employees occurring during the course of their employment, subject to the Council's insurance arrangements and up to an amount of £1,000 per claim for any one incident.
9. Authorised to grant, in accordance with guidelines approved by Policy & Resources Committee, unpaid leave of absence up to a maximum of two years to enable teachers to undertake voluntary service in developing countries with a voluntary sector organisation.
10. Authorised to approve the employment in appropriate circumstances of teachers in receipt of occupational pensions.
11. Authorised together with the Chief Education Officer to transfer teachers within the policy established by the Council and, in accordance with policy guidelines.
12. Authorised in conjunction with the Chief Finance Officer, to take out and maintain at an appropriate and adequate level, any and all insurances necessary to protect the interests of the Council.
13. Authorised in conjunction with the Chief Finance Officer to make arrangements with insurance companies concerning the settlement of claims.

14. Authorised to formulate and submit responses on behalf of the Council in respect of any consultation exercises relating to technical or operational matters falling within the strategic portfolio (but not including any policy or significant legislative matters).

EXECUTIVE OFFICER – EDUCATION SERVICES
(CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER)

1. Authorised to grant leave of absence with salary to enable teachers to undertake part-time courses approved by him/her, provided such leave of absence will not give rise to, or increase, the incidence of part time education in schools and colleges.
2. Authorised to arrange programmes of in-service training for teachers.
3. Authorised to arrange in-service courses for chaplains to schools as and when considered desirable.
4. Authorised to carry out the functions of the Council as Education Authority in relation to the provision of education for children in terms of Part 1 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 including placement in day and residential schools.
5. Authorised to receive and determine applications for disbursements of funds in accordance with the provisions of the education trust schemes vested in the Council and any endowments administered by such trusts.
6. Authorised to decide from time to time which courses will be supported by the Council Bursary Scheme.
7. Authorised to satisfy themselves that dance and drama courses are at an establishment accredited by the approved national body and that support for them is reasonable.
8. Authorised to exercise his/her discretion in deciding whether theology courses may be supported.
9. Authorised to exercise the power to include within the administration of bursary awards, financial assistance towards the running costs of appropriate student associations.
10. Authorised to exercise the power, after consultation with the education establishment the student is attending, to include within the assessment of the award, an allowance for essential books, instruments, tools and materials and special clothing.
11. Authorised to amend the levels of tuition fees, examination expenses, dependant's allowances, maintenance allowances and contribution scale.
12. Authorised to make grants to pupils to enable them to attend courses and conferences and to undertake educational visits and excursions at home and abroad within the approved estimates and policies of the Council.
13. Authorised to make the necessary arrangements for the boarding out of pupils and for the allocation of hostel accommodation.

14. Authorised to issue licences in terms of the Children (Performances) Regulations 1968.
15. Authorised to approve or refuse applications received from schools for arrangements to be made for visits during school terms in accordance with approved policy.
16. Authorised to provide courses in education training as requested by outside agencies and to negotiate appropriate charges for these services.
17. Authorised to make grants to pupils from schools within the Council area or who are normally resident within the Council area, who are selected to join the National Youth Orchestra of Scotland, in respect of fees and attendance at courses related to their membership of the Orchestra.
18. Authorised to increase, in cases of hardship, and at his/her discretion, the amount of grant awarded to school pupils attending part-time courses at the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland and the Scottish Ballet School up to a maximum of the cost of fees and travelling expenses.
19. Authorised to exercise at his/her discretion the powers available to the Council as Education Authority, in terms of Section 23 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980, with regard to the provision by the Council of education for pupils belonging to the areas of other Education Authorities and to incur outwith area fees, and to pay the approved CoSLA rate to any other Education Authority which has provided education for pupils normally resident in the area of the Council but who are, for various reasons, placed in schools outwith the Council area.
20. Authorised to exercise, at his/her discretion, the powers available to the Council as Education Authority in relation to the exclusion of pupils from schools.
21. Authorised to accept and administer any new trusts or small endowments which may be offered to the Council for schools in their area.
22. Authorised to carry out the functions of the Council in terms of section 58 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 relating to the cleanliness of pupils at schools.
23. Authorised to exercise the functions of the Council in terms of Section 50 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 (provision of travelling facilities and accommodation in exceptional circumstances).
24. Authorised, along with heads of educational establishments to grant or refuse requests for access to and amendment of records in terms of the School Pupil Records (Scotland) Regulations 1990 and the Further Education Student Records (Scotland) Regulations 1990.
25. Authorised, to make grants to organisations, groups or persons in respect of the provision of Out of School Care.

26. Authorised to exercise the functions of the Education Authority in relation to the irregular attendance of pupils at schools under their management all in terms of Sections 36 to 41 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 after appropriate consultation.
27. Authorised to approve, without reference to the Chief Executive, attendance by Community Education employees on authorised youth exchange visits overseas where the employees, as part of their duties, are required to accompany the group undertaking the exchange.
28. Authorised to determine the policy for applications for footwear and clothing grants and free school meals in terms of the Education Authority's responsibilities and in keeping with Council policies on criteria for such grants and to determine applications for the provision of footwear and clothing for pupils at public schools, in terms of Section 54 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 outwith the guidelines approved by the Council.
29. Authorised to exercise the power to disregard parental income, in part or in total, where the parents of the students are divorced or living apart.
30. Authorised to carry out the administration, assessment and award of Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA).
31. Authorised to amend the levels of tuition fees, examination expenses, dependant's allowances, maintenance allowances and contribution scales.
32. Authorised to ensure that requisite provision is made for any pupil entitled in terms of Section 53(3) of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 to receive refreshment in the middle of the day.
33. Authorised to consider and determine all placing requests under Section 28 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 in accordance with the guidelines formulated by the Council.
34. Authorised in consultation with the Convener or Vice Convener of the Education Committee to accept placing requests in terms of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 and to make whatever transport arrangements are deemed to be appropriate in individual cases brought to his/her attention, where supporting documentation satisfies him/her that the child concerned has serious emotional or psychological problems.
35. Authorised, in cases where the parent changes residence and in terms of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 makes a placing request that his/her child remain in the school attended prior to that change, to accept that request provided that (a) the parent agrees to comply with the Council's policy on transport arrangements and costs, and (b) in all the circumstances the Chief Education Officer considers it is appropriate to accept the request.

36. Authorised to formulate and submit responses on behalf of the Council in respect of any consultation exercises relating to technical or operational matters falling within the strategic portfolio (but not including any policy or significant legislative matters)

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER – FINANCE & DIGITAL SERVICES

1. Authorised to prepare, maintain and enforce the Council's Financial Regulations.
2. Authorised to make the necessary arrangements for duly authorised borrowing by all means specified in Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975, subject to any and all statutory limitations.
3. Authorised to act as the Proper Officer in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Acts 1973 and 1975, the Abolition of Domestic Rates etc. (Scotland) Act 1987, the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and associated delegated legislation for all administrative functions including the preparation and issue of non-domestic rates notices, collection of non-domestic rates, receiving and settling claims for exemption from non-domestic rates, handling objections to non-domestic rates levels and the abatement, remission or repayment of non-domestic rates under the relevant rating provisions.
4. Authorised to act as the Proper Officer in terms of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and associated delegated legislation for all administrative functions including the preparation and issue of Council Tax Notices, the collection of Council Tax, the handling of objections to assessments and the exemption, abatements or remission of charges.
5. Authorised to act as the Proper Officer for the completion of certificates in terms of Section 92 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (transfer of securities).
6. Authorised to apply for the necessary consents for the issue of stock and foreign borrowing in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Acts 1973 and 1975 and any and all regulations made thereunder.
7. Authorised to ensure a placing with the Bank of England relative to negotiable bonds.
8. Authorised to act as Registrar of Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, except for negotiable bonds and to appoint, if required, any United Kingdom or foreign bank as Registrar of Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages raised either within or outwith the United Kingdom and whether in sterling or a foreign currency.
9. Authorised to make arrangements for the signature of cheques and/or payment settlement on behalf of the Council.
10. Authorised to carry out temporary investment of surplus funds by making deposits with appropriate financial institutions consistent with the Treasury Management Strategy.
11. Authorised to enquire into the financial standing of any tenderer who has submitted a tender, or who may be asked to submit a tender, in relation to any contract.

12. Authorised in conjunction with the Executive Officer – Customer Services & Organisational Development to take out and maintain at an appropriate and adequate level any and all insurances necessary to protect the interests of the Council.
13. Authorised in conjunction with the Executive Officer – Customer & Organisational Development to make arrangements with insurance companies concerning the settlement of claims.
14. Authorised to exercise the Council’s option to tax, under and in accordance with the Value Added Tax (VAT) law, in relation to supplies of land and property.
15. Authorised to lodge objections on behalf of the Council with respect to applications for licences in terms of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 and Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, in respect of any suspected fraud.
16. Authorised to make appropriate changes to Treasury Management Practices to reflect changes in organisational structures, bankers, treasury consultants, technology or credit worthiness selection methodology.
17. Authorised to execute letters of grant from outside bodies and agencies on behalf of the Council, in consultation with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer.
18. Authorised to oversee the administration of housing benefit within the Council area and certify the Council’s subsidy claim in accordance with the relevant regulations, any directions issued by the Department of Work & Pensions, and the requirements of section 95 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.
19. Authorised to administer the Discretionary Housing Payment Scheme, including making minor changes to the Policy and Scheme for administrative reasons.
20. Authorised to administer the Scottish Welfare Fund including in particular the setting of priority level for the Scottish Welfare Fund and the ability to vire between the crisis grant and community care grant budget.
21. Authorised to formulate and submit responses on behalf of the Council in respect of any consultation exercises relating to technical or operational matters falling within the strategic portfolio (but not including any policy or significant legislative matters)

CHIEF SOLICITOR & MONITORING OFFICER – GOVERNANCE & REGULATORY SERVICES

1. Authorised to sign all missives, agreements, contracts and any similar documents binding the Council, and to authorise solicitors to sign missives in defined circumstances.
2. Authorised to engage private legal firms to carry out legal work on behalf of the Council, in appropriate cases.
3. Authorised to appoint Counsel or a Solicitor Advocate to act for the Council in appropriate cases and to seek Counsel's Opinions.
4. Authorised to appoint Parliamentary Agents.
5. Authorised to discharge the Council's functions in relation to any type of judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings and in that regard, to initiate, enter, defend and settle or otherwise withdraw from such proceedings.
6. Authorised in consultation with the Executive Officer – Assets & Facilities to settle claims arising in terms of the Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1973, in respect of Home Loss and Disturbance Payments following compulsory acquisitions and also to settle any discretionary payments arising from acquisitions by voluntary agreement, providing that the statutory requirements have been met.
7. Authorised to review and maintain the Council's Curator Ad Litem panel membership, including the power to appoint new panel members and remove existing panel members as appropriate
8. Authorised to exercise the following powers in relation to the Council's Housing function:
 - to sign Notices of Proceedings and Notices to Quit and to raise proceedings for re-possession of dwelling houses;
 - to carry out and/or settle procedures for repossession of dwelling houses and other housing properties, and to sign notices connected therewith;
 - to instigate the necessary procedures where tenants fail, refuse or delay to formally accept an offer of lease; and
 - to consent to discharge or variation of community burdens imposed in house sale transactions provided that no objections have been received from relevant departments or the local members.
9. Authorised in consultation with the Executive Officer – Community Services to agree and complete conveyances required to correct issues in respect of former Council owned properties (including the disposal of additional property) which were previously sold under the former Right to Buy legislation, where in the opinion of the

Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, the issue has arisen as a result of an error or oversight in the original plan or conveyance and, in the opinion of the Executive Officer – Community Services, there is no material detriment to remaining Housing assets.

10. Authorised to approve applications for housing improvement or repair grants or loans under section 75 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006.
11. Authorised to act as the Council's Data Protection Officer in terms of the General Data Protection Regulations 2016 and the Data Protection Act 2018.
12. Authorised to act as Senior Responsible Officer in terms of the Public Records (Scotland) Act 2011.
13. Authorised to manage and have oversight of the Council's framework for responses to access requests in terms of the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002.
14. Authorised to issue, vary, review, or suspend (whether immediately or otherwise) licences in respect of all licensing matters not specifically delegated to other Officers or Council Services.
15. Authorised to monitor implementation of any conditions included in a General Safety Certificate issued by the Council in terms of the Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975.
16. Authorised Officer to carry out duties relative to the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 and to execute on behalf of the Council all Orders made under the said Act.
17. Authorised to grant licences for charitable collections where (a) Police Scotland has no objection, (b) the applicant has no relevant convictions, (c) the dates do not clash with dates already allocated to other organisations and (d) there are no unusual features about the application.
18. Authorised to determine whether any convictions, penalties, endorsements and the like are relevant for the purposes of consideration of any application for the grant or renewal of a licence where there are no other adverse comments made by relevant agencies and to determine such applications accordingly.
19. Authorised to grant or renew licences where the applicant has agreed in writing to adhere to any conditions or recommendations made within reports by relevant consultees and there are no other adverse comments made.
20. Authorised to grant licences under the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 in respect of which no objections or representations have been received and where there are no unusual features about the application.

21. Authorised to determine whether in terms of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 an application for a renewal of licence which is received outwith the relevant deadline can be accepted where there is good cause for the late application.
22. Authorised to determine whether in terms of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, an application for a licence is valid and to reject any licence application where sufficient supporting information and documentation has not been provided.
23. Authorised to approve new vehicle types in line with current Council policy and in consultation with the Executive Officer – Neighbourhood Services and the Conveners of Policy & Resources and the Civic Government Appeals Board
24. Authorised in conjunction with the Executive Officer – Roads & Neighbourhood Services, to determine whether in terms of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 a vehicle type or meter type meets the Council's policy requirements.
25. Authorised to approve the installation of any CCTV or similar recording equipment in any taxi or private hire vehicle in line with the Council's Taxi and/or Private Hire Vehicle Operator's licence conditions and associated policy.
26. Authorised to approve the display of advertisements, signage, and company logos on private hire vehicles which are in line with the conditions attached to the Taxi and/or Private Hire Vehicle Operator's licence.
27. Authorised to determine whether in terms of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 an application for a licence must be accompanied by a medical examination or certification of fitness to drive by an appropriate medical practitioner to the standard required in line with Council policy.
28. Authorised to determine whether in terms of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 any change in the circumstances of a licensee requires to be referred to the Civic Government Appeals Board.
29. Authorised to issue a warning to a Licence Holder as to their future conduct following receipt of complaints from the public or representations made by any party, or to decide whether the alleged conduct is sufficiently serious that it should be referred to the Civic Government Appeals Board for determination and/or whether a referral should be made to the Procurator Fiscal. Where, in the previous 12 month period from the date of the conduct complained of, the Licence Holder has already been issued with such a warning as to their conduct, the matter will automatically be referred to the Civic Government Appeals Board for a decision to be made.
30. Authorised to determine whether in terms of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, to instigate reasonable inquiries in respect of an application in terms of paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 1 and paragraph 11(4)(b) of Schedule 1 of the Act.
31. Authorised to determine whether in terms of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, a licence application is required in specific circumstances.

32. Authorised to reinstate any licence suspended by the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer on any ground. Where a licence has been suspended on medical grounds, authorised to reinstate on the production of a medical report to the required standard in line with Council policy.
33. Authorised to suspend approval for any motor vehicle testing centre approved for the testing of taxi and private hire vehicles licensed by the Council, to refer any such suspension to the Civic Government Appeals Board for determination, and to reject any certificates of compliance issued by a non-approved or suspended testing centre.
34. Authorised to issue exemption certificates under sections 166, 169 and 171 of the Equality Act 2010 to a holder of a taxi or private hire driver's licence where satisfied that it is appropriate to do so on medical grounds, or where the licence holder's physical condition is such that it makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult to comply with the duties under the 2010 Act.
35. Authorised to extend the statutory time period of three months set out in paragraph 8(3) of schedule 1 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 on application of the Executory for an extension subject to such application meeting the statutory requirements.
36. Authorised to make an order under section 62(4) of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 to dispense with the notice requirements found in section 62(2) of the Act for public processions.
37. Authorised to exempt under section 42 of the Civic Government (Scotland) act 1982 the use of premises requiring a late hours catering licence from the requirement to have such a licence.
38. Authorised to determine whether any objection received to a notified public procession should be referred to the Civic Government Appeals Board for determination.
39. Authorised to have full oversight and authority over all aspects of the Corporate Procurement arrangements.
40. Authorised to have full oversight and authority over all aspects of the Council's Strategic Commissioning arrangements in support of the East Dunbartonshire Health & Social Care Partnership.
41. Authorised to have full oversight and authority over all aspects of the use of surveillance by the Council and to make an application on behalf of the Council under section 60 of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016.
42. Authorised to formulate and submit responses on behalf of the Council in respect of any consultation exercises relating to technical or operational matters falling within the strategic portfolio (but not including any policy or significant legislative matters).

EXECUTIVE OFFICER – LAND PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Development Applications

1. Authorised to determine in accordance with the Town & Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006, the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 and the Town & Country Planning (Schemes of Delegation and Local Review Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013.
2. Authorised to act as the appointed officer in terms of Section 43A of the Town & Country Planning (Scotland) Act and any officer authorised on his/her behalf is authorised to determine applications for planning permission specified below:
 - grant (with or without conditions) planning applications, except where an objection has been received from the local community council, and/or where objections have been received from six or more addresses;
 - agree non material variations to permissions;
 - refuse applications in accordance with development plan policies, whether or not objections have been received;
 - agree the fulfilment of conditions;
 - agree the requirement for an environmental assessment and matters to be contained within a screening report;
 - negotiate and finalise legal agreements in consultation with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer, where the details reflect the terms agreed in a consent; and
 - refer a case to the Planning Board if it is deemed appropriate and/or necessary.

Other Consents

3. Authorised, subject to the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1984, along with any officer authorised on his/her behalf to determine applications specified below:
 - grant (with or without conditions) applications, except where an objection has been received from the local community council, and/or where objections have been received from six or more addresses;
 - agree non material variations to permissions;
 - refuse applications in accordance with Local Plan Policy whether or not objections have been received;
 - agree fulfilment of conditions;
 - agree the requirement for an environmental assessment and matters to be contained within a screening report;
 - negotiate and finalise legal agreements where the details reflect the terms agreed in a consent; and
 - refer a case to the Planning Board if it is deemed necessary.

In these circumstances applications relate to: -

- conservation area consent
- listed building consent
- renewal of permissions
- advertisement consent
- prior notifications/approvals
- certificates of existing or proposed lawful use
- approval of matters specified in conditions
- material variations to permissions, including applications for planning permission and applications for the modification or discharge of section 75 Agreements.

** Objections (above) is defined as written (or emailed) correspondence including (1) a return address and (2) a material planning objection to an application received by the planning service prior to determination of the application if delegated; or prior to Noon on the day of planning board pre-agenda if the application is to be considered by planning board.

Planning Appeals

4. Authorised to progress matters in line with the decision of the Planning Board in consultation with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer.
5. Miscellaneous Planning Matters
 - Authorised to respond to requests for observations on applications from adjoining authorities (after consultation with local members): and
 - Authorised to respond to consultations from the Scottish Government in relation to Forestry and other matters.

Planning Enforcement

6. Authorised to carry out the statutory planning enforcement functions of the Council in terms of the following legislation:-
 - Planning (Scotland) Act 2019
 - Planning Etc (Scotland) Act 2006
 - Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997
 - Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas)(Scotland) Act 1997
 - Town and Country Planning (Control Of Advertisement) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2013
 - Planning (Hazardous Substances)(Scotland) Act 1997

Trees

7. Authorised as required:-
 - To serve emergency Tree Preservation Orders (TPO).
 - To agree works on, or the removal of, protected trees.
 - To determine applications and process appeals in relation to the High Hedges (Scotland) Act 2013.

Building Standards

8. Authorised to carry out the statutory and verification functions of the Council in terms of the following legislation:-
- Building (Scotland) Act 2003
 - Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982
 - Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975
9. Authorised to issue letters of comfort/intent in relation to unauthorised building work.

Licensing Board

10. Authorised to issue or refuse certificates as to Building Standards and Planning under Section 50 of Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 and provide services as required by the Licensing Board.

Parking

11. Authorised, in consultation with the Convener of the Place Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee and the Members of the affected Ward to agree to any future requests for suspension of car park charges required to support events, but subject always to the terms of the relevant Traffic Regulation Order.
12. Authorised in conjunction with the Executive Officers – Roads & Neighbourhood Services and Community Services to make arrangements for the management of car parks, etc, including granting use, or part thereof, to other persons or bodies, taking account of the Council's policy in relation to off-street parking charges and decriminalised parking enforcement.

Miscellaneous

13. Authorised to formulate and submit responses on behalf of the Council in respect of any consultation exercises relating to technical or operational matters falling within the strategic portfolio (but not including any policy or significant legislative matters).

EXECUTIVE OFFICER – ROADS & NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES

1. Authorised, after consultation with Police Scotland and the Chief Executive and after consulting the Convener, and Vice-Convener of the Place Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets Committee, and the local members, to arrange for the advertisement of any proposal for the making, revocation, or variation of (non DPE) Orders and Schemes under:
 - the Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984;
 - The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003;
 - The Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967; and
 - Sections 68, 69, 70 and 71 of the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984.
2. Authorised to maintain and improve the road network under:
 - The Roads (Scotland) Act 1984;
 - The Traffic Regulation Act 1984; and
 - The Traffic Signs, General Directions and Regulation Act 2016
3. Authorised to carry out the functions of the Joint Road Safety Officer in conjunction with Police Scotland.
4. Authorised to deal with all requests for information in connection with grant applications made under Section 8 of the Railways Act 1974 (grants to assist the provision of facilities for freight haulage by rail).
5. Authorised to carry out the functions of the Council under the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 and the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 in relation to roads for which the Council is responsible.
6. Authorised after consultation with the local member, to make grants to householders for the purpose of making good fabric and decoration (excluding curtains) in houses affected by work carried out by the Council under the Noise Insulation (Scotland) Regulations 1975 at the rates and on conditions which may be prescribed from time to time by the Council.
7. Authorised to exercise the functions of the Council under Section 12 of the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984 in relation to the stopping-up or diversion of highways crossing or entering routes of proposed new highways.
8. Authorised after consultation with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer to agree terms for Bridge Agreements with the relevant Railway Body and terms of discharge of the Council's liability for annual maintenance and renewal charges in that connection.
9. Authorised, after consultation with Police Scotland to consider and, where acceptable in road safety terms, approve locations for advertisements on road safety barriers and similar structures.

10. Authorised in conjunction with the Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer under Section 19(5), of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, after consultation with the local members, to approve proposals for taxi stances.
11. Authorised in terms of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 to carry out all duties set out in the Statements of Responsibilities for "Health, Safety and Welfare in Places of Work" and the "General Statement of Policy on Health and Safety at Work" issued in 1985 as amended.
12. Authorised in conjunction with the Executive Officers – Land Planning & Development and Community Services to make arrangements for the management of car parks, etc, including granting use, or part thereof, to other persons or bodies, taking account of the Council's policy in relation to off-street parking charges and decriminalised parking enforcement.
13. Authorised to respond to consultation for applications for Planning Development Management where these relate to roads issues.
14. Authorised to make application for extensions to the Operator's Licence to the Vehicle Licensing Authority or any other decisions necessary to ensure the legal operation of the Council's fleet.
15. Authorised where appropriate, to enter objections on behalf of the Council to applications for Goods Vehicles Operator's Licences, under Section 63 of the Transport Act 1968.
16. Authorised to make applications for extensions to the Operator's Licence to the Vehicle Licensing Authority or any other decisions necessary to ensure the legal operation of the Council's fleet.
17. Authorised where appropriate, to enter objections on behalf of the Council to applications for Goods Vehicles Operator's Licences, under Section 63 of the Transport Act 1968.
18. Authorised to formulate and submit responses on behalf of the Council in respect of any consultation exercises relating to technical or operational matters falling within the strategic portfolio (but not including any policy or significant legislative matters)

CHIEF OFFICER EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP

Chief Officer

The Chief Officer of the East Dunbartonshire Health & Social Care Partnership (HSCP) is responsible for the operational management and performance of health, social work and social care services in East Dunbartonshire, with the exception of NHS Acute Services (unless agreed with NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde (NHSGGC) through a hosted services agreement) and in so doing will report to the Chief Executives of the Council and NHSGGC.

The following powers are delegated to the Chief Officer subject to the Chief Officer being an employee of the Council. In the event that the Chief Officer is no longer an employee of the Council, these powers shall revert to the holder of the Chief Social Worker role, pending the agreement of alternative arrangements by the Council.

The Chief Officer shall undertake delegated management of social work operational services in line with the Direction of the HSCP to the Council

In respect of the operational management of social work and social care services, the Chief Officer will operate as the Council's senior officer responsible for the following social work and social care functions, and subject to the exceptions set out in the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Prescribed Local Authority Functions etc) (Scotland) Regulations 2014) and the terms of the East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Integration Scheme:-

1. National Assistance Act 1948

- Section 45 (recovery in cases of misrepresentation or non-disclosure)
- Section 48 (The protection of property of a person admitted to hospital or accommodation provided under Part III of that Act.)

2. The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1958

- Section 3 (The making of arrangements for the provision of facilities for the purposes set out in section 15(1) of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944.)

3. The Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968

- Section 1 (The enforcement and execution of the provisions of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968.)
- Section 4 (The making of arrangements with voluntary organisations or other persons for assistance with the performance of certain functions.)
- Section 5 (powers of Secretary of State)
- Section 6B (local authority enquiries into matters affecting children)
- Section 8 (The conducting of, or assisting with research in connection with functions in relation to social welfare and the provision of financial assistance in connection with such research.)
- Section 10 (The making of contributions by way of grant or loan to voluntary organisations whose sole or primary object is to promote social welfare and making available for use by a voluntary organisation premises, furniture, equipment, vehicles and the services of employees.)

- Section 12 (The promotion of social welfare and the provision of advice and assistance) except in so far as it is exercisable in relation to the provision of housing support services
 - Section 12A (The assessment of needs for community care services, the making of decisions as to the provision of such services and the provision of emergency community care services.)
 - Section 12AZA (The taking of steps to identify persons who are able to assist a supported person with assessments under section 12A and to involve such persons in such assessments.)
 - Section 12AA (The compliance with a request for an assessment of a carer's ability to provide or to continue to provide care.)
 - Section 12AB (The notification of carers as to their entitlement to make a request for an assessment under section 12AA.)
 - Section 13 (The assistance of persons in need with the disposal of their work.)
 - Section 13ZA (The taking of steps to help an incapable adult to benefit from community care services.)
 - Section 13A (The provision, or making arrangements for the provision, of residential accommodation with nursing.)
 - Section 13B (The making of arrangements for the care or aftercare of persons suffering from illness.)
 - Section 14 (The provision or arranging the provision of domiciliary services and laundry services.)
 - Section 27 (supervision and care of persons put on probation or released from prison)
 - Section 28 (The burial or cremation of deceased persons who were in the care of the local authority immediately before their death and the recovery of the costs of such burial or cremation) so far as it is exercisable in relation to persons cared for or assisted under another delegated function.
 - Section 29 (The making of payments to parents or relatives of, or persons connected with, persons in the care of the local authority or receiving assistance from the local authority, in connection with expenses incurred in visiting the person or attending the funeral of the person.)
 - Section 59 (The provision of residential and other establishments.)
 - Section 78A (recovery of contributions)
 - Section 80 (enforcement of duty to make contributions)
 - Section 81 (provision of decrees for ailment)
 - Section 83 (variation of trusts)
 - Section 86 (adjustments between authority providing accommodation etc and authority of area of residence)
4. Disabled Persons (Services, Consultation and Representation) Act 1986
- Section 2 (The making of arrangements in relation to an authorised representative of a disabled person and the provision of information in respect of an authorised representative.)
 - Section 3 (The provision of an opportunity for a disabled person or an authorised representative of a disabled person to make representations as to the needs of that person on any occasion where it falls to a local authority to assess the needs of the disabled person for the provision of statutory services by the authority, the provision

of a statement specifying the needs of the person and any services which the authority proposes to provide, and related duties.)

- Section 7 (The making of arrangements for the assessments of the needs of a person who is discharged from hospital.)
 - Section 8 (Having regard, in deciding whether a disabled person's needs call for the provision of services, to the ability of a person providing unpaid care to the disabled person to continue to provide such care.)
5. The Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000
- Section 10 (The general functions of a local authority under the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000.)
 - Section 12 (The taking of steps in consequence of an investigation carried out under section 10(1)(c) or (d).)
 - Sections 37, 39, 41-45 (The management of the affairs, including the finances, of a resident of an establishment managed by a local authority.)
6. The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001
- Section 92 (assistance for housing purposes) only in so far as it relates to an aid or adaptation.
7. The Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002
- Section 4 (The functions conferred by Regulation 2 of the Community Care (Additional Payments) (Scotland) Regulations 2002 in relation to the provision, or securing the provision, of relevant accommodation.)
 - Section 5 (The making of arrangements for the provision of residential accommodation outside Scotland.)
 - Section 6 (deferred payment of accommodation costs)
 - Section 14 (The making of payments to an NHS body in connection with the performance of the functions of that body.)
8. The Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003
- Section 17 (The provision of facilities to enable the carrying out of the functions of the Mental Welfare Commission.)
 - Section 25 (The provision of care and support services for persons who have or have had a mental disorder) except in so far as it is exercisable in relation to the provision of housing support services.
 - Section 26 (The provision of services designed to promote well-being and social development for persons who have or have had a mental disorder) except in so far as it is exercisable in relation to the provision of housing support services.
 - Section 27 (The provision of assistance with travel for persons who have or have had a mental disorder) except in so far as it is exercisable in relation to the provision of housing support services.
 - Section 33 (The duty to inquire into a person's case in the circumstances specified in 33(2).)
 - Section 34 (The making of requests for co-operation with inquiries being made under section 33(1) of that Act.)
 - Section 228 (The provision of information in response to requests for assessment of the needs of a person under section 12A (1)(a) of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968.)

- Section 259 (The securing of independent advocacy services for persons who have a mental disorder.)
9. Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications Act 1983
- Section 21 (recovery of sums due to local authority where persons in residential accommodation have disposed of assets)
 - Section 22 (arrears of contributions charged on interest in land in England and Wales)
 - Section 23 (arrears of contributions secured over interest in land in Scotland)
10. The Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007
- Section 4 (The making of enquiries about a person's wellbeing, property or financial affairs.)
 - Section 5 (The co-operation with other councils, public bodies and office holders in relation to inquiries made under section 4.)
 - Section 6 (The duty to have regard to the importance of providing advocacy services.)
 - Section 7 (visits)
 - Section 8 (interviews)
 - Section 9 (medical examinations)
 - Section 10 (examination of records etc)
 - Section 11 (The making of an application for an assessment order.)
 - Section 14 (The making of an application for a removal order.)
 - Section 16 (right to remove an adult)
 - Section 18 (The taking of steps to prevent loss or damage to property of a person moved in pursuance of a removal order.)
 - Section 22 (The making of an application for a banning order.)
 - Section 40 (The making of an application to the justice of the peace instead of the sheriff in urgent cases.)
 - Section 42 (The establishment of an Adult Protection Committee.)
 - Section 43 (The appointment of the convener and members of the Adult Protection Committee.)
11. Social Care (Self-directed Support) (Scotland) Act 2013
- Section 3 (The consideration of an assessment of an adults ability to provide or continue to provide care for another person and the making of a decision as to whether an adult has needs in relation to care that the adult provides for another person, the decision as to whether support should be provided to that adult in relation to those needs, and the provision of that support.)
 - Section 5 (The giving of the opportunity to choose a self-directed support option.)
 - Section 6 (The taking of steps to enable a person to make a choice of self-directed support option.)
 - Section 7 (The giving of the opportunity to choose a self-directed support option.)
 - Section 8 (Choice of options: children and family members)
 - Section 9 (The provision of information.)
 - Section 10 (Provision of information: children under 16.)
 - Section 11 (Giving effect to the choice of self-directed support option.)

- Section 12 (Review of the question of whether a person is ineligible to receive direct payments.)
- Section 13 (Offering another opportunity to choose a self-directed support option.)
- Section 16 (The recovery of sums where a direct payment has been made to a person and the circumstances set out in section 16(1)(b) apply.)
- Section 19 (Promotion of the options for self-directed support.)

12. Children's Hearing (Scotland) Act 2011

- Section 35 (child assessment orders)
- Section 37 (child protection orders)
- Section 42 (parental responsibilities and rights directions)
- Section 44 (obligations on local authority)
- Section 48 (application for variation or termination)
- Section 49 (notice of application for variation or termination)
- Section 60 (local authority's duty to provide information to Principal Reporter)
- Section 131 (Duty of implementation authority to require review)
- Section 144 (Implementation of compulsory supervision order: general duties of implementation authority)
- Section 145 (Duty where order requires child to reside in certain place)
- Section 153 (Secure accommodation: regulations)
- Section 166 (Review of requirement imposed on local authority)
- Section 167 (Appeals to sheriff principal: section 166)
- Section 180 (Sharing of information: panel members)
- Section 183 (Mutual assistance)
- Section 184 (Enforcement of obligations on health board under section 183)

13. Carers (Scotland) Act 2016

- Section 6 (duty to prepare adult carer support plan)
- Section 12 (duty to prepare young carer statement)
- Section 21 (duty to set local eligibility)
- Section 24 (duty to provide support)
- Section 25 (provision of support to carers: breaks from caring)
- Section 31 (duty to prepare local carer strategy)
- Section 34 (information and advice services for carers)
- Section 35 (short breaks services statements)

14. Children (Scotland) Act 1975

- Section 34 (access and maintenance)
- Section 39 (reports by local authorities and probation officers)
- Section 40 (notice of application to be given to local authority)
- Section 50 (payment towards maintenance of children)

15. Children (Scotland) Act 1995

- Section 17 (Duty of local authority to child looked after by them)
- Section 22 (promotion of welfare of children in need)
- Section 23 (children affected by disability)
- Section 25 (provision of accommodation for children etc.)
- Section 26 (manner of provision of accommodation to children looked after by local authority)

- Section 27 (day care for pre-school and other children)
- Section 29 (aftercare)
- Section 30 (financial assistance towards expenses of education or training)
- Section 31 (review of case of child looked after by local authority)
- Section 32 (removal of child from residential establishment)
- Section 38 (short-term refuges for children at risk of harm)
- Section 76 (exclusion orders)

16. Matrimonial Proceedings (Children) Act 1958

- Section 11 (reports as to arrangements for suture care and upbringing of children)

17. Adoption and Children (Scotland) Act 2007

- Section 1 (Duty of local authority to provide adoption service)
- Section 5 (guidance)
- Section 6 (assistance in carrying out functions under section 1 and 4)
- Section 9 (assessment of need for adoption and support services)
- Section 10 (provision of services)
- Section 11 (urgent provision)
- Section 12 (power to provide payment to person entitled to adoptions support service)
- Section 19 (notice under section 18: local authority's duties)
- Section 26 (looked after children: adoption not proceeding)
- Section 45 (adoption support plan)
- Section 47 (family member's right to require review of plan)
- Section 48 (other cases where authority under duty to review)
- Section 49 (reassessment of needs for adoption support services)
- Section 51 (guidance)
- Section 71 (adoption allowances scheme)
- Section 80 (permanence orders)
- Section 90 (permanence or court orders and supervision requirements over order)
- Section 99 (duty of local authority to apply for variation or revocation)
- Section 101 (local authority to give notice of certain matters)
- Section 105 (notification of proposed application order)

18. Foster Children (Scotland) Act 1984

- Section 3 (local authorities to ensure wellbeing of and to visit foster children)
- Section 5 (notification by persons maintaining or proposing to maintain foster children)
- Section 6 (notification by persons ceasing to maintain foster children)
- Section 8 (power to inspect premises)
- Section 9 (power to impose requirements as to the keeping of foster children)
- Section 10 (power to prohibit the keeping of foster children)

19. Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013

20. Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005

- Section 10 (arrangements for assessing and managing risks posed by certain offenders)
- Section 11 (review of arrangements)

21. Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995

- Section 51 (remand and committal of children and young persons)
- Section 203 (reports)
- Section 234B (drug treatment and testing orders)
- Section 245A (restriction of liberty orders)

22. Miscellaneous

Exercise the foregoing functions of the IJB in terms of the following legislation which relate to the services detailed in the Integration Scheme:

- Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973
- Local Government (Scotland) etc Act 1994
- Local Government in Scotland 2003
- Regulation of Care (Scotland) Act 2001
- Equality Act 2010
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003
- Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000

23. Chief Social Worker function

Support the Chief Social Work Officer in the discharge of his or her specific functions. The specific functions of the Chief Social Work Officer are as follows.

The Chief Social Work Officer is authorised to:-

- a. Take any necessary action on behalf of the Council in terms of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968, the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1984, the Children (Scotland) Act 1995, the National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990, the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000, the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001, the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002, the Homelessness (Scotland) Act 2003, the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003, the Adoption and Children (Scotland) Act 2007 or generally any legislation concerning the Council's functions relating to the provision of Social Care Services.
- b. To appoint Mental Health Officers under the Mental Health Acts (approval as Mental Health Officers is restricted to those members of staff who have satisfactorily completed the approved training course).
- c. To admit children to secure care in terms of the Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013 save to the extent that function has been delegated to the Health and Social Care Partnership.
- d. To consider and decide upon recommendations made by the Adoption and Fostering Review Panel in connection with any adoption and fostering matters, including decisions about the provision of aids and adaptations.
- e. To carry out the functions of the Council in relation to the adoption of children in terms of the Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978 and to act as "agency decision maker" in

terms of the Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations 1996 and any amendment thereto or re-enactment thereof.

- f. To consider and decide upon recommendations by Adoption and Fostering Panels, on matters of approval of persons to adopt or foster, and the placement of children with such persons.

24. Operational Services

In pursuance of the above delegated functions, the Chief Officer has overall responsibility for the following social work and social care services and over and subject to the terms of the East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Integration Scheme: -

- Older People Assessment & Care Management Services;
- Learning Disability Assessment & Care Management Services;
- Physical Disability Assessment & Care Management Services;
- Sensory Impairment Assessment & Care Management Services;
- Rehabilitation and Occupational Therapy Services;
- Mental Health Assessment & Care Management Services;
- Addiction Services;
- Adult Intake Services;
- Homecare Services (in-house and purchased);
- Residential and Care Home Services (in-house and purchased);
- Day care and day opportunity services;
- Supported accommodation and supported living;
- Self-Directed Support Services;
- Local Area Coordination;
- Carer and Respite Services;
- Telecare Services;
- Children's Social Work Services
- Child Care Assessment and Care Management.
- Looked After and Accommodated Children.
- Child Protection.
- Adoption and Fostering.
- Child Care.
- Special Needs/Additional Support.
- Early intervention.
- Throughcare Services.
- Respite Care for children
- Children's Residential Care
- Criminal Justice Social Work Services including prison based social work and youth just services
- Other commissioned and directly provided services within the scope of prescribed health and social care functions, as set out in the Integration Scheme.

25. Children's & Families Social Work

- a. Authorised to carry out the functions of the Council in terms of the following sections of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968:

- (i) Section 12, under which the Council is required to promote social welfare by making available advice, guidance and assistance on such a scale as may be appropriate for its area, including authority:
- to make loans or grants in accordance with the policy approved by the Council up to a limit of £250 in any one month in respect of any one family, and subject to a report being made to the Committee on the total amount of assistance so given in any one month;
 - to give any other appropriate assistance, including provision for the storage of furniture in cases of emergency.

In calculating the amount given or loaned for the purposes of this provision, account shall be taken of any additional payment made in terms of section 12, otherwise authorised by the Council;

- (ii) Section 44(5), which requires the Council to give effect to a supervision requirement made by a Children's Hearing for its area;
- (iii) Section 44(6), which relates to the transfer of a child's place of residence in cases of urgent necessity;
- (iv) Section 47(1), which requires the Council to seek review by a Children's Hearing of a supervision requirement in certain circumstances;
- (v) Section 47(2), which requires the Council to refer cases involving a supervision requirement to the Reporter within 3 months of the child's 18th birthday;
- (vi) Section 48(2), which requires a supervision requirement to be reviewed by a Children's Hearing where the Council so recommends.
- b. Authorised to arrange or assist in arranging holidays, including holidays abroad, or other temporary absences from East Dunbartonshire of any child being looked after by the Council.
- c. Authorised:
- (i) to appoint Mental Health Officers in terms of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1984, and
- (ii) to carry out the functions of the Council under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1984 with the exception of those under Sections 41 and 45.
- d. Authorised to carry out the functions of the Council in relation to the Adoption of Children in terms of the Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978 and the Children Act 1975, as amended by the Children (Scotland) Act 1995.

- e. Authorised following the appointment by the Council of a Fostering Panel in terms of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Boarding-out and Fostering of Children (Scotland) Regulations 1985, to carry out the remaining functions of the Council, as care authority under the Regulations.
- f. Authorised to consider and determine recommendations made by the Adoption and Foster Review Panel in reviewing original decisions made in connection with fostering and adoption matters.
- g. Authorised to carry out the functions of the Council under Part X and Schedule 9 of the Children's Act 1989;
- h. Authorised to consider and determine recommendations by the Adoption Panel for assistance with legal fees (up to an amount considered reasonable by the Director of Governance & Regulation and medical expenses
- i. Authorised to issue notices in terms of Section 16(5) of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968, assuming parental rights in respect of a child in the care of the Council
- j. Authorised to make summary applications to the Sheriff under Section 16(8) of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968, against a counter-notice served on the Council by any parent or guardian objecting to the Council's assumption of parental rights.
- k. Authorised to carry out the Council's functions in terms of Section 80 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 with respect to contribution orders relating to any maintainable child in the care of the Council.
- l. Authorised to carry out the Council's functions in terms of Section 81 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 relating to the raising and enforcing of actions for aliment with respect to any maintainable child in the care of the Council for whom an affiliation order has been made.
- m. Authorised to carry out the Council's duties in terms of Section 92 of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1984 in relation to the appointment of Curators Bonis.

26. General

Authorised to formulate and submit responses on behalf of the Council in respect of any consultation exercises relating to technical matters falling within the strategic portfolio (but not including any policy or legislative matters

4.0 PROPER OFFICERS AND STATUTORY APPOINTEES

4.1 PROPER OFFICERS

The undernoted officers are appointed to act as Proper Officer for the following purposes.

(a) Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973

- (1) Section 33A – Councillors’ declaration of acceptance of office:
 - Chief Executive
 - Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (2) Section 34 – Receipt of Councillors’ resignations:
 - Chief Executive
 - Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (3) Section 40 – Receipt of general notices from Councillors in respect of pecuniary interests and for recording of Councillors’ disclosures of pecuniary interests:
 - Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (4) Section 43 and Schedule 7 paragraph 1(4) – Receipt of requisition for special Council meeting:
 - Chief Executive
 - Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (5) Section 43 and Schedule 7 paragraph 2(1) – Signing summons to Council meeting:
 - Chief Executive
 - Depute Chief Executive
- (6) Section 43 and Schedule 7 paragraph 2(2) – Receipt of notice by Councillor of alternative address:
 - Chief Executive
 - Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (7) Section 50B – Excluding reports containing exempt information from public, and providing documents to the press:
 - Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

- (8) Section 50C – Providing written summary where minutes are excluded from public:
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (9) Section 50F – determining documents which are not open to inspection:
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (10) Section 92 – Dealing with the transfer of securities:
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
 - Chief Finance Officer
- (11) Section 95 – Administration of the Council’s financial affairs:
- Chief Finance Officer
- (12) Section 145 – Ordnance Survey applications:
- Depute Chief Executive
- (13) Section 189 – Instituting legal proceedings:
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (14) Section 190 – Service of legal proceedings, notices on the Council:
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (15) Section 191 – Signing any claim on behalf of the Council in any sequestration, liquidation and other such proceedings in which the Council is entitled to make a claim:
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (16) Section 193 – Signing notices, orders, etc:
- Executive Officer with responsibility for the relevant function to which the notice, order etc relates
- (17) Section 194 - Execution of all deeds and/or other legally binding documents, whether or not they require to be sealed with the Council’s common seal (other than stock certificates, bonds and mortgages):

- Chief Executive
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- Legal Manager

(18) Section 197 – Inspection and deposit of documents:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

(19) Section 202 – Authenticating byelaws:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

(20) Section 202B – Certifying entry in register of byelaws:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

(21) Section 204 – Providing certificate as evidence of byelaws:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

(22) Section 231 – Making application to the Sheriff on questions arising from the Local government (Scotland) Act 1973:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

(b) Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982

(1) Section 113 – Evidence of management rules:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

(c) Local Government and Housing Act 1989

(1) Section 2 – Lists of politically restricted posts:

- Executive Officer - Customer Services & Organisational Development

(2) Section 19 - Receipt of notices of Councillors' interests and maintenance of records:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

(d) Local Government (Scotland) Acts 1973 and 1975, Abolition of Domestic Rates etc (Scotland) Act 1987, Local Government Finance Act 1992 and associated delegated legislation

- (1) All administrative functions, including preparation of the Assessment Roll, preparation and issue of rates notices, collection of rates, receiving and settling claims for exemption from rates, handling objections to rates levels and the abatement, remission or repayment of rates under the relevant rating provisions:
- Chief Finance Officer
- (e) Local Government Finance Act 1992 and associated delegated legislation**
- (1) All administrative functions, including preparation and issue of council tax notices, collection of council tax, handling of objections to assessments and the exemption, abatement or remission of charges:
- Chief Finance Officer
- (f) Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994**
- (1) Section 16 – Property held in trust:
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (g) Requirements of Writing (Scotland) Act 1995**
- (1) Schedule 2, paragraph 4(1) – Signing of documents:
- Chief Executive
 - Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
 - Legal Manager
- (h) Local Authorities (Contracts) (Scotland) Regulations 1997**
- (1) Regulation 4 – Certification purposes
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (i) Ethical Standards in Public Life etc (Scotland) Act 2000 (Register of Interests) Regulations 2003**
- (1) Regulation 3 – Setting up, maintaining and making available for public inspection the register of interests:
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- (k) Scottish Local Government Elections Order 2007**
- (1) Schedule 1, Rule 57 – Receipt of documents following an election:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

(I) Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006

- (1) Regulation 17 – Local Developments – Schemes of delegation – Appointed Officer
- Executive Officer – Land Planning & Development

4.2 STATUTORY APPOINTEES

The following appointments are made in terms of the undernoted legislation:

(a) Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968

Section 3 - Chief Social Work Officer

(b) Representation of the People Act 1983

Section 41 - Returning Officer:

- Chief Executive

(c) Weights and Measures Act 1985

Section 72(1)(a) – Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures:

- Executive Officer – Community Services

(d) Local Government and Housing Act 1989

Section 4 – Head of Paid Service:

- Chief Executive

Section 5 – Monitoring Officer:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

(e) Environmental Protection Act 1990

Section 149(1) – Officer appointed for the purposes of discharging the functions imposed or conferred on the Council for dealing with stray dogs in its area:

- Executive Officer – Community Services

(f) Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Scotland) Act 2000

Section 6 – Authorising officer – directed surveillance:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- Executive Officer – Community Services
- Chief Finance Officer

Section 7– Authorising officer – covert human intelligence sources:

- Chief Executive (where required by statute)
- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer
- Executive Officer – Community Services
- Chief Finance Officer

(g) Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005

Schedule 1, paragraph 8 – Clerk to the Licensing Board:

- Chief Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

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East Dunbartonshire Council

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COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/003/23/MJC

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: MARTIN CUNNINGHAM, CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MANAGER,

SUBJECT TITLE: REVIEW OF POLLING DISTRICTS & POLLING PLACES

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to advise Council of the commencement of the scheduled Review of Polling Places and Polling Districts in accordance with the original provisions outlined in the Electoral Administration Act 2006, as amended by the Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

- 2.1** agrees to commence the compulsory Review of Polling Places & Polling Districts and hold a public consultation on the proposals;
- 2.2** instructs Officers to ensure that the public consultation on the Review of Polling Places & Polling Districts is well publicised across East Dunbartonshire and that all channels are utilised;
- 2.3** notes the Returning Officer's comments on the current Polling Scheme;
- 2.4** approves the proposed naming convention for Polling Districts across East Dunbartonshire arising from the Review of UK Parliamentary Constituencies published on 1 July 2023; and
- 2.5** notes that the Returning Officer will share relevant information with the Electoral Registration Officer to facilitate the publication of the electoral registers for East Dunbartonshire on 1 December 2023

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

3.1 In terms of the Electoral Administration Act 2006, as amended, the Council is required to produce a Polling Scheme which divides the Council area into Polling Districts for the purpose of elections. In addition, appropriate buildings must be designated as Polling Places within each district. The Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013 further requires the following;

“A relevant authority must during each compulsory review period (1 October 2023 – 31 January 2025) carry out and complete-

(a) a review under section 18A of all the polling districts in its area, and

(b) a review under section 18B of all the polling places in its area.”

3.2 In addition to the expected 5 yearly review cycle, this latest review has to incorporate the implications arising from the Elections Act 2022 – mainly in relation to accessibility of Polling Places. It must also take account of the publication of the revised UK Parliamentary Constituencies on 1 July 2023.

3.3 In terms of the compulsory review, the Council requires to publish a Notice of the impending review and thereafter conduct a public consultation, with contributions invited from various stakeholders, including community councils and equalities / accessibility groups. In addition, the views of neighbouring Returning Officers (West Dunbartonshire and North Lanarkshire) will also inform the consultation process. It is anticipated this will commence at the beginning of October and be completed by early / mid-November.

3.4 The Returning Officer has commented on the current Polling Scheme to the extent that the majority of it remains fit for purpose. The majority of the regularly used Polling Places meet the new criteria, are accessible, provide scope for dealing with any voter identification issues, and are also well known to the local electorate. The combination of the Polling Places and the allocation of voters per Polling Place and station works well for the electorate within East Dunbartonshire and where possible, should be maintained.

3.5 However, the Returning Officer has highlighted two Polling Places which require attention, namely Bearsden Primary School and Baldernock Parish Church Hall.

3.6 The Returning Officer has commented on the impending refurbishment of Bearsden Primary School, previously approved by the Council in March 2023. The impending works, combined with the uncertainty surrounding the date of the next UK Parliamentary General Election poses a significant risk should an election be called at short notice.

3.7 In light of the above, Officers have identified an alternative Polling Place to Bearsden Primary School, specifically St. Andrew’s RC Church Hall, which is adjacent to the Primary School, is accessible and importantly is well known to the community and electorate. The Church has confirmed that the hall will be made available for let to the Council should an election be called. (Appendix 1).

3.8 Baldernock Parish Church Hall is one of the few venues available to the village and has been used for many years as a Polling Place. However, it has not been without

issues and the Returning Officer has previously advised that this venue does not meet the accessibility criteria. There have been complaints submitted in the past and concerns are accentuated by the additional demands arising from the Elections Act 2022. In particular, the increased accessibility requirements and responsibilities placed on the Returning Officer in relation to Polling Places.

3.9 Following consideration, the Returning Officer is of the view that the only viable local alternative which meets the criteria and which is accessible and available for use as a Polling Place is Baldernock Primary School. (Appendix 2).

3.10 The Returning Officer's comments above will be included in the compulsory Review of the Polling Districts and Polling Places and the ensuing consultation.

3.11 Amendments to the current Polling Scheme arising from the revised UK Parliamentary Constituencies are now a statutory requirement. It is proposed to make the relevant boundary changes to the Polling Scheme and then revisit the naming conventions of the Polling Districts. Currently, the Polling Districts are alpha numeric, the letters represent firstly, the UK Parliamentary Constituency and secondly, the Scottish Parliamentary Constituency, with sequential numbers for each.

3.12 At present, the Council uses the following naming conventions;

- EC – East Dunbartonshire and Clydebank & Milngavie,
- ES – East Dunbartonshire and Strathkelvin & Bearsden
- CS – Cumbernauld Kilsyth & Kirkintilloch East and Strathkelvin & Bearsden.

It is proposed that these are replaced by the following;

- MC – Mid Dunbartonshire & Clydebank & Milngavie
- MS – Mid Dunbartonshire & Strathkelvin & Bearsden
- CS – Cumbernauld & Kirkintilloch and Strathkelvin & Bearsden.

3.13 The actual boundary lines for the new UK Parliamentary Constituencies, affect mainly Ward 6, Lenzie & Kirkintilloch South and Ward 7, Kirkintilloch East North & Twechar. Where possible, it is proposed that the Council will create distinct Polling Districts for these, and if practicable, will ensure that these voters are directed to their existing Polling Place in each ward.

3.14 The amendments to the Polling Scheme arising from the Review of the UK Parliamentary Constituencies are mandatory and as such will not be included in the consultation for the Review of Polling Districts and Polling Places. However, following conclusion of the Review and amendments to the Polling Scheme, officers will ensure that any changes are well publicised generally and also in advance of an electoral event.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

4.1 Frontline Service to Customers – nil

- 4.2 Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – nil
- 4.3 Legal Implications – nil
- 4.4 Financial Implications – nil
- 4.5 Procurement – nil
- 4.6 ICT – nil
- 4.7 Corporate Assets – nil
- 4.8 Equalities Implications – nil
- 4.9 Corporate Parenting - nil
- 4.10 Other – nil

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

- 5.1 Where Polling Places are not accessible, the Returning Officer will be in breach of both equalities legislation and the requirements of the Elections Act 2022, which could result in a legal challenge. More significantly, it may have a detrimental impact on a voter seeking to exercise their democratic right.
- 5.2 Failure to provision alternative Polling Places within Bearsden and Baldernock will impact on the efficiency of a future election, cause unnecessary challenges for voters, and result in both health and safety and equalities concerns.

6.0 IMPACT

- 6.1 **ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** - nil
- 6.2 **EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS** - nil
- 6.3 **CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** - nil
- 6.4 **SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES** - nil
- 6.5 **ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING** - nil
- 6.6 **OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS** - nil
- 6.7 **CLIMATE CHANGE** - nil
- 6.8 **STATUTORY DUTY** – Compliance with the Electoral Administration Act 2006 as amended by the Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013. Compliance with the Elections Act 2022.

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

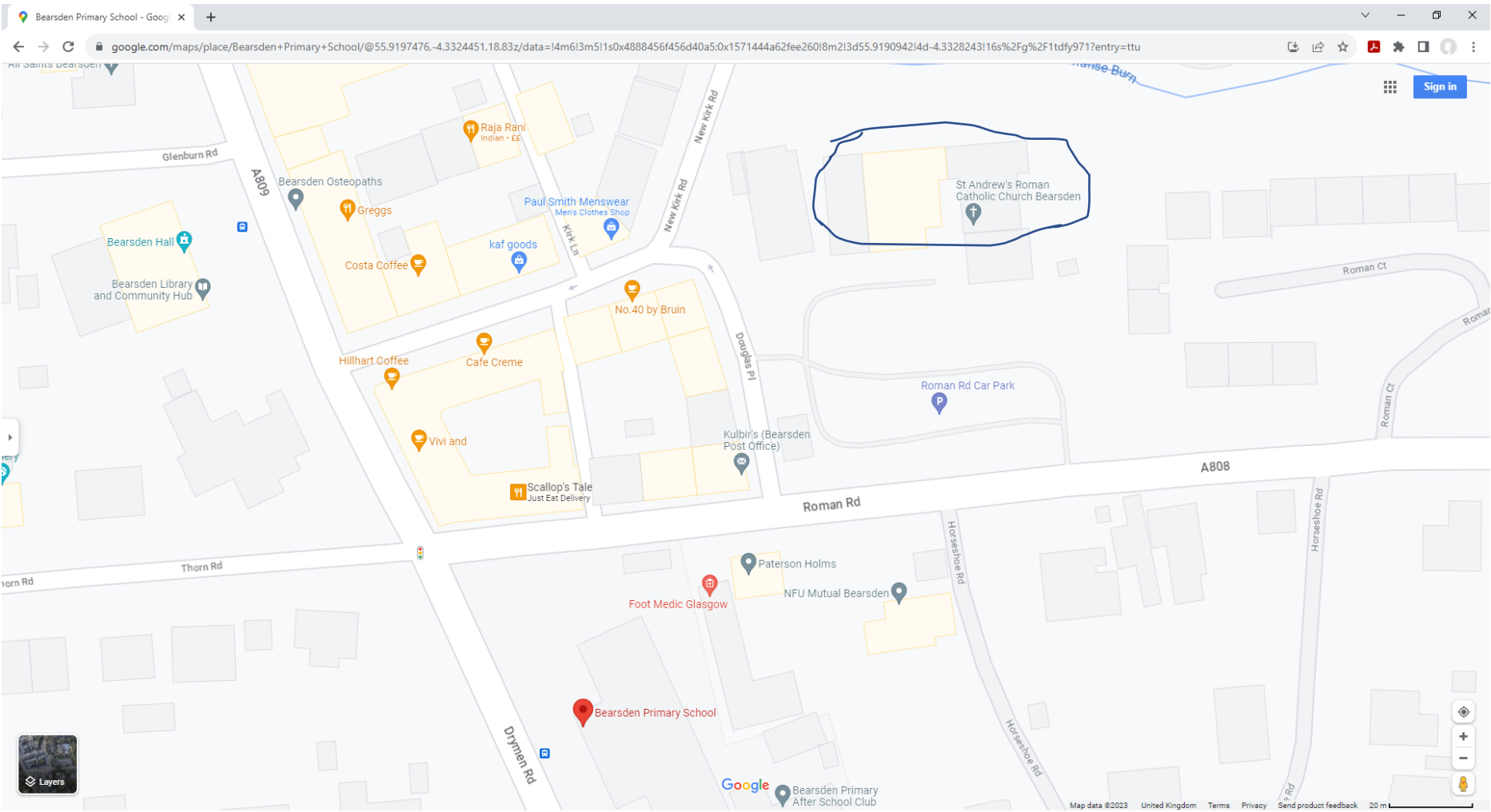
7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

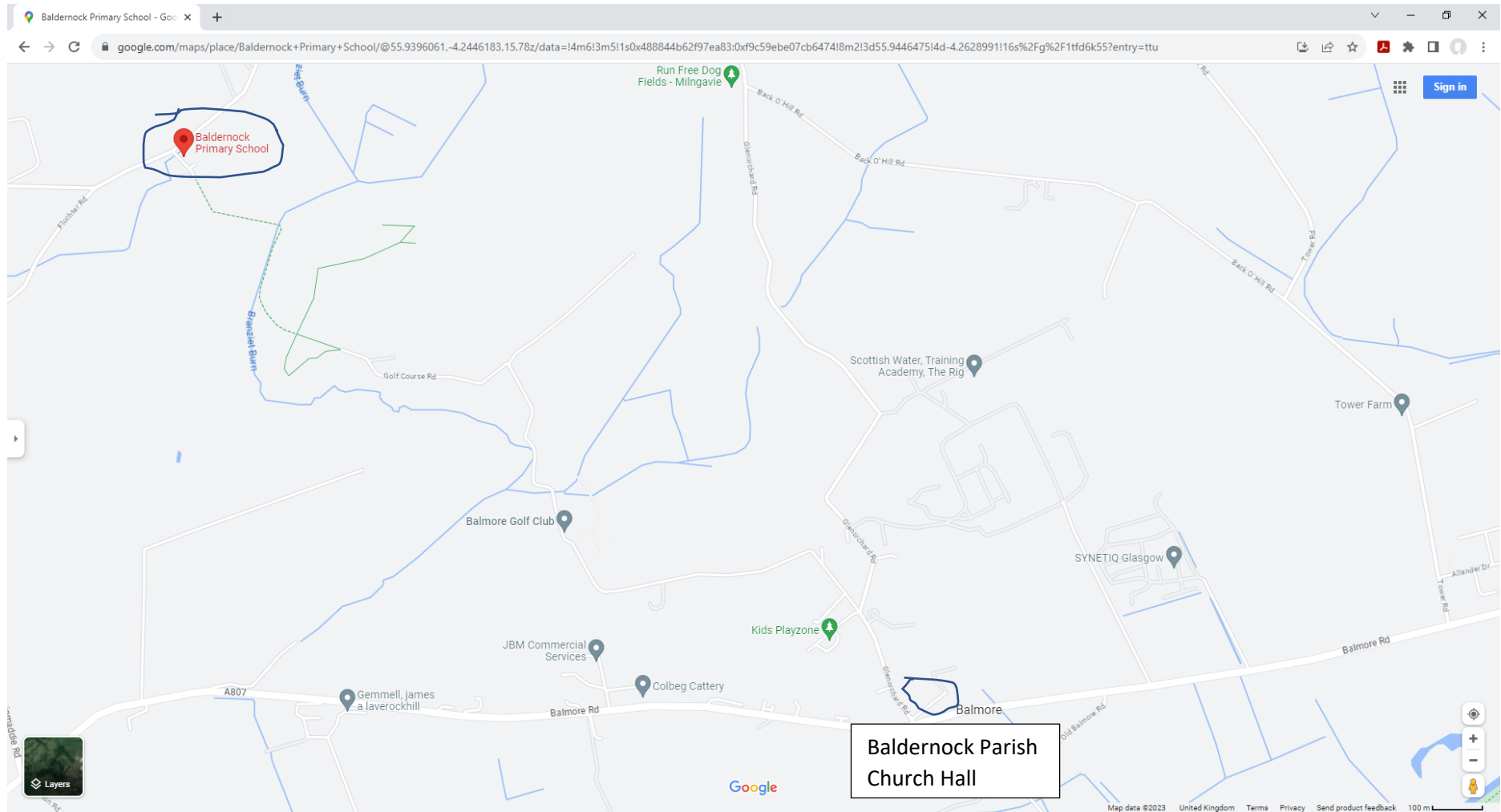
8.1 Appendix 1 – Bearsden Primary / St. Andrew’s Church Hall

8.2 Appendix 2 – Baldernock Parish Church Hall / Baldernock Primary School

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Baldernock Primary School is central to Baldernock, Balmore & Bardowie and allows the local electorate to continue to vote in a local polling place.

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East Dunbartonshire Council

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk

COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/001/23/MJC

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: MARTIN CUNNINGHAM, CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MANAGER,

SUBJECT TITLE: ALLANDER CHAMPIONS GROUP

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1** The purpose of this Report is to invite Members to disband the Allander Champions Group following the successful opening of the new replacement facility.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council;

- 2.1** agrees to disband the Allander Champions Group following the successful delivery of the new facility.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1 The Allander Champions Group was set up to assist communication between the Council, local Elected Members and local stakeholders on the plans for and then progress on the delivery of a replacement for the Allander Leisure Centre.
- 3.2 The membership and chair of the Champions Group has not been revisited since the new Council was formed following the Scottish Local Government Elections on 5 May 2022.
- 3.3 Given that the new facility is now operational and completed, bar the Sports Dome and phase two car park works, there is no longer a need for the Allander Champions Group. It is therefore proposed that it be disbanded.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1 Frontline Service to Customers – none
- 4.2 Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – none
- 4.3 Legal Implications – none
- 4.4 Financial Implications – none
- 4.5 Procurement – none
- 4.6 ICT – none
- 4.7 Corporate Assets – none
- 4.8 Equalities Implications – none
- 4.9 Corporate Parenting - none
- 4.10 Other – none

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

- 5.1 There are no specific risks attached to this Report

6.0 IMPACT

- 6.1 **ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** - None
- 6.2 **EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS** - None
- 6.3 **CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** - None
- 6.4 **SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES** - None

6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING - None

6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS - None

6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE - None

6.8 STATUTORY DUTY - None

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 None

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East Dunbartonshire Council

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COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/005/23/CS

LEAD OFFICER: CHIEF OFFICER (HSCP)

CONTACT OFFICER: CAROLINE SINCLAIR, CHIEF SOCIAL WORK OFFICER,

SUBJECT TITLE: CHIEF SOCIAL WORK OFFICER ANNUAL REPORT 2022 - 2023

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to present the Chief Social Work Officer's (CSWO) annual report for the period 2022 – 2023.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

2.1 Note the content of this report.

GERRY CORNES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

3.1 Each year, the Chief Social Work Officer (CSWO) is required to produce a summary report advising the Council of performance in relation to the discharge of statutory duties and responsibilities, as well as the functions of the CSWO.

3.2 The Chief Social Work Advisor to the Scottish Government developed a standardised framework for reporting in order to ensure consistency across Scotland. This report is structured around that framework and provides the annual report for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 (Appendix 1).

3.3 Local Authorities are legally required to appoint a professionally qualified CSWO under section 3 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968. The overall objective of the CSWO is to ensure the provision of effective professional advice to Local Authorities and Integration Authorities in relation to the delivery of social work services as outlined in legislation. The statutory guidance states that the CSWO should assist Local Authorities, Integration Authorities and their partners in understanding the complexities and cross cutting nature of social work service delivery, as well as its contribution to local and national outcomes.

- 3.4** Key matters such as child protection, adult protection and the management of high-risk offenders are covered in this report. The report also provides information relating to governance, service quality and performance, challenges and service improvements, resources, and workforce matters.
- 3.5** The information contained within the report reflects the key matters during the year 2022 – 2023, a period in which the covid 19 pandemic, and the recovery journey, continued to influence the context for services, and the people who use them.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1** Frontline Service to Customers – This report reflects a summary of performance in relation to front line services to customers.
- 4.2** Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – This report includes reflection on matters relating to the social work and social care workforce and as such is relevant to ongoing workforce planning processes.
- 4.3** Legal Implications – This report relates to the delivery of statutory services.
- 4.4** Financial Implications – The work described in this report is carried out within the financial resources allocated to social work and social care services.
- 4.5** Procurement – None.
- 4.6** ICT – None.
- 4.7** Corporate Assets – None.
- 4.8** Equalities Implications – None.
- 4.9** Corporate Parenting – This report includes reflection on statutory work with children and young people and so is relevant to, and reflects positively on, the Council's engagement with Corporate Parenting duties.
- 4.10** Other – None.

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows: -

- 5.1** There are no risk and control measures relating to this report,

6.0 IMPACT

- 6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** – None.

6.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS – None.

6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE – This report relates to the delivery of statutory duties including duties to children and young people.

6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES - This report relates to the delivery of statutory duties including duties that promote safer and stronger communities.

6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING - This report relates to the delivery of statutory duties including the delivery of services that affect the health and wellbeing of adults.

6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS - This report relates to the delivery of statutory duties to older adults, vulnerable people and carers.

6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE – None.

6.8 STATUTORY DUTY – There is a requirement for an annual report as per the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968.

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Chief Social Work Officer Annual Report 2022 - 2023

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Chief Social Work Officer's Annual Report



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I. Introduction

I am pleased to present the Chief Social Work Officer's Annual Report for East Dunbartonshire for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

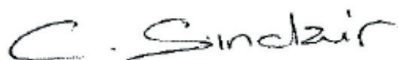
The purpose of this report is to provide East Dunbartonshire Council and other key stakeholders, including the East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership Board, staff and people who use services, with information on the statutory work undertaken during the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1994 requires every local authority to appoint a professionally qualified Chief Social Work Officer. The Chief Social Work Officer (CSWO) provides professional governance, leadership and accountability for the delivery of social work and social care services whether these are provided by the local authority or purchased from the third or independent sector. The CSWO is also responsible for duties and decisions relating to the curtailment of individual freedoms and the protection of both individuals and the public. The specific role and functions of the CSWO are set out in guidance issued by Scottish Ministers, first issued in 2009, and updated in July 2016, for which a link is provided here <https://www.gov.scot/publications/role-chief-social-work-officer/>

Social work and social care services enable, support, care for and protect people of all ages in East Dunbartonshire, by providing or purchasing services designed to promote their safety, dignity and independence, and by contributing to community safety by reducing offending and managing the risks posed by known offenders. Those services, which are required to meet national standards and provide best value, are delivered within a framework of statutory duties and powers. Where possible, services are delivered in partnership with a range of stakeholders, including people who use them.

Social work and social care services are always delivered within a complex landscape of increasing demands, high levels of public expectation, economic uncertainty, substantial public sector financial challenges, and a constantly evolving legislative and policy landscape. In addition, we continued throughout the year to be affected by the COVID-19 context, and faced one of the most challenging winters ever in terms of our work that is in partnership with NHS acute and in patient services. Throughout, our staff have shown continued commitment, compassion and flexibility to help keep children and adults safe and well.

I would like to pass on my personal thanks to everyone for their hard work and for their clear commitment to the values of their chosen professions.



Caroline Sinclair
Chief Social Work Officer
East Dunbartonshire Council

A photograph of a modern building with a curved teal facade and large glass windows. The building has a contemporary design with a mix of teal and grey panels. The windows reflect the sky and trees. The overall scene is set against a clear blue sky.

Governance, accountability and statutory functions

2. Governance, accountability and statutory functions

Within East Dunbartonshire, the duties of the CSWO were discharged during the year by the Chief Officer of the Health and Social Care Partnership with a deputy role being discharged by the Interim Head of Adult Services. This somewhat unusual allocation of roles has been in place for some time now and although it was hoped that it would be reviewed during the year, due to the ongoing operational and strategic challenges, this remains an action to be completed in 2023 - 2024.

The CSWO has a key role to play in shaping the planning agenda for social work within the Council, the Health and Social Care Partnership and the Community Planning Partnership. The CSWO has also had the opportunity to influence budgetary decisions to ensure the needs of vulnerable people within our community are met, and resources are deployed effectively. These arrangements are well established and operate effectively.

Within the Council and the Health and Social Care Partnership there are clear structures and processes that have enabled the CSWO to fulfil their role and function.

The CSWO attends a range of key internal and external partnership meetings including;

- East Dunbartonshire's Health and Social Care Partnership Board – the CSWO is a non-voting member of the HSCP Board
- East Dunbartonshire's Child Protection Committee
- East Dunbartonshire's Adult Protection Committee
- East Dunbartonshire's Public Protection Chief Officers' Group, which brings together the highlights of the work of the Child Protection Committee, the Adult Protection Committee, the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership, Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements, Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences, statutory Mental Health work and any Prevent (safeguarding people from radicalisation) activity.
- The Community Planning Partnership's Executive Group and Board
- East Dunbartonshire's Community Justice Partnership - the CSWO is the Chair of the partnership Board
- East Dunbartonshire's Delivering for Children and Young People Partnership (Integrated Children's Services Plan steering group) – the CSWO is the Chair. This is a sub group of the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership
- The CSWO also meets regularly with the Chief Executive of East Dunbartonshire Council

The quality of social workers and social work practice is reviewed in a range of ways. The CSWO is a key member of the HSCP's Clinical and Care Governance Group (CCGG). The Chair of the CCGG is the HSCP's Clinical Director and membership includes a range of senior health and social work professionals. The role of the CCGG is to provide the HSCP Board with assurance that services are delivering safe, effective, person-centred care to the residents of East Dunbartonshire. The CCGG group meets on a bi-monthly basis and has covered a variety of diverse issues including; the reviewing of complaints, significant clinical incidents, or duty of candour incidents, and the reviewing of quality improvement activity undertaken within teams.

Within the CCGG we have been working hard to develop a balanced approach that provides scrutiny and assurance in equal measure across health, social work and social care services and believe we have made good progress in that area. Notably, the CCGG is now routinely provided with information on the performance of registered care services, as assessed by the Care

Inspectorate, to enable scrutiny of this area of work. The CCGG Annual Report, which details the range of work undertaken, can be found on the Council and HSCP website.

Additionally, work was undertaken pre-pandemic to develop an East Dunbartonshire HSCP Quality Framework to complement and sit alongside the Performance Framework however, active implementation was delayed by the pandemic. Last year it was agreed to refresh and refocus on implementation and this took place. This work reports into the CCGG.

We have also continued to deliver a programme of systematic case file audits and quality assurance processes using a number of tools, which have contributed to improved standards. In some contexts, specifically around child and adult protection, these audits are undertaken as multi-agency processes. We consider this to be a robust and valuable process, reflecting our commitment to continuous improvement and a culture of sharing learning to support improvement.

Supervision and training also remains a key priority to ensure our staff are supported to maintain the knowledge and understanding required to deliver on our statutory functions. By necessity, much of this activity was moved to on-line but it continues to be delivered.

Over the course of the pandemic there was a significant increase to the levels of support provided to Care Homes within the area and this support, including delivery of assurance has continued. This is delivered in a collaborative partnership approach with the Care Home providers themselves, working alongside, rather than 'doing to', our partners, and has been well received.

Good Practice Example

Care Home Support Team

We established a multi-disciplinary team approach to support for care homes, jointly led between our social work and nursing services. Support is provided on a wide range of aspects of care from adult protection to infection prevention and control, anticipatory care planning, food fluid and nutrition support for residents and the promotion of exercise and activity for residents; supporting and maintaining their wellbeing. Examples are as follow:

Care About Physical Activity (CAPA):

Allied Health Professionals – Support to Care Homes

Care Home residents now have access to care and treatment when required by a Physiotherapist, Occupational Therapist or Senior Rehabilitation Worker, to support residents who have been discharged from hospital and who need support to improve their function or mobility, to remain as independent as possible as per the recommendations in the Scottish Government's Care About Physical Activity Agenda.

Care About Physical Activity Projects

Two projects have been initiated by the CAPA team in line with the National Improvement Programme for Physical Activity Projects within two local Care Homes. Each project aimed to improve the amount of physical activities offered to residents and support Care Home Staff in delivering activities based on the resident's interests and needs. Both have been a success and have encouraged residents to be more active, particularly male residents who had not previously been showing an interest in taking part in activities. These activities support the reduction and prevention of falls and improves the mental health of residents.

A new Care Home Activity Coordinators Peer Support Group has also been set up to enable Care Home staff to share ideas about what has worked well within their Care Homes in relation to increasing the physical activity of residents.

Falls Reduction

The CAPA team have been delivering awareness raising and training sessions to Care Home staff about the Falls Pathway. This approach supports good decision after a resident has fallen and provides staff with professional advice about alternatives to hospital attendance and potential admission.

East Dunbartonshire Council has an established Housing, Health and Care Forum, which is a non-decision making forum that provides the opportunity for Elected Members to have sight of, and provided comment on, a range of social work and social care issues such as inspection outcomes, policy development considerations, service review issues and quality improvement work. The debate and discussion that takes place in the forum contributes to the final shape of policy and strategy, while recognising and respecting the overall accountability and governance of the Health and Social Care Partnership Board itself.

The Health and Social Care Partnership Board drafted a new Strategic Plan for 2022 – 2025. The development of the new plan involved consulting on the partnership's strategic priorities, a process that saw Public Protection defined as a new priority in its own right, supported by a commitment to prioritise delivery of the whole suite of public protection statutory duties. This new focus is very welcome.

Overall, the context in which social work, and therefore the CSWO works, continues to be challenging with a range of new priorities, such as support to care homes, support to families in times of financial crisis, and support to an increasing number of refugees and unaccompanied asylum seeking young people. The CSWO is supported in the role by a nominated deputy, strong professional networks across local services and the national CSWO network overseen by Social Work Scotland.



Service quality and performance

3. Service quality and performance

Children and Families – Child Protection

Our Child Protection Committee is independently Chaired, and consists of representatives from a range of agencies including education, social work and housing services, Police Scotland, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, the Scottish Children's Reporter's Administration and the third sector. It is a well-attended and engaging forum. The Chair and Committee are supported by the Council's Child Protection Lead Officer. Working in partnership, the Committee carries out its core functions which include continuous improvement, strategic planning and public information and communication. The multi-agency Committee produces an annual business plan and an annual report, and manages the required work through four standing sub-groups:

- Management Information & Self-evaluation
- Joint Public Information & Communication (shared with the Adult Protection Committee)
- Joint Learning & Development (shared with the Adult Protection Committee)
- Learning Review Sub Group

Key national developments that have been considered by the Committee and by services throughout the year include The Promise, the adoption into law of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the development of a National 'Minimum Dataset' for child protection work, and our role as part of the North Strathclyde pilot of the revised approach to the Joint Investigative Interviewing of children. The North Strathclyde Partnership moved from pilot to implementation phase over the year. In addition our third sector partner, Children 1st, received funding to build Scotland's version of a Barnahus, Bairns' Hoose, which is currently underway within East Renfrewshire. This will further develop our trauma-informed response for child victims and witnesses. These are all positive developments focused on ensuring a child-centred, rights focused approach to service delivery. During the year we also launched a new Public Protection website, providing more intuitive and accessible information and advice.

During the year we also concluded a Learning Review on a case with the key themes of disability, affluence, child protection and non-engaging parents. This was an extremely valuable exercise and has resulted in a multi-agency training calendar with the aims of improving early intervention, assessment and care planning.

In the autumn of 2022 the Care Inspectorate wrote to the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership to advise that the Care Inspectorate, Education Scotland, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland and Healthcare Improvement Scotland would undertake a joint inspection of services for 'Children at Risk of Harm' in East Dunbartonshire. The inspection looked at the difference the Community Planning Partnership is making to the lives of children and young people at risk of harm and their families. The inspection graded the services in East Dunbartonshire as 'Good'. An evaluation of good is applied where performance shows important strengths which clearly outweigh any areas for improvement. The strengths will have been assessed as having a significant positive impact on children and young people's experiences and outcomes. The report highlighted many strengths and areas of good practice and can be accessed on the Care Inspectorate's website. The scrutiny partners concluded that they were confident that partners in East Dunbartonshire have the capacity to make changes to service delivery in the areas that require improvement, and an action plan to take forward the improvement areas that were identified has been put in place.

Over the year 100% of child protection case conferences took place within the target timescale. During the course of the year this target changed to reflect the new national guidance. In the coming year key activities will include finalising and rolling out the updated child protection guidance.

Integrated Comprehensive Assessments completed in line with the National target of 20 days continued to be high and above target. Ensuring that reports are available to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration on time supports the best assessment of children and young people's needs and delivery of actions to ensure they have access to the right support at the right time.

There has been a drop in the number of first LAAC reviews taking place within timescales to 87%. This equates a very small number of meetings being rescheduled to accommodate individual circumstances.

	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023
Child Protection Investigations	191	170	152
Child Protection Registrations	62	51	60
Child Protection De-registrations	54	59	44
Total on CP Register at Year End	35	27	43

Type of Case Conference	Number of Children Subject to Case Conference
Pre-birth	15
Initial	41
Review	69
TOTAL	120

Performance Indicator	Target	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023
% of assessments (ICAs) requested by the Scottish Children's Reporter completed on time (20 days)	75%	85%	91%	92%
% of first Child Protection review case conferences taking place within 6 months of registration*	95%	91%	100%	100%
% of first Looked After & Accommodated reviews taking place within 4 weeks of the child being accommodated	100%	100%	100%	87%
Balance of care for Looked After Children: % of children being looked after in the community	89%	86%	83%	83%

Performance Indicator – Looked After Children, Balance of Care

	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023	% change over 3 year
At home with parents	42	44	41	-2%
Semi-Independent Living / Supported Accommodation	*	*	*	
With Friends/Relatives	49	43	45	
With Foster Carers	36	46	36	
With prospective adopters	*	*	*	
Total Community	129	134	124	-2%

	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023	% change over 3 year
LA Children's Home	6	8	8	
Residential School	5	*	8	
Secure Accommodation	0	*	0	
Children's Home – other sector	10	10	9	
Total Non Community	21	28	25	+19%
Balance of Care - % of Children in community	86%	83%	83%	

Note - * denotes a number <5. Details are not further disclosed in the interests of protection of confidentiality.

Despite the challenges of requiring specialist children's placements, we have maintained the balance of care, from the previous year. Overall, there has been a decrease in the number of residential placements but there has been a significant decrease in the number of community based placements, including Foster Care and Looked After At Home placements. There has been an increase in demand for specialist placements due to the complexity of need presented by some children with disability. Overall, there has been a decrease in our Looked After population following a spike in 2021/22; this may be attributed to COVID.

Children and Families including the work of our Delivering for Children and Young People Partnership

During the year we have been working hard to develop a new Community Planning Partnership Integrated Children's Services Plan. We have undertaken a wide range of consultation, benchmarking and stakeholder engagement, including consulting children and young people, and their families. Our plan will be completed during the coming year and published on our website. Annual reporting on our current plan continues.

Our Delivering for Children and Young People partnership has also had a clear focus on The Promise over the year and we have undertaken a benchmarking exercise. This in turn has informed development of local Promise Plan which includes a performance measurement framework and this plan, which is designed to improve outcomes for looked after children, will also be finalised in the coming year.

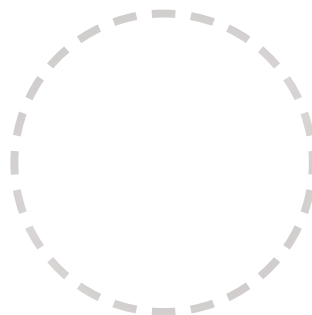
There has also been a strong focus in the year on supporting children's mental health and wellbeing and a range of early and preventative interventions have been developed, such as extended counselling services, a compassionate distress response service and nurture approaches within schools. This work is also overseen by the Delivering for Children and Young People partnership.

During the year we were notified by the Care Inspectorate that there will be a Scotland wide thematic inspection of social work services for children with disabilities. We have been engaging with this process, submitting the requested local information, and look forward to the final report which will not take the form of an area by area inspection report, rather it will be a thematic reflection on services across Scotland.

A key service area to acknowledge and celebrate is the successful delivery of year 2 of the children's House Project. The House Project supports the delivery of good outcomes for young people who are moving on from care placements to independent living and its impact evaluates well. There was a 100% success rate this year with seven young people moving into their new homes. This success was underpinned by strengthened links with the Council's Housing Services to increase appropriate housing offers for care experienced young people. The House Project is an excellent demonstration of our commitment to delivery of our Corporate Parenting responsibilities.

Other work in support of Corporate Parenting during 2022 - 2023 included:

- Joint working with Police Scotland to develop increased awareness of the difficulties and challenges care experienced young people face;
- Enhanced links were developed during the year with Woman's Aid, as domestic violence is a particular area of focused work for our care experienced young people;
- Care experienced young people attended Education Additional Support Needs Leadership Forum and gave a presentation on the challenges they face;
- Recognition at the HSCP and Health Board Award Ceremonies of care experienced young people's contribution through their Champs' Board. The Champs Board were our overall award winner for 2022 – 2023.



Over the year the services have also developed and implemented Family Group Decision Making; a service that brings a family together to develop a child-centred plan using a future-focused approach which is realistic and sustainable.

We have supported a number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children and young people and children and young people who have been trafficked, from various backgrounds, who have suffered trauma, to be helped to recover with the provision of safe accommodation and support. These young people are considered Looked After and Accommodated children and have multi-agency plans to keep them safe and ensure their needs are met.

We also supported a range of activities aimed at helping families experiencing cost of living pressures such as The Christmas Project, the Warm Jacket Swap Shop, access to food vouchers, extensions to food banks, and self-directed support targeted provisions.

Good Practice Example

Mind of My Own App

The child care Integrated Comprehensive Assessment (ICA) cannot be completed and authorised for the Scottish Children's Reporter if the Child/Parents view is not recorded. In response to this, the Children and Families team have introduced the Mind of My Own App, which enables children and young people to communicate their views, experiences and feelings to a trusted adult in a safe digital space. This supports practitioner in understanding the child or young person, enables them to respond quickly to them and evidences their views.

Adult services – Adult Protection

Work around adult protection is grounded in the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007. There is a statutory duty to set up and support East Dunbartonshire's Adult Protection Committee; to make inquiries where an adult is suspected to be at risk of harm; and to apply for protection orders where these are required to safeguard the adult. Qualified social workers continue to be trained and authorised to carry out "Council Officer" duties in East Dunbartonshire, as required by the legislation. We responded to a survey of the Council Officers workforce conducted by the Scottish Government in March.

The Adult Protection Committee is independently chaired and has representation from all key agencies. The Convenor and Committee are supported by the Council's Adult Protection Coordinator. A report on the Committee's activity is submitted to the Scottish Government on a biennial basis, with the most recent submitted in November 2022.

The Adult Protection Committee's strategic planning framework operates on a three-year cycle to align with the Child Protection Committee, and four standing sub-groups are established in respect of its statutory functions:

- Continuous Improvement
- Quality and Development Partnership
- Joint Learning & Development (shared with the Child Protection Committee)
- Joint Public Information & Communication (shared with the Child Protection Committee)

The Committee's Significant Case Review sub-group is only convened when required. It was convened once during the year to consider a case under the local case review protocol. Additionally, the terms of reference for the Significant Case Review sub-group were reviewed following publication of the new national guidance for Adult Protection Committees on conducting Learning Reviews. The Learning Review sub-group was established in its stead, and the local case review protocol was revised to reflect the new national guidance.

The Adult Protection Committee and services have been involved in a number of local and national developments which have potential to assist services to work more effectively in partnership with adults to secure their safety and wellbeing and prevent future harm. We have continued to act as a learning partner in the IRISS-led project to develop a national minimum dataset for Adult Support and Protection, which seeks to improve the range, consistency and

quality of information available about ASP activity across Scotland. Over the course of 2022 - 2023, we participated in the testing phase of the dataset and contributed to the development of the indicators for Phase I rollout of the dataset across Scotland in 2023 - 2024.

The refreshed Code of Practice to accompany the 2007 Act was published in July. A significant change in focus within the Code of Practice towards the use of investigatory powers during inquiries, rather than viewing inquiries and investigations as distinct processes, led to a prompt review of local procedures and training. The Code of Practice also influenced the indicators within the new national dataset project. We have monitored the use of the investigatory powers separate to formal investigations for a number of years in East Dunbartonshire and this proved very helpful during the pandemic in terms of providing assurance that adults at risk of harm were, for example, being seen face to face when the circumstances warranted it. We were able to feed our positive experiences of monitoring the individual powers into the dataset project.

Adult hoarding and self-neglect issues have become the source of considerable attention nationally in recent years and have affected East Dunbartonshire residents as well. The case review undertaken by the Adult Protection Committee this year involved an adult affected by self-neglect. A critical challenge for practitioners is how to support and safeguard an adult who has capacity but does not engage with that support to improve their safety and quality of life. Following on from multi-agency learning events in 2021 - 2022, the Committee set up a short-life working group to develop local interagency guidance. As part of this work, partners agreed to set up a network of Hoarding & Self-Neglect champions who would be able to provide advice to other agencies about any assistance they could offer the adult, as well as acting as a source of information within their own service. The working group also designed an escalation protocol to manage multi-agency information sharing in higher risk situations when the adult is not an adult at risk of harm and has capacity. The guidance will be rolled out in 2023 - 2024.

Adult Support and Protection Statutory Activity 2022-23

Nature of Activity	2019 - 2021	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023
Referral Screenings	790	960	967	902
Duty to Inquire	452	493	505	566
Planning meetings (including Inter-agency Referral Discussions)	7	8	10	9
Investigations	22	31	28	11
Case conferences	20	25	24	27
Review case conferences	7	9	9	9
Protection plans initiated	7	8	6	6
Protection orders	0	0	0	*

Note - * denotes a number <5. Details are not further disclosed in the interests of protection of confidentiality.

Concerns about people living with dementia continue to comprise over 50% of our referrals, reflecting the significant demographic trend within East Dunbartonshire in terms of an "aging population" which is having an increasingly influential impact on local services.

The reduction in number of investigations is linked to the rapid implementation of the refreshed Code of Practice in East Dunbartonshire and ongoing involvement in the test phase of the new National Minimum Dataset, which have resulted in data about the use of investigatory powers rather investigations being collected and reported locally.

A review of our performance over time shows the following.

Performance Indicator	Target	2020 - 2021 Delivery	2021 - 2022 Delivery	2022 - 2023 Delivery
% of Adult Protection cases where the required timescales have been met	92%	92%	92%	94%

ASP performance levels continued to be on target despite the increasing demand and ongoing pressures experienced by services. Particular pressures were experienced over the winter months, and business continuity measures were utilised to support teams with higher absence and vacancy rates to manage and prioritise ASP activities.

No Large Scale Investigations (LSIs) were required during the year. In recent years, East Dunbartonshire LSIs have taken in place in care home settings. The multi-disciplinary Care Home Support Team established in 2021 has engaged pro-actively with care home managers and staff to support early identification, prevention and response to issues which might escalate and create safeguarding concerns about a group of adults. This engagement has included the provision of targeted ASP awareness-raising sessions for care home staff and the regular promotion and use of the Adult Protection Committee's ASP Risk and Thresholds Framework to improve understanding of ASP incidents and information-sharing responsibilities. A targeted programme of ASP Advanced Awareness session for Managers will be delivered in 2023 - 2024.

We have been notified by the Care Inspectorate that we can expect a formal inspection of our Adult Support and Protection services in the coming year. These inspections have a fairly lengthy footprint and require considerable input from staff across a range of services and agencies to deliver however, we welcome the scrutiny of this most important area of our statutory work.

Adult and Older People's Social Work and Social Care Services

In our adult and older people's social work and social care services the majority of our performance targets were met or exceeded in the year. Our Annual Performance Report 2022 - 2023, which gives more detailed information, can be found on the Partnerships pages of East Dunbartonshire Council's website. Positive examples include the target for the percentage of adults in receipt of social work and/or social care services who had their personal outcomes fully or partially met, which was 100%, the percentage of people 65+ indicating satisfaction with their social interaction opportunities and the percentage of services users satisfied with their involvement in the design of their care packages. We also completed 97.6% of community care assessments within the target of a six week timescale from receipt of referral.

For those targets which were not met, such as the falls rate for those over 65, and the percentage of people newly diagnosed with dementia receiving Post Diagnostic Support, improvement actions are being taken to improve performance. For example, the Dementia Post Diagnostic Support Service has undergone a service review, leading to service delivery model change, which is now fully embedded and the success of the restructure is already being seen, with improved levels of service delivery.

As in previous years, a key area of challenge is around the rate of falls for people over the age of 65. East Dunbartonshire has a high rate of falls which reflects particular demographic changes in East Dunbartonshire, such as the fastest growing population of people aged over 85 in Scotland and the associated increasing levels of frailty and complexity of care needs arising from advancing age. We are beginning to see the impact from a number of supportive options available to Community fallers to avoid conveyance to hospital and subsequent admission. There are also ongoing developments to work toward reducing falls in the Community through Health

Improvement initiatives, which will support a model for Citizens in Active Ageing and Self-management. We are also pleased to continue to lead the way in the roll out of the Caring About Physical Activity (CAPA) programme to address frailty and falls amongst people who live in local care homes, showcased on page 6/7 of this report.

We have also recently implemented our East Dunbartonshire No One Dies Alone project, which aims to support compassionate end of life care for people within their own communities. We look forward to fully rolling the project out in the coming year.

Good Practice Example

Connect-ED

Connect-ED was an initiative piloted during 2022/23 to promote healthy aging and independence. It delivered a range of health and wellbeing information and support from the HSCP, the Council and local third sector services.

During the six month programme, 59 people were supported on issues including Power of Attorney and wills advice, provided by our Age Scotland partner. Others were provided with information on social clubs, walking groups and enquired about volunteering opportunities. It is also notable that all organisations who took part in the programme reported increased referrals and established new networks.

Performance in our adult and older people's social work and social care services in the year continues to be impacted by the pandemic response and recovery journey, coupled with the specifics of our demographics. East Dunbartonshire has a comparatively high proportion of people with long term conditions such as cancer and arthritis, as a result of the high proportion of older age older people in the area. This profile contributes to an elective hospital admissions rate around 13% higher than Greater Glasgow and Clyde as a whole and 31% higher compared with Scotland in 2021 - 2022. Whilst emergency attendances and admissions remained lower than pre-pandemic levels, 2022 - 2023 saw an increase in emergency admissions, unscheduled bed days and discharge delays but a decrease in emergency department attendances. This suggests the Right Care Right Place messaging is beginning to take get traction to ensure patients get access to the most appropriate care from the right professional in the right care setting.

Our assessment and case management services continue to receive new and urgent referrals, these are risk assessed and allocated as required. Our adult fieldwork social work services received a total of 7,476 referrals in the year, (an increase of 23% on last year), and a total of 3,820 new assessments were completed during the year, (an increase of 11%).

Referrals to our Hospital Assessment Team continues to rise with a 20% increase in referrals in 2022 - 2023, this is on top of a rise in 2021 - 2022 and 2020 - 2021 and is predicted to rise yet further as the complexity of need of those admitted to secondary care continues to rise. There was also a corresponding increase in demand for community services as a result of the changes described above with an increase of 40% in referrals to the Community Rehabilitation Team compared to pre-COVID referrals. There has also been a corresponding increase in demand on equipment services which has had an impact on waiting times.

Our previously good performance on our key target to minimising the numbers of people who are delayed in their discharge from hospital has seen a down turn over the year. The performance challenge in this area was consistently felt across all Greater Glasgow and Clyde HSCPs, and indeed almost universally nationally, and it continues to be an area of close scrutiny and improvement work. It was notable for East Dunbartonshire that delays in the ability to provide a care at home package to support people's discharge from hospital became a feature over the

winter period 2022 - 2023, a situation not seen previously. This was a direct result of challenges recruiting or commissioning sufficient care staff or services to meet growing need, both in terms of increasing complexity, and volume demand. In March 2023 we were providing Care at Home support to 1284 customers. Numbers of people requiring 2:1 supports has seen a 32% increase locally since 2019 and referrals to Care at Home Services increased throughout 2023. If we compare January to May 2022 to the same period in 2023 we have seen an increase in referrals by 55%.

Day Activities and Services for Older People

Pre COVID, East Dunbartonshire enjoyed an abundance of formal (Day Care) and informal social supports (community clubs and activities targeted at supporting older people to remain connected to their local communities). 2022 - 2023 enjoyed the full re-opening of informal social support assets for older people based within both the East and West localities of East Dunbartonshire. The pandemic did result in the closure of some small local groups and clubs, however the majority of the resources have now opened fully. The Local Area Coordinators for Older People (OPLAC) team have been instrumental in re-invigorating membership within the community assets. As identified last year, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a deterioration of both physical and mental wellbeing for a lot of older people living in East Dunbartonshire who, because of their increased physical and mental frailty, are no longer able to attend local community groups, but require the formal support of a one to one social care worker or day centre provision. This is reflected in the number of referrals to the OPLAC Team for social support assessments which, in 2022 - 2023, increased by 27% on the previous year. Overall, Social Support for Older People Strategy 2023 - 2028 aims to achieve capacity building within our local communities for people who can engage with these opportunities, supported by our team of Local Area Coordinators, alongside a sustainable model of building based care for those who need it going forward.

Good Practice Example

Older People's Local Area Coordinator Team

Mr E is a 90-year-old gentleman living alone at home. He was referred to the team to consider eligibility for social support opportunities. However, the assessment confirmed that Mr E was self-caring and managing at home independently. This meant that Mr E was not eligible to access any formal social support opportunities however he was an ideal candidate to enjoy the local community assets.

Mr E had been a very active man enjoying various social activities, however after being widowed in recent years, he was now finding himself lonely and isolated at home. He had also lost confidence when travelling outdoors due to being unsteady on his feet.

With assistance from the Local Area Coordinator for Older People Mr E is now enjoying the company and peer support offered by the Milngavie and Bearsden Men's Shed. Mr E had taken it upon himself to find out more about the Shed and contacted the Coordinator directly. He was struggling to attend the group independently and the Local Area Coordinator arranged a referral to the local Community Response Team who support him with transport to and from the Shed.

Mr E has now also started attending the Bite and Blether Group, enjoying lunch and social chat with other older people. He organises a taxi to attend the venue and is assisted home by one of the group members.

Mr E has reported that he thoroughly enjoys attending the groups, advising that they each offer different experiences. He is delighted at the opportunity to expand his circle of friends and having the social company whilst also remaining independent in his local community.

Drug and Alcohol Recovery Services

In our alcohol and drug recovery services demand has continued to be high. The service saw a 26% increase between 2021 and 2022 and a similar increase in 2022 - 2023. As well as increasing caseloads and referrals the service undertook 35% more assessments than in the previous year, the majority of which (70%) were alcohol related. We fell just short of the national waiting time target for drug and alcohol treatment but were within 2% of the target. Our performance was impacted by staffing availability.

The service has been focusing on delivering a recovery focused approach and implementing the Medically Assisted Treatment (MAT) standards. We are on track well in relation to delivery of MAT standards 1 – 5 and are now working on plans for standards 6 – 10. You can see detailed reports on progress and action on the HSCP web site under reports but in summary the service improved on delivery in all MAT standard areas as illustrated below.

- 1 = Same day access to treatment
- 2 = choice
- 3 = assertive outreach and anticipatory care
- 4 = harm reduction focused approach
- 5 = retention in treatment

	2022	2023
MAT 1	RED	AMBER
MAT 2	AMBER	PROV GREEN
MAT 3	AMBER	AMBER
MAT 4	AMBER	PROV GREEN
MAT 5	AMBER	PROV GREEN

In addition to process and numerical reporting on the MAT standards, experiential information was gathered from service users, families and staff. This was undertaken by Scottish Drugs Forum based on surveys from Public Health Scotland. In order to capture experiential information on a more regular basis the service has developed feedback cards to capture the service user experience. These will be available in our own service locations, from third sector partners and online.

The partnership is also reviewing the commissioned Mental Health and Alcohol & Drugs recovery services to develop enhanced, holistic recovery focused services across adult mental health and alcohol and drugs recovery. Initial consultation and engagement sessions and a Provider Forum led to agreement from Healthcare Improvement Scotland to support plans to take forward a Collaborative Commissioning model. Agreement was also reached with Mental Health Network and Scottish Drugs Foundation to work on a collaborative basis on local service user engagement.

As part of our Drug Death Action Plan a focus of work has been to enhance joint working between the Community Mental Health Team and Alcohol and Drug Recovery Service. Joint protocols have been reviewed and updated and a series of joint training initiatives developed on trauma and substance misuse, motivational interviewing, children affected by substance misuse and 'Staying Alive'.

Good Practice Example

Alcohol and Drugs Recovery Service

The Alcohol and Drugs Recovery Service has developed a new Standard Operating Procedure that the Scottish Government are utilising as an example of good practice and sharing with other Alcohol and Drug Partnership areas.

Mental Health Services

Our mental health services have experienced a considerable increase in demand for statutory work from the previous year. During 2022 -2023 the Mental Health Officer (MHO) service has completed 119 Short Term Detention Certificates (STDC's) this is a considerable increase on the previous year when in comparison 97 STDC's were completed. This figure has been progressively increasing each year from 2020 - 2021 when 80 STDC's were completed and reflects similar sustained increases in referral demand upon the HSCP's Community Mental Health Team. The increase in STDCs has subsequently generated an increase in statutory reports e.g. Social Circumstances Reports and 59 Compulsory Treatment Order (CTO) Applications, which were made; 39 CTO applications were completed in the previous year. There have also been a small number Transfer for Treatment Directions and Assessment Orders, under the Criminal Procedures Scotland Act 1995, with subsequent reports being completed for Court. During the past year the Mental Health Officer service has also experienced an increase in crisis and emergency situations for people experiencing mental distress and illness. There have been 54 Emergency Detention certificates completed, which again highlights rising figures each year; 2021 - 2022; 45 EDC's and 2020 - 2021; 20 EDC's.

Over the past year, there have been 119 suitability reports completed by Mental Health Officers for court in respect of Guardianship applications under Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000. This has sharply risen from 65 in reports completed in the previous year. There are currently a total of 218 private Guardianship Orders being supervised by the Local Authority. The CSWO is currently welfare guardian to 25 individuals.

During the year we undertook a detailed self-evaluation of our application of the Adults with Incapacity Act. This led to a refresh of our procedures which was supported in roll out by refreshed joint training for staff. Our Social Work Mental Health team have delivered additional Adults with Incapacity Training this year across all adult services in support of the delivery of our 'Authority to Discharge' action plan. Further training has been planned with other agencies e.g. Housing in October 2023 and we will be looking to role this out to NHS staff to promote best practice in terms of the use of 13ZA/Guardianship Orders for discharge from hospital, and additional supervision of guardianship training is also being planned across all Adult services teams in terms of best practice.

In terms of the development of our MHO service we have established a working group this year explore the development of Advanced Practitioner Status for Practice Assessors and Link Workers to support the Practice Assessor role. The SSSC and Scottish Government are part of this group alongside West of Scotland Local Authorities and Learning Network. Two new Mental Health Officers successfully completed the MHO Course this year, with Distinction and Merit Awards respectively.

Positively, over the year we have consistently exceeded the 90% target of the percentage of people waiting less than 18 weeks to start treatment using a psychological therapy and have made good use of online and self-directed Cognitive Behavioural Therapy options. Our mental health and drug and alcohol services have made consistent and effective use of service user feedback to continue to shape service development and a number of changes to service location/time/model have been made based on feedback received, improving and tailoring the services to best meet the needs of those who use them.

Services for people with learning disabilities and autism

2022 – 2023 has been a very significant year for our services for people with learning disabilities. During the year the long awaited move to our new purpose built resource centre within the beautiful new Allander Leisure Centre was completed. People who access this service now experience a modern, high quality, fit for purpose setting which offers reciprocal access arrangements, progressive activity-based therapies and extensive accessible resources. The new centre is founded on the principles of a community based approach to service delivery and the feedback from people who attend has been really positive.

The local Autism Strategy 2014 – 2024 has been reviewed this year, and actions have been identified to further develop our autism services and supports in East Dunbartonshire. It is noted that there are now more children and young people being identified earlier at school, and being referred for diagnosis and that more adults are requesting a diagnosis from their GP. Our HSCP Local Area Coordination (LAC) Service continues to provide a valuable resource for adults with autism and also support an ASD Carers Group. Information about routes to diagnosis are also available on the LAC page of the EDC website. More options are now available for young people with autism, such as Tigers, Street League, Enable and 'No-one left behind' as well as support to access college courses. Our formal LAC support is based on an asset-based approach to working alongside autistic individuals and their families and offers sign-posting, future planning, access to formal and informal services, third sector supports and employment opportunities.

Good Practice Example

Dementia in people with learning disabilities

In line with Scotland's National Dementia Strategy, the team has been contributing towards the development of dementia support for people with learning disabilities. We have contributed towards the development of a new care plan guidance resource for Post Diagnostic Support. We have also been involved in the development and delivery of a dementia training programme, in line with the 'Promoting Excellence' framework, which is being rolled out across NHSGGC Learning Disability Services.

In the coming year we will focus on reviewing how we provide supported living to people with learning disabilities to ensure we are able to take forward the commitments in the Coming Home report and support as many people as possible to live in their own communities in suitable settings, rather than experience extended hospital stays or placements far from their local area.

Criminal Justice

During the year we implemented new diversion guidance and extended the range of Diversion from Prosecution options available to the Courts as a disposal, working alongside our Community Justice Partnership, aiming to ensure that individual needs are met at the earliest opportunity, to enable people to desist from crime. Our Youth Justice team have also had an increase in staff training in AIM3 which is a dynamic assessment model that helps practitioners to assess harmful sexual behaviours. This has also supported more diversion, with practitioners able to manage risks within the community.

The service was able to allocate 100% of report requests to a social worker on time, and submitted 95% of court reports on time. In addition, 93% of people began their unpaid work placement within seven days of receiving a Community Payback Order, against our target of 80%. During the year the service was also able to address the remaining backlog of the near 6000 Unpaid Work Hours which built up while COVID restrictions were imposed. The backlog was successfully cleared by quarter 3 of the year. We have seen a significantly acute increase in the number of MAPPA cases being supervised, by around 100% over the last year, as Courts work on clearing their own backlogs of cases. This increased upturn is largely attributed to prosecutions for technologically mediated offences although we have also seen an increase in terms of risk level with MAPPA 2 cases almost doubling to five cases. In terms of performance, the service is managing the supervision of these cases effectively and robustly in line with the MAPPA framework and National Outcomes.

Performance Indicator	Target	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023
% of Criminal Justice Social Work Reports submitted to Court by due date	95%	98%	98%	95%
The % of individuals beginning a work placement within 7 working days of receiving a Community Payback Order	80%	Service ceased in line with Government guidance	83%	93%
The % of cases allocated within 2 working days	100%	99%	100%	100%

During the year the service successfully put in place the required arrangements to ensure use of the ViSOR system. Physical, IT, procedure and employment contract arrangements were completed to enable the appropriate installation of the system, and the ability for staff to use it as part of their core work roles. In time we will adapt our arrangements, where required, to enable a transition to the MAPPS system.

We also increased delivery of the Moving Forward Making Changes treatment programme for sex offenders, to reduce risk to the public.

Good Practice Example

Wayfinder – Peer Navigator for Justice Clients

Working in collaboration with the Alcohol and Drug Partnership and the Community Justice Partnership, Justice Social Work services secured funding from the Drugs Death Task Force, to commission a Peer Navigator post to enhance justice clients' ability to access alcohol and drugs services with a view to improving outcomes and reducing drug deaths.

The Peer Navigator has lived expertise and uses relationship-based practice to develop supportive and meaningful relationships with clients, many of whom are often difficult to engage. This service is aimed at men subject to community-based disposals and those returning to the community after custodial sentences.

Since coming into post the navigator has supported 15 clients to positive destinations.

We have been notified by the Care Inspectorate that there will be a Scotland wide thematic inspection of Prison Based Social Work. We will be required to input into this process when requested. The final report will not take the form of an area by area inspection report, rather it will be a thematic reflection on services across Scotland. We very much welcome this inspection, recognising that it is many years since Prison Based Social Work was independently scrutinised and the scale, complexity and volume of the professional task involved has grown considerably in that period of time. We hope the thematic inspection will draw out recommendations that will support us to do this important statutory service, with our partners in the Scottish Prison Service, as well as possible.

Community Justice Partnership

The East Dunbartonshire Community Justice Partnership is a collaborative multi-agency forum with a shared vision for a safer East Dunbartonshire. In 2022 – 2023 the partnership continued to hold virtual meetings, and sub group meetings, and to benefit from positive engagement with all partners.

At a national level the partnership contributed to the development of the new National Strategy for Community Justice, the Community Justice Performance Framework, and the Community Justice Improvement Tool, and continued to engage well with Community Justice Scotland and Scottish Government Community Justice Division.

Locally, a Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment for Community Justice in East Dunbartonshire was completed and the partnership developed its 2023 - 2026 Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan. We also delivered 70% of the 20 actions and activities in our interim delivery plan within timescales, with 6 (30%) ongoing and carried forward to 2023 - 2024.

At an individual level the partnership's multi-agency Reintegration Group case managed 32 residents released from a custodial sentence back into the community, with support, between April 2022 and March 2023 and achieved 69% engagement of individuals referred through the group to alcohol and drug recovery services, and a positive outcome for 79% of the individuals referred through the group to the Housing and Homelessness Service. 47% of released residents also had a statutory Justice social work intervention.

Our multi-agency Prevention, Intervention and Diversion Group was at the heart of increasing intervention options for Diversion from Prosecution for clients and worked to deliver innovative approaches to address the complex needs and inequalities that affect our residents who are in contact with, and on the cusp of entering, the justice system. A post diversion questionnaire has been developed and piloted to gather the views of people on diverted from prosecution and

make improvements based on feedback. During the reporting year, there were 36 Diversion cases started, 86% (31) were completed successfully. Eight of these were Young People.

Good Practice Example

“Make it Work”

Having a job is considered to be one of the main positive influences on an individual's ability to not reoffend. It not only improves their prospects of securing appropriate accommodation, healthcare, and more secure finances, but it can provide them with new peer groups, and help build their resilience and a positive self-image.

In collaboration with the Local Employability Partnership (LEP) the Criminal Justice Services and Community Justice Partnership have introduced the 'Make it Work' East Dunbartonshire employability project for people in contact with the Justice system, delivered by the Lennox Partnership.

A dedicated employment advisor has been employed and 21 people started on the first year of the programme in 2022/23, with 14 gaining a qualification necessary for ongoing employment and nine people undertook a work placement.

Self-directed support

We continue to have a strong focus on empowering individuals to make choices about the extent to which they wish to direct their own support. The second year of the local Self Directed Support (SDS) Implementation Plan 2021 – 2024 saw the HSCP:

- Develop a qualitative consultation survey to establish carers' and customers' views on SDS processes;
- Participate in the re-commencement of the SDS Stakeholders Group hosted by the local independent SDS information and advice service;
- Establish a creative and innovative support plan directory to aid Social Work practitioners to explore less traditional means of supporting customers and carers;
- Following temporary arrangements established during the pandemic period, formalising online contracting processes for SDS Option 1 (Direct Payments);
- Explore opportunities to develop e-modules focusing on 'Good Conversations' and 'Outcomes';
- Commence a training programme to develop in-house Social Work practitioner trainers in the subject of 'Just Enough Support';
- Review the Single Shared Assessment with a view to adopting a more user-friendly, outcome focused template;
- Continue to provide SDS training across a multitude of different agencies;
- Review and update the SDS information booklet and publish on the SDS page of the Council website;
- Record an information training video relating to the auditing of SDS Option 1 (Direct Payments) and publish on YouTube.

Following the introduction of the national SDS Standards Framework, the HSCP has been working with social work and health teams, and third sector organisations to establish a baseline position against each standard and its core components. Over the next few years this will provide the HSCP with the opportunity to gain an understanding of our position in respect of the continued implementation and development of SDS and will support the review and development of our local SDS Plan for the period 2024 – 2027.

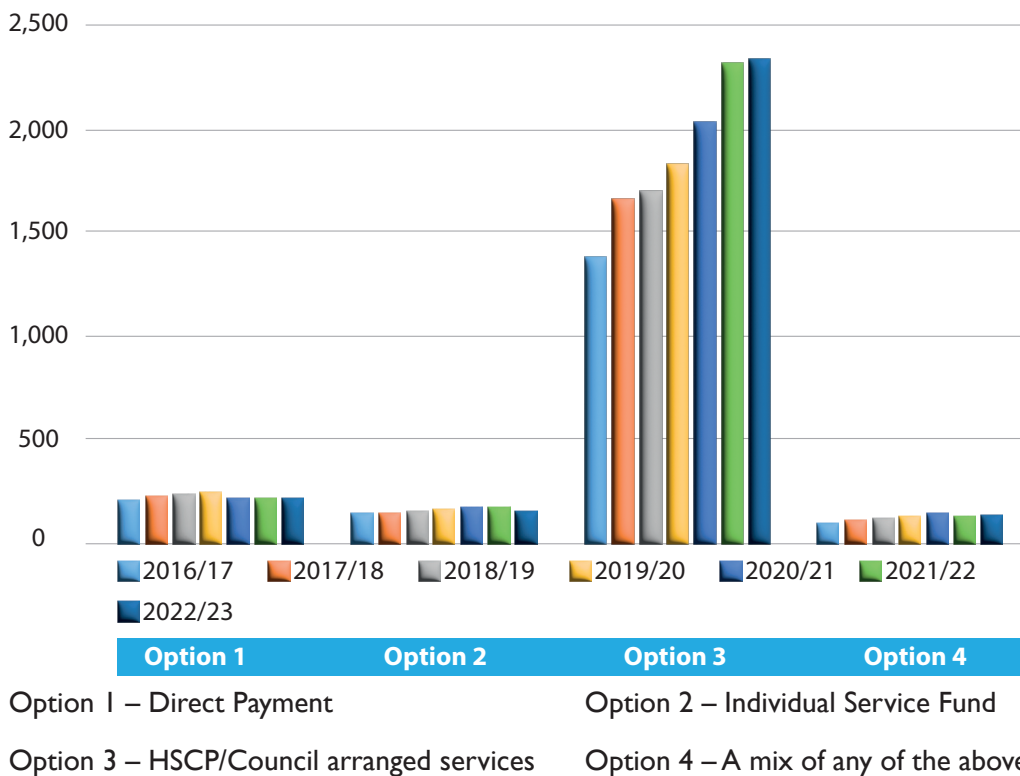
Similar to last year, statistical data for the SDS options shows the continued national impact in respect of the recruitment and retention of social care staff, including Personal Assistants, throughout the social care sector.

SDS Option 1 (Direct Payments) shows a slight increase in uptake, 3%, during 2022 - 2023, indicative of the national crisis in respect of the recruitment and retention of social care staff, in particular for Option 1, employment of Personal Assistants which is the preferred delivery option for many of the Option 1 customers and their carers. At one point during 2022 - 2023, the local independent SDS information and support service were supporting the recruitment of over 40 Personal Assistant vacancies.

SDS Option 2 (Individual Service Fund) was the only SDS option in 2022 - 2023 to reduce, (13% decrease in uptake). Again, indicative of the experience that customers and their carers find when trying to source social care providers who can deliver a flexible social care support package.

SDS Option 3 (Arranged Services) continues to see a year on year increase (approximately 0.5% increase in uptake). When customers and carers experience difficulties sourcing social care services or recruitment Personal Assistants, they often turn to the HSCP to arrange the support, finding the national recruitment issues too time consuming and onerous to deal with.

SDS Options



Support for Carers

In the year we refreshed and re-launched our on line community asset map, which is an interactive tool to support people to find local groups and facilities for their own and others' health and wellbeing. The map is populated by community members and local partners and can be found on the following link [East Dunbartonshire Asset Map \(eastdunassets.org.uk\)](http://eastdunassets.org.uk).

Good Practice Example

AskSARA is a self-help website which gives impartial expert advice and information on products and equipment to help make daily living easier for older and disabled people. We continue to promote and raise awareness of the AskSARA service. There has been a 33% increase in activity from last year.

The local Carers Strategy has been reviewed over the course of the year, with consultation and engagement on the content of the new plan for 2023 – 2026. This new strategy has been developed with the full involvement of carers, third sector partners and wider stakeholders. Our new Carers Strategy reflects the aspirations of the new national strategy but locates itself as an expression of local needs and priorities within East Dunbartonshire. This new plan will be published early in 2023 – 2024 along with a supporting action plan. When reviewing and updating the existing Adult Carer Support Plan, it was concluded that it didn't fully capture personal outcomes. So we worked in partnership with Carers Link and a small group of Social Work practitioners to update the Adult Carers Support Plan, to more fully record personal outcomes. The group also developed a new Review document designed to report on the extent to which carers' personal outcomes were being achieved, both informal and formal.

Good Practice Example

Income Maximisation

Over the past five years the Income Maximisation Service has generated a total of £3,898,000 of income which has directly benefited East Dunbartonshire residents. In 2022 the Health Improvement Team devised and developed a digital QR code to support the Income Maximisation service. The service can now receive service user referrals directly from the new digital pathway incorporating a quicker self-referral route, streamlining the process and making the service more accessible for a wider range of individuals.

Advocacy

Social work services recognise the importance of independent advocacy for service users and their families and carers. Advocacy is often focused on individuals who require support in their engagement with public bodies. However, advocacy also plays an important part in our engagement with service users and carers in respect of helping shape the social care marketplace.

We have in place long standing arrangements for advocacy services for adults and in addition, the National Practice Model for Children's Hearing has seen the introduction of an advocacy service for all children attending Hearings. The practice model has four main principles:

- Advocacy puts the child or young person first
- Advocacy seeks to understand and explain what is going on
- Advocacy workers only work with the child or young person
- Advocacy is for all children and young people who wish to take up the offer of Advocacy

In East Dunbartonshire, Partners in Advocacy (PIA) were successful in their bid to be the primary provider for Children's Hearings, with local implementation from October 2020. The service provides support for all children between 5-18 years old for all new or review Hearings.

Advocacy will engage with the child/young person on a voluntary basis, using age appropriate resources to illicit the child/young person's views. They will support the child/young person through all stages of the Hearing process. Together PIA and Children & Families social work service have worked collaboratively to promote this service amongst our children and young people to ensure all have equitable access to this service. This has included PIA attending managers meetings, our team meetings as well as completing a whole service briefing. This way, our children and young people will receive independent support to have their direct views shared at Hearings while having decisions explained to them by someone independent from the Hearing process.

Our Children at Risk of Harm inspection noted that we had a range of advocacy services available in East Dunbartonshire but suggested we could take a more strategic approach to provision, signposting, and rising awareness of the benefits of advocacy with staff. We followed these points up in our inspection action plan and in addition during 2022 - 2023, have been an active representative on the NHSGGC joint working group which had responsibility for reviewing and updating a Board area wide Joint Advocacy Strategy. The updated Strategy covers the period 2022 – 2026 and adopts the principles contained within the 'Guide for Commissioners' developed by the Scottish Government. The Joint Advocacy Strategy will serve as a guiding document which we will then underpin with a local advocacy delivery plan to be drafted during 2023 - 2024.

Complaints and Duty of Candour

We take complaints seriously and have a robust process for investigating and responding to complaints about social work and social care services.

Complaints during the year were as follows

	Total	Outcome
Stage 1	24	10 not upheld
		7 partially upheld
		* upheld
		* Resolved
		* withdrawn
Stage 1 Extended	*	* not upheld
		* partially upheld
		0 resolved
		0 upheld
Stage 2	12	* not upheld
		8 partially upheld
		* upheld
Stage 2 Extended	6	* not upheld
		* partially upheld
		* resolved
		0 upheld
Total	46	

Complaint themes broadly covered services/standards, staff attitude and behaviour and disagreement with a service decision. For the year 2022 – 2023 there are no duty of candour incidents to report for social work and social care services.



Challenges and improvements

4. Challenges and improvements

In setting out the CSWO annual report many of the challenges and improvements are woven throughout the body of the report. In this section a few significant points of note are highlighted that are additional to the body of the main report.

Positive inspection outcomes

Throughout the year we have been pleased to be able to report on positive inspection findings for both our local registered services and our strategic and partnership approach. We are particularly pleased to note that our Care at Home service achieved grades of 5 'very good' in all areas in the most recent inspection. This is a huge credit to the staff who have been working over the past number of years in the most challenging circumstances imaginable in terms of growing demand, COVID restrictions and winter pressures. We are also very pleased with our grading of 'Good' in our Children at Risk of Harm inspection.

National Care Service Uncertainty

The subject of the National Care Service has been with us for some time now but we are still unclear as to what it will really mean for us in the future. We welcome the commitment given to a human rights based approach to social work and social care services and to a focus on improving outcomes for people. However, as of yet, there is little on offer that helps us understand how this will be achieved. While we appreciate the slowdown in decision making at a government level, allowing greater time to co-design an end product designed to meet people's needs, the slow down also means an increased period of uncertainty for staff and living with uncertainty about the future does not support people to focus as best they can on the roles they have and the system they work within in the present. We look forward to more clarity in 2023 – 2024.

A challenging financial future

Throughout this report there is reflection on the upturn in demand for a wide range of social work and social care services. This has to be delivered in the context that sees the unit costs of service delivery rising and the available public funding to deliver services with, flat lined or reducing. Combined, we face a significant financial challenge for the future. During the coming year we will undertake community consultation on service priorities and will strive to work with partners to identify further scope for change and transformation for efficiency in services however, it seems unlikely that the future will not see changes to what can be delivered, to remain within budget.

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children and Trafficked Children

We are committed to the support and recovery of our young UASC and Trafficked Children, and we are very pleased to be able to say that those we are already supporting are thriving in our local communities. However, we are experiencing real challenge in resources for this work. Throughout Scotland there is a pressure on placements and a lack of accommodation and support services.

	2020 - 2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
UASC – starting to be Looked After	0	*	6

East Dunbartonshire, as with all other Scottish Local Authority areas, is expected to offer placements equivalent of 1% of our child population. That equates to 22 placements based on current figures. Finding safe, sustainable and sufficient resources to deliver on this commitment is a significant challenge and one that we will be working closely with all key stakeholders on in the coming year.

Growing workforce challenges

We will explore our workforce challenges in greater detail in section 6 of this report but we want to highlight growing challenges in recruiting sufficient social work and social care staff. There are a range of factors that impact this, but the net effect is to hamper our ability to meet people's needs and deliver the best services we can. This will be an area of close attention in coming years.



Resources

5. Resources

The HSCP was able to manage service delivery within the budget set for 2022 - 2023 in delivery of our strategic priorities. This included reporting on and maximising the funding available for specific priorities including the Primary Care Improvement Plan, Mental Health Action 15, Annual Delivery Plan, Mental Health Recovery and Renewal and Adult Winter Planning.

Managing public sector austerity and reducing financial resources within a climate of increasing demand for services is a key risk area for the Council and the Health and Social Care Partnership. Like other local authorities, East Dunbartonshire Council has faced increasingly difficult financial challenges over recent years, and the reduction in public sector budgets will continue over at least a medium term financial planning period. In addition, COVID has created a wide range of cost pressure and service demand implications, some of which are very much still emerging, such as the impact of delayed access to services.

Our demographics present a challenge through our ageing population and increased populations of people with learning and / or physical disabilities and multiple long term health conditions, which now include the impacts of COVID recovery, long COVID and the deconditioning, stress and distress that the COVID restrictions have brought. This challenge is seen in community settings and also in our ageing prison population, for whom the increasing needs for what would otherwise have been community care support and community equipment, is a growing issue for consideration.

There is also a growing challenge to support people's mental health and wellbeing, to address Scotland's significant drug related deaths, and to respond to increasingly sophisticated types of offending and abuse including an increased rate of on-line causes of harm, and issues such as trafficking and child sexual exploitation. Responses are essential, but can be complex and costly.

There are also areas of government policy change that bring service demand costs, and while they are welcome from the point of view of what they seek to achieve, they are unfunded, leading to questions as to how they can be applied. Examples include the extension of rights to aftercare support for looked after and accommodated young people from 21 to 26 years of age, and the presumption against prison sentences of less than 12 months, which results in increasing demand on criminal justice services to manage increasing numbers of offenders in the community. More recently, we have also seen a significant upturn in service demand supporting asylum seekers and refugees, and particularly unaccompanied asylum seeking children and young people. While we always seek to respond with compassion and a person-centred approach, it is notable that funding provided for these services does not meet the true cost of delivery.

The financial performance of the Health & Social Care Partnership, including social work and social care services is regularly reported to the Health and Social Care Partnership Board and to both East Dunbartonshire Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, as the key funding partners.

The HSCP aimed to increase adult social work capacity in line with the Scottish Government funding allocation and implement a revised operating model which is fit for purpose and aligned to the strategic priorities of the HSCP. Not all posts were filled as planned, due to resourcing issues and recruitment. Work continues to progress these roles.

Social care service provision in East Dunbartonshire continues to be a mixture of commissioned and in-house delivery. Over 70% of services are provided by the third, independent and private sectors, with the remainder provided in-house by the Council on behalf of the Health and Social Care Partnership. Whilst market fragility remains a concern, enhanced monitoring and oversight

arrangements are in place with an emphasis on long term viability and sustainability. Looking ahead, our focus and priority is to strengthen partnership working with key stakeholders via our commitment to further develop and embed a collaborative commission approach.

Overall, a balanced budget was able to be set for 2023 – 2024 which included a savings programme underwritten by general reserves however, this is an approach that can only apply for a fixed period of time, while reserves remain. It is anticipated that the years ahead will see significant financial challenges in the context of rising demand for services, increasing unit cost of service delivery and the very constrained overall public funding pot available. We work hard to assess the financial position and risks in an ongoing manner and to develop a medium term financial plan to support delivery of our key strategic priorities. During the year 2023 – 2024 we will also undertake public consultation on service priorities, to inform future planning.

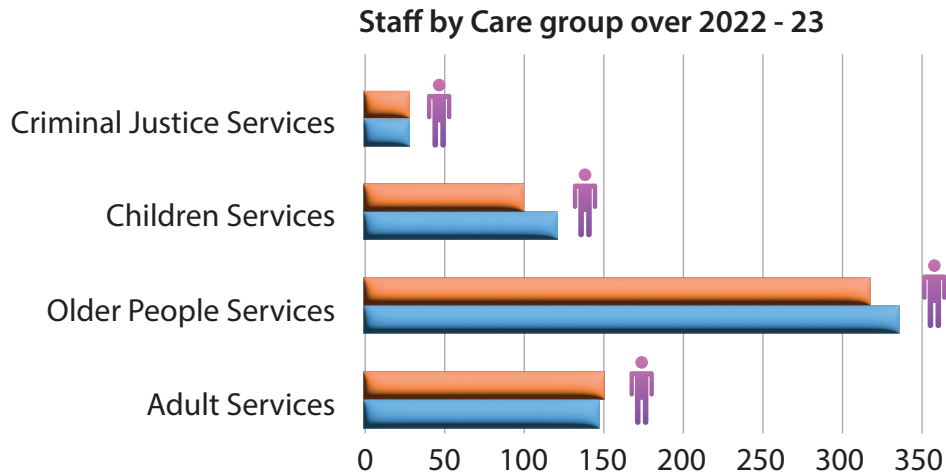
Performance of the registered services in our area can be found at appendix I



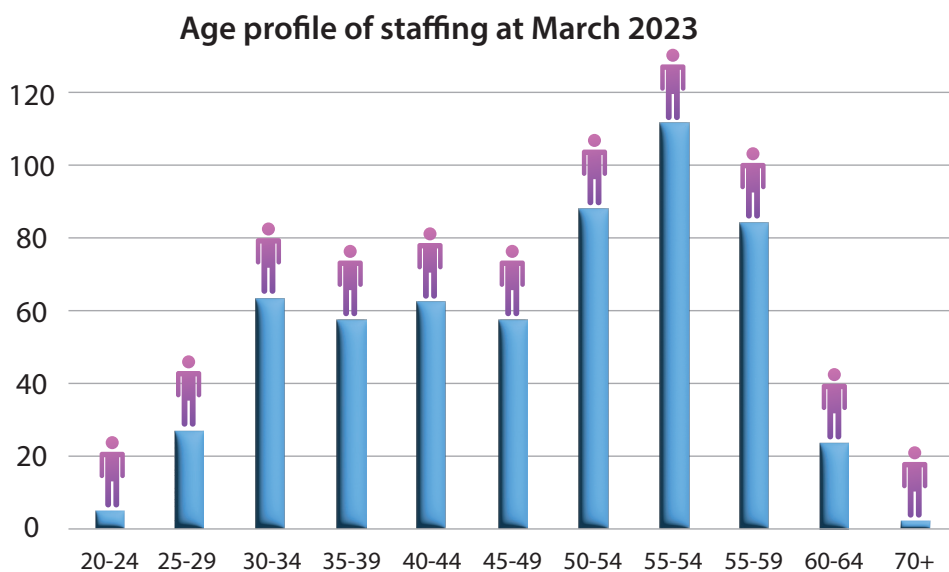
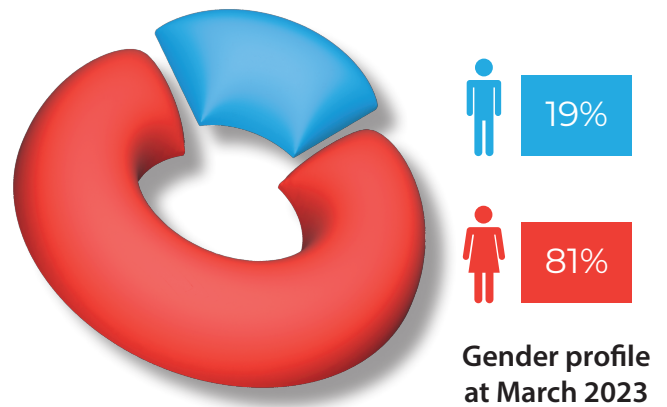
Workforce

6. Workforce

East Dunbartonshire HSCP had 588 Social Work and Social Care staff across our services as of March 2023, which was a reduction of 37 from April 2022. Although this is a slight decrease in headcount it does demonstrate the challenging recruitment conditions that all Social Work and Social Care services are experiencing at this time.



In relation to some of our workforce demographics that can be seen in the tables below, we have a predominantly older workforce with very few staff under 25. In relation to gender we have a predominantly female workforce at over 87%, whilst our work pattern is split almost 50:50 Full-time to part-time.



The HSCP continues to participate in Council and the NHS Scotland iMatter survey annually and demonstrates very effective responses from our staff, with over 65% of staff responding and showing an Employee Engagement Index of 78. Some of the responses to specific questions are highlighted below as they show staff enjoy working in East Dunbartonshire:

- I'm clear about my duties and responsibilities - 88%
- I am treated with dignity and respect as an individual - 86%
- My work gives me a sense of achievement - 84%
- I feel my direct line manager cares about my health and wellbeing - 87%
- My line manager is sufficiently approachable – 89%
- I would recommend my team to be a good one to be part of - 86%

Workforce Planning:

In April 2022, the HSCP published its three year Workforce Plan for Health & Social Care 2022 - 2025. As required by Scottish Government, the plan is aligned with the HSCP three year Strategic Plan and looks at the many drivers for workforce and the workforce challenges at this time. The plan was also aligned with the Workforce Strategic for Health & Social Care launched by Scottish Government to address the five key Pillars of Workforce: Plan, Attract, Train, Employ and Nurture. The first year of our workforce plan was focused on Staff Wellbeing, Service recovery from COVID, development of a recruitment strategy and trying to hone in on some of the key areas of growth for staff recruitment.

In developing our recruitment strategy it was clear that it was in three stages;

- Firstly, ensuring that we could get our message heard in a busy employment marketplace by making best use of social media and local radio to highlight what was good about working in East Dunbartonshire
- Secondly, ensuring that staff induction and initial training was effective and welcoming. All new staff starting in the HSCP receive a welcome pack, which supports our values into practice
- Thirdly, the plan is about retaining staff, ensuring that staff feel supported, are appropriately trained and have opportunities for development

During the year we were able to take forward our plans to co-locate our children and families social work staff with the children's health services staff. This co-location is now in place and staff report it has enabled improved communication, collaboration, and relationship building.

Foster carers are an important part of the services that are delivered in the local area, if not actually part of the workforce. We have observed that our balance of care in terms of percentage of children being looked after in the community could be higher, sitting below the national performance indicator target. Accordingly, we will be undertaking a further foster carer recruitment campaign in the coming year.

During 2022 – 2023 we received additional investment from Scottish Government for our core adult social care and social work services. Capacity has improved across many areas of function, but persistent difficulties in recruiting to Social Worker, Mental Health Officer, and Social Care posts continues to present challenges. These challenges have impacted negatively on our capacity to respond to the level and complexity of presenting need. We have implemented pro-active recruitment campaigns, offered pathways to work process for students on placement

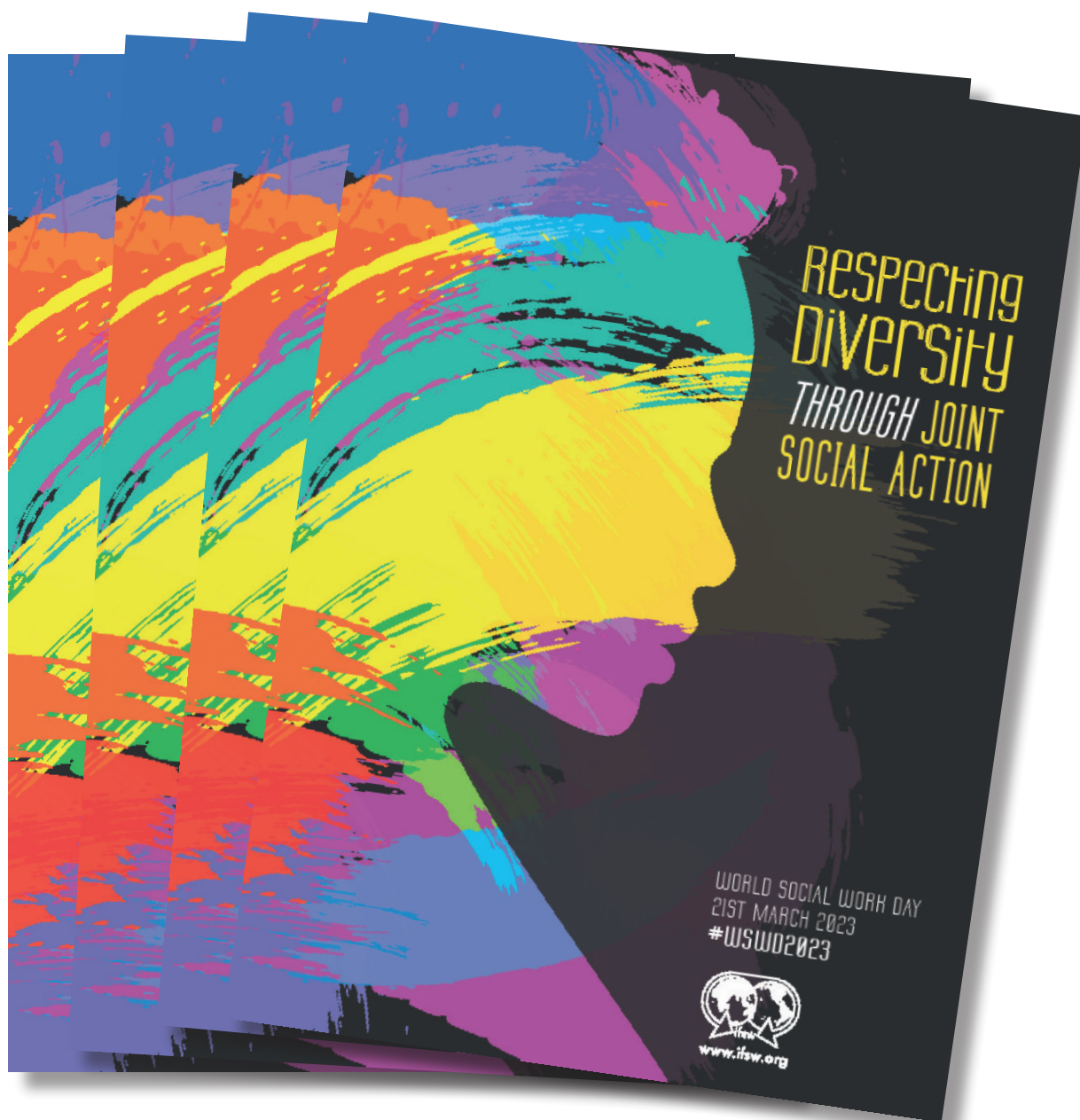
and considered how Mental Health Officers can be remunerated in a way that enables them to continue to operate as front line staff while being paid appropriately for the high level of autonomy with which they work however, challenges remain, for us, as they do across Scotland. The National Care Service, in whatever form it finally takes, must consider workforce, in its widest sense, as a national priority action area.

During the year we also gave a great deal of thought to supporting staff with new COVID ways of working and then returning to a higher level of office based working. Risk assessments and the review of guidance in relation to physical distancing and mask wearing continued to be undertaken throughout the year in line with the changing guidance from the Scottish Government. Guidance within buildings has been aligned to a blended working approach where staff work both at home and in the workplace. This continued to be reviewed and changes to location of teams within building were put in place when necessary, to ensure maximum opportunities for integrated working. An Organisational Development plan was put in place to support staff returning to building based working arrangements with continued communication with staff throughout 2022 - 2023.

In relation to staff wellbeing, the HSCP started the year with a series of virtual sessions during April to support National Stress Awareness Month, Moving on to Men's Health, Cycle to Work and the opening of our new Cycle Garage at a number of sites. We also successfully bid for some resources to fund a supply of snack food that staff could access and finally finished the year with our celebrations of World Social Work Day in March 2023.

Sadly, we were again unable to meet as a body of social workers to celebrate World Social Work Day in 2023, but we once again marked it. The goal of the day is to highlight the importance of social work and its impact on people's lives both locally and internationally. We marked the day in two ways locally. We again published a newsletter highlighting the achievements and good practice within our teams in the past year. This year's theme asked us to reflect on, and celebrate how communities, and we as a community of practitioners, can change the society around us to be more inclusive. We met virtually to hear from Dr Gillian Ferguson on "How Social Workers Learn in the Workplace".

An example of how we are approaching different ways of supporting workplace learning and development is through our Local Practitioners' Forum. This was re-established in 2022 by a SW Practitioners Committee with the support of the NQSW Coordinator. Continuing operational pressures meant it was really challenging for Committee members drawn from six busy fieldwork teams to find the time to attend meetings. Despite these pressures, two learning events were held successfully during the year. The first was organised by a senior practitioner in one of the adult locality teams, who arranged for a Consultant Addiction Psychiatrist to give an overview of addictions and address some of the misconceptions of the speciality. The second was organised by a social worker in the Care Home Support Team, who arranged for the Senior Dementia Consultant at the Dementia Services Development Centre to talk about dementia and its implications for cognition and person-centred care. The Consultant spoke about the importance of Lifestory, a practice tool which is more usually linked with working with children and provided case examples of utilising Lifestory information in care planning for people exhibiting distressed behaviour.



We also had a focus on support to Team managers and Team leaders. We developed a MS Teams site which had regular updates that could support staff in relation to mental and physical health, financial support resources, eating on a budget and making good use of the outdoors. We also produced a number of posters for these resources which staff could access through the use of QR codes, making them more accessible. The HSCP has an active Staff Health group that continually looks to support new initiatives and promote areas like the National wellbeing Hub.

In September 2022, the HSCP launched their local staff awards, which had attracted 36 nominations across the five categories: Employee of the Year; Team of the Year; Volunteer of the Year; Leader of the Year and Innovation of the Year. The awards panel highlighted the quality and range of nominations which showcased the work that our staff undertake in ensuring that services users are safe, valued and treated as individuals with dignity and respect. The awards presentation in February 2023 was an idea opportunity to thank our staff for their work at what has been an extremely difficult time.

A young woman with brown hair pulled back, wearing a grey textured blazer over a light green top, is looking thoughtfully out a window with horizontal blinds. The scene is lit with soft, natural light, creating a professional and contemplative atmosphere. A semi-transparent green overlay covers the bottom half of the image, where the title text is placed.

Training, learning and development

7. Training, learning and development

In setting out the CSWO annual report many of the training, learning and development aspects that should be reflected in this report are woven throughout the body in service sections. In this section a few significant points of note are highlighted that are additional to the body of the main report

During the year we rolled out Safe and Together training to enable staff to implement the Safe and Together model which is designed to support victims of domestic violence and keep children safe and together with a protective parent. We also rolled out Just Enough Support training as previously outlined in the report.

We refreshed our social work supervision policy to take account of the increase in use of technology and remote working, and to take account of the work styles that have emerged post-pandemic as new ways of working for the future.

Over the course of the year our Public Protection Team wrote and implemented a Learning and Development Framework to ensure the upskilling of our workforce. This covers a wide range of learning opportunities.

Practice Learning and Education

We provided placements to 14 students in 2022-2023 two of these on a blended basis to manage the demands on fieldwork teams. Six students were asked to complete 120-day placements, as they had not had a first placement the previous year due to pandemic measures adopted by the universities. This means they started with us in August and finished their placements at Easter. The eight other students enjoyed a more conventional length of placement although placement dates had to be re-arranged to enable us to cope with the demand, which meant that several placements did not complete until the summer. We expect a full return to pre-pandemic placement arrangements next year, and a further increase in the number of students looking for a placement.

The rising demand for placements also means there is an increased demand for practice educator support. In addition to our full-time practice teacher, we rely on practice educators based in frontline posts to support placements. This year we have sponsored two social workers to train for the Professional Development Award in Practice Learning which will enable them to take on this vital role.

Sixteen teams in total were involved in supporting placements. Teams continue to voice their enthusiasm for hosting student placements, which are also viewed as supporting a learning culture within the team and encouraging workers to pursue opportunities for their own learning and development as link workers and practice educators. The quality of our practice learning service is seen as an important recruitment and retention measure within the service's current Learning and Development strategy.

Newly Qualified Social Workers Supported Year

We are continuing our involvement in the SSSC's Early Implementation Project. The core components of the NQSW Supported Year aim to ensure that NQSWs have appropriate induction opportunities, supervision and mentoring support, protected time and protected caseload to enable them to plan and focus on their professional learning and development. Our NQSW Coordinator has supported the NQSWs and their supervisors through the key stages and collaborated with the NQSWs to develop a bespoke programme of learning inputs running from MHO work to MAPPA. Four of our NQSWs have completed the Supported Year and another five are at different stages.

The learning and experiences of our NQSWs, managers and mentors is helping to inform national arrangements and guidance for the formal rollout of the NQSW Supported Year across Scotland from autumn 2024. Feedback to date indicates that NQSWs, their managers and other professionals think that the Supported Year will provide significant benefits for social workers, social work services as well as our service users in the years to come.

Good Practice Example

Trauma Informed Practice

We are committed to embedding trauma informed practice during 2022 - 2023, recognising where people are affected by trauma and adversity, and being better able to respond in ways that prevent further harm and support recovery. Staff training has been rolled out and work has begun to improve clinical and service user spaces to appear more user friendly with framed pictures, furnishings and softer lighting. Noise outside rooms has also reduced by minimising staff use of the corridors. In November 2022, we appointed a Trauma Informed Coordinator to progress this work and support the Aces and Trauma Collaborative.

8. Looking ahead

The pressure on delivering social work and social care services has continued to be intense throughout the period of this report, due in part to the continuing impact and consequences of the Coronavirus pandemic. With fluctuating emergency response arrangements and the impact on services and staffing levels, our services have continued to adapt to a fast pace of change and respond quickly to frequently changing circumstances and regulations. This was particularly felt during the winter months, when pressure on services, and particularly those that interlink with health services for older adults, vulnerable people and carers, was exceptional, contributed to by a return to high influenza rates and the rebounding of demand that was inevitably under-presented during successive periods of lockdown. It is clear that it will take a period of time for health and social care capacity to rebalance and recover from the impact of the last three years. Our social work and social care staff have risen to these challenges and have continued to work to support the most vulnerable people in our community and promote social justice, equality and safety.

Looking ahead, it's clear that resilient services are dependent on a stable workforce, and a key priority will be for us to continue to develop innovative, attractive recruitment approaches and job roles to ensure we attract and retain a social work and social care workforce to meet local needs.

Innovation continues to be central to delivery of safe, effective and sustainable services and a key approach going forward will be to:

- Focus on early intervention and prevention
- Empower people and communities by encouraging more informal support networks at a local level
- Ensure that people have access to better information earlier, to allow them to access the right support at the right time, from the right person.

These developments should deliver better outcomes for people and will also make for a more efficient, sustainable system of care and support. The Health and Social Care partnership has sought to develop and implement a model of community-led support locally based on best practice, which seeks to reduce waiting lists and divert needs to alternative effective service options. We will continue this focus, alongside ongoing development of locality based planning and working, as our model for the future.

Many of our next steps for the future are contained in the relevant service sections above, but woven throughout our plans is also a commitment to building the voices of people with experience of services into our improvement methodology and ensuring that we can demonstrate the impact those voices make on how services are designed and delivered.



Performance of our Registered Services

Appendix I – Performance of our Registered Services

Performance of Registered Services

The partnership commissions and provides a range of registered care services to meet assessed care needs. All registered care services are regulated and evaluated by the Care Inspectorate. The following grading system is used;

Grade 6 – Excellent	Grade 3 – Adequate
Grade 5 – Very good	Grade 2 – Weak
Grade 4 – Good	Grade 1 – Unsatisfactory

During the pandemic, the Care Inspectorate narrowed its inspection programme to focus on high-risk services such as care homes, however, during the past year, the Care Inspectorate gradually resumed inspections across all registered services resulting in an increase in local inspections and revision to grades – which are captured in the table below:

Service	Wellbeing	Leadership	Staffing	Setting	Care Planning
HSCP / Council In-house Registered Services					
Ferndale Care Home for Children & Young People	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	6
John Street House	5	4	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Homecare Service	5	5	5	Not Assessed	5
Commissioned Services					
Supported Accommodation					
Cornerstone Community Care	5	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Living Ambitions	4	4	5	Not Assessed	5
Orems	5	4	4	Not Assessed	4
Quarriers Phase 3	4	4	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Quarriers Phase 2	5	4	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Quarriers Phase 1	5	4	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Real Life Options	4	3	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
The Richmond Fellowship	5	4	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Empower (Day Care)	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed

Service	Wellbeing	Leadership	Staffing	Setting	Care Planning
Care Homes					
Abbotsford House	How good is out care and support during COVID-19 pandemic - 4				
Milngavie Manor	4	4	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Antonine House	How good is out care and support during COVID-19 pandemic - 4				
Birdston Care Home	4	4	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Buchanan House	3	3	3	4	3
Buchanan Lodge	4	4	4	4	4
Campsie View	4	5	5	Not Assessed	4
Lilyburn	5	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	5
Mavisbank	4	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Mugdock	5	5	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Springvale	3	3	3	4	3
Westerton	4	4	4	4	4
Whitefield Lodge	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	3	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Ashfield	5	4	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
Buttercup House	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	4
Twechar Respite	5	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	Not Assessed

Previous Inspection Model

Service	Care and Support	Environment	Staffing	Management and Leadership
HSCP / Council In-house Services				
Milan Day Service	5	Not Assessed	5	Not Assessed
Kelvinbank Day Service	5	Not Assessed	5	Not Assessed
Meiklehill & Pineview	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	5
Fostering Service	5	Not Assessed	5	4
Adoption Service	4	Not Assessed	5	4
Community Support Team for Children and Families	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	6
Commissioned - Supported Accommodation				
Key Housing Association	5	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	5
Commissioned - Day Care				
Birdston	6	Not Assessed	6	Not Assessed
Oakburn	6	Not Assessed	Not Assessed	6



East Dunbartonshire
**Health & Social Care
Partnership**



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COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/016/23/AD

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: ANN DAVIE, DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SUBJECT TITLE: EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE FORWARD IN PARTNERSHIP – UPDATE TO FINANCIAL PLANNING & TRANSFORMATIVE AGENDA

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report to is present to Council an update on financial planning and further development of the transformative agenda to support the delivery of the Council's strategic priorities and the 2023/24 Budget.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council

2.1 Notes the high-level outputs for Scotland's Census 2022 – Population & Household Estimates (*Appendix 1*) and, that further data analysis will be released by National Records Scotland on a phased basis from Spring 2024;

2.2 Approves the revised Locality Plans for Auchinairn, Hillhead & Harestanes, Lennoxton and Twechar (*Appendix 2*) and subject to approval, notes the planned next steps for implementation;

2.3 Notes the update on the Cost of Living Support Programme 2023/24 (*Appendix 3*) and the forthcoming launch of the new "Household Support Payment";

2.4 Notes the financial planning and budget update, including commentary in relation to ongoing and potential future risks to financial sustainability. (*Appendix 4*);

2.5 Notes the update provided on "Closing the Gap – The Transformative Agenda", the outputs from the recent Budget Benchmarking Research 2023/24 (*Appendix 5*) and notes that a further update on current efficiency workstreams will be presented to Council at its meeting on 14 December 2023;

2.6 Notes the outputs of the recent Schools Audio Visual Estate Review and approves the implementation of an upgrade programme as specified under Option 2 (3.70 – 3.75) and notes that subject to approval, the cost of this programme (£1.62m) will be funded from the capital budget over 2024/25 and 2025/26;

- 2.7 Notes the planned Budget Consultation campaign for 2023/24 (*Appendix 6*) and notes that the outputs will be presented to a future Council meeting for consideration;
- 2.8 Notes that an updated Corporate Risk Register will be presented for Council's consideration at its next meeting on 14 December 2023; and
- 2.9 Notes that an updated Workforce Planning Strategy will be presented for Council's consideration at its next meeting on 14 December 2023.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** In June 2022, Council agreed a revised approach to strategic planning and performance: “East Dunbartonshire Forward in Partnership” (Report: EPB/053/22/AD). “East Dunbartonshire Forward in Partnership” supports the delivery of the Council’s revised strategic priorities and outcomes, decision-making and the appropriate prioritisation of services and resources.
- 3.2** “East Dunbartonshire Forward in Partnership” places citizens and communities at the heart of decision-making. The strategic priorities for 2022 - 2027 are categorised within the following themes: Health & Well-being; Access to Services; Finance and Employment; and Community and Environment.
- 3.3** Against the most challenging financial backdrop, these strategic priorities shaped the development of the Council’s General Revenue Fund Budget setting process for 2023/24, which was subsequently agreed in February 2023. The agreed Budget and the transformative agenda that underpins it (EPB/023/23/AD), is based on a longer-term strategy to protect services to communities; to redesign service operations and deliver those services locally based on local needs; and, to respond to the financial gap over a 3-year period.
- 3.4** To address these challenges, and by developing an innovative transformative agenda, the Council will be required to demonstrate the effective use of skills and resources within strategic planning, decision-making and collaborative working. The Council has demonstrated learning from the last few years and has applied this to develop new ways of working, which will result in cost efficiency, cost avoidance and better access to services. Collaborative leadership is more important than ever as the Council continues to work with partners, communities, and citizens to support recovery from the impact of COVID-19 and the cost-of-living crisis; and to improve local outcomes.
- 3.5** As reported to Council in June 2023 (EPB/089/23/AD), Officers have been developing a series of workstreams to ensure that Council can respond to the various challenges it faces. Those challenges not only relate to the financial and economic environment, but also to the additional demands placed on services due to the ongoing cost-of-living crisis and general increases on demands for our services, from residents, communities, and businesses. As advised in June 2023, the first element of this work was to review the strategic leadership of the Council, which subsequently has been implemented from July 2023. For ease of reference, this review, with a streamlined strategic leadership team resulted in a **£550,088** per annum reduction to the cost of the senior officer and its administrative support establishment.
- 3.6** The June 2023 Council Report included reference to the Accounts Commission’s Report published in May 2023: “Local government in Scotland: Overview 2023”. In setting the tone for the challenges ahead Council’s June 2023 Report highlighted commentary from the Accounts Commission that *‘Councils have never faced such a challenging situation, with demand and workforce pressures deepening after the Covid-19 pandemic and funding forecast to reduce in real terms’*. They further recommended *‘that radical change, achieved through greater collaboration, is urgently needed if Councils are to maintain services’*.
- 3.7** This Report and its Appendices provides the latest update of the development and delivery of the strategic transformative agenda.

Scotland's Census 2022

- 3.8** In developing a longer-term strategy, it is important that the Council's revised approach recognises and considers any changes to the demographics across East Dunbartonshire. National Records Scotland (NRS) has recently published the first high-level outputs for Scotland's Census 2022.
- 3.9** Scotland's Census is the official count of every person and household in the country. There has been a Census every 10 years since 1801, except 1941. The 2021 Census in Scotland was moved to 2022 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2022 Census took place on 20 March 2022 and National Records of Scotland (NRS) has now published the first results.
- 3.10** The statistics released provide estimates of the total population (rounded) including a breakdown by five-year age groups at Scotland and local authority level, along with the total number of households. There are also figures showing the change in population since the last census in Scotland in 2011 – both at national and council level – as well as population density and household numbers. The full results, including for local authority area analysis, can be found on the Scotland's Census website: <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/2022-results/scotland-s-census-2022-rounded-population-estimates/>
- 3.11** At this stage, only a limited amount of data has been published at local authority level. No data for smaller areas is currently available, further data is scheduled for release throughout 2024. NRS will publish further results from the census from spring 2024 onwards. This will include detailed population data which supports community planning. In summer 2024, a series of topic data reports will be published providing new insights into the characteristics, including data on ethnicity, religion, the labour market, education, and housing. For the first time, it will also include information on armed forces veterans, sexual orientation and trans status or history.
- 3.12** Based on the information currently available, population and household estimates and initial analysis for East Dunbartonshire is provided in **Appendix 1**.

Locality Plan Development

- 3.13** Aligned to Council's strategic priorities, in June 2022 (EPB/053/22/AD), Council was provided with an update on the review and refresh of East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership (CPP) Locality Plans (formerly Place Plans).
- 3.14** Significant work has been undertaken since the last update to Council and the revised Locality Plans, for Auchinairn, Hillhead & Harestanes, Lennoxton and Twechar are attached in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.15** The purpose of a locality plan as set out in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, is described as *'local outcomes to which priority is to be given by the community planning partnership with a view to improvement the achievement of the outcomes in the locality; a description of the proposed improvement in the achievement of the outcomes and the period within which the proposed improvement is to be achieved'*;
- 3.16** The Act requires Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) to identify and consult 'appropriate' community groups and persons during the production of a locality plan. Further, it states, "*community bodies*", which in relation to a community planning

partnership, means bodies, whether or not formally constituted, established for purposes which consist of or include that of promoting or improving the interests of any communities (however described) resident or otherwise present in the area'. This definition is important as it clearly demonstrates that CPPs are not just required to engage with formal third sector and community-based organisations, but also the less formal, grassroots community groups.

3.17 East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership approved the proposal for the review of the locality plans (Place Plans) for Auchinairn 2019-2024; Hillhead and Harestanes 2018-2023; Lennoxton 2018-2023 and Twechar 2017- 2022.

3.18 The principles for reviewing the plans were that the priorities should:

- Only be able to be addressed through partnership working
- Tackle poverty and inequality

This provided the foundation for the review with the flexibility to apply a tailored approach based on local circumstances.

3.19 The CPP agreed the operational arrangements for processing issues, outcomes, and actions that are out with the scope of locality plans; and agreed the need for greater focus on actions that tackle poverty and inequality through partnership working. The initial stage involved a comprehensive stakeholder mapping and profiling exercise being carried out.

3.20 The Partnership agreed a structured approach to gathering input, addressing concerns, and taking action. The approach "*We asked, You said, We heard, We are doing*" was implemented promoting transparency, inclusivity and responsiveness. This additional step '*We heard*', allowed opportunity to communicate back to stakeholders, what was heard from them. Demonstrating importantly that their input was genuinely considered and valued.

3.21 Consultation ran from 4 December 2021 until 3 April 2022. Individuals and groups could participate through a range of mediums, including surveys, telephone, the 'blether box' workshops, and could also participate in activity-based events. Further, street survey work and pop-up stations were facilitated in our priority data zones.

3.22 In total, 643 people participated in the consultation. 599 individual surveys were returned and 4 'blether box' workshop events were hosted, supporting 44 individuals to participate, and 20 people participated in activity-based engagement events.

3.23 All four communities identified similar high-level themes:

- Health & Well-being
- Access to Services
- Finance and Employment
- Community and Environment

Auchinairn, Hillhead & Harestanes, and Lennoxton communities identified the high-level theme of Children and Young Peoples' Health and Well-being.

3.24 The Partnership developed detailed Action Plans to support the delivery of the identified local priorities. These contain measures that are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Actionable, Relevant, Time-bound) and will help to illustrate how local

delivery is improving outcomes, by demonstrating the cumulative impact of partnership working to tackle poverty and reduce inequalities.

3.25 The next steps for implementation of the Plans includes:

- Creation of Frontline Workers Forums: Aligning with the Locality approach, officers will establish front line workers forums to serve as vital platforms where front line colleagues come together to share first-hand insights. These forums empower frontline workers to voice concerns, propose solutions and collaboratively contribute to the effective implementation of the Locality Plans.
- Locality (Community) Forums: Amplifying Community Voice and Locality Plan Impact then establishment of locality forums within each of the locality areas. These will align with established community forums, where appropriate, for example, Twechar Tenants and Residents Association. These forums will be open to representatives from organised community organisation, third sector organisations, businesses, and community planning partners. The forums will provide a space where communities engage in meaningful dialogue, ensuring that the community's diverse perspective shape the trajectory of the locality plans. By promoting inclusive discussions and collaborative decision-making, Locality Forums will strengthen the alignment of locality plans with the needs and aspirations of the people they serve.
- An Engagement Strategy will be launched to inform residents and community organisations about the revised Plans, emphasising their involvement in the implementation process.
- Collaborative Partnership with community planning partners, businesses, communities, and all relevant stakeholders to maximise the collective impact.
- A robust progress monitoring and evaluation framework will be established to track the progress of the implementation, enabling timely adjustments if required.
- Regular updates available to communities and keeping residents informed, on progress and achievement of the implementation

Cost of Living Support Programme 2023/24 & Household Support Payment

3.26 The Council's Cost of Living Support Programme 2023/24 was launched in April 2023. An overview of progress on its implementation since the last update in June 2023, is detailed in **Appendix 3**. Further progress reports will continue to be provided to Council throughout the course of 2023/24.

3.27 Additionally, as part of the updated Programme, Council agreed to the introduction of a "Household Support Payment. It was agreed that the Household Support Payment should be available to up to 1,000 low-income households not on means tested benefits and that a one-off payment of £150 should be made to eligible households from October 2023.

3.28 Officers have looked at various factors to determine a process which will provide support to the intended households whilst providing a robust framework for validating applications, to ensure the best use of public funds and to ensure that the scheme reaches the targeted households.

3.29 There are two constraints in the design process that must be noted before examining the thresholds for the claims.

1. The Council does not have access to HMRC data and therefore no knowledge of household incomes within the authority. This makes it difficult to estimate the number of households that are eligible for any given threshold.
2. The Council does not have access to a system which will allow checks on applications beyond the information supplied by the applicant. For example, there is no way to determine how many bank accounts applicants may have and therefore exceed the income or savings limit.

3.30 The first part of the development process was to determine the household incomes limits for means tested benefits. The main means tested benefit for households is Universal Credit which varies depending on the claimants' personal circumstances and income. The DWP will calculate the 'Maximum UC' the claimant could be entitled to using a variety of factors including housing composition, specific situations such as carer, disabled child, and Housing Costs.

3.31 Once this is calculated then the DWP deduct 55p in every pound (Net wage) for the claimant earns above the applicable 'work allowance'. The following table shows the upper limit when UC entitlement would be nil for 6 different households which have Housing Costs entitlement.

Household	Max net monthly earnings before entitlement to UC is nil	Estimated max gross annual salary before entitlement to UC is nil*
Single, under 25-year-old, £300 eligible housing costs, no extra elements	£1,072 net	£13,000 gross
Single, over 25-year-old, £300 eligible housing costs, no extra elements	£1,214 net	£15,500 gross
Single, over 25, Limited Capability for Work (pre-April 2017) and £300 housing costs	£1,860 net	£26,900 gross
Couple, over 25, no children, no extra elements, £500 eligible housing costs	£1,959 net	£28,650 gross
Single parent, over 25, with one child born before April 2017, no other elements and £500 eligible housing costs.	£2,528 net	£38,700 gross
Couple aged over 25, with 2 children born before April 2017, no other elements and £500 eligible housing costs.	£3,403 net	£54,800 gross
* Assumes one earner per family with basic tax code i.e. no deductions other than tax and NI.		

3.32 While this sets out the maximum that households can receive for means tested benefits, it is also important to determine what is classed as a low income.

3.33 The Joseph Rowntree Foundation ([A Minimum Income Standard for the UK in 2022 | JRF](#)) sets out a Minimum Income Standard (MIS) for the UK in 2022. It has determined that a single person needs to earn £25,500 a year to reach a minimum acceptable standard of living in April 2022. A couple with two children needs to earn

£43,400 between them. There are numerous household compositions, and it is impossible to account for every combination. MIS applies to households that comprise a single adult or a couple, with or without dependent children. It covers most such households, with its level adjusted to reflect their composition.

3.34 The two standards are different, for example, a single person becomes ineligible for UC at £15,500 (over 25) but the MIS is £25,500. For a couple with two children UC ceases at £54,800 but the MIS is £43,400.

3.35 To this end officers have determined the earning and saving limits for Council's Household Support Payment are set as follows:

Household	Household Income	Maximum Savings*
Single Person	£17,500	£800
Couple no children	£25,000	£1,200
Family with Children	£30,000	£800 (1 adult) £1,200 (2 or more adults)

**The maximum savings are in line with the provision of Scottish Welfare Grants.*

3.36 As well as the income limits as set above, the following rules will apply to the scheme:

1. Applicants must have a Council Tax Liability in East Dunbartonshire as at 1 September 2023.
2. Applicants must not be in receipt of any of the following benefits: Universal Credit, Tax Credit, Employment Support Allowance Income related, Job Seekers Allowance Income Based, Income Support, Pension Credit, Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction.
3. Applicants will be required to complete an online form through the Council website and return it with documentary evidence of their income and savings.
4. All applications will be checked by Officers and further information may be requested to complete the application process.
5. If the claim is successful, applicants will receive a one-off payment of £150 direct to their bank account from October 2023.
6. Household support payments will be made on a first come first served basis until the funds are exhausted.

3.37 Based on the above, the Household Support Programme will be publicly launched in the coming weeks and will be supported with a communications plan. As with the other supports within the Cost of Living Support Programme, regular updates on its progress will be presented to future Council meetings.

Financial Planning Update

3.38 In accordance with established practice and to ensure transparent governance, the Chief Finance Officer has provided a financial update, **Appendix 4**, which provides further information on the financial challenges as they continue to emerge. This

further refines the forecasts set in February 2023 as the Council agreed its Budgets for the year(s) ahead and following the previous update to Council in June 2023.

- 3.39** This work will include the ongoing consideration of strategic planning and performance processes and ultimately the affordability of current plans. The Council continues to operate within a difficult and uncertain strategic context and faces longer-term financial pressures including a lack of certainty and flexibility over long-term funding as well as the prospect of major internal service reforms. This Appendix also provides an update on the ongoing work within the newly signed Verity House Agreement and the Fiscal Framework between UK, Scottish and Local Government.

“Closing the Gap – the Transformative Agenda”

- 3.40** Work has continued to consider changes to the way in which Council delivers its priority services to the people, communities, and businesses within East Dunbartonshire. This has been a priority focus for the new Strategic Leadership Team and its Executive Officers’ Service teams. In addition, a suite of management actions resulting in cost reduction, cost avoidance and the prohibition of non-essential spend has been in place since April 2023.
- 3.41** One element of the work identified in paragraph 3.40 has been to review current vacancies across all services of the Council. Following consideration by the Policy & Resources Sub-Committee, a number of employees have been approved to leave the Council through either Early Retirement/Voluntary Redundancy or Voluntary Redundancy. It is important to note that the cost of release through early retirement and voluntary redundancy is funded from the Cost of Change Reserves Fund and therefore those salary costs previously incurred, represent a reduction to the current employee cost-base from the date of agreed release.
- 3.42** Whilst this work is ongoing (and will continue throughout the course of this and the next financial year), at the date of writing this Report, this has resulted in a headcount reduction of **31 FTE** (either through the release of displaced employees or through vacancy deletion, where work can be reallocated or absorbed within other roles).
- 3.43** In addition to the previously reported **£550,088** per annum reduction to the cost of the senior officer and its administrative support establishment (referenced above at 3.5), this will contribute an additional cost reduction of **£1,131,941** per annum to the current Council establishment. In total, this brings current employee costs down by **£1,682,029** per annum (based on current pay rates).
- 3.44** Officers are also working through a line-by-line budget review of all areas of operational spend. The process of “Operational Budget Challenge” across all Executive portfolios and through to specific service areas is ongoing. This will include cost avoidance, cost reduction, legitimate cost allocation to capital; a fundamental review of the East Dunbartonshire Leisure & Cultural Trust Management Fee and appropriate cost allocation the Housing Revenue Account (HRA).
- 3.45** As part of the transformative strategy, Council Officers will, in conjunction with officers in the HSCP, review the overall HSCP funding and expenditure with a view to agreeing an appropriate, proportionate efficiency contributions from the HSCP budget towards the Council’s financial gap. This will involve a forensic line-by-line analysis of demand versus supply and cost of provision.

- 3.46** The extent to which increased provisions for the HSCP are fully funded within the settlement to Councils remains an area of active consideration and subject to much discussion at national level. There is the potential that such allocations reduce the core funding for the Council where additional provision is not made within Council's settlement and the Council seeks to comply with the requirements of the financial order.
- 3.47** For East Dunbartonshire, given the financial challenges faced and the changes in the demographic profile, it is critically important to understand the true cost of service demand on the services provided by the HSCP, particularly those which relate to social care and social services; and, to understand the opportunities yet to be realised from the transformation of HSCP services. In partnership with the senior management team of the HSCP, the Council's Strategic Leadership Team will carry out this review over the coming months.
- 3.48** In 2010, the Council engaged the Services of KPMG to consider the historic treatment of VAT in relation to the pre-Trust provision of sports and leisure services. On the 3 March 2023 the HMRC issued a Policy Paper noting that litigation (based on a "test" case) had concluded with the courts agreeing that local authorities' leisure services are provided under a statutory framework and can be treated as non-business for VAT purposes. This means that those previously provided Council sporting services are a non-business activity for VAT purposes and therefore not subject to VAT.
- 3.49** The HMRC has accepted that the Court's decision - this means that the tax incurred by the Council prior to the establishment of the Trust had been paid incorrectly by the Council for many years.
- 3.50** Work is ongoing to finalise the claim which has recently been revised, following additional Council diligence, to approximately **£1.2m**. This figure is prior to the application of interest, charges, and the resolution of a finite number of issues and therefore, may change.
- 3.51** As work develops and as further clarifications are confirmed, including the application of interest etc, further updates will be provided. However, it is important that this is yet to be confirmed and will be a one-off contribution to the financial gap.
- 3.52** On the 31 August 2023 the Audit & Risk Committee considered the Council's Draft Financial Statements for 2022/23. The Accounts reflected that the net assets of the Council had increased by £214.657m to £602.235m. Whilst there were a number of underlying movements in the balance sheet this positive movement was largely driven by the reduction in long-term liabilities. Specifically, this can be accounted for by the movement in the local government pension scheme which moved from a net liability to a net asset during the course of the year. For the Council, the prior year liability of £87.095m reduced to the extent that an asset of £157.154m was recorded at the year-end.
- 3.53** The Draft Financial Statements also note that the Local Government Pension Scheme, operating as Strathclyde Pension Fund, is administered by Glasgow City Council in accordance with the required pension regulations. On 13 September 2023 the Pension Fund Committee met to discuss the preliminary results of the actuarial valuation as at the 31 March 2023 and to:

- note the preliminary results of the actuarial valuation as at 31st March 2023;
- approve the proposed Funding Strategy; and
- approve the draft Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) for consultation with appropriate interested parties.

3.54 The Report sets out the preliminary results of the valuation resulting from underlying movements in investments returns, inflation, salary increases, life expectancy and discount rates. Underlying movements have had a positive impact on the preliminary valuation with the value of the fund increasing to an overall funding level of 147% and representing a surplus of £8.902bn.

3.55 The proposed strategy considered a number of options to manage this surplus including retention, de-risking, increasing prudence and variation in the contribution rates. Each of these is evaluated within the Report including proposals for the reduction of employer contribution rates at:

- 6.5% (of pensionable payroll) from 1st April 2024
- 6.5% (of pensionable payroll) from 1st April 2025
- 17.5% (of pensionable payroll) from 1st April 2026

3.56 At the time of writing, the Council has yet to receive formal notification whether the Report was agreed by the Committee however a reduction in employers' contributions from April 2024 will have a material bearing on the overall payroll costs for the Council. Given the proximity of the Pension Committee to this meeting of the Council, the need for detailed work to be undertaken, and clarity about wider aspects of the Report yet to be confirmed, it is not reasonable to provide an early indication of the sums involved.

3.57 Any such variation does not change or otherwise undermine the strategic approach adopted by Council. It validates the approach taken by Council to take a longer-term approach to planning and deferring the need to make significant cuts until such time as is necessary. These aims were specified to protect those most effected by the current cost-of-living crisis.

3.58 It is especially important to note that the longer-term rate attributable to employers' contributions is 17.5% in 2026 is likely to be sustained thereafter. It is vital therefore that any short-term variation continues to support Council plans as part of moving to a financially sustainable model for service delivery and within Council's existing plans.

3.59 As referenced in the last SPPF Report to Council in June 2023 (EPB/089/23/AD), Officers have conducted a comprehensive benchmarking exercise across all Scottish local authorities to understand the range of budget reduction and/or income generation actions or considerations taken in response to their financial challenges.

3.60 This work also supports potential opportunities for collaboration. This work was conducted as a desk-top exercise, based on research in June 2023. All information was obtained from council websites, as such differing levels of information were available for each local authority. As all information is publicly available on Council websites, **Appendix 5** seeks to summarise the key trends on savings proposals and income generation and provides a full list of all the findings. It is important to note that all options detailed in this exercise were not necessarily actioned.

- 3.61** Officers are prioritising other development work in relation to operational cost reduction and cost avoidance and will continue to review operational cost assumptions based on Scottish and UK national strategies and economic indicators.
- 3.62** Additionally, Officers will continue to review and develop alternative policy options, which can be determined locally. A series of policy options will be developed and presented to Council for consideration from December 2023 onwards, to inform the General Revenue Fund Budget challenges.

School Audio Visual Estate Review

- 3.63** As part of this year's budget, Officers were remitted to carry out a review of the audio-visual resources within schools.
- 3.64** ICT has now concluded the review of the School Audio Visual Estate focussed on the delivery of the classroom curriculum. The school estate has had interactive panel whiteboards installed in the classrooms since the 6 PPP schools were completed in 2007.
- 3.65** Initially interactive whiteboards were installed in classrooms with a projector connected to a desktop which allowed the Teacher to mark on the board and control the computer from the whiteboard. Although the model changed, the technology remained very similar until recently when the whiteboards were replaced with touchscreen displays which range from 65 to 85 inches.
- 3.66** Schools which have benefited from the newer technology includes Lairdland Primary, Holy Trinity and Woodland View. These schools have either had the screens wall mounted or installed on independent rise fall stands which allow for movement around the class or school.
- 3.67** Boclair Academy have an innovative setup with 75" screens at the front of the class and a smaller 50" screen at the rear of the class which mirrors the main screen allowing a greater visibility for pupils and flexibility in setting up the class furniture.

Current Situation

- 3.68** ICT have surveyed the schools across the estate to determine the current situation for the displays in the schools. There are currently 506 Interactive Whiteboards (IWB) in the Secondary estate and 96 in the Primary Estate. In examining the estate, there are a number of schools with little or no provision of IWBS. The following primaries have no screens:
- St Machans
 - Mosshead
 - Hillhead
 - Torrance
- 3.69** The survey estimates that 46 screens would be required to kit out each school with an average of 10 screens per school. Some of the projectors which power the IWB use bulbs which contain mercury. These bulbs are no longer manufactured and will become increasingly difficult to obtain.

Table 1: Breakdown of Interactive Whiteboards

	Interactive Whiteboards and Projectors	Additional Screens Required
Secondary	506	
Primary	96	46
Total	602	46

Options

3.70 Two options to upgrade the school AV estate have been considered.

Option 1

- replace all current projectors with modern projectors to remove the bulb issue. This would mean the replacement of 602 projectors at a cost of **£250,000**. However, the IWB is an older technology and will become difficult to repair. The projectors have an ongoing maintenance cost as the bulbs need replaced after a number of hours use.

Option 2

- replace all IWBs with modern screens which would remove the projectors and the ongoing costs associated with them. The costs for these are based on providing rise fall platforms in the primary schools and wall mounting in secondary schools as secondary schools are more likely to be able to take the weight of the devices as they were prepared with the IWB being wall mounted.
- It will cost **£250,000** to replace those in primary schools and **£1,250,000** to replace in secondary schools with a single screen at the front of the class. To provide additional screens in the primary school with no screens will cost **£120,000**.

Table 2: Cost of Options.

	Option 1	Option 2
Secondary	£ 210,000.00	£ 1,250,000.00
Primary	£ 40,000.00	£ 250,000.00
Additional Screens	n/a	£ 120,000.00
Grand Total	£ 250,000.00	£ 1,620,000.00

Indicative Timescales

- 3.71** Suppliers can typically replace 5 screens per day in a single school, this would equate to 120 to 130 days. This is dependent on empty classrooms and therefore is best suited to school holidays rather than during term time. Installations would be required across at least 2 financial years to meet a target of replacing the IWB across the estate.
- 3.72** Over the course of the next few years there are plans to build new schools and refurbish others, the number of IWB for these schools are currently included in this

survey although it is recognised that it is more appropriate that those schools are updated in their new premises.

Recommendation

- 3.73** It is recommended that **Option 2** is pursued to modernise the estate by replacing the IWB with modern screens across the estate over financial years 2024/25 and 2025/26.
- 3.74** If agreed, the upgrade programme, to commence from April 2024, will be developed and will prioritise those schools with no or fewer than average AV resources.
- 3.75** Whilst there is currently no financial allocation specifically for upgrading the School Audio Visual Estate within the current Capital Programme for 2023/24, 2045/25 or 2025/26, this can be funded from the capital budget.

Budget & Priorities: Community Engagement

- 3.76** Officers are currently developing a further budget engagement campaign ahead of the 2024/25 Budget, due to be agreed in February 2024.
- 3.77** Building on the most recent engagement exercise in late 2022, which was undertaken in the context of COVID-19 recovery and the cost-of-living crisis, this next community budget engagement exercise will seek views on Council priorities, cost-of-living support and fees and charges.
- 3.78** Planning for the 2024/25 budget and priority engagement campaign is well underway and it will launch in October 2023 with findings analysed to be able to report to Council in December 2023.
- 3.79** The engagement activity will serve to both inform our residents of the latest budget forecasts for the Council area and to seek views to inform budget proposals through a range of consultation and engagement activity.
- 3.80** To ensure the consultation reaches a wide and representative range of people who live and work in the area, officers will work with community planning partners, third sector organisations and community outreach networks to support participation from across the diverse population that makes up East Dunbartonshire.
- 3.81** **Appendix 6** provides further information on the consultation and engagement campaign, including the planned timeline.

Corporate Risk Register 2023/25

- 3.82** The Council fundamentally reviewed its approach to the development of its Corporate Risk Register in November 2022 (EPB/142/22/AD). The Corporate Risk Register 2022 detailed an assessment of risks across the six external influences: Political; Economic; Social; Technological; Legal; and, Environmental (encompassing health and wellbeing of our communities).
- 3.83** Given the ongoing challenges, as articulated in this Report and its Appendices; Reports on this Council's Agenda and previous reports to Council, it is appropriate that the Corporate Risk Register is reviewed timeously. An updated Corporate Risk Register will be presented to Council at its meeting in December 2023.

Workforce Planning Strategy

- 3.84** Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Council's Workforce Planning Strategy 2018 – 2021 was not refreshed as planned. Given the consequential impact of the pandemic and the challenging economic climate, which has affected the labour market and the availability of the Council's future skill requirements, it is important that the Workforce Strategy is updated, to reflect the future shape of the organisation.
- 3.85** An updated Workforce Planning Strategy will be presented to Council at its meeting in December 2023.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1** Frontline Service to Customers – The Cost of Living Support Programme will support a broad range of East Dunbartonshire residents.
- 4.2** Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – The transformative agenda will continue to consider a range of workforce matters including the design of services, the size and shape of the workforce and the way in which roles are performed and configured. All and any potential changes will be discussed with the recognised trades unions in accordance with the Partnership at work Framework and changes will continue to be achieved through voluntary means, wherever possible, as previously committed by Council.
- 4.3** Legal Implications – None
- 4.4** Financial Implications – As set out in the body of the Report and its Appendices.
- 4.5** Procurement – None
- 4.6** ICT – As set out in the body of the Report and its Appendices.
- 4.7** Corporate Assets – As set out in the body of the Report and its Appendices.
- 4.8** Equalities Implications – The Council has a standard approach to equalities impact assessment and seeks to comply with guidance on “Making Fair Financial Decisions” from the Equality and Human Rights Commission. This approach supports that objective.
- 4.9** Corporate Parenting - None
- 4.10** Other - None

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

- 5.1** The Report and its Appendices is designed to mitigate risk in relation to the impact of the cost-of-living crisis and financial sustainability.

6.0 IMPACT

6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY - None

6.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS - As set out in the body of the Report and its Appendices.

6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE - As set out in the body of the Report and its Appendices.

6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES - As set out in the body of the Report and its Appendices.

6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING - As set out in the body of the Report and its Appendices.

6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS - As set out in the body of the Report and its Appendices.

6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE - None

6.8 STATUTORY DUTY - None

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 Scotland's Census 2022 – Population & Household Estimates

8.2 Appendix 2 Locality Plans for Auchinairn, Hillhead & Harestanes, Lennoxton and Twechar

8.3 Appendix 3 Cost of Living Support Programme 2023/24

8.4 Appendix 4 Financial Planning & Budget Update 2023/24

8.5 Appendix 5 Budget Benchmarking Research 2023/24

8.6 Appendix 6 Budget Consultation 2023/24

CENSUS 2022 POPULATION & HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES

Corporate Performance & Research

September 2023

Census 2022 - Background

Scotland's Census is the official count of every person and household in the country. There has been a Census every 10 years since 1801, except 1941. The 2021 Census in Scotland was moved to 2022 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2022 Census took place on 20 March 2022 and National Records of Scotland (NRS) has now published the first results.

The statistics released provide estimates of the total population (rounded) including a breakdown by five-year age groups at Scotland and local authority level, along with the total number of households.

At this stage, only a limited amount of data has been published at local authority level. No data for smaller areas is currently available, further data is scheduled for release throughout 2024.

Scotland

Population

The population of Scotland was estimated to be 5,436,600. This is the largest population ever recorded by Scotland's Census. The population grew by 141,200 (2.7%) since the previous Census in 2011. Since 2011 Scotland's population would have gotten smaller if it was not for migration as there were more deaths than births.

The gap between the number of people aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over in Scotland is now much higher than it was in the last Census. There are now over a quarter of a million more people aged 65 and over than those aged under 15.

Households

On Census Day there were 2,509,300 households in Scotland with at least one usual resident. This is an increase of 136,500 (5.8%) from the 2011 Census. The increase in the number of households (5.8%) is higher than the increase in the population (2.7%).

The population is ageing, and older people are more likely to live alone or in smaller households. There is a related trend towards smaller households and more households overall.

Most council areas had an increase in the number of households. The general pattern across council areas is that household numbers increased faster than the population since the last Census.

East Dunbartonshire

Population

The 2022 Census total population estimate for East Dunbartonshire is 109,000 an increase of 3.7% (3,900) from Census 2011. Most council areas in the central belt had increases in their populations. These increases were driven by migration from within Scotland and elsewhere.

East Dunbartonshire - Population			
	Census 2022	Census 2011	Difference between Census 2022-2011
All	109,000	105,000	3,900
Female	56,500	54,400	2,100
Male	52,400	50,600	1,800

Note: numbers may not sum due to rounding

The table below shows that in East Dunbartonshire, 16.5% of the total population are aged 0-14, 59.3% of the total population are aged 15-64 and 24.1% are aged 65 and over.

East Dunbartonshire has a higher proportion of the population aged 0-14 compared with Scotland as a whole (1.2% higher), a lower proportion of those aged 15-64 (5.3% lower) and a higher proportion of those aged 65 and over (4.0% higher).

Compared to Census 2011, East Dunbartonshire has seen a 4.9% decrease in the total population aged 15-64 and an increase of 4.7% in those aged 65 and over. The proportion of those aged 0-14 has remained relatively unchanged over this time period.

	% of total population aged 0-14	% of total population aged 15-64	% of population aged 65+
East Dunbartonshire 2022 Census	16.5%	59.3%	24.1%
East Dunbartonshire 2011 Census	16.4%	64.2%	19.4%
Scotland 2022 Census	15.3%	64.6%	20.1%
Scotland 2011 Census	16.1%	67.1%	16.8%

According to Census 2022, the percentage of the total population in East Dunbartonshire aged 75 and over is 11.6%, as shown in the table below. This is an increase of 2.6% since the 2011 Census and higher than Scotland as a whole, where the increase was 1.3% from the previous census. There are a higher number of females in this age group compared to males, this reflects the fact that on average females live longer.

	% of total population Aged 75+	% of total population Aged 85+
East Dunbartonshire 2022 Census	11.6%	3.4%
East Dunbartonshire 2011 Census	9.0%	2.1%
Scotland 2022 Census	9.0%	2.4%
Scotland 2011 Census	7.7%	2.0%

Households

Scotland's Census 2022 estimates the number of households in East Dunbartonshire to be 46,500. An increase of 3,000 (6.9%) compared to Census 2011.

Number of Households in East Dunbartonshire

Census 2022	Census 2011	Difference between Census 2022-2011
46,500	43,500	3,000

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding

Future Releases

National Records of Scotland will publish further results from the Census from spring 2024 onwards. This will include detailed population data which supports community planning.

In summer 2024, a series of topic data will be published, including data on ethnicity, religion, the labour market, education and housing. For the first time, it will also include information on armed forces veterans, sexual orientation and gender identity.

More information about the release schedule for Census data can be found [here](#).

East Dunbartonshire Council: 28 September 2023

Report: EDC/016/23/AD: Appendix 1

Scotland's Census 2022
- Population & Household Estimates

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East Dunbartonshire Council: 28 September 2023

Report: EDC/016/23/AD: Appendix 2

Locality Plans

- Auchinairn, Hillhead & Harestanes, Lennoxton and Twechar

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Auchinairn

Why do we have Locality Plans

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 introduced Locality Planning as a way for Community Planning Partners to address inequality in communities facing disadvantage.

What is a Locality Plan

A Locality Plan is a vital tool that empowers communities by giving them a voice in shaping their future. Its purpose is to address poverty and inequalities within a community. By involving residents, organisations and partners, the Locality Plan establishes an action plan that details specific steps and initiatives to address community needs and bring about positive change.

Foreword

Gordan Low, Leader, East Dunbartonshire Council

Our Locality Plan is a culmination of extensive collaboration and collective effort. It reflects the aspirations we share for our communities' future as well as the challenges that we must overcome. This Plan is a testament to our commitment to fostering a thriving and inclusive environment that should ultimately benefit everyone within East Dunbartonshire.

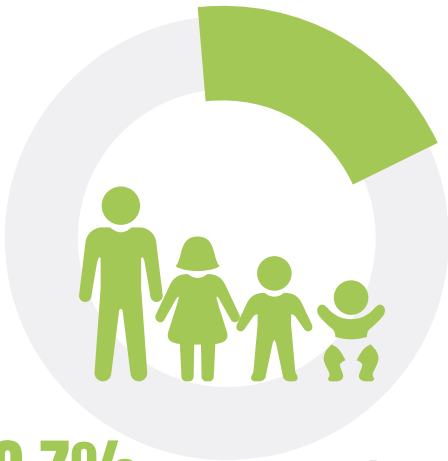
Estimated population of Auchinairn in 2021

was **5,709**

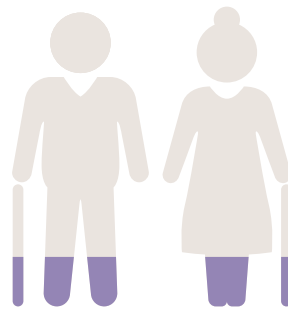
which is



of East Dunbartonshire's population



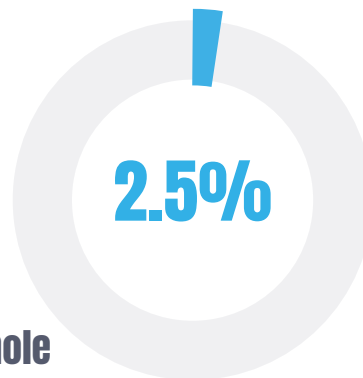
19.7% of the population are aged **0-15**, this is **2%** higher than East Dunbartonshire's average



15.7% of the population in Auchinairn are aged **over 65**, this is **7.3%** lower than East Dunbartonshire's average



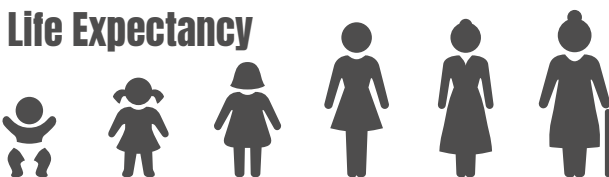
In 2020, alcohol related hospital admissions Auchinairn were **705** per **100,000** population



Approximately **2.5%** of the population in Auchinairn are claiming out of work benefits, the age group with the highest proportion are those aged **25-49**

In 2020 for East Dunbartonshire as a whole there were **392.26** alcohol related hospital admissions per **100,000** population

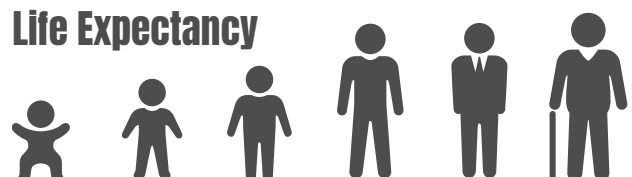
Female Life Expectancy



East Dunbartonshire 83.4 years

Auchinairn 80.8 years

Male Life Expectancy



East Dunbartonshire 80.2 years

Auchinairn 75.5 years

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a tool that identifies areas of poverty and inequality across Scotland using indicators within Income, Employment, Health, Education, Housing, Access to Services and Crime.

In 25% MOST Deprived of Scottish Datazones

In 50% MOST Deprived of Scottish Datazones

In 50% LEAST deprived of Scottish Datazones

Auchinairn

The most and least deprived SIMD domains for Auchinairn
(all datazones in Auchinairn).



Crime



Employment



Income



Education



Health



Housing



Access to Services

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Draft Action Plan



Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Increase support for young people through youth work activities in partnership with local community groups where possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations • Third Sector • EDVA • EDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of young people engaging in community based activities	1 year
			A reduction in youth anti-social behaviour	1 year
			Young people's perception of improved mental health	3 years
Improve access to information about support available to families/people with additional support needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • EDC • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of people accessing appropriate services	1 year
			Young people perception - they feel more supported and grow in confidence	1 year
Explore delivering local community based activities for people with additional support needs and their families/carers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • EDC • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of people accessing community based activities	1 year
			Number of opportunities delivered in Auchinairn	1 year

Page 4



Financial Wellbeing

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Develop and deliver financial literacy workshops at a time that community members can attend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDCAB • EDLCT • EDC • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of people accessing workshops	1 year
			Number of workshops delivered	1 year
			Measure learning gained by participants.	1 year
Develop and deliver community based workshops to address issues such as how to read an energy meter, what is a kilowatt? Understand an energy bill etc, at a time that community members can attend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDCAB • EDLCT • EDC • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of local Energy Advice Services available in Auchinairn	1 year
			Evaluation and feedback from participants	1 year
Raise the profile of what financial support is available to people and share information about how to access support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDCAB • EDLCT • EDVA • EDC • Social Security Scotland • DWP • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of communications delivered to promote financial support available in Auchinairn	1 year
			Record income generated	1 year



Access to services & facilities

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Explore extending week end opening of the community centre (Sunday opening)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of community based activities for Mon-Fri working families	1 year
Enquire how to approach reversing the planning restrictions attached to centre opening hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EDVA • EDC • HSCP • PoliceScotland 		Number of people accessing the centre	3 years
			Number of individuals supported to engage in activities	1 year
Raise the profile of statutory partners and third sector organisations within the local area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of communications advising Auchinairn of services delivered	1 year
			Number of shares on Social Media platforms	1 year
			People's perception they are accessing right support at right time	1 year
			Number of additional services introduced	3 years
			Number of people engaging with CAB/Foodbank advice support services	1 year

Access to services & facilities (continued)

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Explore ring-fencing spaces for babies and toddlers who already access community groups to attend services delivered by EDC Early Years eg LEND and other NHS community based services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auchinairn Parent & Toddlers • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of families accessing child development support	1 year
			Number of measures implemented	3 years
			Parents perception they feel more supported and grow in confidence	3 years
			Number and method of communication to advise parents of support in Auchinairn	1 year
Mapping exercise of existing service provision in Auchinairn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multidisciplinary locality team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Mapping exercise completed and next steps agreed	1 year
Mapping exercise of existing community-led and third sector activity in Auchinairn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multidisciplinary locality team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Mapping exercise completed and next steps agreed	1 year



Community Safety

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Raise the profile of Community Safety services and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of community engagement activities	1 year
			Number of attendance at key community meetings	1 year
Community Safety staff drop in to community group activities on a regular basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of activities/services are available locally	1 year
			Number of communications campaigns	1 year
			Number of interactions with key messages on social media	3 years
			Number of partnership initiatives	3 years
			People's perception they feel safe in Auchinairn	3 years

Community Safety (continued)

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Develop and deliver themed community based workshops to address issues such as personal safety, online safety, bullying etc hosted by community groups at a time that suits community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of community based workshops delivered	1 year
			Reduction in anti-social behaviour incidences	1 year
			Participants learning and confidence measured	3 years



Community Development

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Recognise community based groups and the work they do in the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of community organisations	1 year
			Number of partnership activities/events delivered	3 years
Develop a locality forum formed in partnership of lived experience and statutory/third sector representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Auchinairn Parent & Toddler Group • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Locality Forum established with clear roles and remit	1 year
			Reports to Community Planning Partnership Board	1 year
			Impact reports codeveloped	1 year

Parental Involvement

Community Development (continued)

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Enable experts by experience voices to inform policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of people accessing services	1 year
			Number of services delivered in Auchinairn	1 year
			Statement with specific policy commitments produced	3 years
			People's perception that their voice is heard.	3 years
More frequent community events planned and delivered in partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue • Social Security Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of community, and co-delivered events	1 year
			Number of people participating in community events	1 year



Environment

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Explore how community groups/members can gain access to Auchinairn Community Garden space without going through the café kitchen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of people using the garden for group activities	1 year
			Number of garden based opportunities delivered	1 year
Explore the potential of developing a co-ordinated programme of activities that help to improve the appearance of the local area – eg litter picks, repurposing derelict land and other emerging issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of community activity events/activities delivered	1 year
			People's perception Auchinairn is well kept	3 years



Hillhead and Harestanes

Why do we have Locality Plans

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 introduced Locality Planning as a way for Community Planning Partners to address inequality in communities facing disadvantage.

What is a Locality Plan

A Locality Plan is a vital tool that empowers communities by giving them a voice in shaping their future. Its purpose is to address poverty and inequalities within a community. By involving residents, organisations and partners, the Locality Plan establishes an action plan that details specific steps and initiatives to address community needs and bring about positive change.

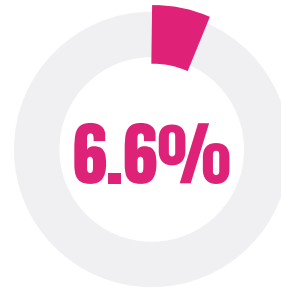
Foreword

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Estimated population of Hillhead and Harestanes in 2021 was **7,236**

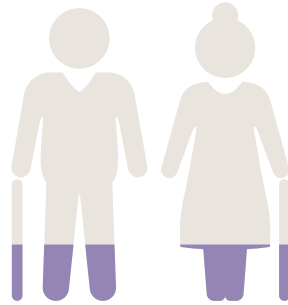
which is



of East Dunbartonshire's population



19% of the population are aged **0-15**, this is **1%** higher than East Dunbartonshire's average



18.5% of the population in Hillhead and Harestanes are aged **over 65**, this is **4.5%** lower than East Dunbartonshire's average



In 2020, alcohol related hospital admissions for Hillhead were **1121** per **100,000** population



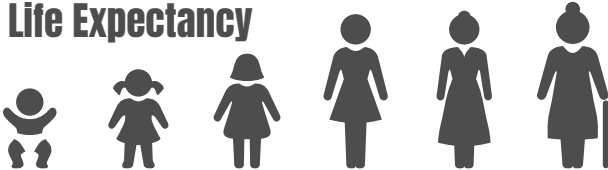
In 2020, alcohol related hospital admissions for Harestanes were **1206** per **100,000** population

In 2020 for East Dunbartonshire as a whole there were **392.26** alcohol related hospital admissions per **100,000** population



Approximately **3.5%** of the population in Hillhead and Harestanes are claiming out of work benefits, the age group with the highest proportion are those aged **25-49**

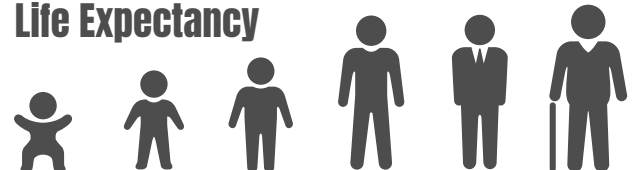
Female Life Expectancy



East Dunbartonshire **83.4** years

Hillhead **76** years

Male Life Expectancy



East Dunbartonshire **80.2** years

Hillhead **75.9** years

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a tool that identifies areas of poverty and inequality across Scotland using indicators within Income, Employment, Health, Education, Housing, Access to Services and Crime.

In 25% MOST Deprived of Scottish Datazones

In 50% MOST Deprived of Scottish Datazones

In 50% LEAST deprived of Scottish Datazones

Hillhead

The most and least deprived SIMD domains for Hillhead (all datazones in Hillhead).



Income



Education



Crime



Employment



Housing



Health



Access to Services

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Harestanes

The most and least deprived SIMD domains for Harestanes (all datazones in Harestanes).



Income



Health



Employment



Access to Services



Housing



Education



Crime

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Draft Action Plan

Health and Wellbeing



Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Deliver more children activities for all in Hillhead and Harestanes Page 298	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDLCT • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of children & young people activities/events delivered	1 year
			Number of people accessing activities	1 year
Improve communications to maximise access to services, which benefits Hillhead & Harestanes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • GRACE • Third Sector • EDVA • EDC • HSCP • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue • Social Security Scotland • Skills Development Scotland • DWP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number accessing services	1 year
			Benefit Gained	1 year
			People's perception that they are accessing services that meet needs	3 years
			Decrease % of SIMD health domain	3 years

Health and Wellbeing (continued)

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Focus on volunteering opportunities to ensure the continuation of existing groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • GRACE • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • Third sector • EDC • HSCP • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue • Skills Development Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of volunteers	1 year
			Demographics of volunteers	1 year
			Increase in numbers providing peer support	3 years



Financial Wellbeing

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Raise awareness of money and benefits advice in each locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • GRACE • Key anchor community organisations • EDCAB • ED Foodbank • Hillhead Housing Association • EDVA • EDC • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of opportunities delivered	1 year
			Benefit Gained	1 year
Actively listen to the experts by experience, to have collective insight into why individuals have experience of inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • GRACE • Key anchor community organisations • Third Sector • EDVA • EDC • PoliceScotland • Social Security Scotland • Skills Development Scotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue • DWP • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of experts by experience focus groups hosted	1 year
			Number of Income generated benefits	1 year
			Statement with specific policy commitments produced	1 year

Financial Wellbeing (continued)

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Support people to gain meaningful employment and volunteering opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • GRACE • Key anchor community organisations • Third Sector • EDVA • EDC • Skills Development Scotland • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of people participating in Pockets, Places and Prosperity	1 year
			Measure learning gained by participants	1 year
			Number of adults gaining wider achievement awards, local awards and those not nationally recognised, through CLD activity (e.g Health Issues in the Community & Keystone Award)	1 year
			Number of adults engaged in family learning through CLD activity	1 year
Promote and participate in Challenge Poverty Week through a programme of events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • GRACE • Key anchor community organisations • Third Sector • EDVA • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue • Skills Development Scotland • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of adults engaged in CLD activity	1 year
			Numbers of people accessing EDCAB outreach provision	1 year
			Number of people accessing EDFoodbank and community larders	1 year
			Measure learning gained by participants	3 years



Access to services & facilities

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
One referral pathway (one story to one service)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • GRACE • Key anchor community organisations • Third Sector • EDVA • EDC • HSCP • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue • Skills Development Scotland • DWP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of services delivered which have been co-designed	3 years
			People's perception they are accessing services that meet needs	3 years
Clear communication between service and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • GRACE • Key Anchor Community Organisations • Third Sector • EDVA • EDCScotland • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue • Social Security Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of communication releases, including in different formats/languages	1 year
			Number of people accessing services	1 year

Access to services & facilities (continued)

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Create digital hubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • GRACE • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDC • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • DWP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of services offering online appointments	3 years
			Perception Digital knowledge improved	3 years
			Number of digital champions in Hillhead and Harestane	3 years
Mapping exercise of existing service provision in Hillhead & Harestanes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multidisciplinary locality team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Mapping exercise completed and next steps agreed	1 year
Mapping exercise of existing community-led and third sector activity in Hillhead & Harestanes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multidisciplinary locality team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Mapping exercise completed and next steps agreed	1 year

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Deliver more themed night activities Eg football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities Key Anchor Community Organisations EDLCT EDVA EDC New College Lanarkshire Police Scotland Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Reduced incidence of anti-social behaviour	3 years
			Number of diversional activities delivered	1 year
			Access youth perception and decision influence	2 years
Carry out environmental assessments with the local community, including upgrade of grounds and notice boards outside centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRACE Key Anchor Organisations EDC PoliceScotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Increased perception of pride of locality	3 years
			Number of environmental audits delivered in partnership	1 year
			Reduced complaints in relation to appearance of locality	1 year
			Increased perception of community ownership and pride of locality	3 years
Increase local area focus such as days of action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key anchor organisations Third Sector EDVA EDC HSCP Policescotland Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Number of community clean up days	3 years
			Number of local publicity campaign to highlight issues and costs of clean up	1 year
			Number of community-led local community safety initiatives	3 years



Community Development

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Work with existing groups to ensure sustainability of what is already there	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community GRACE Key Anchor groups EDVA EDC HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Number of community groups	3 years
			Number of participants	3 years
Deliver community celebration days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community GRACE Key Anchor community organisations EDVA EDC HSCP PoliceScotland Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Number of community events hosted	3 years
			Number of people involved in community activities	3 years
Empower community members to inform decision making process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community GRACE Key Anchor community organisations EDVA EDC HSCP PoliceScotland Scottish Fire & Rescue SDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Establishment of Locality Forum, with clear role and remit	1 year
			Perception people feel their voice has been heard and influence	3 years

Community Development (continued)

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
All Partners to take approach of You said we did feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • GRACE • Key Anchor community organisations • EDVA EDC HSCP • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of accessible consultation reports	3 years
			Statement with specific policy commitments produced	3 years



Environment

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Community led improvements in area including upgrading part of locality ie outside centres and information notice boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community GRACE Key Anchor community organisations EDVA EDC HSCP PoliceScotland Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Number of activities offered in centre	1 year
			Number of groups delivering provision in centre	1 year
			Number of accessible noticeboards outside of the centre	1 year
			Number of people accessing the centre.	1 year
			Number of membership and/or participation in activities delivered	3 years
			People's perception the centre is open and welcoming	3 years
Create opportunities with vacant spaces/shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key community organisations Chambers of Commerce EDVA EDC New College Lanarkshire SDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Conduct baseline of social enterprises	1 year
			Baseline of current vacant space	1 year
			Number of social enterprises established	3 years
			Number of spaces being used	3 years
Create community resource facility to enable storage of equipment for community activities, e.g. litter picks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRACE Key community anchor organisations EDVA EDC HSCP Scottish Fire & Rescue PoliceScotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Number of community action events	3 years
			Number of community facilities	3 years

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Lennoxtown

Why do we have Locality Plans

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 introduced Locality Planning as a way for Community Planning Partners to address inequality in communities facing disadvantage.

What is a Locality Plan

A Locality Plan is a vital tool that empowers communities by giving them a voice in shaping their future. Its purpose is to address poverty and inequalities within a community. By involving residents, organisations and partners, the Locality Plan establishes an action plan that details specific steps and initiatives to address community needs and bring about positive change.

Foreword

Gordan Low, Leader, East Dunbartonshire Council

Our Locality Plan is a culmination of extensive collaboration and collective effort. It reflects the aspirations we share for our communities' future as well as the challenges that we must overcome. This Plan is a testament to our commitment to fostering a thriving and inclusive environment that should ultimately benefit everyone within East Dunbartonshire.

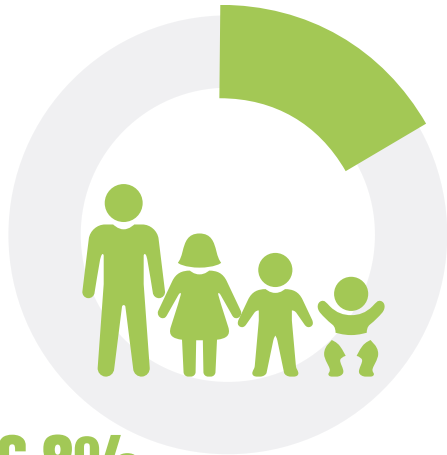
Estimated population of **Lennoxtown** in **2021** was

4,648

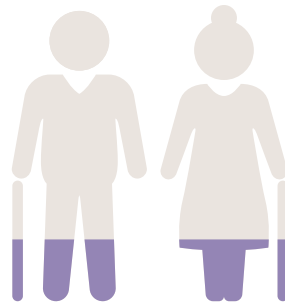
which is



of East Dunbartonshire's population

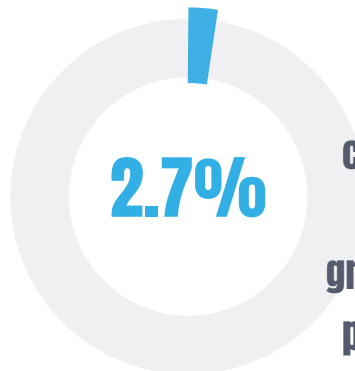


16.8% of the population are aged **0-15**, this is **1%** lower than East Dunbartonshire's average



20.3% of the population in Lennoxtown are aged **over 65**, this is **2.7%** lower than East Dunbartonshire's average

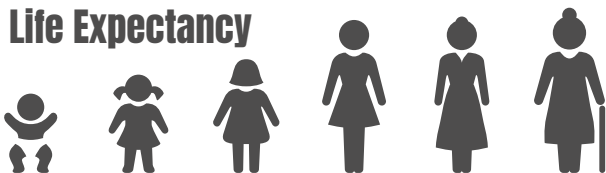
Approximately **2.7%** of the population in Lennoxtown are claiming out of work benefits, the age group with the highest proportion are those aged **25-49**



In 2020, alcohol related hospital admissions Lennoxtown were **535** per **100,000** population

In 2020 for East Dunbartonshire as a whole there were **392.26** alcohol related hospital admissions per **100,000** population

Female Life Expectancy



East Dunbartonshire 83.4 years

Lennoxtown 80.2 years

Male Life Expectancy



East Dunbartonshire 80.2 years

Lennoxtown 77.7 years

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a tool that identifies areas of poverty and inequality across Scotland using indicators within Income, Employment, Health, Education, Housing, Access to Services and Crime.

In 25% MOST Deprived of Scottish Datazones

In 50% MOST Deprived of Scottish Datazones

In 50% LEAST deprived of Scottish Datazones

Lennoxtown

The most and least deprived SIMD domains for Lennoxtown (all datazones in Lennoxtown).



Employment



Crime



Income



Access to Services



Health



Education



Housing

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Draft Action Plan

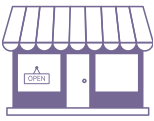


Action	Who is the action carried out by?	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed?	Timescale
Design in partnership with communities to deliver person centred service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Organisations The Hive Third Sector EDAMH EDC HSCP PoliceScotland Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	People's perception of their health and wellbeing improves	3 years
			Number of services delivered locally	3 years
			Reduction in the numbers accessing the Foodbank	3 years
Develop a Locality Forum and Frontline workers Forum for Lennoxton to enable partnership working, and improve communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Anchor Community Organisations The Hive Campsie CC Campsie Memorial Hall Third Sector EDVA EDC HSCP PoliceScotland Scottish Fire & Rescue Social Security Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Locality forum established with clear role and remit	1 year
			Impact Reports on Locality Plans, co-produced by Locality Forum	3 years
			Mapping exercise of current provision, identification of gaps in provision using an Asset Based Approach	3 years
			Frontline workers forum established, with clear role and remit	1 year



Financial Wellbeing

Action	Who is the action carried out by?	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed?	Timescale
Provide outreach Financial Support & advice based in the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locality Group • The Hive • Key anchor community Organisations • EDFoodbank • EDCAB • Social Security Scotland • DWP • HSCP • EDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Record Income gained	3 years
			Number of people accessing outreach	3 years
			Number of people accessing foodbank	3 years
			Number of community delivered activities addressing food insecurity	3 years
Deliver community learning and development activities to address social injustices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Community Organisations • The Hive • EDLCT • EDVA • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue • HSCP • Home Energy Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of community based activities delivered	1 year
			Number of young people and adults participating in decision-making processes	1 year
			Statement with specific policy commitments produced	3 years



Access to services & facilities

Action	Who is the action carried out by?	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed?	Timescale
Develop and establish community transport, which meet local needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key Anchor Community Organisations• EDVA• EDC• SPT• Patient Transport and Transport Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within existing resource	Number of community transport initiatives	3 years
Mapping exercise of existing service provision in Lennox town.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multidisciplinary locality team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within existing resource	Mapping exercise completed and next steps agreed	1 year
Mapping exercise of existing community-led and third sector activity in Lennox town	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multidisciplinary locality team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within existing resource	Mapping exercise completed and next steps agreed	1 year



Community Safety

Action	Who is the action carried out by?	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed?	Timescale
Deliver themes based opportunities to address anti-social behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Community Organisations • The Hive • EDVA • EDC • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Reduced incidence of anti-social behaviour	1 year
			Number of diversional activities delivered	1 year
			Number of people participating	1 year
Deliver a target community zero-tolerance campaign to challenge anti-social behaviour including empowering people to report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • Key Anchor Community organisations • Crimestoppers • EDVA • EDC • HSCP • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Increased reporting to crime stoppers/Police Scotland	3 years
			Decrease in anti-social behaviour recorded	3 years
			Increased community tolerance	3 years
			Incidences of hate crime recorded	3 years



Community Development

Action	Who is the action carried out by?	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Using a CLD approach to support organic community development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLD workers • EDVA • Community • Locality Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of community activities	1 year
			Number of community groups	3 years
Empower all demographics to have their voices heard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth team • CLD worker • The Hive • Locality Group • Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Youth Forum established with clear role and remit	1 year
			Locality forum established with a clear role and remit	1 year
Promote and participate in creating and delivering community events; activities for Lennoxton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • Key Anchor Community organisations • The Hive • Campsie CC • Campsie Memorial Hall • EDVA • EDLCT • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Increase number of community activities	1 year



Environment

Action	Who is the action carried out by?	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Promote and support Local Food growing and Gardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key anchor community organisations • Third Sector • EDVA • EDC • HSCP • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue • Community Food Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of community growing spaces created	3 years
			Number of community growing event/activities delivered	1 year
Increase links with wider organisations: John Muir Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Community Organisations • EDVA • John Muir Trust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of paths	1 years
			Number of visitors using paths	3 years
Make connection with historical and Paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Muir/Strathkelvin Railway Path • Paths for All • EDC • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of community path leaflets/media posts produced	5 years
Create opportunities within vacant spaces/shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Organisations • Businesses • Third Sector • EDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of empty shops	5 years
			Number of new businesses supported	5 years

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Twechar

Why do we have Locality Plans

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 introduced Locality Planning as a way for Community Planning Partners to address inequality in communities facing disadvantage.

What is a Locality Plan

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Foreword

Gordan Low, Leader, East Dunbartonshire Council

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Estimated population of Twechar in 2021 was

1,466

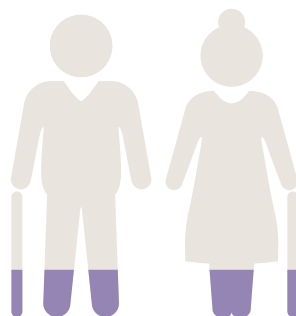
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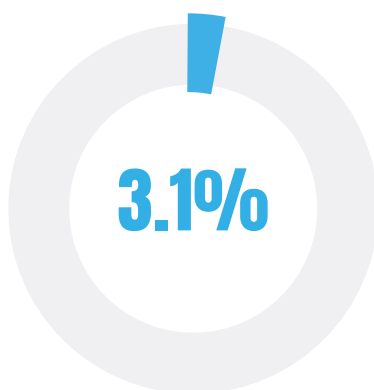
of East Dunbartonshire's population



21.8% of the population are aged 0-15, this is 3.9% higher than East Dunbartonshire's average



15.4% of the population in Twechar are aged over 65, this is 7.6% lower than East Dunbartonshire's average



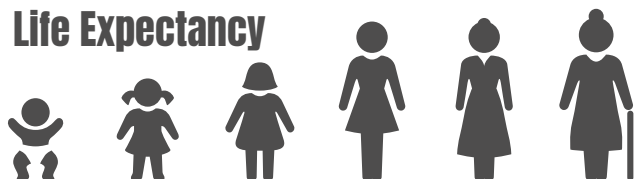
Approximately 3.1% of the population in Twechar are claiming out of work benefits, the age group with the highest proportion are those aged 25-49



In 2020, alcohol related hospital admissions in Twechar were 756 per 100,000 population

In 2020 for East Dunbartonshire as a whole there were 392.26 alcohol related hospital admissions per 100,000 population

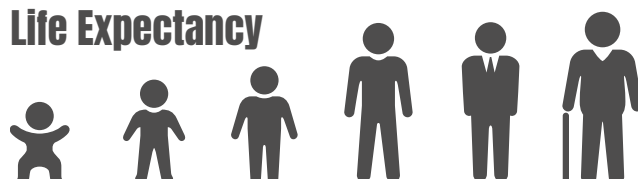
Female Life Expectancy



East Dunbartonshire 83.4 years

Twechar 82.4 years

Male Life Expectancy



East Dunbartonshire 80.2 years

Twechar 80.3 years

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a tool that identifies areas of poverty and inequality across Scotland using indicators within Income, Employment, Health, Education, Housing, Access to Services and Crime.

In 25% MOST Deprived of Scottish Datazones

In 50% MOST Deprived of Scottish Datazones

In 50% LEAST deprived of Scottish Datazones

Twechar

The most and least deprived SIMD domains for Twechar (all datazones in Twechar).

 Education

 Access to Services

 Housing

 Income

 Employment

 Health

 Crime

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Draft Action Plan

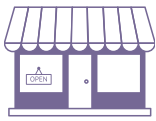


Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
<p>Improve partnership working to maximise health outcomes for people in Twechar</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 322</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Community Anchor Organisations • Twechar Tenants & Resident's Association • ED CAB • EDVA • Third Sector • EDC • HSCP • New College Lanarkshire • PoliceScotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue • Social Security Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	<p>People's perception they are accessing services that meet needs</p>	<p>3 years</p>
			<p>Number of opportunities delivered in Twechar Healthy Living Enterprise Centre</p>	<p>1 year</p>
			<p>Number of people accessing Twechar Healthy Living and Enterprise Centre</p>	<p>1 year</p>
			<p>SIMD domain of health moves out of rank 4</p>	<p>5 years</p>



Financial Wellbeing

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Develop, promote programmes around key themes (employability, healthy living, money management, cooking on a budget)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Community organisations • Twechar Tenants & Resident's Association EDVA • EDC CAB • Third Sector Organisations • EDC • HSCP • Police Scotland • Social Security Scotland • SDS • DWP • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of people participating in community events	1 year
			Number of community events delivered	3 years
			Number of communications advising of opportunities, services and activities	1 year
			Evaluation and feedback from participants	3 years



Access to services & facilities

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Develop opportunities for GPs and health and social care providers to meet with communities to foster better understanding of service and communities needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key community anchor organisations • Twechar Tenants & Resident's Association • HSCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of people accessing services locally, including GP	3 years
			Number of services offered in Twechar	3 years
			Number of outreach services delivered in Twechar	5 years
Increase in connectivity and stability across the community for internet access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • Key community anchor organisations • Businesses • Open Reach • Community Broadband • EDC • Twechar Tenants & Resident's Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of people accessing internet provision	3 years
			Speed of internet connectivity for households and businesses	5 years
Identify tools to communicate information and address gaps in provision. Investigate opportunities for joint working.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Anchor Community Organisations • Twechar Tenants & Resident's Association • ED Asset • EDVA • EDLCT • EDC • HSCP • Police Scotland • Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within existing resource 	Number of groups registered in ED Asset Map	1 year
			Number of community publications	3 years
			Number of partnership opportunities delivered	5 years



Access to services & facilities (continued)

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Mapping exercise of existing service provision in Twechar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Multidisciplinary locality team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Within existing resource	Mapping exercise completed and next steps agreed	1 year
Mapping exercise of existing community-led and third sector activity in Twechar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Multidisciplinary locality team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Within existing resource	Mapping exercise completed and next steps agreed	1 year



Community Safety

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Targeted presence from Police Scotland & Community Wardens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key Anchor Community Organisations• EDC• Police Scotland• Crime stoppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within existing resource	Number of anti-social incidences reported	3 years
			People's perceptions improving in relation to community safety	3 years

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Working in partnership with existing and new community groups to increase engagement and ensure sustainability, delivering a range of targeted supportive programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Key anchor community organisations Twechar Tenants & Resident's Association Third Sector EDVA EDC HSCP Police Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Number of community organisations	1 year
			Number of training sessions delivered	1 year
			Number of volunteering opportunities	3 years
Promote and participate in creating and delivering community events for the community, by the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities Key Anchor Community Organisations Twechar Tenants & Resident's Association Third Sector EDVA EDC HSCP Police Scotland Scottish Fire & Rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Number of people attending events	3 years
			Perceived increase awareness of community activity	3 years
Utilise existing Tenants and Residents groups to further establish the community voice and is being heard to take forward their needs and requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Twechar Tenants & Resident's Association EDC EDVA Third sector EDC RTO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Tenants and Residents Group with clear role and remit	1 year
			Number of people participating in Tenants and Residents Group	1 year
Clear feedback on what we have done in relation to the locality plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Twechar Tenants & Resident's Association EDC HSCP EDVA EDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within existing resource 	Statement with specific policy commitments produced	3 years



Environment

Action	Who is the action carried out by	Resources Allocated	How will impact be assessed	Timescale
Deliver localised collection day/days for large items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• THLEC• Key Anchor Community Organisations• EDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within existing resource	Number of fly-tipping recorded	3 years

East Dunbartonshire Council: 28 September 2023

Report: EDC/016/23/AD: Appendix 3

Cost of Living Support Programme 2023/24
Update

Cost of Living Support Programme 2023/24: Approved 23 February 2023
Overview and Progress Update

Cost of Living Support Programme	Funded Allocation £	Overview and Progress Update
Foodbank Support	10,000	<p>The Foodbank continues to work in collaboration with a range of council services to deliver holistic targeted programmes to families on low income, including through the Pockets Place and Prosperity programme. Officers across the Council continue to collaborate with the foodbank to ensure that all essential resources are accessible to vulnerable individuals, to progress mitigating the challenges posed by the cost of living and promoting a more equitable and thriving community for all.</p> <p><u>Update September 23/24</u></p> <p>The demand for the foodbank continues to be high across the area, and partnership approach with council services and partners, including CAB, is beneficial in providing a joined up response and addressing needs locally.</p>
School Clothing Grant		<p>In 2022, school clothing grants were doubled. This was funded by £318,000 from the Covid Economic Recovery Support Fund and was for 1 year only. The value of the grant will be returning to pre-2022 levels for the 2023 school year. Families are still facing rising costs and the rate of inflation for clothing and footwear remains high. At the Budget meeting in February 2023, it was agreed that the Grant should remain at the 2022 level for 2023/24.</p> <p>Based on the indicative number of children and families who are eligible for a school clothing grant, allocate £350,000 to maintain school clothing grants at the 2022 value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Grant for Primary children increased from £120 per child to £240 • The Grant for Secondary children increased from £150 to £300. <p>Preparation for the 23/24 Clothing Grant have been completed. The application form has been updated and this, and associated communications will be published one week before the end of the School Term. Processes have been improved for this year which will reduce payment time to successful applicants.</p> <p><u>Update September 23/24</u></p>

		The enhanced payment was paid to all eligible parents/carers during the summer period and in advance of the new school term in August 2023.																				
Household Support Grant	150,000	<p>In February 2023 and recognising the impact of the financial hardship many people in East Dunbartonshire are facing, Council agreed that it was also important to support low-income households not in receipt of means-tested state benefits, specifically those in employment but who earn slightly above the earnings thresholds to qualify for benefits.</p> <p>Based on other similar schemes in other Councils, officers were instructed to develop and implement a Household Support Payment scheme which targets support to low-income households not in receipt of any means-tested state benefits whereby £150,000 would be allocated to support up to 1,000 households with a one-off payment of £150 to be made in October 2023.</p> <p><u>Update September 23/24</u></p> <p>Development work has now concluded, and an update is provided in the main body of the Report.</p>																				
Free Swim & Gym	600,000	<p><u>Update September 23/24</u></p> <p>In partnership with the East Dunbartonshire Leisure & Culture Trust (EDLCT), the Council has funded the provision of free swimming and gym sessions for children and young people who attend East Dunbartonshire schools and are aged between 5 and 18.</p> <p>The programme was launched on November 1st, 2022, evidencing a positive uptake to the scheme with 37,192 visits from the 1 November 2022 through until 31 March 2023. The table below details a breakdown of the usage figures for each activity since 1st April 2023:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ACTIVITY</th> <th>Usage 1st April 2023 to 27 August 2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gym 12- 15 Years</td> <td>19,413</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gym 16 – 18 Years</td> <td>13,429</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swimming 5 – 12 Years</td> <td>31,940</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Usage</td> <td>64,782</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ACTIVITY</th> <th>Usage November 1st 2022 to March 31st March 2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gym 12- 15 Years</td> <td>12,383</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gym 16 – 18 Years</td> <td>6,592</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swimming 5 – 12 Years</td> <td>18,217</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Usage</td> <td>37,192</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ACTIVITY	Usage 1st April 2023 to 27 August 2023	Gym 12- 15 Years	19,413	Gym 16 – 18 Years	13,429	Swimming 5 – 12 Years	31,940	Total Usage	64,782	ACTIVITY	Usage November 1st 2022 to March 31st March 2023	Gym 12- 15 Years	12,383	Gym 16 – 18 Years	6,592	Swimming 5 – 12 Years	18,217	Total Usage	37,192
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Total Usage	37,192																					

		<p>To use the gym, the individual must be registered as a member and go through the gym induction process. A total of 4,522 new members have joined since the programme went live and the split between the age ranges is shown below:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">New members (since 1 November)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gym members 12 - 15 years – 3,246 • Gym members 16 - 17 years – 1,276 <p>There continues to be significant growth in the gym membership particularly the 12 – 15 years. For the period 1st November 2022 to 31st March 2023 EDC allocated up to £500k of which £230k was recharged to cover the cost of the scheme. For the current financial year 2023 2024 EDC has allocated a set amount of £600k.</p>
<p>CAB Support</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>The demands continue to increase for local people using CAB services.</p> <p>Targeted communications have been developed including direct engagement with individuals in our Locality area and development of a YouTube video filmed in a Locality area highlighting the support and services offered.</p> <p>This included providing insights into how to access services delivered by CAB. CAB continue to collaborate with services and partners to ensure coordinated and comprehensive support for individuals experiencing the cost-of-living crisis.</p> <p><u>Update September 23/24</u></p> <p>The Community Planning Team and other appropriate services continue to work closely with Citizens Advice Bureau in East Dunbartonshire. CAB continue to report significant increase in demand of their services through direct approaches and referrals from range of partners. The outreach services within localities and across communities has been assisted by the additional resources provided through this programme.</p>
<p>Community Grants</p>	<p>100,00</p>	<p><u>Update September 23/24</u></p> <p>Following discussions with award recipients and with the community, the Council agreed to implement a revised Community Grants Scheme, introducing two Schemes (Scheme A and Scheme B) over three rounds per year, and increasing the cap limit to £15,000 per financial year.</p> <p>A high-level insight into Round One of the Community Grants Scheme for 2023-24 is provided. The Grants Advisory Committee met on the 6th and 7th September to assess, and</p>

		<p>output will be considered by Community Planning Partnership Board at the meeting on 21 September 2023.</p> <p>As described previously, then in partnership with the Grants Advisory Committee, the Community Planning Partnership Team conducted a comprehensive consultation on the Community Grants Scheme, focusing on community and third sector organisations.</p> <p>The team introduced a co-designed Community Grants Scheme which empowers and support our communities by providing accessible funding opportunities which enable local initiatives that contribute to the wellbeing and development of our communities.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria and required supporting documents were not changed.</p> <p>To apply an organisation must be operating in East Dunbartonshire Council area and must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a constitution or other document setting out how the organisation is constituted. • Be a not-for-profit organisation. • Have a bank account in the name of the organisation. • Have properly approved independent examined accounts, or if a new organisation, projected accounts. • Have met the reporting requirements in relation to any projects previously funded by the Council. • The project must meet at least one outcome of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP). <p>Provide the requested supporting information: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the organisation's constitution or other document setting out how the organisation is constituted. • A copy of the organisation's most recent approved independently examined accounts or if a new organisation, an income and expenditure plan for the first year. • A copy of the organisation's most recent bank statement. • Copies of 2 quotes/estimates that the organisation has obtained for individual items costing £500 or more that funding is sought for. • Proof of ownership or signed copy of a lease in favour of the organisation if this grant is to be used to fund
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		<p>improvements to land or buildings owned/leased by the organisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of any licences/ consents granted to the organisation which may be relevant to the application (only if applicable). • A Job Description for each post to be funded or part funded with this grant. <p>The team has included weighted consideration for organisations addressing isolation, requesting awards up to £750.</p> <p>In partnership with the Grants Advisory Committee, the team produced a GAC Handbook, supporting the induction of new members and understanding of roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>In collaboration with the Grants Advisory Committee, regular community events will be organised including workshops where grantees can share their experiences, learn from each other, gain knowledge on funding opportunities, build connections, and support greater partnership approaches.</p> <p>The consultation report can be found on the EDC website, please visit: Community Grant Consultation East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>Round one opened on 26th June and closed on 28th July 2023.</p> <p>To support increased promotion and awareness raising the team funded boosted posts on Facebook, targeting people in East Dunbartonshire and surrounding areas aged 18 upwards. Therefore, even if they did not follow us on Facebook information on our Community Grant Scheme came up on their feed. This supported a reach of 38,173 and we received 79 comments (love), the posts were shared 33 times and had 128 clicks.</p> <p>A developmental approach was adopted for Round one, which involved a soft launch to ensure a smooth implementation of the revised process. During the decision-making process, each application underwent a due diligence assessment. Through this thorough review, it was identified that some applications submitted did not have the mandatory documents/information required, as detailed in the eligibility criteria and guidance notes. Through our adopted developmental approach, officers have advised applicants we would assist their organisation in becoming 'funder ready' and meeting the verification standards. In partnership, the team have planned a series of Funder Ready Workshops. It is highly recommended organisations participate in these workshops to gain a deeper understanding of the</p>
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<p>Warm Spaces Grant Scheme</p> <p>Rebranded as “East Dunbartonshire Winter Connections Programme”</p>		<p>As with the new Community Grants Scheme then the application scheme will be reviewed and amended in advance of the winter 2023/24 applications being promoted depending on local need and demand at that time, and to complement the provisions of the Community Grants scheme. This will include learnings from last year’s Warm Spaces Grant Scheme.</p> <p>Note: the underspend from the 2022/23 funding allocation of £14,000 has been carried over, resulting in potential funding up to £44,000.</p> <p><u>Update - September 2023/24</u></p> <p>Key Learning from the Winter Programme 2022/23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering a cost-effective activity in conjunction with hot beverages or food has been key to the success of the Warm Spaces Grant. Maintaining the hosts organisation’s ability to adapt activities was crucial to support inclusivity. • The social aspect on uniting individuals fostered a sense of community, which held particular significance for those experiencing isolation. The activities not only facilitate creative expression but also provided opportunities to make new friends. • Warm Spaces highlighted the need for a programme of free/low-cost activities and food for individuals and families that experienced financial hardship. The programme contributed to tackling food poverty in a discrete and dignified manner. • Benefits of the programme included connecting people with each other, encouraging new people to engage with services and creating a sense of belonging to the local community. It also helped to reduce social isolation and reduce financial costs for individuals and families <p>Application and Funding Process Organisations reported that the application for the Warm Spaces Grant was over complicated and bureaucratic. However, they appreciated the dedicated support, and how quickly applications were processed.</p> <p>Providing effective engagement with organisations and dedicated community development support assisted with successful applicants’ projects being set up and delivered quickly.</p>
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		<p>The Winter Connections Programme 2023/24 To use a Community Learning and Development approach to delivering a community-led human approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-brand the warm spaces to East Dunbartonshire Winter Connections Programme. • Re-design the grant application process, including the application form, guidance, and monitoring forms. • Re-visiting the mandatory documentation requested to include a copy of constitutional document, recent bank account and copy of most up to date treasurer report. • Increase the grant available per application, which last year was £1,000, to £1,500 for the winter ahead. • Reconvene the decision-making panel of EDC Executive Officer of Community Services, Chief Executive EDVA and Manager of Health Improvement and Inequalities, HSCP. • Provide dedicated community development support in partnership with EDVA to organisations. • Work in partnership with Council services including communications to build on the dedicated Cost of Living webpages, including signposting to toolkits which include information and material on how to offer inclusive and safe environments, and information on local help and support available for residents. • Rebrand the income maximisation and support leaflet in partnership with EDCAB. • Encourage more organisations to deliver evening activities which will ensure that residents who work during the day can also benefit from the programme. • Keeping funded organisations up to date with any new activity that they can share through their networks to ensure that everyone is aware of what is being offered in other locations and facilitate signposting between organisations and activities. • Work more closely with the equality groups in East Dunbartonshire to raise awareness of the inclusivity of activities and support host organisations to put in place relevant support to ensure that people can fully benefit from the programme. <p>Launch Programme 2 October 2023 as part of the local campaign on Challenge Poverty Week.</p>
<p>Homelessness Hardship Fund</p>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>The approach taken with the previous Homelessness Hardship Fund will continue in 2023/24.</p> <p><u>Update September 23/24</u></p> <p>The Homelessness hardship fund has assisted 5 households in temporary accommodation during 2023/24. The total spend to date is £3,328.41.</p>

Contingency	54,000	Contingency will be used where the numbers of those eligible for the various elements of support increase beyond those assumed.
Total	1,909,000	

East Dunbartonshire Council: 28 September 2023

Report: EDC/016/23/AD: Appendix 4

Financial Planning & Budget Update 2023/2024

1 Overview

- 1.1 On 23rd February 2023, the Council set its Budget plans for the 2023/24 financial year and beyond. These plans included those for both the Council's General Fund and its Housing Service with each budgeting for allocations relating to day-to-day revenue as well as a longer-term programme of capital works. The Budgets were constituted by:

General Fund

- Revenue Expenditure of £322.067m in 2023/24
- Capital Expenditure of £66.570m in 2023/24 & £809.641m over 30 years

Housing Revenue

- Expenditure of £17.304m in 2023/24
- Capital Expenditure of £20.980m in 2023/24 & £215.383m over 5 years

- 1.2 Each of these Budgets was predicated on a number of assumptions about the likely course of events as the year(s) continued. At that time, these estimations provided for an assessment of the challenges ahead as the pandemic eased and economy lapsed into a cost-of-living crisis compounded by inflation. Such challenges resulted in a financial gap of **£20.629m** within the Council's Revenue Budget with projected expenditure exceeding income. Work continues at pace to bridge this gap with a corresponding update provided here and within the separate appendix to this Report.
- 1.3 At the time of setting the Budget, the imbalance was sought to be resolved through the application of a range of options including a 5% increase in Council Tax and Council's decision to apply revised Service Concession Arrangements to supplement one-off reserves. These provisions allowed the Council to underwrite the financial gap over the short-term whilst embedding a transformative agenda to reduce overall expenditure. Such work continues to be progressed against the expectation of real terms reduction in funding over the medium-term.
- 1.4 Following the finalisation of the Budget process, the application of the uplift in Council Tax, as well as a number of other late notifications, the level of reserves required to underwrite the Council's strategic approach reduced to **£19.887m**. This update was provided to the Council's Policy & Resources Committee earlier in September 2023, along with the possibility that further pressures could arise and intimation that additional remedial action is now being taken and included in the other Appendix to this Report.
- 1.5 In setting the tone for the challenges ahead the previous Strategic Planning Report to Council highlighted commentary from the Accounts Commission that '*Councils have never faced such a challenging situation, with demand and workforce pressures deepening after the Covid-19 pandemic and funding forecast to reduce in*

real terms'. They further recommended *'that radical change, achieved through greater collaboration, is urgently needed if Councils are to maintain services'*.

- 1.6 This Appendix seeks to provide an update on these financial challenges, further refining those expectations set in February, as the Council agreed its Budgets for the year(s) ahead and following the previous update to Council in June.
- 1.7 This work will include ongoing consideration of strategic planning and performance processes and ultimately the affordability of current plans. The Council continues to operate within a difficult and uncertain strategic context and faces longer-term financial pressures including a lack of certainty and flexibility over funding as well as the prospect of major service reforms. This Report provides an update on the ongoing work within the newly signed Verity House Agreement and the Fiscal Framework between UK, Scottish and Local Government.
- 1.8 In order to address these challenges, and by developing an innovative transformative agenda, the Council will be required to demonstrate the effective use of skills within strategic thinking, decision-making and collaborative working. The Council has demonstrated learning from the last few years and has applied this to develop new ways of working. Collaborative leadership is more important than ever as the Council continues to work with partners, communities, and citizens to support recovery and improve outcomes.
- 1.9 The Council's response in this regard is currently being reviewed by external auditors as part of the new Best Value arrangements as referenced within the Mazar's Audit Strategy Memorandum and to the Audit & Risk Management Committee earlier in June (CFO-021-23-GM). This work will consider whether the Council has a clear vision and strategy with priorities for improvement, working with partners and communities to foster a culture of innovation.
- 1.10 Beyond the current round of Best Value assessment, the Accounts Commission intends to look at workforce planning and is working to streamline the nature of this work and narrow the scope to ensure that this targets key issues and risks.

2 Financial Risk Register

- 2.1 The Council's financial plans are risk based and aligned to the Financial Risk Register, which is actively reviewed on an ongoing basis. Ongoing consideration of financial risks forms the basis for this financial planning update which is, in turn, aligned to the overall Strategic Planning & Performance Framework (SPPF). The Financial Risk Register considers risks within; income, expenditure, budget setting, financial planning & strategy, capital, treasury, health & social care and compliance. This Appendix will provide an update to each where applicable.

3 Income

- 3.1 On the 30 June the Scottish Government and COSLA signed an agreement, known as the Verity House Agreement¹ (the agreement) to forge a stronger partnership between local and national government.
- 3.2 The agreement set out principles for joint working to empower local communities, tackle poverty, transform the economy and provide high-quality public services. It includes commitments to:
- agree a new Fiscal Framework governing how local authorities' funding is allocated, reducing ring-fencing and giving greater control over their budgets to meet local needs,
 - regularly review Councils' powers and funding, with the expectation that services will be delivered at a local level unless agreed otherwise,
 - incorporate the European Charter of Local Self-Government into Scots Law,
 - reform public services, building on the partnership working established during the pandemic recovery,
 - develop a framework for collecting and sharing evidence to ensure progress is maintained.
- 3.3 In signing the agreement the First Minister noted the commitment to '*build a stronger relationship with local government, with mutual trust and respect at its core*' whilst acknowledging that '*Councils know best how to serve the people in their communities. By giving them greater flexibility over how they use their budgets and regularly reviewing their powers and funding, we can empower them to put that knowledge into practice – whether that's to tackle poverty, transform our economy to deliver net zero, or to provide the high-quality public services on which we all rely*'.
- 3.4 A key aspect of the Verity House Agreement will be the development of a 'Fiscal Framework' between the Scottish Government and Councils that will seek to agree a set of rules around funding in an effort to provide increased visibility and certainty whilst promoting longer-term financial planning. This will include increased discretion for Councils with the reduction in ringfencing. A number of options are currently being developed aligned to these plans and these will form the basis for ongoing discussions. Easing of ringfencing is to be welcomed but the scale of this remains unknown at the time of writing.
- 3.5 The previous SPPF finance Report set initial expectations as part of the Scottish Government's update to its Medium-Term Financial Strategy² (MTFS). This provided a medium-term perspective on the public finances, supporting a forward-

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/new-deal-local-government-partnership-agreement/>

² [The Scottish Government's Medium-Term Financial Strategy](#)

looking approach to budget evaluation. This publication included consideration of the Scottish Fiscal Commission's Economic and Fiscal Forecasts.

- 3.6 The MTFS sought to reinforce the principles of governance to ensure the sustainability of public services. The Report recognised that inflation and the cost-of-living crisis continue to drive the biggest fall in living standards in decades further noting that;
- Public spending is projected to be higher than the funds available over the medium-term.
 - The scale of this financial gap is significant with modelling in the MTFS indicating that the current gap remains in excess of £1 billion.
- 3.7 These principles set expectations around future Council funding against the backdrop of muted economic activity and falling living standards. This was compounded by the potential for a significant negative adjustment in the block grant to Scotland resulting from reduced income tax take throughout the pandemic. Subsequent events sought to manage this pressure.
- 3.8 On the 2 August the Scottish and UK Governments reached agreement on a separate Fiscal Framework. This agreement provided greater long-term funding clarity for Scotland and some more flexibility on how the Scottish Government manages the public finances. The framework included;
- agreement to permanently adopt the method used to calculate funding received from the UK Government along with,
 - increasing the amount the Scottish Government can borrow to mitigate errors in forecasting from £300m to £600m.
 - removal of previous limits on the amount that can be drawn down from the Scotland Reserve which provides for greater flexibility to handle funding volatility, and
 - borrowing and reserve limits will grow in line with inflation and will therefore be maintained in real terms.
- 3.9 The Deputy First Minister noted this as '*a finely balanced agreement that gives us some extra flexibility to deal with unexpected shocks, against a background of continuing widespread concern about the sustainability of UK public finances*'. The Deputy First Minister also expressed concern that Scotland continues to face '*a profoundly challenging situation and will need to make tough choices in the context of a poorly performing UK economy and the constraints of devolution, to ensure finances remain sustainable*'.
- 3.10 Additional flexibility will provide capacity for the Scottish Government to manage unexpected shocks and especially those highlighted above. As previously reported in May the Scottish Fiscal Commission highlighted the potential for a negative

income tax reconciliation approximating £712m where previous estimates of income in Scotland were higher than the resulting outturn due to the pandemic.

- 3.11 The Scottish Government and HM Treasury have now agreed a provisional Income Tax reconciliation figure for 2021-22 of -£390 million, which is the largest negative reconciliation so far. However, this can now be accommodated within the updated Fiscal Framework above. The reconciliation will be applied to the Scottish Government budget for the financial year 2024-25 along with the new flexibilities afforded.
- 3.12 During the course of the summer two significant consultations were launched by the Scottish Government with views sought on changes to systems and charges for Council Tax, notably; that higher value properties be asked to pay more and charging a premium on second homes.
- 3.13 In relation to the consultation on higher band properties, the consultation proposes changes to the underlying multipliers for properties banded E,F,G and H. Members were advised of through a technical note issued in August (Issue 137 [link](#)³). Variations in underlying multipliers were previously used in 2017 to make the system of taxation more progressive with this continuing to be a feature of the consultation. There are a range of potential outcomes following the conclusion of the consultation, with potential for increased income for the Council. However, the timing of the implementation and extent to which any additional income can be relied upon remains uncertain. Furthermore, variables such as phasing of changes and considerations around distribution continue to be uncertain to the extent that no additional income is included at this time, with work ongoing and subsequent confirmation required.
- 3.14 The consultation on second and long-term empty homes closed on the 11 July with a number of options being considered. Options included Councils being able to levy up to a 100% premium on second homes. The consultation sets out that this seeks to contribute to a fairer housing system, and to encourage more residential accommodation to be in occupation and used as homes for living in. The consultation notes that second homes can negatively impact on the availability of housing stock in local areas. The Council has relatively few second homes and any such variation would provide some additional capacity.
- 3.15 Given the absence of any firm confirmations and, whilst maintaining a watching brief, the Council continues to plan for scenarios around a real term reduction in funding. In previous years the Council has anticipated a 'flat cash' settlement however it is more likely that funding will increase in cash terms albeit this will be accompanied by a combination of additional burdens and inflationary pressures resulting in a real-terms reduction.

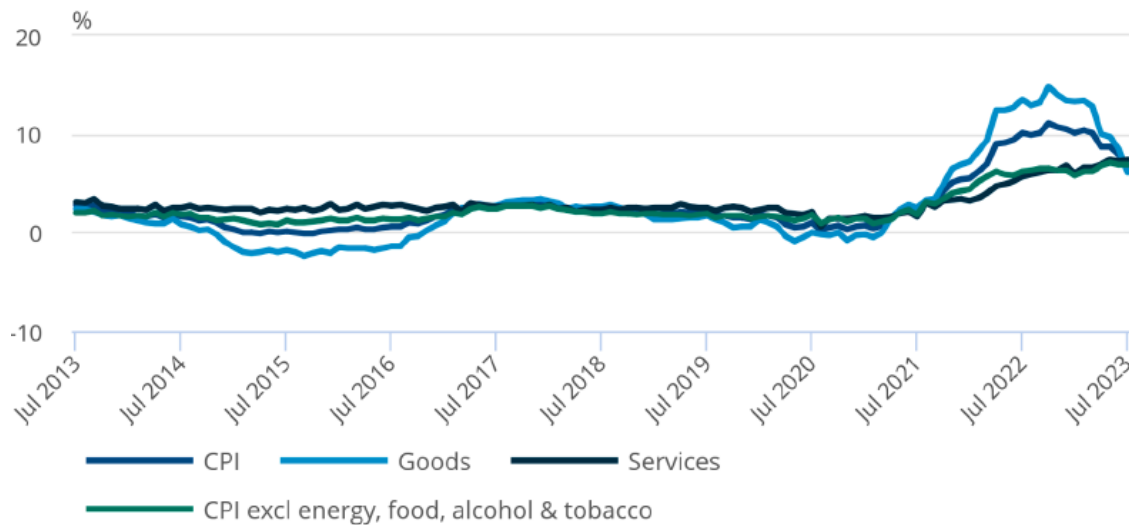
³ <https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/technical-notes-2023-issue-137-council-tax-multiplier-consultation>

- 3.16 Commitments within the Verity House Agreement provide a shared framework for improved financial sustainability. How this occurs remains a work-in-progress and as such the Council maintains a prudent approach meaning that no additional resources are projected, at present, until such a time as these are reasonably certain. Whilst there is an updated fiscal framework between the Scottish and UK Government, the corresponding iteration between the Scottish & Local Government remains a work-in-progress with options continuing to be developed and evaluated.
- 3.17 Against this backdrop the Scottish Government, like the Council, is required to set a balanced budget. In doing so financial sustainability requires to be improved. All of government accepts these challenges with the Verity House Agreement and the Fiscal Framework reinforcing joint working. Inflation is easing albeit from a high base but not to the extent that this offers additional flexibility at this time, with real terms reduction in funding now more likely. Those previous projections of a reduced settlement based on the negative income tax reconciliation may now be contained within the new, additional, flexibilities offered between UK & Scottish Governments, and this is welcomed. Pay scenarios, the size of the public sector workforce, and the funding required to balance this will have a material bearing and this will be covered in subsequent risks relating to expenditure.

4 Expenditure

- 4.1 Having considered the broad impact of inflation within the Council's funding settlement, further consideration is required within Service Expenditure to understand the relative impact of the headline rate on the Council. The latest official UK annual inflation (CPI) reduced from its peak of around 11% in Quarter 4 of 2022 to 6.4% in July 2023. Inflation is still expected to drop sharply over the course of this year, broadly on track with those predictions set out in December.
- 4.2 However, the headline inflation rate continues to mask the impact on individual services, with Service exposure differing depending on their expenditure on various goods and services. For example, energy prices have fallen from previous month which, compared to last year's very high levels, have dropped by 8.2% on a year-by-year basis. UK inflation in the past 10 years is noted in Figure 1 (over).
- 4.3 This represents a substantial fall in annual rates however prices continue to rise, albeit at a reduced rate. This may ease the rate of price increases in areas such as Assets & Facilities where energy costs are incurred for the Council as a whole. However, offsetting pressures within food costs and delivery of free school meals and the demand for such, continues to add pressure elsewhere. The Council continues to recommend caution when considering headline inflation, as the relative 'basket of goods' is markedly different from that used to calculate headline rates.

Figure 1: UK Inflation Over the Past 10 Years



- 4.4 Inflation only continues to be included in future year budget estimates where it is considered necessary. The extent to which inflation can be contained represents a significant risk to future financial sustainability and especially so where future resource allocations remain flat-cash or increase at a rate that is lower than the inflationary pressures experienced within Councils.
- 4.5 This approach will continue to contain the impact of inflation however, this is becoming increasingly challenging. Period 3 General Fund Revenue Monitoring Reports to the Council’s Policy and Resources Committee set out the potential projections for emerging overspends. Such projections were based on a prudent assessment of those pressures that, should no subsequent action be taken, would result in a material overspend over and above existing planned support from reserves. Inaction is not an option and, as noted previously, this Strategic Planning & Performance Report sets out the necessary action being taken to contain such pressures as well as those set to reduce budgets whilst continuing to deliver against the Council’s strategic aims.
- 4.6 A significant area of expenditure and ongoing focus will be pay. This includes the extent to which assumed pay inflation can be contained within budget going forward. The Council continues to make provision equating to 2% within the financial model, whilst recognising that negotiations on pay are continuing. Pay inflation in excess of these expectations will require to be funded, with any unfunded elements likely to have a material bearing on the delivery of Council services.
- 4.7 Previous funding for teachers and local government workers pay tracked ongoing negotiations with incremental funding split between different bargaining groups, capital, revenue and financial years. As previously noted, this iterative process was challenging to account for with allowances made within capital accounting practices to offset pay pressures.

4.8 It is recognised that pay negotiations remain challenging and nuanced however aspirations for a swift and equitable settlement that allows Councils to understand and account for the outcomes during the course of the financial year remain.

5 Budget Setting

5.1 On 5th September 2023, the Scottish Government published its programme for government aligned with aims to support a higher standard of living across the entire Country, to improve the wellbeing of the people of Scotland, to grow the economy, and to support, protect and improve public services.

5.2 In setting out these aims and associated missions around equality, opportunity and community the programme continued to reflect on the challenges within public finances and the collective focus within the Verity House Agreement. This includes engagement with Councils at a much earlier stage of the Budget.

5.3 The Programme for Government provided further insight into the budget setting process and public finances through an update provided by the Cabinet Secretary for Finance. This insight included references to the Medium-Term Financial Strategy, long-term tax strategy, fiscal frameworks, the transition to net-zero, rural development, visitor levy and the new deal for business.

5.4 The update also set a number of critical actions for the year ahead, these included the following where there is a specific relevance to Council financial planning;

- Delivery of the actions within the Medium-Term Financial Strategy.
- Taking initial steps to increase flexibility to apply up to a 100% premium on second homes.
- Continued delivery of an affordable package of Non-Domestic Rates through the New Deal for Business.

5.5 The Programme for Government also provided the significant commitment to providing a pay rate of £12 per hour for adult social care, children's social care, early learning and childcare providers in the third and independent sector from April 2024. This is a significant commitment that requires to be fully costed for children's social care and early learning and childcare expansion (ELC).

5.6 In summarising the commitments, the First Minister set out a series of other measures to support people through the cost-of-living crisis, confirming the rollout of universal free school meals to primaries 6 and 7; removing income thresholds from the best start food grant for pregnant women and families with children under three; and increasing total investment in Scottish Government social security payments, which support more than 1.2 million people, by almost £1bn.

5.7 The previous publication of the Resource Spending Review along with the updated Medium Term Financial Strategy provided appropriate context at the budget to

accelerate the Council's next steps as part of its Strategic Planning & Performance Framework. Core to these challenges remains the real terms reduction in funding (as noted above) with the achievement of a balanced budget predicated on a transformative strategy.

- 5.8 The continued and now accelerated delivery of efficiency savings remains critical, and this will require an innovative and transformative agenda to ensure that Council services are designed and delivered in a way that provides best value, within available resources, and meets the local needs of residents and communities. There are a number of significant challenges not least the ability to generate continued significant efficiency savings, at much higher levels than previously achieved, and within a reduced financial envelope. This continues to be the backdrop for the budget setting process ahead.
- 5.9 In establishing the likely course of events and on 5th September, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Jeremy Hunt announced that he will present the Autumn Statement 2023 to Parliament on 22nd November. On that date the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) will also present an economic and fiscal forecast to Parliament as context to the decision making.
- 5.10 In the intervening period, the Scottish Government is expected to publish the Fiscal Framework Outturn Report late in September. The Outturn Report publishes outturn and reconciliation information for Scottish Income Tax, Scottish Landfill Tax, Land and Buildings Transaction Tax and devolved Social Security benefits, as well as updates on borrowing and the Scotland Reserve. At that time the impact of the additional Fiscal Flexibilities agreed by UK & Scottish Governments will be better understood. Thereafter the budget timetable will comprise the following:
- Parliamentary subject committees submit spending proposals (Oct)
 - The UK Government publishes the UK Budget (Nov)
 - Scottish Fiscal Commission publishes Scottish Income Tax Estimates (Dec)
 - The Budget Bill is introduced including:
 - draft spending and tax plans published in a supporting document (Dec)
 - The Budget's tax and spending proposals are scrutinised by Parliament (Jan)
 - The Budget Bill is debated by Parliament (Jan/Feb)
 - The Council sets its Budgets as a direct result of the implications above (Feb)
 - The Budget Bill receives Royal Assent and becomes the Budget Act (Apr)
- 5.11 Given the significance of the challenges ahead this work continues to be accelerated with updates to the Council's own financial model, medium & long-term financial strategy, financial risk management strategy and ultimately the budget itself.

6 Financial Outturn, Planning & Strategy

- 6.1 As noted above the Council has an established process for setting its capital and revenue budgets through its Strategic Planning & Performance Framework. The provision of an additional financial update at this time represents a further control measure now required as the result of emerging pressures and the potential for these to significantly impact the financial sustainability of the Council.
- 6.2 The Council's financial plan seeks to take into account the contextual information above and quantify its potential impact within an assessment of Council expenditure over the next five financial years. This will be a significant feature of future financial reporting to Council following the recess where more information may help to inform the volatile position at this time.
- 6.3 This contextual information will be informed by the Council's 2023/24 Outturn Position with early estimates now being reported at Period 3 to the Council's Policy & Resources as well as its Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committees.
- 6.4 The Councils Draft Financial Statements have now been presented to the Audit & Risk Committee being those charged with Governance at the end of August 2023. This is in line with the agreed timetable, the required Regulations and consistent with Strategic Planning & Performance Framework. The outturn report included full analytical review of each Service and other reporting areas along with an update to the strategy on reserves. As an interim step however, the following high-level positions are noted within the following:
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| General Fund Revenue - | Expenditure £317,148m, | Budget £304,954m |
| General Fund Capital - | Expenditure £71.471m, | Budget £81.029m |
| Housing Revenue - | Expenditure £17.621m, | Budget £16.531m |
| Housing Capital - | Expenditure £15.813m, | Budget £8.090m |
- 6.5 The Council has previously planned for completion of the audit of the draft Accounts by the end of September. This complies with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014 with the finalisation date being brought forward to align to pre-pandemic timescales. Previous provisions within the Coronavirus (Scotland) Act 2020 that allowed for external audit process to be extended have now ended.
- 6.6 The Council has a new external audit team, Mazars, which is undertaking significant additional work following the hand-over from Audit Scotland. This is a challenging task which is being undertaken alongside challenges in resourcing and workforce planning.
- 6.7 At the Audit & Risk Management Committee on the 8 June Mazars presented its Audit Strategy Memorandum for the year ending 31 March 2023. This included a Section on the audit scope, approach and timeline and included provision for completion in October at that time. This does not therefore comply with the

requirements of the Regulations and, given the above there is a risk that this timescale may slip further.

- 6.8 There are a number of risks relating to this update, most notably the Council's compliance with the 2014 Regulations. In addition, it will be challenging for Officers to continue to service challenging external audit queries outwith existing timescales where other demands such as the Budget, systems implementations and required financial return were previously planned for. Such delays in the audit process may have consequential impacts on delivery elsewhere and that this includes significant and high-profile activities and this remains under discussion.

7 Capital

- 7.1 The Council receives a general capital grant from the Scottish Government each year although, similar to the General Revenue Grant, this has been reducing in real terms over time to £7.374m⁴ in 2023/24 from £7.554m in 2022/23 and £7.508m the year before. Any planned spend above this level, not funded from other grants and contributions will be funded from borrowing which will have a consequential impact on revenue.
- 7.2 The previous Strategic Planning update to Council highlighted the impact of inflation on the Council's capital programme and the extent this has eroded delivery within the current capital grant. This has significantly limited the scope of works that can be delivered without reverting to borrowing and consequential pressure on revenue.
- 7.3 In setting the Capital Budget suitable consideration has been given to the Treasury Management Strategy required to implement such plans which remains predicated on significant borrowing. The implications of this are included within the Treasury Management Strategy Report covering the period 2023 to 2027 which is included as a separate item on this Agenda (PR/010/23/RC).
- 7.4 For 2023/24, the total planned capital expenditure within the Council's General Fund equated to £66.569m with £52.030m of borrowing being required to deliver on these aspirations. Including housing, these figures increase to £87.549m and £57.112m respectively.
- 7.5 Over the current 30-year programme equivalent figures for the General Fund reflect planned spend of £809.641m with required borrowing of £485.135m. This represents a significant commitment to deliver on Council priorities but comes at a time of increasing constraint within the general capital grant, inflation and economic uncertainty around interest rates.
- 7.6 As noted above, the Treasury Strategy sets out a plan based around borrowing, to finance capital expenditure. This however places additional revenue burdens on

⁴ Note this excludes a £2.451 capital allocation that was agreed to be used for pay but routed through the capital settlement. This ensures a like-for-like comparison.

the Council over the long term. Such costs are represented within the Council's budget for 'debt charges' with these included as part of the General Revenue expenditure and updated as part of the Budget.

- 7.7 There are significant risks associated with the costs of delivering the Council's capital programme, as costs of delivery increase with inflation and the costs of borrowing increase due to underlying interest rates. Taken together, these risks will levy significant additional revenue pressures within revenue budgets at a time where resources are significantly severely constrained and issues of financial sustainability in sharp focus across UK, Scottish and Local Governments. The Treasury Management Strategy sets the indicative costs of servicing the current Capital Financing Requirement, with rates increasing four times since the Budget was set and more than doubling from since the start of the prior year Budget process.
- 7.8 The Council continues to forecast based on the expectation of low interest rates, with budgets based on Public Works and Loans Board borrowing extending to 50 years. However, short term interest rates have continued to rise to counter inflationary pressures and the Bank of England continues to implement a strategy based on the use of interest rates to manage down such pressures but reducing rates quickly to avoid the potential for a recession.
- 7.9 Such plans continue to be reflected within future borrowing rates however caution is required for the immediate programme and especially so where underborrowing requires to be unwound and long-term rates are high. In addition, there remains the potential that future events may not occur as anticipated and, should interest rate rises be sustained to the point of impacting 50-year rates, this could have a significant effect on the underlying Treasury Management Strategy and associated cost of borrowing. In terms of the immediate delivery of the capital programme the Treasury Management Strategy sets out a scenario where, based on current rates and projections, the current plan will cost an additional £4.678m in 2024/25, £4.359m in 2025/26 and £1.651m in 2026/27 across both the general fund and housing capital programme.
- 7.10 In responding to these challenges, a refreshed Capital Programme Monitoring Group with updated Terms of Reference will monitor delivery of the general fund capital programme and all matters associated with that including, but not limited to, expenditure, risks, disposals, capital grants and developer contributions.
- 7.11 Given all of the above, the extent of the pressures within inflation and the availability of funding and commodities remains an area of focus with the need to maintain and develop the Council's asset base aligned to strategic planning balanced against the nature, timing and extent of these works.

7.12 In agreeing the Council's 30 Year Capital Investment Plan during February 2023 (PNCA-023-23-AB) due cognisance was given to these risks with assurance being given that... *'the programme requires to be constantly reviewed to respond to financial pressures and resource requirements as they arise, in addition to any changes in local or national policies or strategies'*. This will include progression towards the Council's Climate Action Plan and routes to achieving net-zero emission targets. Investment proposals cannot be fully considered in isolation of this work. It is anticipated that the implications of this will be presented to Council in late 2023 along with the impact on anticipated costs and how these reconcile with the available funding.

7.13 In anticipation of the above, this Appendix updates the contextual information and external influences relevant to the Strategic Planning and Performance framework and the impact that such external variables may have on a hugely ambitious investment programme.

8 Treasury

8.1 As noted above, the Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2023/24 to 2026/27 is included for Member consideration separately on this agenda. This Strategy is inextricably linked to the discussions on the capital programme and demonstrates how, at this point in time and given a range of assumptions, plans can be delivered whilst raising risks around affordability. Additional time has been required this year to account for the decision to apply service concession arrangements and extending the programme from 10 to 30 years in the future.

9 Health & Social Care Partnership (HSCP)

9.1 As noted in the previous update and at the Council's Budget Meeting of 23rd February 2023, Council complied with the requirements of the Finance Circular agreeing a HSCP requisition of £71.278m. In total the HSCP Budget, approved by the Board on the 23 March 2023, equated to £234.962m including £38.382m relating to the set-aside budget.

9.2 At this point in the financial year the HSCP has projected a year-end overspend of £2.448m within Social Work Services offset by £0.173m within health services. The Report to the Board anticipates that this will be contained within unallocated Partnership Reserves of £4.371m. Total HSCP reserves are anticipated to fall from £20.062m to £17.878m with all but the above contingency reserves earmarked for ongoing initiatives. This however remains an early assessment, with the potential for variation as the year progresses and winter approaches.

9.3 The financial planning strategy continues to assume that the future allocation to the HSCP is based on 'flat cash' plus the appropriate share of the Health & Social Care funding commitments. However, this is only an assumption and the HSCP requisition will be a matter for Council to consider as part of the budget process, with the potential that the removal of ringfencing as a key part of the Verity House

Agreement, may have the potential to offer additional flexibility throughout the Budget setting process.

- 9.4 As part of the transformative strategy Council Officers will, in conjunction with officers in the HSCP, review the overall HSCP funding and expenditure with a view to agreeing an appropriate, proportionate efficiency contribution from the HSCP budget towards the Council's financial gap.
- 9.5 The extent to which increased provisions for the HSCP are fully funded within the settlement to Councils remains an area of active consideration. There is the potential that such allocations reduce the core funding for the Council, where additional provision is not made within its settlement and the Council seeks to comply with the requirements of the financial order.

10 Compliance

- 10.1 There are a number of required changes for the Council to plan for including the implementation of new International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as well as action to upgrade the Council's ledger. These will be actively managed and subject to audit and inspection throughout the year.

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East Dunbartonshire Council: 28 September 2023

Report: EDC/016/23/AD: Appendix 5

Budget Benchmarking Research 2023

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Budget Benchmarking Research 2023/24

CORPORATE PERFORMANCE AND RESEARCH

JUNE 2023

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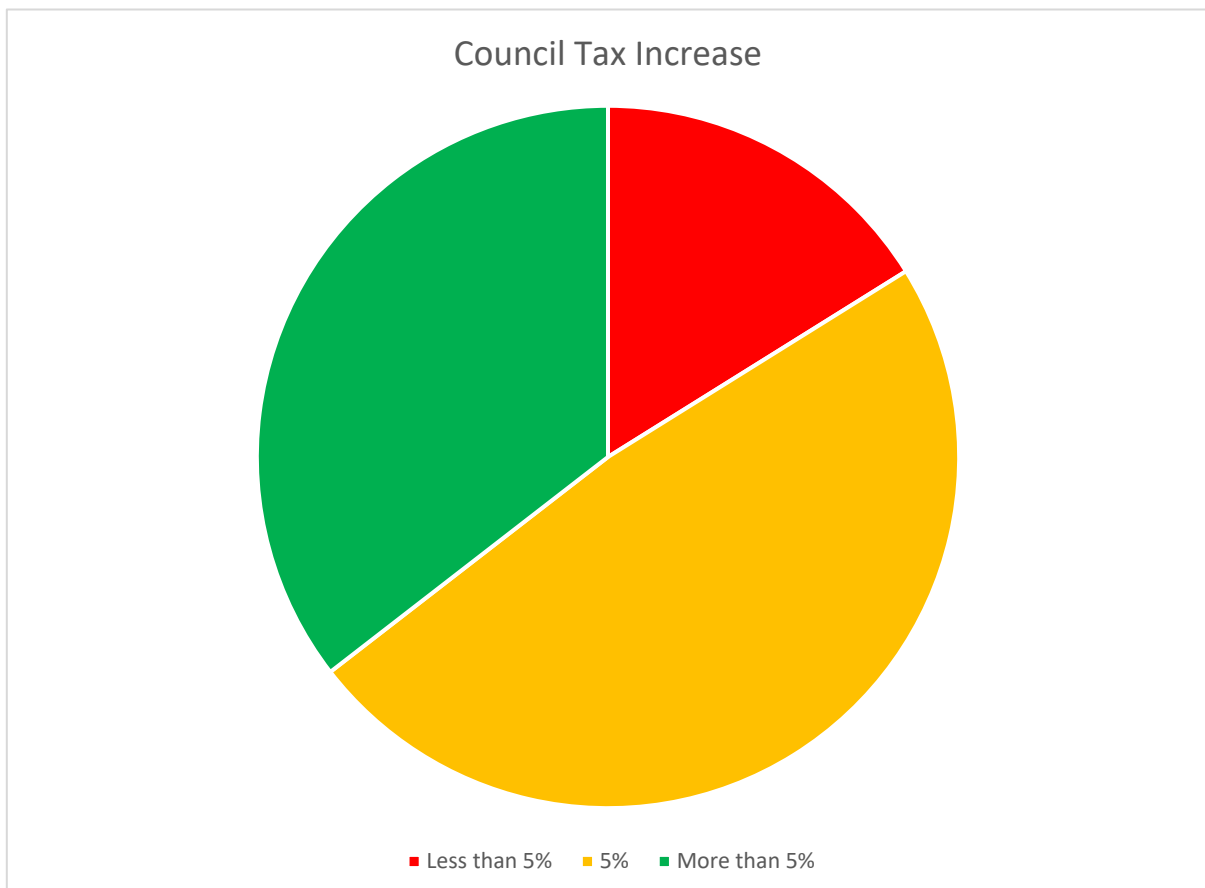
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Summary

The corporate performance and research team undertook a desk-based research in June 2023. All information was obtained from council websites, as such differing levels of information were available for each local authority. This report seeks to summarise the key trends on savings proposals and income generation and provides a full list of all the findings

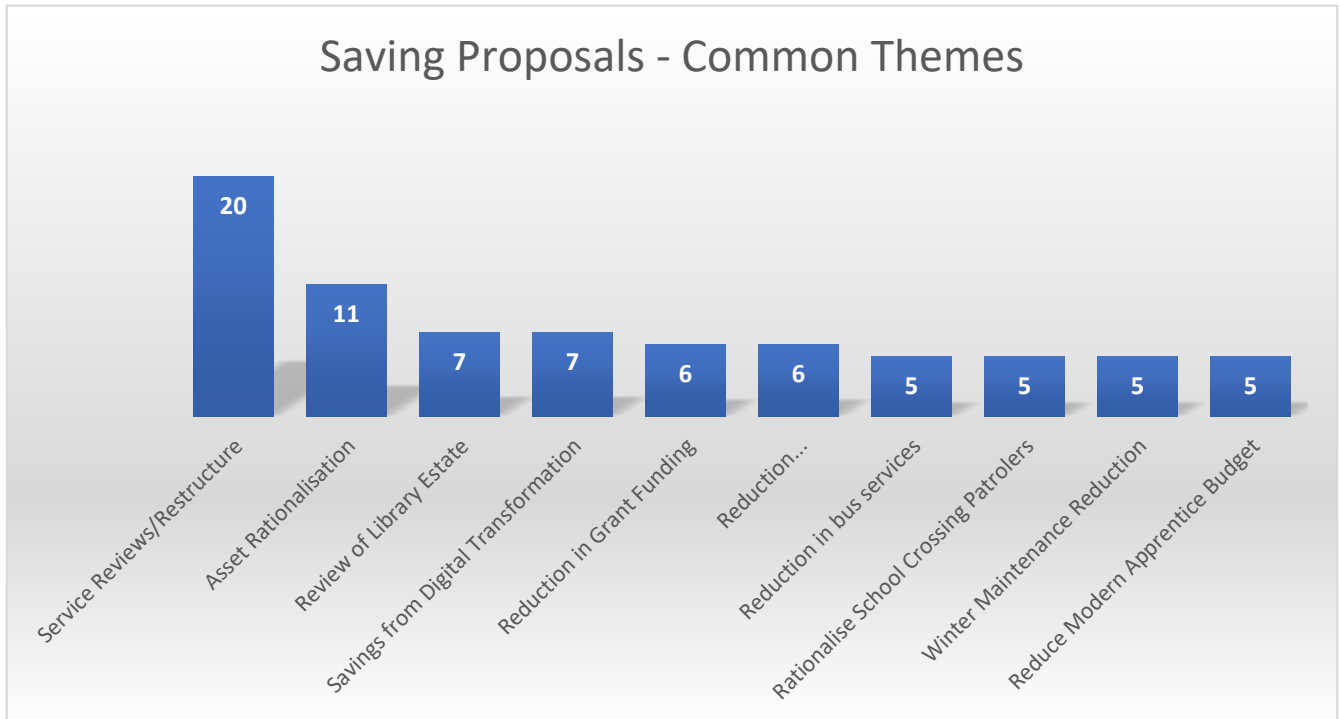
Council Tax

The majority of councils (52%) increased their Council Tax Levels by 5% for 2023/24. 5 Councils (16%) set their Council tax rates lower than 5% (the lowest being 2.9% in South Ayrshire) and 11 (35%) increased by more than 5% the highest being Orkney at 10%



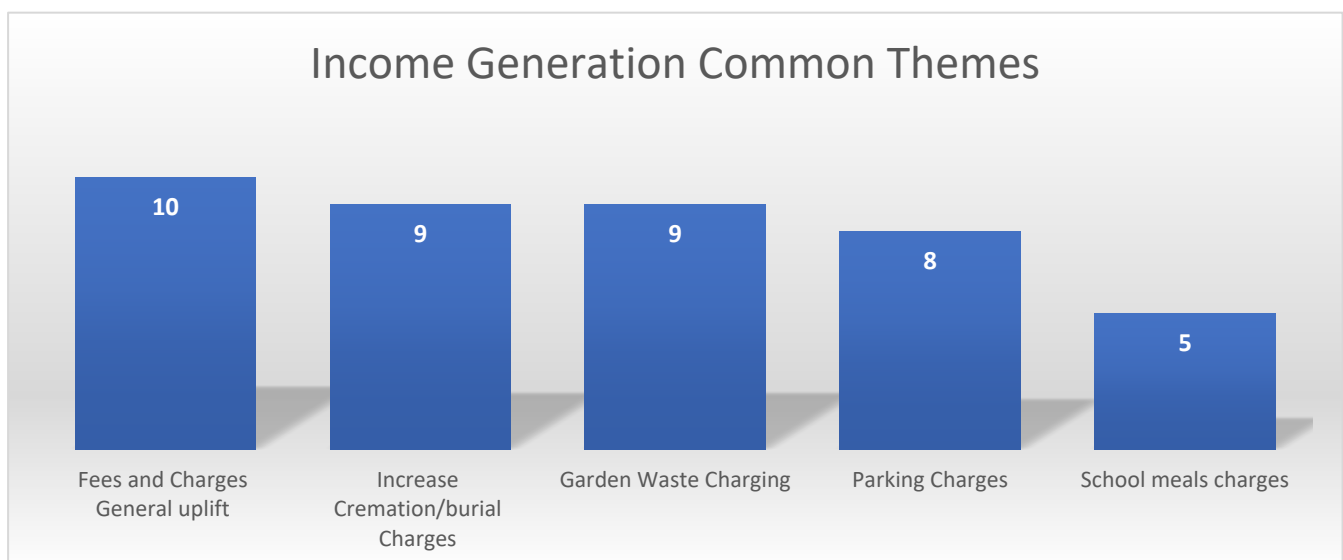
Savings Proposals- Key Themes

The most common theme identified for savings was through Service Reviews and restructuring with almost two thirds of councils highlighting savings to be made in this area. This was followed by asset rationalisation and review of library estates which came up in almost a quarter of budget papers.



Income Generation - Key Themes

Almost a third of councils made general uplifts to all fees and charges as an income generation measure, the next most common were increases of burial charges and charging for garden waste and parking



Aberdeen City

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Funding for Torry Big Noise orchestra ceased
- Restructure Educational Psychology Service to remove 1.4 FTE vacant senior posts
- Stop funding to Aberdeen Sports Village for Performance Swimming
- Review provision of libraries
- Decommission Care and Repair contract
- Remove payment for Pentana system
- Review and redefine Member and ECMT support
- Review ICT recharges to Council partner organisations
- Rationalise and reduce number of litter bins/litter bin emptying
- Review cleaning standards at non-school establishments.
- School transport - review provision for Lochside Academy pupils
- School Transport - remove service 52, Hazlehead Academy
- Remove supported bus services.
- Commercialisation of Roads Services
- Voluntary Severance / Early Retirement (VSER)
- Organisational redesign

Income Generation Proposals

- Increase all Council Fees & Charges by 10%, subject to the following:
 - Limit School meal prices to 15p/20p increases in Primary/Secondary schools
- Introduce nominal charge for out of school care providers who use our buildings
- Charging staff for undertaking PVG checks for those earning over £30,000 p.a. from 1 April 2023
- Increase cremation and burial charges
- Review of chargeable inspections e.g. food safety etc
- Commercialisation of Pest Control for additional income streams
- Charge Community Councils a contribution towards electricity costs for community festive lights fixed to street lighting columns
- Increase Parking Penalty Charge Notices (PCN) to £50/£100/£150 Higher rate, 1/4/23

Aberdeenshire

Council Tax

- 4% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Reduction in printing and postages budgets
- Removal of additional cleans required due to COVID-19
- Increase in self-service to support reduction in staff costs
- Carry out a review of single person discount for council tax purposes
- Savings from Digital Transformation
- Reduce maintenance regime on urban high amenity grassed areas
- Withdraw financial support for fixed route bus services that are subsidised by the Council
- Reduction in grant fund supporting Aberdeenshire Businesses
- Single Point of Contact for out of hours call outs – consolidate number of staff on standby
- Primary Schools: Increase to Primary budget saving (efficiency charge) sub-factor for Financial Year 23/24 from 0.5% to 1% (small and medium sized schools) and from 1% to 2% (large primary schools).
- Secondary Schools: Inflationary uplift on the Secondary budget saving (efficiency charge) sub-factor for Financial Year 23/24 of £200k.
- Introduce an efficiency charge to Special Schools budgets of 1%
- Reduction of primary curriculum development budgets
- 50% reduction in Continuous Professional Development(CPD) budgets across all schools and central budgets
- Reduction in primary school Depute Head Teacher entitlement through primary staffing formula review
- Reduction of 2 Education Support Officer (ESO) posts within School Support Team with retention of 1 post to work across 3 teams (North, Central and South)
- Reduction of Early Years 'pre-school access to a teacher' through restructuring of Early Years support offer to Early Learning Centre settings
- Reduction in Young People Community Grants budgets
- Reduction in grants provided to third parties
- Asset rationalisation and reduction in estate
- Development of alternative model of sheltered housing support with Registered Social Landlords
- Reduction of small repairs budget

Income Generation Proposals

- Increase fees and charges of 5.9%
- Introduction of charging for roads development, street naming and renewable energy developments
- Introduction of charging external nursery providers for Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) Training

Angus

Council Tax

- 6% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Reduction to various Supplies & Services budgets, including free fruit, ASN educational materials and virtual school reductions - this saving was agreed in 2022/23
- A 1% reduction to the element of budgets devolved to Secondary Schools that can be directly controlled by Head Teachers
Removal of visiting specialist teacher role from primary schools
- Review of mechanical street sweeping service
- Reduce heating temperature in Council properties by 2 degrees
- Review of Infrastructure and Environment directorate Senior Management Team
- Reduction in revenue budget for Traffic management - alternative investment of capital in the road network asset, such as signage, to offset the reduction in revenue spend
- Reduction in revenue budget for Bus Transport - withdrawal of A670 and A673 contracts and introduction of a Demand Responsive Transport scheme
- Reduction in revenue budget for Structural & Cyclical Road Maintenance – alternative investment of capital to offset the reduction in revenue, efficiency measures, new ways of working and review of road network assets
- Residential placements budget @ 10% (based on current year inflation on charges uplifts from providers during 2022/23)
Reduction in Fostering Promotions Budget as a result of more efficient deliver
- Service Review - We will require to undertake a review across HR, OD, Digital Enablement, IT & Business Support in order to make savings including through, deletion of posts, reduction in hours, phased retirement etc. This is likely to have an impact on the capacity to deliver an effective service to other services across the Council
- ACCESSLINE Channel shift - opportunity to reduce Contact Centre hours in line with increase in digital enablement of services
- Microsoft Support Contract - reduce Microsoft support whilst maintaining enough provision to ensure that services are not disrupted
- Anti-social behavior review
- Efficiencies in central services (mail, print, etc)
- Review of Support Service Recharges to Non-General Fund Services - the charges levied for support provided has been reviewed and can be increased in part to recognise the impact of pay inflation. This includes ensuring those services which are funded from ring-fenced grants bear a fair share of support costs
- Cash2-Furtherphase of online Payment Facilities-The aim of the proposal is to reduce the Council's Costs from handling and processing cash by moving customers including internal services within the Council to alternative means of payment. The proposal may also consider passing on transaction costs currently incurred by the Council to customers.
- Reduction in hours/posts – savings made in staff costs.
- Property cost savings in various Council properties

- Further efficiencies in central services (mail, print, courier etc)
- Centralise property maintenance – review and prioritise spend.
- Review of Support Service Recharges to Non-General Fund Services
- LEAN Reviews - LEAN activity supports business change and seeks to introduce more efficient and effective ways of working whilst focusing on the needs of service users and the citizens of Angus
- Purchase to Pay - this project involves the deployment of new functionality within the Council's corporate financial system to provide electronic workflows for ordering and the related invoices.
- Collaboration/Organisational Design - opportunity to collaborate with other local authorities/partners to improve resilience and achieve economies of scale whilst still providing a service.
- Review of our organisational design to ensure that our staff resources are in areas that meet our service and customer needs

Income Generation Proposals

- 6% general uplift in fees and charges
- Increase in School meals charges by 4.5%
- Increase in garden waste subscription charge
- Increased income from special waste uplifts services
- Introduction of bin charges for new housing developments
- Internal Fostering/kinship fees and allowances uplift @ 6%

Argyll and Bute

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- 3% reduction to the Live Argyll (Leisure Trust) Management Fee
- School Crossing Patrollers- Remove post vacant for one year or more
- Economic Growth- Reduce discretionary budget to a minimum. Retain budget to pay memberships to SCI, SLAED & HOPS but remove remainder of discretionary budget.
- Revenues and Benefits Service Review

Income Generation Proposals

- 6% uplift to all fees and charges (except school meals)

Clackmannanshire

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Review of community access points/libraries
- Review of early learning and childcare center provision – Education redesign
- Review of the delivery of secondary education
- Changes to waste
- Hybrid working – reduction in mileage
- Voluntary severance
- Reduction in external foster places
- Staff redesign in Children Services
- Deletion of vacant posts
- Reduction of overtime in Waste Services
- Review of Secondary school support services
- Review of Community access points
- Reduction in training budget

Income Generation Proposals

- 5% uplift to fees and charges
- Increase charge for brown bin permits
- New charge to developers for new communal bins
- Roads income – increase fees and charges
- Increase burial charges

Dumfries and Galloway

Council Tax

- 6% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Reduce the heating season from 1 October – 31 March (weather dependent)
- Adjust heating systems with a set point at 18 degrees Celsius. Exceptions will need to be made for ASN provision, ARCs and nurseries.
- Explore PC shutdown software across the Council's estate.
- Continuous monitoring and management of energy use, weekly for AMR sits and monthly elsewhere.
- Review building/facility usage to determine whether opening hours/days should be revised (with an initial focus on high energy consumption sites as part of the review)
- Shared projects with local partners to systematically examine presence on a place by place basis as part of a rolling program – identifying premises, usage and occupancy. Potential for co-location.
- Digital service redesign with initial focus on Revenues and Benefits, Roads Maintenance and Works, Internal Recruitment and Leisure and Sports Management. These being key areas to support Council Plan outcomes and significant areas of change and demand.
- Consolidation of ICT infrastructure to manage this in an efficient manner across the whole Council. Initial focus on CRM, Council website and Customer portal, with opportunity for further rationalisation.
- Reduce travel - Review of internal organisation of meetings, including benchmarking to establish and promote best practice to maximise the sustainable reduction in unnecessary travel. This will result in a reduced level of "grey mileage" claims from across the Council – i.e. staff/Elected Members not using their own vehicles.

Dundee

Council Tax

- 4.75% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- No further financial support to be provided to Big Noise Douglas programme
- Food Waste Transformation Review – reduction of one food waste collection vehicle as part of a review and continuing route optimisation
- Waste Fleet Rationalisation Review – Reduction of one refuse collection vehicle as part of the current replacement programme.
- Savings from technical review of budget – Savings will mainly arise through the deletion of vacant posts within Corporate Services and have been achieved by restructuring service delivery, implementing process improvement projects and capitalising on staff turnover by moving employees across and within services. The total number of posts deleted amounts to 33.3 FTE and are from Human Resources & Business Support and Customer Services and IT.
- Customer Services – reflects staffing savings following re-provision of customer service within Dundee House, East Area office and West Area office.
- Reduce City Marketing Budget by 20%
- Cease Annual Citizen (Consumer Survey) – due to COVID-19 this survey has not been carried out since 2020.
- Reduce Community Regeneration Fund by 10%

Income Generation Proposals

- Introduction of charging for Appointeeship Services

East Ayrshire

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Review of central school support including outdoor provision, staff travel and other activities. £100k
- Review administration support provided including reduction in FTE in line with the approved Education Service Review
- Utilise alternative funding for administration support received
- School Support - Removal of grant funding support to Ayrshire College.
- School Support: Utilisation of alternative funding to support Chamber of Commerce.
- Finance and ICT service redesign

- Legal – Review Paralegal Services
- Regulatory: Environmental Health and Admin Other Services. Reduce budget
- Review of vacant posts across the organisation

- Digitalisation of Traffic Regulation Order and Temporary Traffic Regulation Order process.
- Implementation of Karbon tech gully monitoring.
- Review of current underutilised property and leased facilities where costs could be reduced. Reduce operating costs across multiple sites within the portfolio.
- Business Grants and consultancy. Reduce recurring budget and utilise other funds and service balances as necessary
- East Ayrshire Woodlands: Supplies and Services. Reduce recurring budget and utilise service balances as necessary
- Growth Employability: Match Funding - Reduce current budget due to cessation of ESF which will be replaced with UK Shared Prosperity Fund
- Reduction in resource budgets which reflect historical usage, including photography, printing, postages and staff travel

Income Generation Proposals

- Council house rents increase by 4%
- lockups and garage site rentals will increase
- fees relating to funerals and burials will go up but not until April 2024
- Increase charges for specialist education services £100k
- Increase catering income through canteen service, events, trolley services
- School meals, increase uptake within Secondary schools, engage in consultation with Secondary Pupils, based on the SPIRU (Scottish Poverty and Inequality Research Unit) report survey
- Increase income targets relating to Salary Sacrifice Schemes. The saving reflects the increase in demand for salary sacrifice schemes.
- Increase rental income from leased property from negotiating lease renewals, agreeing new leases and identifying new income from existing buildings.

East Lothian

Council Tax

- 7% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- **Garden Waste** Service will change from a two weekly to three weekly service by April 2024
- Reduction in planning budget
- Reduction in Economic Development budget
- Reduction in Housing and Strategic Regeneration budget
- Community Housing - 1% efficiency target
- Reduction in Asset Management & Capital Planning budget
- Facility Support Services - 1% efficiency target
- Landscape and Country Management - 1% efficiency target
- Asset Maintenance & Engineering Service - 1% efficiency target
- Roads Network & Flood Protection - 1% efficiency target
- Increase coastal parking charges
- Transportation - 1% efficiency target
- Waste Services - 1% efficiency target
- Active Business Unity - 1% efficiency target
- Reduction in Corporate Policy and Improvement budget - 1% efficiency target
- Connected Communities – Transfer Village Halls to the Community
- Connected Communities - 1% efficiency target
- Protective Services - - 1% efficiency target
- Customer Services Group - - 1% efficiency target
- Management of staffing budgets – efficiency – staffing budget savings
- Review of Council assets
- Financial Services – 1% efficiency target
- Revenues & Benefits – 1% efficiency target
- Procurement - 1% efficiency target
- IT Services - 1% efficiency target
- Renegotiated mobile telephony contract
- People & Council Support - 1% efficiency target
- Governance - 1% efficiency target
- Communications - 1% efficiency target

Income Generation Proposals

- A charge will be introduced for the garden waste (brown bin collection service) by April 2024
- Council tenants rent increase by 5%

East Renfrewshire

Council Tax

- 6% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Staff reductions via voluntary severance no compulsory reductions.
- Remove Outdoor Education subsidy
- Reduction in centrally based business support and budget teams
- Reduction in centrally based support posts
- Reduction in recruitment advertising budget
- Reduction in Modern Apprentice Posts
- Special Education – Removal of Service Agreement with Glasgow City Council to provide hospital tuition – there is scope for East Renfrewshire to meet the needs of children in hospital using our own resources.
- Prevention Services: remove Citizens Advice Bureau funding
- Reduce winter maintenance budget
- Reduce Roads network management
- Reduce street lighting replacement budget
- Reduce winter lighting budget
- Planning/Building Standards staff reductions
- Increase registration and Duke of Edinburgh fees
- Customer First: reductions in staff and service
- Revenues and Benefits: staff reductions
- Public Wifi: Limit rollout
- Community Safety: budget reduction
- Community Learning & Development: Staff and Service reductions
- ICT: Education Technicians reductions
- ICT: staff reductions
- Communications: Staff reductions and print room budget reductions
- ICT: Remove training budgets
- ICT: Contracts savings

Income Generation Proposals

- School meal price increase
- Increase Income Planning / Building Standards
- Increased charges for Roads Services
- Increased burial charges

Edinburgh

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Protect school budgets by rejecting £6 million proposed cuts
- Reject the cut to the speech and language therapy budget and proceed with a review, as long as any savings from duplication go into school budgets.
- Reject the savings from a review of Council's Inclusion policies and related support
- Save £600k from redeployment pool by withdrawing the commitment to no compulsory redundancies
- Reject £120k taxicard saving
- Changes to redeployment policy
- Generate significant savings from Best Value service reviews, specifically looking at external provision of Waste and Cleansing Services which may result in savings of £500k in year 1, rising to £2.5m p.a. in subsequent years.
- Reduce energy costs and carbon emissions by turning down standard temperature settings in Council officer from 19 degrees to 18 degrees.
- Notes that energy efficiency is a key element of the Council's strategy towards achieving its climate targets with the potential for significant reductions in annual carbon emissions and energy costs. Notes the potential source of up to £50m of lower-cost capital available to the Council in its commercial property portfolio that could fund a second programme of energy efficiency measures for the Council's operational estate.

Income Generation Proposals

- Council Tenants rent by 3% following prices freezes over the last two years
- Increase parking penalties to £50/£100
- Raise £40k from property developers via a 25% increase to Road Occupation charges
- Raise extra revenue by charging commercial event operators for advice and guidance provided through the Event Planning Operations Group process.

Eilean Siar

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Reduce arts grants to partners over three years
- Library Service: Review and streamline service delivery. Review the need for library vans, review of service provision with a focus on digitalisation of services and the provision of corporate service points in all libraries.

Income Generation Proposals

- Lair fees increase gradually until full cost recovery can be achieved

Falkirk

Council Tax

- 7% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Early Years Childcare – realignment of service provision in line with reduction in grant funding
- DSM adjustments to reflect demographic changes, alignment with external funding grants, changes to school management structures and increased use of digital technology to deliver the curriculum.
- Redesign of structures, processes and procedures to accommodate employee reductions through vacancy management, voluntary severance and other voluntary staff reductions.
- Reduction in employment and training service provision
- Strategic Review of Waste Services
- Redesign of management structures
- Reduction in operational budgets used to deliver services
- Redesign of structures, processes and procedures to accommodate employee reductions through vacancy management, voluntary severance and other voluntary staff reductions.
- Improved processes to ensure an increase in income/improved collection of income, and appropriate capitalisation of costs.
- Review of Council Growth and invest budget (publicity and promotions)
- Reduce festive tree sizes and provision
- Decommission faulty festive lighting
- Festive provision operational savings
- Transformation Projects
- Reduction

Income Generation Proposals

- Electric Vehicle Charging

Fife

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- The Council has taken proactive steps to reduce the budget gap in the immediate term by actively reviewing underspends, realigning budgets and applying revised accounting guidance to release revenue benefits

Income Generation Proposals

- 5% increase for HRA Rents
- Rental increase of 5% on Homelessness Temporary Accommodation

Glasgow

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Review of apprentice funding
- Review of third party contracts – identify those no longer required or can be delivered more cost efficiently
- Review of resources – review of resources carried out across the division to identify FTE reductions to meet savings targets resulting in workload being re-distributed or ceased.
- Review of apprentice funding
- Review of third party contracts – identify those no longer required or can be delivered more cost efficiently
- Review of resources – review of resources carried out across the division to identify FTE reductions to meet savings targets resulting in workload being re-distributed or ceased.
- Council Tax Single Person discount review
- CBS – Maximisation of flexible working arrangements
- Corporate Finance – Income Maximisation
- Review of resources – review work carried out across various Financial Services division to identify FTE reductions to meet savings targets resulting in workload being redesigned, re-distributed or ceased.
- Tramway Opening Hours – reduce opening hours of Tramway
- Creative Communities: Reduction in Community programmes
- Museums and Collections Revenue Saving Due to Major Capital Investment
- Libraries - Business Support Services – withdraw business support services at The Mitchell Library, the Business and Intellectual Property Centre, and explore options for an alternative operating model.
- Libraries efficiencies – deliver efficiencies across the community libraries and the library materials fund
- Reduction in Sport and Physical developmental programmes - to reduce the co-ordination and delivery of Sport and Physical activity programmes.
- Reduction in marketing and communications budget

Income Generation Proposals

- Increase in charges to a range of services
- SPFO – Increase in Charges – increase in service level agreement charges for ICT and back office support in line with inflation.
- Parking price increase
- Brown Bin Permits – Introduction of charge for permit
- Introduction of resident parking permits based on emission value of vehicle
- Penalty chare notices – increase parking and bus lane enforcement fines

Council Tax

- 4% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Review of postages
- Review and reduction in overtime, agency and temp contracts
- Improved council tax collections
- Review of ICT Services structure
- Review of transformation and digital services
- Business Support: Reduction in posts through improvement, task re-allocation, and digitisation of processes to remove duplication and increase productivity.
- Roads Redesign: Reduction in management overheads, back office support and changes to operational areas leading to greater efficiency
- Commercial Property: Recruitment of graduate surveyors rather than fully qualified surveyors, as part of longer term succession planning.
- Waste: Digitisation of Garden Waste process will mean the service can be delivered with less administrative resource required. This will be delivered through vacancy management.
- Redesign of FM Service to move onto peripatetic roles that can be deployed to where work is required. Building on school FM model.
- Waste: Review of Public Holiday Collections – the staffing cost is greater when waste collections take place on public holidays due to the need to pay an overtime rate. This saving will move collection days away from public holidays, whilst maintaining the collection in the same week so there will be no missed weeks as a result of this measure being introduced
- Environmental Health: Review of resource management and structure
- Employability: Reduction of staffing levels through full review of current employability activity across all Council services and partners reflecting the national review of employability services.
- Building Standards: Deletion of vacancy, reflecting restructuring and more efficient working practices
- Street Lighting: Reduction in establishment following service restructure and changes to service levels around response times.

Income Generation Proposals

- Car parking – increase fees for public parking minimum charge increase from £1 to £2
- Garden waste - Increase current customer base and take-up of the service underpinned by a marketing campaign focusing on climate change and the environmental benefits of reducing residual waste. This will be further supported by application and subscription improvements to help generate additional customers. The current price of £47.75 remains unchanged
- Planning and Building Standards: review the charging policy across all costs centres where local discretion is allowed
- Registration charges: Apply increase to Registration charges that are set by the Highland Council.
- Increase charge for Bulky Uplifts at the below inflation rate of 3%
- Business Waste Collections : Proposal to increase business waste collection charges by 3%
- Lair Purchases – Apply an increased charge of 5% in Lair purchases. The rate is still below the national average and below inflation. Inverclyde

Inverclyde

Council Tax

- 5.3% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Home Link Service – partial removal of Home Link Workers Service
- Road Safety Officers – 50% reduction in number of Road Safety Officers
- Removal of the Recruit programme
- Review of library services – reconfigure of service
- Outdoor Education – Removal of Outdoor Education grant
- Registrars – reduction in registers
- Community Wardens – reduced community wardens delivering differently saving
- Grounds / Street Scene Service – Reduce grounds/street scene by 10FTE
- Stop annual firework event
- Town Halls – staff town halls for bookings only
- Staffing General – reduction and restructure following VER trawl
- Deletion of vacant posts – removal of a number of existing vacant posts.
- Childminders budget – reduce budget in line with actual spend
- Family Support Workers – remove family support workers from early years establishments
- Deletion of vacant Principal teacher post
- Reduction in provision for under 2's – prioritisation of under 2 Early Years Provision. This saving would see a reduction of two EYECO posts.
- Transportation saving – anticipated saving following review of internal transport requirements

Income Generation Proposals

- Charges for using Inverclyde Council Electric Vehicle charging points will increase from 1 May 2023.

Midlothian

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Reduce the net cost of administering benefits by 6% - saving of £70,000 in 2023/24 rising to £210,000 in total by 2025/26.
- Reduce shrub bed maintenance or grass over some shrub beds - saving £36,000 in total from 2023/24.
- Close 7 primary schools' community spaces (Lawfield, Gorebridge, Loanhead, Moorfoot, Tynewater, Stobhill and Strathesk) during school holidays - saving £40,000 in total from 2023/24.
- Stop the night security service at the Stobhill depot - saving £150,000 from 2023/24.
- Increase garden waste collection charges from £35 to £40 annually from 2024/25.
- Close all five stand-alone public toilets in Midlothian - saving £81,000 in total from 2023/4.
- Instead of cutting two trading standards officer posts, look at different ways to deliver this service such as collaborating with other councils and generating income - saving £90,000 in total from 2023/24.
- Cut five full-time equivalent property facilities posts (currently vacant) - saving £125,000 in total from 2023/24.
- Review Land Services - saving £75,000 from 2023/24. Instead of cutting two of the three rangers posts, there will be a wider review of Land Services to find the savings. Rangers sit within Land Services.
- Devolved School Management Budgets involving other staff groups and budgets – saving of £34,000 in total from 2023/24.
- Reduction in the Devolved School Management Scheme allocation to schools by 1% – saving of £400,000 in 2023/24 rising to £607,000 in total by 2025/26.
- Transformation of school week – £1.5 million in 2024/25 rising to £2 million in total by 2025/26.
- Potential reduction in the Integrated Joint Board budget of £1.33 million for health and social care.
- Continuous Improvement – non-recruitment to vacant post – saving of £28,000 in total from 2023/24.
- Internal Audit – reduce by 1 Full Time Equivalent post – saving of £55,000 in total from 2023/24.
- To review the Communities and Lifelong Learning Service - saving £250,000 in 2023/24
- To review the Communications Service - saving £50,000 in 2023/24
- To recover the full cost of all parking fines - saving £100,000 in 2023/24
- To replace roads maintenance costs with £2.5 million a year capital spending - saving £300,000 in 2023/24 there will be additional loan charges of £37,000)

Income Generation Proposals

- Increase Civic Licencing Fees by 50% to cover actual costs - estimated income £50,000 in total from 2023/24.
- Fees and Charges – review and increase council wide fees and charges - estimated income £38,000 in 2023/24.
- Introduce discretionary charges for planning services currently free - estimated income £10,000 in total from 2023/24.
- Introduce fees for non-statutory Building Standards duties and continue virtual inspections - estimated income £6,000 in total from 2023/24
- Increase burials charges to the Scottish average - income estimated at £80,000 in total from 2023/24

- Charge commercial event organisers for Safety Advisory Group services - income estimated at £25,000 in total from 2023/24
- Charge developers for road construction consents - income estimated at £93,000 in 2023/24.
- Businesses to advertise in council locations and on council vehicles - income estimate at £25,000 in total by 2025/26.

Moray

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Library contract management system
- ASN Contracts
- Hire out roads machinery
- 3 weekly recycling collection
- School transport (in-service days)
- Recharges to capital
- Financial Services Restructure
- Purchasing cards VAT recovery
- NDR Empty Property relief
- Increase in charges
- EV /ULE vehicles salary sacrifice scheme
- Homelessness service charge
- Review of Out of Hours service
- Local Housing Energy Efficiency Strategy
- Transformation: ICT & Digital - Schools Admin
- Transformation: Review & Expansion of Flexible Working
- Transformation: Transforming Children's Services – care placements Reduction in investment costs

Income Generation Proposals

- Statutory fees for planning applications
- Charges for temp bus stops
- TRO charges

North Ayrshire

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Cessation of Food For Life accreditation
- Office rationalisation
- Service Re design - Locality Hubs
- Review Early Learning and Childcare Staffing Entitlements
- Service Redesign of Early Learning and Childcare HQ Support Team
- Closure of Kilwinning Early Years Centre
- Replace Cost of the School Day Budget with a new Early Intervention Fund to support the Child Poverty and Cost of Living Board
- 26.9 full time posts anticipated to go (no compulsory redundancy)

Income Generation Proposals

Fees & Charges uplift- 5%

Rent increases for Temporary furnished flats

Maximum Parking Fine charges

North Lanarkshire

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- A review of the devolved school management budget (with no impact on teacher numbers)
- the operating model for early learning and childcare
- moving free school transport provision to statutory mileage limits
- Removal of residual transitional rates relief budget
- Reduction in non staffing education HQ budgets
- Reduction in children's services HQ employee cost budgets
- Deletion of vacant posts following the change to the delivery model for inspections & maintenance of playgrounds
- Reduction in supplies & services / employee cost budgets in water management/ bridge & transportation engineering
- Asset rationalisation savings
- Review of procurement and management support structure
- Review of staffing resource on completion of the Enterprise Project
- Reduction in Facility Support Services budgets within management and administration
- Review of City Deal budgets including increased recharging to capital
- Review of Planning staffing resources & increased income generation.
- Remove budget to promote tourism & inward investment in North Lanarkshire
- Reduce costs of lighting within stairs and closes
- Review resource requirement within Enterprise and Communities strategic resourcing / business intelligence/ business development
- Household waste collection (exc. special uplifts) re-routing efficiency saving
- Corporate management structure changes

Income Generation Proposals

- An increase of 5% for council rent levels
- Income generation in Countryside Ranger service
- Increased charging for services and reduction in Greenspace for Communities budget
- Increase capital recharges for property service provided in generating capital receipts
- Inflationary uplift in Private Sector landlord registration fees
- Increased income generation in Building Standards fees

Orkney Islands

Council Tax

- 10% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Largely in recognition of the exceptionally difficult period since the pandemic and the acute pressure that services have been under to maintain existing provision, no efficiency savings have been requested as part of the budget setting process for 2023/24.

Income Generation Proposals

- Increase existing charges by a minimum of 10% from 1 April 2023 (Where possible to do so)

Perth & Kinross

Council Tax

- 3.9% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Grounds Maintenance- Redesign of maintenance of open space, creating large areas of bio-diversity which would remain unmaintained.
- Removal of funding for mobile toilets-
- Review of Public Conveniences- Retain only highest footfall attended public toilets (Pitlochry and Dunkeld) and close all others with alternate provision of comfort schemes.
- Reduce Grant Funding to Pitlochry Festival Theatre- 30% reduction over 3 years. The total annual revenue grant to Pitlochry Festival Theatre (PFT) is currently £220,000.
- Planning & Development - Business & Place Development Team: Events- Full removal of events function and budget
- Planning & Development - Business & Place Development Team: City & Town Centre Management- Deletion of the full £95,000 budget for city and town centre management initiatives including all business-facing marketing, and performance monitoring
- Termination of Service Level Agreement with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust for archaeological advice to support planning application determination and for broader heritage grant support for place making
- Planning & Development - Business & Place Development Team: Vacant Property- Reduced capacity to bring vacant commercial and residential properties back into use
- Planning & Development - Business & Place Development Team: Market Development Grants- Cease all activity for Market Development grant support.
- Employability/ Reduction / Removal of Modern Apprentice Scheme
- Full removal of the School Crossing Patroller (SCP) Service
- Removal of Primary Swimming Lessons
- Reduction in Parent Council funding.
- Reduction in School Virtual Campus Provision
- Closure of Breakfast Clubs
- Reduction in Early Learning & Childcare staffing and Supplies and Services.
- Reduction in Education Psychology Capacity
- Review of allocation of school music instructors, increasing group sizes and using online delivery.
- Reductions to Devolved School Management Budgets (DSM)
- Remove adult literacy services across Perth and Kinross.
- Workforce reduction resulting in reduced capacity in Community Planning and full removal of Adult Literacy services (linked to £92k Adult Learning SLAs saving above)
- A review of all Service Level Agreements with third party organisations will be undertaken to ensure that the Council's strategic aims and objectives are being achieved and future requirements are built into any ongoing agreement.
- Reduce contract fee to Arms Length External Organisations
- Review and reduction of the Council Property Estate.
- Winter Maintenance - Remove all out of normal hours treatment to footway network with the exception of Perth City Centre a

- Winter Maintenance - Reduce Network Coverage by 20%
- Winter Maintenance - Increase route gritting times to 3 hours across all Category 1 route
- Waste Management - Change Recycling Centres, Reduce opening of full time sites from 7 days to 5 days a week.
- reduce capacity to support community groups along with the added benefit generated by volunteers.
- reduction in planned maintenance activities for general repair and maintenance in public parks and open spaces
- Verge cutting - reduced frequency of verge cutting from once a year to once every two years other than in areas such as key junctions based on risk.
- Street Cleansing - Reduction in Activity
- Reduction in local bus service provision. 21% of £2.5m total budget.
- Service Reviews
- Review of IT and Business Systems
- Review of Operational Buildings
- Reduction in gully cleaning

Income Generation Proposals

- Increase and introduction of Charges- Proposed increases in the following - School Meals, Out of School Kids Clubs; School Lets and Campuses Lets.
- introduction of Early Learning and Childcare charges when nurseries have capacity to offer parents extra provision beyond the 1140 free provision
- Increase non-statutory/discretionary charges across Communities by 3% per annum. Bereavement Services – 3% per annum)Regulatory Services – 3% per annum Pitches & Park events – 3% per annum Road Network Commercial Charges – 5% per annum
- Increase on-street parking charges by 20%, off-street charges by 10% and residents permits by 5% to offset the impact of inflation on operating costs and investment in car parking infrastructure.
- Additional income generation from the sale of trees and plants and the removal of large planting containers in Perth City on High Street, Mill Street and the Concert Hall.

Renfrewshire

Council Tax

- 6% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Reduce behaviour support PSAs who support pupils across secondary schools
- Removal of funding for Dreams Come True, Specialist 41 0 Therapies and KAOS Club
- Remove funding for Campus Police Officers
- Remove funding for Campus Police Officers
- Reduction in Janitorial Service (ELC & Schools)
- Reduction in Cleaning Service (ELC & Schools)
- Reduction in Psychological Services
- Reduction in School Crossing Patrollers

Income Generation Proposals

- 5 % general uplift in fees and charges
- Charges for Food/Garden Waste at £50
- Charges for additional bins at £50

Scottish Borders

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- More efficient property and asset portfolio
- Facilities Management- Savings from further optimisation of the Facilities Management Service Parks & Environment 4,530 (100) 0 0 0 0 The continuation of service reviews focused on communities, reflecting th
- Waste Management= Savings linked to the implementation of national legislation relating to the Deposit Return Scheme
- Passenger Transport-The transport review will look at our approach to tender renewal and alternative modes of transport such as Demand Responsive Transport (DRT)
- Transformation programme- service reviews
- Better use of Fleet Vehicles
- Residential Care Re-tendering

Income Generation Proposals

- Increased Fees and Charges income
- Commercial Rent Income
- Increased fees & charges for lets
- Increases to fees for non-funded childcare

Shetland Islands

Council Tax

- 4.5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Move to maximum class sizes in all primary settings
- Review swimming tuition as part of PE curriculum
- Reduction in play area refurbishment
- Move to hub based model for youth clubs
- Review SLA for speech and language therapy
- Increased Vacancy savings budget
- Review Community Council Support Scheme.
- Review Economic Development Business Support Scheme
- Maximise external funding schemes for projects.
- Reduce maintenance of green spaces
- Move to 3 or 4 weekly waste collection
- Review of SDS Packages (if capped at £77k)
- Recruit Modern Apprentices (24 over 2 yrs)
- Review balance of permanent v respite care beds to maximise income and scope reversal of 8 week waiver of charges for respite care

Income Generation Proposals

- Increase charges for Meals of Wheels/Meals in Day Care settings
- Increase charges for telecare provision
- Increase charging to generate income from Self Funders

South Ayrshire

Council Tax

- 2.9% Rise in Council Tax

Savings proposals

- ICT data centre hosting – alternative funding model
- Review of Policy, Performance and Community Planning
- Reduction in property costs following move of Archive Service to new build facility
- Removal of Vacant posts
- Reductions in overtime budgets
- Reduction in Civic catering budget
- Introduction of an Employee Benefit Framework Scheme
- Removal of various ICT hardware/software contract costs
- Cease meeting medical referee costs - taxi/private hire
- Reduce transport cost budget
- Realign income budget based on current recovery rates and maximise various income recovery through advertising
- Reduce various Admin and Supplies and Services budgets
- Realign income budget based on current recovery rates
- Introduce Early payment discount scheme via third-party supplier
- Remove scholar subscription resource
- Removal subject Networks Principal Teachers allocated funding
- Reduce central Newly Qualified Teachers budget
- 10% reduction in Devolved School Management budget
- Removal of Home Link Team
- 10% reduction in Continuing Professional Development budget
- Expand use of technology to allow the removal of the transport consortia budget
- Reduce clothing grant eligibility criteria to the Scottish Government level
- Transforming the Estate Review - rationalise council assets and remove various property costs
- Reduce the Central Repairs Account budget
- Reduce costs resulting from the transfer of Straiton Community Centre to the Community Association in March 2023.
- Closure of County Buildings canteen on a permanent basis and replace with vending operation
- Reduced office cleaning from 5 days to 3 days except for toilet and kitchen areas
- Reduction in the cleaning service applied to schools to a zoned cleaning operation
- Increase paid meal uptake in academies by 4% through marketing and pupil survey
- Realign Planning & Building Warrant income budget based on current recovery rates
- Reduce various Planning and Building Standards admin budgets
- Removal of various General Services transport budgets
- Reduction in budget for overtime - anti social behaviour
- Removal/Reduction of various Admin and Supplies & Services budgets in General Services Housing
- Redesign of Winter Service through route optimisation
- Digitalisation of Traffic Regulation Order and Temporary Traffic Regulation Order process

- Implementation of Karbon tech gully monitoring
- Service Reviews
- Move all permit processing onto a digital platform
- 10% increase on ARA permit charges (road opening permits, scaffolding permits, traffic light permits.
- 0% increase on ARA Road Construction Consent inspection fees
- Review of the current Access to Leisure Scheme and consideration of future reintroduction
- Partial Year 1 Reduction in Quay Zone Access to Leisure Financial Support following review of the scheme
- Remove Customer Services Admin and supplies and Services budgets (2023-24 only)
- Close building formerly used for Customer Services following co-locating in the Thriving Communities building next door.
- Remove various Admin and Supplies & Services budget in Economy and Regeneration Team
- Service review
- Reduction in grant funding to businesses
- Introduce Strategic Change Team savings target
- Increase recharge of staffing costs to capital and Ayrshire Growth Deal projects based on current programme of activity
- Removal of the budget for Participatory Budgeting
- Reduction in the budget for the Performing Rights Society
- Reduction in the budget for sessional staff for CLD.
- Removal of budget for Positive Attitudes to Alcohol
- Reduce Modern Apprenticeship Budget
- Removal of post that supports Social Enterprises
- Reduce budget for Duke of Edinburgh Award
- Reduction in the budget for grants to voluntary organisations
- Community Halls review – net cost reduction

Income Generation Proposals

- Increase pest control fees
- Increase income target from homeless rents based on current recovery levels
- Commercial Waste – 5% Price Increase
- Bereavement – 5% Price Increases
- Removal of free school meals for supervising of pupils teaching staff in Primary and Secondary Schools
- Increase school meal price for Teaching staff by £1 plus VAT
- Increase school meal prices by 20p to £2.35 and £2.45 in Primary and Secondary respectively
- Increase income target generated from Private Landlord Registration
- Increase income target generated from Private Leased accommodation

South Lanarkshire

Council Tax

- 5.5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Christmas Trees and lighting reduction
- Cease the provision of food waste liners
- rationalising the Christmas Switch On events
- re-introduce a level of charging for music tuition
- removing the ringfencing of second home council tax charges

Income Generation Proposals

- increase in charges for cremations
- increase of planning and building fees has also been approved
- The cost of paid-for secondary meals will also rise to £2.10
- Charges for special uplifts

Stirling

Council Tax

- 7% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Waste service review
- Review of maintenance of non council owned spaces
- Street Cleansing review
- Risk Based approach to road maintenance
- Rationalisation of winter services operations
- Reduction of street lighting fault checking
- Cease free provision of dog fouling bags
- Office estate rationalisation
- Encourage transferred ownership of football and sports facilities
- Reduction in community grants
- Service review- community planning
- Reduce school menus
- Removal of school crossing patrols
- Reduce verge cutting
- Service redesign
- Reduction in homelessness prevention grant funding
- Reduction in modern apprentice budget
- Reduction in educational psychologist support
- Stop annual deep cleaning of schools

Income Generation Proposals

- Website advertising
- Review of Roads permit charges
- Maximise discretionary planning charges
- Charging for pre application services for planning

West Dunbartonshire

Council Tax

- 5% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- The libraries in Balloch, Parkhall, Duntocher and Faifley will also now be considered for closure or 'co-location'
- Seven community centres will be closed or transferred to community ownership
- Financial support for the council's Working4U service will be reduced by 25 per cent
- Community councils are also getting their funding cut, with the flat rate grant going up from £500 to £750 but the additional allowance they are given reduced by 75 per cent.
- Grass cutting in open space areas will be moved from every three weeks to every four and high amenity areas such as parks and sport facilities moved from having its grass cut every week to every fortnight
- Reduce West Dunbartonshire Leisure Trust's management fee by 10%
- Reduce the number of days Clydebank Town Hall is open from either six to four or six to three
- Replace face to face citizen service provision at Church Street reception with phone access to contact centre
- Reduce community facility provision across West Dunbartonshire
- Reduction in Library hours
- Reduce staff numbers in the Customer Contact Centre and promote a digital first approach
- Reduce grant funding
- Reduce the school clothing grant to the statutory level of £120 for primary school children and
- Reduce the Education Maintenance Allowance payment from £35 every two weeks to the statutory level of £30 every two weeks
- Remove breakfast club provision in all primary schools
- Remove the provision of free swimming lessons for children in primary 4
- Reduce the budget for grounds maintenance and either reduce frequency of grass cuts in educational premises or create areas of biodiversity which would not require grass cutting
- Provide statutory education provision over a four day week with a programme of activities provided on the 5th day in secondary schools
- Reduce anti-social behaviour service by removing backshift/weekend provision and limiting to phone provision within normal office hours
- Reduce the level of funding available to Community Councils
- Remove elderly welfare grant
- Remove the Provost Hospitality Fund which is used for hospitality for provost hosted events and for commemorating special events within the community
- Reduce the size of the Council's Insurance Management team from four officers to three.
- Reduce or remove the provision of school crossing patrollers
- Reduction in grass cutting
- Transfer provision of Christmas lights to community groups
- Reduce support provided to local businesses through economic development
- Non regulated procurement under £2m to be carried out by services without need for procurement monitoring activity
- Two week Christmas closedown aside from essential services

Income Generation Proposals

- Generate additional income through commercialisation opportunities at Church Street, Bruce Street Baths and Aurora House including letting available space to third parties.
- Review the charging policy for the Care of Gardens scheme or remove provision entirely
- Review estate for commercial/ other uses
- Introduce charges for garden waste

West Lothian

Council Tax

- 5.8% Council Tax increase

Savings proposals

- Considering where numbers of community centres could be reduced with minimum impact on local communities
- Removal of the concessionary rail scheme
- Closure of the animal attraction at Beecraigs Country Park
- Reduced winter maintenance service whilst maintaining the statutory obligations
- Revised community recycling centre opening hours (all sites will remain open)
- Changes and reductions to management structures and internal workforce changes
- Continue breakfast club provision but realign and match the level of service with the funding received from the Scottish Government
- Continue Instrumental Music provision but realign and match the level of tuition with the funding received from the Scottish Government
- Support West Lothian Leisure to become fully self-funded with no requirement for a management fee from the council
- Reduction in energy savings (heating, renewables and swimming pools)
- Closure of some public toilets

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East Dunbartonshire Council: 28 September 2023

Report: EDC/016/23/AD: Appendix 6

Budget Consultation 2023

Budget Consultation 2023

to inform Budget decision making for 2024/25 and beyond.

1. Introduction

A Budget consultation campaign is a valuable approach to raising awareness of the Council's budget position through seeking views to inform the development of proposals to bridge the Council's funding gap on the following:

- Council priorities
- Council tax increases
- Increases to fees and charges

Analysis of the findings of consultation and engagement activity can then inform Budget decision making.

2. Consultation tools

A range of tools are available to ensure that Budget campaign activity reaches as wide a range of people as possible. Whilst a large element of Budget campaign materials will be digital, more traditional materials will also be available to effectively signpost people to the key campaign messages and the consultation survey online.

The key tools for the Budget campaign 2023 will include:

- Survey 123 consultation questionnaire
- Video raising awareness of Council services
- Infographics informing key Council metrics and costs
- Webpage to host background, videos, infographics, questionnaire, timeline
- Letter with links: CPP, Community Councils, community groups, third sector
- Letter with links to parents/carers through schools and early years centres
- Digital promotion (social media channels)
- Roller banners: leisure centres/offices/community hubs/community centres
- Posters in community hubs/community centres/schools
- Promotion through community outreach events
- Internal promotion through Employee News and DCE Update

3. Consultation methodology

Promoting the digital Budget campaign materials through the Council's and partners' social media channels and websites will be a key element of the campaign, to engage with as wide a reach of East Dunbartonshire communities as possible.

The digital engagement activity will be supported by direct engagement with partner organisations and community groups in the area, who will be provided with a toolbox of materials and links and encouraged to share them with their local networks.

Outreach activity will also be undertaken to raise awareness, through the distribution of materials and providing the opportunity to talk to Council officers in community facilities and through the community outreach activity already planned during the Budget campaign timeframe.

4. Timeline

The consultation questionnaire will be developed from the Strategic Planning and Performance Framework (SPPF) update Report to Council on Thursday 28 September and the campaign will be launched at the start October to the following timeline:

- 15 - 29 September Design and planning
- 2 – 6 October Printing, distribution, booking
- Monday 9 October Launch, photocall, news release, social channels
- 9 Oct – 3 November Outreach activity (4 weeks)
- Friday 3 November Closing date for all submissions (digital & paper copy)
- Monday 6 November Data input of paper submissions
- 8 – 15 November Analysis
- 16 – 22 November Drafting of consultation report

5. Consultation questionnaire

The consultation questionnaire will include the following key areas:

- Brief overview of Budget challenge
- Testing of Council priorities (climate emergency, cost-of-living)
- Principles of Council Tax rate
- Principles of fees and charges

The SPPF Report to Council in September 2023 provides the basis for the development of the consultation questionnaire.

Respondents will be encouraged to complete the consultation questionnaire online, but paper copies will be available to be either posted back to Council HQ or returned to ballot boxes distributed across community venues in the area.

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**EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE
COUNCIL**

THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

PR01-023-RC

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

LEAD OFFICER:

**JAMIE ROBERTSTON, CHIEF FINANCE
OFFICER**

ROSS CRAVEN, ACCOUNTANT

SUBJECT TITLE:

**TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
REPORT 2023 to 2027**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to present to Council the Treasury Management Strategy Report.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 It is recommended that Council;

2.1.1 agrees to set aside the provisions of the Administrative Scheme - Scheme of Delegation to Committees, which require the Treasury Management Strategy to be submitted to both Policy & Resources and R&RM Committees in advance of Council, in accordance with the Financial Regulations;

2.1.2 agrees to raise the Temporary Borrowing Limit to 35%

2.1.3 agrees the Prudential Indicators and limits for 2023/24 to 2026/27;

2.1.4 agrees the Treasury Management Strategy 2023/24 to 2026/27;

2.1.5 agrees the Investment Strategy 2023/24;

2.1.6 approves the revised limits as detailed at paragraph 6.12, Table 7; and

2.1.7 approves the policy on loans fund repayments as outlined in Section 8.

**ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

3.0 BACKGROUND/ MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** The Annual Treasury Management Strategy complies with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. This will maintain the cautious but flexible and prudent approach to borrowing, loan debt and investment activities within the Council. It will also provide for effective management of associated risks. Debt rescheduling options will be continually monitored and will be given due consideration in terms of the best interests of the Council.
- 3.2** The Prudential Code was developed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), as a professional code of practice to support local authorities in making their capital investment decisions. The Report highlights the key objectives of the Prudential Code, and presents the key indicators of affordability, sustainability and prudence, which are to be used as a means of demonstrating that these objectives are being fulfilled.
- 3.3** The Report considers capital plans and presents prudential indicators, the Treasury Management Strategy, including Treasury Indicators and the Investment Strategy detailing the parameters on how investments are to be managed.
- 3.4** At present, the Council's Administrative Scheme – Scheme of Delegation to Committees, requires the Treasury Management Strategy to be considered by both the Policy & Resources and Audit & Risk Management Committees in advance of being submitted to Council for final consideration and approval as appropriate.
- 3.5** Members will be aware that the Administrative Scheme is ordinarily reviewed on an annual basis prior to the summer recess. This year's review is taking part in stages due to the recent restructure of the Council's executive portfolios and also to accommodate the ongoing implementation of the new financial management system. As part of that regular review process, it was the intention of Officers to submit proposals for discharging Treasury Management Strategy, Mid-Term Review and Outturn Reporting requirements and to simplify the process for approval of the Strategy by Council. Subject to the finalisation of this process and, in order to be consistent with the approach in the prior year, whilst making best use of Council resources at this time, the Strategy is submitted to Council, as the ultimate decision-making body, for agreement. This approach reduces the respective agendas of the Audit & Risk Management Committee and the Policy & Resources Committee. It also recognises that the time between the meetings of each of those Committees and this Council meeting is such that it is not practical to consider the Strategy at each of three meetings. It is therefore proposed that Council agrees to set aside the relevant provisions of the Scheme of Delegation and to undertake the role of scrutiny and strategic agreement of the Strategy for the current financial year.

4.0 TREASURY MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

- 4.1.** The Council is required to operate a balanced budget, which broadly ensures that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of the main Treasury Management operation is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in low-risk counterparties or instruments commensurate with the Council's low risk appetite, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering investment return.
- 4.2.** The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of

the Council, essentially the longer-term cash flow planning to ensure that the Council can meet its capital spending obligations. This management of longer-term cash may involve arranging long or short-term loans or using longer term cash flow surpluses. On occasion, when it is prudent and economic, any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.

4.3. CIPFA defines treasury management as:

“The management of the local authority’s investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”

A more detailed explanation of Treasury Management is included within *Appendix 1* which highlights the Financial Regulations relating to Treasury Management and details the Council’s Treasury Management Policy Statement.

4.4. The Council is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals. The three reports are: -

- (1) Treasury Management Strategy Report (this Report) – the first, and most important report, covers:
 - the capital plans (including prudential indicators),
 - the Treasury Management Strategy (how the investments and borrowing are to be organised) and including treasury indicators, and
 - an investment strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).
- (2) Mid-Year Treasury Management Report – this will update members on the progress of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and updating on the achievement of the approved treasury strategy and whether any policies require revision.
- (3) Annual Report – this details final actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

4.5. The strategy for 2023/24 covers two main areas:

- (1) Capital Issues
 - capital plans and prudential indicators (section 5.0 – 5.4)
- (2) Treasury Management Strategy
 - current treasury position (section 6.3- 6.6)
 - treasury indicators which limit the treasury risk & activities of the Council (section 6.7 - 6.12)
 - prospects for interest rates (section 6.13- 6.14)
 - borrowing strategy (section 7.0)
 - policy on borrowing in advance of need (section 8.0)
 - debt rescheduling (section 9.0)
 - investment strategy (section 10.0)
 - treasury management prudential indicators (section 11.0), and
 - member and officer training (section 11.3)

4.6. These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and the Scottish Government Investment Regulations.

4.7. A Treasury Management Glossary of Terms is attached in *Appendix 2*.

5.0 **CAPITAL PLANS AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS**

5.1 **Prudential Indicator 1 - Capital Expenditure Plans**

5.1.1 The Council's capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The outputs of the capital expenditure plans are reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist Members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

5.1.2 This prudential indicator is a summary of the Council's capital expenditure plans and forecasts are detailed in Table 1 below.

5.1.3 The projections in Table 1 are based on the current General Fund 10 Year Investment Programme with known changes incorporated. The Housing projections are based on the current Housing Business Plan model.

Table 1: Summary Capital Expenditure

	2022/23 Forecast £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m	2025/26 Estimate £m	2026/27 Estimate £m
General Fund	71.471	66.569	76.268	68.869	45.503
Housing	15.813	20.980	79.488	65.831	30.611
TOTAL	87.284	87.549	155.756	134.700	76.114

5.1.4 Table 2 summarises the capital expenditure plans and how these plans are being financed by capital or revenue resources. Any expenditure not funded by resources results in a net financing or borrowing need.

Table 2: Net Capital Financing Need

	2022/23 Forecast £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m	2025/26 Estimate £m	2026/27 Estimate £m
Total	87.284	87.549	155.756	134.700	76.114
<i>Financed by:</i>					
Capital Receipts	(1.270)	(0.350)	(0.520)	(0.480)	(0.600)
Capital Grants	(13.259)	(20.563)	(38.565)	(10.163)	(9.658)
CFCR	(4.059)	(4.371)	(4.000)	(4.000)	(4.000)
Contributions	(0.230)	(1.028)	(2.679)	(0.233)	(0.233)

Capital Fund	(3.000)	(3.600)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Other Funds	(0.000)	(0.525)	(3.072)	(5.107)	(18.180)
Net Capital Financing Need	65.466	57.112	106.920	114.717	43.443

5.1.5 The revised estimates, shown in Table 2, present the current projections for both the General Services and Housing Capital Programmes. This shows the net financing need. When taking the 'Net Capital Financing Need' from Table 2 above, if the financing costs for the borrowing required for 2023/24 to 2026/27 was estimated using the PWLB Interest Rate projections at Table 8, then Officers can forecast additional Annual Interest Rate Payments that would be incurred.

5.1.6 For example, using the table below, the forecast Annual Interest Payments on the proposed 2023/24 borrowing would result in interest payments of £2.856m each year, for 50 years

Table 2a – Cost of Servicing Current CFR at Current Interest Rate Projections

	Net CFR £m	Date	Forecast 50yr PWLB Rate £m	Forecast Annual Interest Payment £m
2023/24	£19.037m	Sept. 2023	5.10%	£0.971m
	£19.037m	Dec. 2023	5.00%	£0.952m
	<u>£19.037m</u>	Mar. 2024	4.90%	<u>£0.933m</u>
	£57.112m			£2.856m
2024/25	£26.730m	June 2024	4.70%	£1.256m
	£26.730m	Sept. 2024	4.50%	£1.203m
	£26.730m	Dec. 2024	4.30%	£1.149m
	<u>£26.730m</u>	Mar. 2025	4.00%	<u>£1.069m</u>
	£106.920m			£4.678m
2025/26	£114.717m	June 2025 Rate	3.80%	£4.359m
2026/27	£43.443m	June 2025 Rate	3.80%	£1.651m

5.2 Prudential Indicator 2 - The Council's Borrowing Need (Capital Financing Requirement)

5.2.1 The second prudential indicator is the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is simply the total outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need. The net capital financing need, as shown in Table 2 above, will impact directly on the CFR.

5.2.2 The CFR includes any other long-term liabilities brought onto the balance sheet (i.e., PPP). Whilst this increases the CFR, and therefore the Council's financing requirement, these types of schemes include a financing facility and so the Council is not required to separately borrow for these schemes.

Table 3: Capital Financing Requirement

	2022/23 Forecast £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m	2025/26 Estimate £m	2026/27 Estimate £m
CFR – General Fund	410.442	452.848	503.946	545.016	547.435
CFR – Housing	60.040	63.191	105.356	162.021	182.750
Total CFR	470.482	516.039	609.302	707.037	730.185
Total Movement in CFR	92.422	45.557	93.263	97.734	23.148
<i>Represented by:-</i>	2022/23 Forecast £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m	2025/26 Estimate £m	2026/27 Estimate £m
Net Financing Need (Table 2)	65.466	64.313	106.920	114.717	43.443
Principal Repayments	26.956	(11.556)	(13.657)	(16.982)	(20.296)
Total Movement in CFR	92.422	52.757	93.263	97.735	23.147

The Use of the Council's Resources and the Investment Position

5.2.3 The application of resources (capital receipts, reserves etc.) to either finance capital expenditure or other budget decisions to support the revenue budget will have an ongoing impact on investments unless resources are supplemented each year from new resources (asset sales etc.). Detailed below are estimates of the year end balances for each resource and anticipated day to day cash flow balances.

Table 4: Year End Resources

	2022/23 Forecast £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m	2025/26 Estimate £m	2026/27 Estimate £m
GF Balance	(46.846)	(17.792)	(17.792)	(17.792)	(17.792)
Housing Revenue Balance	(9.270)	(6.770)	(7.070)	(7.370)	(7.670)
Capital Receipts Reserve / Fund	(2.346)	(2.346)	(2.346)	(2.346)	(2.346)
Other	(0.255)	(0.255)	(0.255)	(0.255)	(0.255)
Provisions	(0.568)	(0.568)	(0.568)	(0.568)	(0.568)
Total Core Funds	(59.285)	(27.731)	(28.031)	(28.331)	(28.631)

5.2.4 At 31 March 2023, a total of £59.285m of core funds were available. Based on current projections a forecast of £27.731m is anticipated at end of March 2024.

5.2.5 It is assumed that in 2023/24, a minimum core level of funds of approximately £10.000m will be available, and the Investment Strategy considers options for investing this for periods up to 364 days. Other surplus balances will be available

during the year as a result of daily cash flow activity. The core level will be reviewed during the year to reflect the most up to date forecasts.

Affordability Prudential Indicators

5.2.6 The previous sections cover the overall capital and control of borrowing Prudential Indicators but within this framework, prudential indicators are required to assess the affordability of the capital investment plans. These provide an indication of the impact of the capital investment plans on the Council's overall finances. The Council is asked to approve the following indicators.

5.3 Prudential Indicator 3 - Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

5.3.1 This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet financing costs, net of investment income

Table 5: Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

	Forecast 2022/23 %	Estimate 2023/24 %	Estimate 2024/25 %	Estimate 2025/26 %	Estimate 2026/27 %
General Fund	6.17	9.10	9.43	9.53	9.96
Housing	21.13	21.87	24.66	34.28	43.12

5.3.2 The General Fund increases from 2023/24 onwards and is a result of increased borrowing to support the General Fund capital investment programme, against a background of reducing General Fund revenue resources anticipated in future years. The relatively low ratio for 2022/23 was a result of the General Fund taking a Loans Fund Holiday for the year.

5.3.3 The Housing position reflects an increasing trend aligned to the increased expenditure in relation to the Council House new build programme over the next few years.

5.4 Prudential Indicator 4 - Estimates of the incremental impact of Capital Investment decisions on the Council Tax & Rents

5.4.1 This affordability indicator relates to the impact capital investment decisions have on the Council Tax, and in the case of Housing, on Housing Rents. Within the Council, the additional costs of borrowing to fund new capital investment programmes are addressed through the revenue budget process.

6.0 TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

2021 Revised CIPFA Treasury Management Code and Prudential Code

6.1 CIPFA published the revised Codes on 20th December 2021 and has stated that revisions need to be included in the reporting framework from the 2023/24 financial year. The Council, therefore, has taken in to account these Codes of Practice in preparing this Report, and will do the same for all related reports during the financial year, which are taken to Full Council for approval.

The revised Treasury Management Code will require an authority to implement the following: -

- 6.2 Adopt a new liability benchmark treasury indicator** to support the financing risk management of the capital financing requirement; this is to be shown in chart form for a minimum of ten years, with material differences between the liability benchmark and actual loans to be explained;

The Liability Benchmark (LB) has been attached at *Appendix 3*

Long-term treasury investments, (including pooled funds), are to be classed as commercial investments unless justified by a cash flow business case;

Pooled funds are to be included in the indicator for principal sums maturing in years beyond the initial budget year;

Amendment to the **knowledge and skills register** for Officers and Members involved in the treasury management function - to be proportionate to the size and complexity of the treasury management conducted by each authority;

Reporting to Members is to be done quarterly. Specifically, the Chief Finance Officer is required to establish procedures to monitor and report performance against all forward-looking prudential indicators at least quarterly. The Chief Finance Officer is expected to establish a measurement and reporting process that highlights significant actual or forecast deviations from the approved indicators. However, monitoring of prudential indicators, including forecast debt and investments, is not required to be taken to a meeting of the Council and should be reported as part of the Authority's integrated revenue, capital and balance sheet monitoring, which in the case of this Council is via the financial monitoring reports submitted to the Policy & Resources Committee;

Environmental social and governance (ESG) issues to be addressed within an authority's treasury management policies and practices (TMP1).

Current Portfolio position and future year's projections

- 6.3** The capital expenditure plans set out in Section 5 provide details for the service activity of the Council. The treasury management function ensures that the Council's cash is organised in accordance with the relevant professional codes, so that sufficient cash is available to meet this service activity. This will involve both the organisation of the cash flow and, where the capital plans require, the organisation of the appropriate borrowing facilities. The strategy covers the relevant treasury/prudential indicators, the current and projected debt positions and the annual investment strategy.
- 6.4** The Council's actual treasury portfolio at 31 March 2023, with forward projections is summarised below. The table shows the actual external debt against the underlying capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement – CFR), highlighting any over or under borrowing. This table also forecasts future levels of investment.
- 6.5** Table 6 shows a comparison of the total Gross Debt at 31 March to the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and shows the Council is forecast to be under

borrowed by approximately £96.003m at the end of 2022/23. This under borrowing trend is projected to continue through to 2026/27

- 6.6** The borrowing position will be reviewed on an ongoing basis during the year and the decision to proceed with the additional borrowing will be based on identifying when cash is actually required. This will be examined within the context of the Council's daily cashflow position and will seek to minimize holding costs by identifying the best possible time to undertake this.

Table 6: Current portfolio position and future projections

	2022/23 Forecast	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate
External Debt					
Borrowing 1 April		301.574	358.690	465.614	580.331
Expected Change		57.116	106.924	114.718	43.448
Borrowing at 31 March	301.574	358.690	465.614	580.331	623.780
Liabilities		72.905	69.969	67.620	65.558
Expected change in Liabilities		-2.936	-2.349	-2.062	-2.153
Liabilities at 31 March	72.905	69.969	67.620	65.558	63.405
Total Gross Debt at 31 March	374.479	428.659	533.234	645.889	687.185
CFR	470.482	516.039	609.302	707.037	730.185
Under/(Over) Borrowing	96.003	87.380	76.068	61.148	43.000

Treasury Indicators: Limits to Borrowing Activity

- 6.7** Within the treasury prudential indicators there are a number of key indicators to ensure the Council operates its activities within well-defined limits.
- 6.8** For the first of these the Council needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2022/23 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.
- 6.9** The Chief Finance Officer reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the period covered by the strategy. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the budget proposals for next financial year.

Treasury Indicator 1 - The Authorised Limit

- 6.10** This is a key prudential indicator, which represents a control on the overall level of external debt. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by full Council. It reflects the level of external debt, which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. It provides for a level of headroom over and above the operational boundary detailed below, to cope with short term unusual cash flow movement.

6.11 This is the statutory limit determined by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 2003.

Treasury Indicator 2 - The Operational Limit

6.12 The operational boundary is based on the Council's estimate of most likely i.e., prudent, scenario for external debt. The operational boundary links directly to the Council's plans for capital expenditure, and the estimate for cash flow requirements for the year. In some cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt. This is a key tool for in-year monitoring. Revised limits are presented in Table 7 below.

The 2022/23 Operational Boundary and Authorised Limit disaggregated the Council's PPP and Finance Lease Liabilities as these have alternative sources of funding with limits set at £370m and £373m respectively. Following a review of this position, and keeping in line with best practice from CIPFA, these limits and the indicators that are measured against them will include PPP & Finance Lease calculations. Therefore, to afford a like-for-like comparison across years, the 2022/23 Operational Boundary and Authorised Limit have been adjusted accordingly.

Table 7: Authorised Limit / Operational Boundary

	2022/23 Estimate £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m	2025/26 Estimate £m
Authorised Limit	511.00	475.00	626.00	744.00
Operational Boundary	443.00	429.00	533.00	646.00

Table 8: Expected Movement in Interest Rates 2023-2025

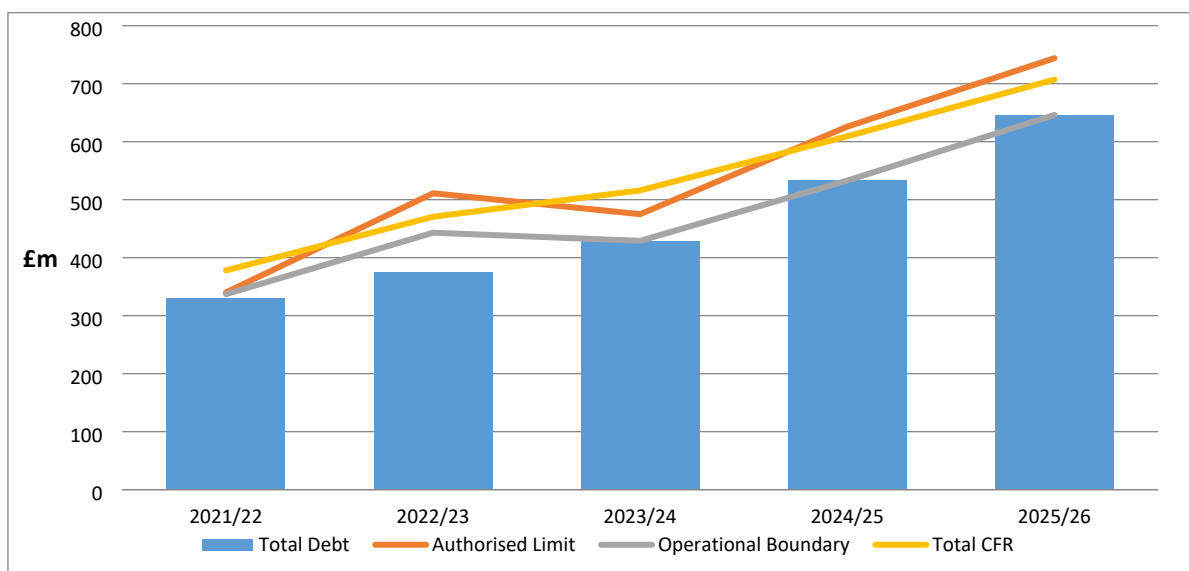
		Bank Rate %	5yr Pwlb	10yr Pwlb	25yr Pwlb	50yr Pwlb
2022/23	March	4.25	4.00	4.20	4.60	4.30
2023/24	June	4.50	4.00	4.20	4.60	4.30
	September	5.50	5.60	5.20	5.40	5.10
	December	5.50	5.30	5.00	5.20	5.00
	March	5.50	5.10	4.90	5.10	4.90
2024/25	June	5.25	4.80	4.70	4.90	4.70
	September	4.75	4.50	4.40	4.70	4.50
	December	4.25	4.20	4.20	4.50	4.30
	March	3.75	3.90	3.90	4.20	4.00
2025/26	June	3.25	3.60	3.70	4.00	3.80

6.13 The above table provides the current maturity interest rate projections from 2023 to 2025 and is caveated based on a number of assumptions, risks and economic variables.

6.14 Comparable annuity interest rates would represent a small reduction on the above rates. However, the Council tends to utilise maturity rates and whilst annuity rates are slightly less, they only tend to be used in more specific circumstances such as;

- where there is a falling CFR and it is desirable to have an element of debt due for repayment each year
- when interest rates are high but expected to fall as funding the principal repayments will potentially be cheaper in the future.
- in relation to specific schemes with a defined cashflow which can be married with the loan repayments.

Table 9: Capital Financing Requirement (including PPP and finance leases)



The CFR graph visually demonstrates how the Councils Operational Boundary is set in line with anticipated approved borrowing. It also shows the Council's current and projected future underborrowing, when comparing the Total Debt Column to the CFR line.

7.0 BORROWING STRATEGY 2023/24 – 2026/27

- 7.1** The Council is currently maintaining an under-borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need, (the Capital Financing Requirement), has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent as medium and longer dated borrowing rates are expected to fall from their current levels once prevailing inflation concerns are addressed by tighter near-term monetary policy. That is, Bank Rate increases over the first half of 2023.
- 7.2** Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2023/24 treasury operations. One such measure will involve the Council's use of temporary borrowing. The Council currently restricts its temporary borrowing (external debt with a maturity period of 364 days or less) to 30% of its total overall borrowing. It is proposed that this limit is increased to 35% for 2023/24 and is then subject to review again in the 2024/25 Treasury Management Strategy.
- 7.3** By increasing this limit to 35%, the Council would be permitted to increase its current temporary borrowing position by £20m, if and when required. This would give the Council additional capacity to avoid longer term borrowing, at high rates that are anticipated to fall.

- 7.4** The Council's Treasury advisor, Link, has advised that temporary borrowing rates are likely to remain near Bank Rate and may prove attractive whilst the market waits for inflation, and therein gilt yields, to drop back later in 2023.
- 7.5** Based on current projections as presented in Table 6, the under borrowing position is projected to continue over the following years. This will continue to be examined within the context of attempting to avoid incurring unnecessary holding costs in relation to increased borrowing before the actual cash is required.
- 7.6** Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2023/24 treasury operations. The Chief Finance Officer will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances.
- 7.7** In November 2012, the PWLB introduced the "Certainty Rate on New Borrowing" scheme, which in effect means a reduction of 0.20% on standard new loan rates.
- 7.8** In addition to the above certainty rate, from 15 June 2023, the government introduced the HRA rate which applies an interest rate of the gilt yield plus 40 basis points (0.40%). This rate is solely intended for use in Housing Revenue Accounts and primarily for new housing delivery. Loans taken out utilising this new rate will be limited to the prudential borrowing requirement of the HRA. A review of the rate will be undertaken at the time of borrowing for the HRA, to confirm if value-for-money will be achieved in using the HRA rate.
- 7.9** The Chief Finance Officer, under delegated powers, will make the most appropriate form of borrowing depending on the prevailing interest rates at the time, taking into account the risks shown in the forecast above consistent with the Treasury Management Strategy.
- 7.10** The Council's investments are at a similar level to 2022/23. During 2022/23, £35m new PWLB borrowing was undertaken and temporary cash flow borrowing totalled £98m. The Treasury team will consider both longer term PWLB borrowing and temporary borrowing rates in 2023/24 when deliberating any new loans. However, as stated above, a focus will be placed on securing more temporary borrowing during the financial year due current PWLB rates being high and projected to fall. This position will be reviewed as part of the Interim Treasury Management report.
- 7.11** The PWLB and HRA Certainty Rate may continue to have an impact on any debt rescheduling opportunities in 2023/24, and this area will, therefore, continue to be closely monitored.
- 7.12** New borrowing will be required in 2023/24 in line with capital investment plans, and advice will be sought as to the most suitable type and period for this borrowing. Borrowing projections are shown in table 6 above.

8.0 POLICY ON BORROWING IN ADVANCE OF NEED

- 8.1** The Council will not borrow more than, or in advance of, its needs, purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within forward approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates and will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated

and that the Council can ensure the security of such funds. External borrowing is currently below the CFR, so it is unlikely that this situation could arise.

9.0 DEBT RESCHEDULING

- 9.1** On the 5th of April 2022, Scottish Government issued a Finance Circular and Statutory Guidance on the Repayment of Debt – Short Term Financial Flexibility Debt rescheduling opportunity. The financial flexibilities agreed was to allow a local authority to reduce the statutory repayment of debt, this was issued in order to respond to the financial pressures faced by local authorities as a result of the pandemic, the Scottish Government worked jointly with the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) to identify a package of financial flexibilities for Local authorities, to address the funding pressures, these flexibilities included the option to defer the statutory repayment of debt in either 2021/22 or 2022/23.
- 9.2** This matter was presented to Council last year, as part of the 2022/23 Treasury Management Strategy. The Council subsequently took advantage of this debt rescheduling flexibility in 2022/23, saving £6.078m on debt charges expenditure.
- 9.3** Further rescheduling of current borrowing in the Council's debt portfolio is unlikely to occur during 2023/24, as there is still a large difference between premature redemption rates and new borrowing rates.

The treasury team in conjunction with Link, the Council's treasury advisors, will closely monitor any further restructuring opportunity in future years. The reasons for the rescheduling to take place will include;

- the generation of cash savings and/or discounted cash flow savings.
- helping to fulfill the treasury strategy.
- enhancing the balance of the portfolio e.g. amending the debt maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility.

If rescheduling is to be undertaken, it will be reported to the Council at the earliest meeting following its action.

- 9.4** In addition to the above and on the 31 May 2022, the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Economy wrote to COSLA and the Leader of all Scottish Councils to provide an update on the further fiscal flexibilities including the use of capital receipts to fund Covid pressures and service concession arrangements. The Cabinet Secretary has confirmed that the Council will be able to recognise the principal debt repayments over the life of the asset and that this may be applied retrospectively. The letter also states that this decision must be taken by Council and may not be delegated.
- 9.5** Along with the financial flexibilities outline above at 9.1, this information was also communicated to Council last year, as part of the 2022/23 Treasury Management Strategy. The Council subsequently took advantage of this fiscal flexibility and engaged with treasury management experts to reprofile the debt liability repayments of the Councils Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme. This change sought to reprofile the Councils debt liability of its Service Concession Arrangement from a 30-year period, to a 60 year period, resulting in a pre-2022/23 reduction of £29.097m and a 2022/23 reduction of £3,066, totalling a £32.163m saving that was recognised at the end of financial year 2022/23.

9.6 Consideration will also be given to identify if there is any residual potential for making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely, if short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on current debt.

10.0 INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2023/24 – 2026/27

10.1 The Council's investment policy implements the requirements of the following;

- Local Government Investments (Scotland) Regulations 2010, (and accompanying Finance Circular 5/2010),
- CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes 2021 ("the Code")
- CIPFA Treasury Management Guidance Notes 2021

10.2 The revised Treasury Management Code requires all investments and investment income to be attributed to one of the following three purposes;

Treasury Management

Arising from the organisation's cash flows or treasury risk management activity, this type of investment represents balances which are only held until the cash is required for use. Treasury investments may also arise from other treasury risk management activity which seeks to prudently manage the risks, costs or income relating to existing or forecast debt or treasury investments.

Service Delivery

Investments held primarily and directly for the delivery of public services including housing, regeneration and local infrastructure. Returns on this category of investment which are funded by borrowing are permitted only in cases where the income is "either related to the financial viability of the project in question or otherwise incidental to the primary purpose".

Commercial Return

Investments held primarily for financial return with no treasury management or direct service provision purpose. Risks on such investments should be proportionate to the Council's financial capacity – i.e., that 'plausible losses' could be absorbed in budgets or reserves without unmanageable detriment to local services. The Council must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return.

10.3 The main requirements of the Prudential Code relating to service and commercial investments are;

The risks associated with service and commercial investments should be proportionate to their financial capacity – i.e. that plausible losses could be absorbed in budgets or reserves without unmanageable detriment to local services;

An authority must not borrow to invest for the primary purpose of commercial return;

It is not prudent for local authorities to make any investment or spending decision that will increase the CFR, and so may lead to new borrowing, unless directly and primarily related to the functions of the authority, and where any commercial returns are either related to the financial viability of the project in question or otherwise incidental to the primary purpose;

An annual review should be conducted to evaluate whether commercial investments should be sold to release funds to finance new capital expenditure or refinance maturing debt;

A prudential indicator is required for the net income from commercial and service investments as a proportion of the net revenue stream;

Create new Investment Management Practices to manage risks associated with non-treasury investments, (similar to the current Treasury Management Practices).

10.4 An authority's Capital Strategy or Annual Investment Strategy should include;

The authority's approach to investments for service or commercial purposes (together referred to as non-treasury investments), including defining the authority's objectives, risk appetite and risk management in respect of these investments, and processes ensuring effective due diligence;

An assessment of affordability, prudence and proportionality in respect of the authority's overall financial capacity (i.e. whether plausible losses could be absorbed in budgets or reserves without unmanageable detriment to local services);

Details of financial and other risks of undertaking investments for service or commercial purposes and how these are managed

Limits on total investments for service purposes and for commercial purposes respectively (consistent with any limits required by other statutory guidance on investments);

Requirements for independent and expert advice and scrutiny arrangements (while business cases may provide some of this material, the information contained in them will need to be periodically re-evaluated to inform the authority's overall strategy);

State compliance with paragraph 51 of the Prudential Code in relation to investments for commercial purposes, in particular the requirement that an authority must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return.

10.5 In accordance with the above, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the Council has below clearly stipulated the minimum acceptable credit quality of counterparties for inclusion on the lending list. The creditworthiness methodology used to create the counterparty list applies minimum acceptable credit criteria in order to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties. This also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk. The key ratings used to monitor counterparties are the short-term and long-term ratings.

10.6 The Council recognises that ratings will not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution; it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions operate. The assessment will also take account of information that reflects the opinion of the markets. To achieve this consideration the Council will engage with its advisors to maintain a monitor on market pricing such as "credit default swaps" and overlay that information on top of the credit ratings.

- 10.7** Other information sources used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the financial sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.
- 10.8** The aim of the strategy is to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties, which will also enable diversification, and thus avoidance of concentration risk.
- 10.9** The Councils investment priorities will be security first, portfolio liquidity second and then yield (return). The Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity and with regard to the Council's risk appetite.
- 10.10** As a result of the change in accounting standards for 2022/23 under IFRS 9, the Council will consider the implications of investment instruments which could result in an adverse movement in the value of the amount invested and resultant charges at the end of the year to the General Fund.
- 10.11** The Council will also pursue value for money in treasury management and will monitor the yield from investment income against appropriate benchmarks for investment performance. Regular monitoring of investment performance will be carried out during the year.
- 10.12** Investment instruments identified for use in 2023/24 are listed. Counterparty limits will be as set through Council's Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) Schedules.

Types of Investment and Key Objectives

- 10.13** The Investment Regulations (Code on the Investment of Money by Local Authorities) requires the Council to approve all the types of investments to be used, and to set appropriate limits for the amount that can be held in each investment type. These types of investment are termed permitted investments and any investment used which has not been approved, as a permitted investment will be considered ultra vires. The permitted investments, which will be used in the forthcoming year, are detailed below.

Normal Investment of Surplus Funds – Cash Type Instruments

- 10.14** This will include surplus funds arising from treasury management activities, which can be invested with banks and similar institutions for short- or long-term periods. For 2023/24 this will include the following;
- Call account deposit accounts with financial institutions (banks and building societies).
 - Term deposits with financial institutions (banks and building societies).
 - Money Market Funds.
 - Deposits with other local authorities or public bodies.
 - Deposits with the Debt Management Account Facility (UK Government).
 -
- 10.15** The Council's first key objective is safeguarding the repayment of the principal and interest of its investments on time, followed by ensuring adequate liquidity, and finally the actual investment return. Following the economic background detailed earlier, the current investment climate has one over-riding risk consideration, that of counterparty security. As a result of these underlying concerns, Treasury officers are

implementing an operational investment strategy, which tightens the controls already in place in the approved investment strategy. Investment rules allow Scottish Local Authorities to invest for periods of up to five years, but it is not envisaged that the Council will invest for longer than 364 days for the foreseeable future. It is anticipated that core funds of up to £10m will be available for fixed term investment up to 364 days, and the rest will be kept liquid to ensure immediate availability.

Other Investments

10.16 These may include the following;

- Loans to third parties, including soft loans.
- Loans to a local authority company.
- Shareholdings in a local authority company.
- Non-local authority shareholdings.
- Shared Equity.

10.17 There are risks, mitigating controls and limits associated with each of these permitted categories.

10.18 The Investment Regulations stipulate that the Council should separately identify the permitted investments relating to the Common Good.

Risks and Controls

10.19 The Council maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, and the investment of surplus funds, through Treasury Management Practices (TMPs). These TMPs are a requirement of the Codes and are reviewed on a regular basis.

10.20 *Risk Benchmarking* – A development in the revised Codes and the Investment Regulations is the consideration and approval of security and liquidity benchmarks. Currently, yield benchmarks are widely used to assess investment performance. However, it is now felt that separate security and liquidity benchmarks would be beneficial new requirements for reporting to Members, even though the application of these is more subjective in nature.

10.21 These benchmarks are simple targets (not limits) and so may be breached from time to time, depending on movements in interest rates and counterparty criteria. The purpose of the benchmark is that officers will monitor the current trend position and amend the operational strategy depending on any changes. Any breach of the benchmarks will be reported, with supporting reasons in the Mid-Year or Annual Report.

10.22 *Security* – The Council's maximum security risk benchmark for the current portfolio, when compared to the historic default tables, is shown in *Appendix 6* but any benchmark is an average maximum risk of default measure (based on Long Term Rating A-), and would not constitute an expectation of loss against a particular investment.

10.23 *Liquidity* – The Council's main source of long-term borrowing is the Treasury's Public Works Loan Board. For day-to-day cash flow requirements, the Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets as required. The Council is required

to set a balanced budget annually, which should ensure that sufficient funds are raised to cover expenditure. There is, therefore, no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments. The Council manages its liquidity position through effective cash flow management procedures, which seek to ensure that cash is available when needed. In respect of this area the Council seeks to maintain;

- Bank Facility – the Council has no overdraft facility and therefore must maintain an overall credit end of day group balance.
- Liquid short-term deposits of at least £1m available with a day's notice.

10.24 Weighted Average Life benchmark for investments is expected to be 3 months, with a maximum of 364 days.

10.25 *Yield* – Local measures of yield benchmarks are;

- Investments – Internal returns above the daily market rate available.

Investment Counterparty Selection Criteria

10.26 The primary principle governing the Council's investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the yield or return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle the Council will ensure;

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security.
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose, it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the Council's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.
- The Chief Finance Officer will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the following criteria and will revise the criteria and submit them to Council for approval as necessary.
- Credit rating information is supplied by Link, the Council's treasury advisors, on all active counterparties that comply with the criteria below. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria would be omitted from the counterparty list. Any rating changes, rating watches (notification of a likely change), rating outlooks (notification of a possible longer-term change) are provided to officers almost immediately after they occur, and this information is considered before dealing. For instance, a negative rating watch applying to counterparty at the minimum Council criteria will be suspended from use, with all others being reviewed in light of market conditions.

10.27 The criteria for providing a pool of high-quality investment counterparties are;

- **Banks 1 – Good Credit Quality** – the Council will only use banks which as a minimum have at least one of the following Fitch, Moody's and Standards and Poor's ratings (where rated), and where the institution is non-UK where the Sovereign has a minimum long-term rating of AAA from all three rating agencies. The UK has lost its AAA status, but UK institutions will continue to be used.
 - i. Short Term – F1
 - ii. Long Term – A-(A Minus)

- **Banks 2 – Part Nationalised UK bank** – Royal Bank of Scotland. This bank can be included if it continues to be part nationalised or meets the ratings in Bank 1 above.
- **Banks 3** – The Council’s own banker for transactional purposes if the bank falls below the above criteria, although in this case balances will be minimised where possible and maintained in an instantly accessible call account.
- **Limit 4 - Building Societies** – the Council will use all UK Societies which:
 - i. meets the ratings for banks outlined above
- **Limit 5 - UK Government** (including gilts and the DMADF)
- **Limit 6 - Money Market Funds** – Funds used will be AAA rated.
- **Limit 7 - Local Authorities.**

10.28 Investment Counterparty Considerations – Due care will be taken to consider the country, group and sector exposure of the Council’s investments. In part, the country selection will be chosen by the credit rating of the Sovereign state in Banks 1 above. In addition;

- For banks and building societies, no more than 25% will be placed with any non-UK country at the time of placing the investment.
- Limits in place above will apply to Group companies.
- Sector limits will be monitored regularly for appropriateness.

10.29 Use of additional information other than credit ratings – Additional requirements under the Code of Practice now require the Council to supplement credit rating information. Whilst the above criteria relies primarily on the application of credit ratings to provide a pool of appropriate counterparties for officers to use, additional operational market information will be applied before making any specific investment decision from the agreed pool of counterparties. This additional market information (for example negative rating watches/outlooks) will be applied to compare the relative security of differing investment counterparties.

10.30 Time and Monetary Limits applying to Investments – Although Investment Regulations allow local authorities to invest for periods greater than 364 days, this is not anticipated for this Council during 2023/24, and possibly longer. For this reason, the time limits have been kept in line with current practice. The time and monetary limits for institutions on the Council’s Counterparty List are as follows;

Table 10: Time and Monetary Limits

	Fitch (Or equivalent)	Money Limit	Time Limit
Banks 1	F1	£ 10m	364 day
Banks 2 Part Nationalised	F1	£ 10m	364 day
Banks 3 Council’s banker (if not Banks 1 & 2)	-	£ 10m	1 day
Limit 4 UK B.Societies	F1	£ 4m	6 months
Limit 5 UK Government	-	Unlimited	6 months

	Fitch (Or equivalent)	Money Limit	Time Limit
Limit 6 Money Market Funds	AAA	£10m (per fund) £30m overall limit	n/a
Limit 7 Other L.A's	-	£5m (per L.A)	364 day

10.31 Although the above time limits are currently being set, it is not anticipated that the Council will be investing for more than 364 days over the medium term.

10.32 Members are asked to approve the limits for Banks and Building Societies as detailed in *Table 9* above.

Economic Investment Considerations

10.33 Economic forecasting remains difficult, with so many external influences including the degree to which inflation has taken root in the UK and thus Bank Rate forecasts and MPC decisions, will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data and developments in financial markets transpire over the next year.

10.34 In the years prior to 2017/18, the Council had been advised by Link that longer fixed term deposits (although only up to 364 days) had become a viable investment tool once more. The Treasury team was able to place several fixed term deposits at more attractive rates than the instant access or callable accounts they had been restricted to following the banking crisis. However, rates on fixed term deposit accounts were reduced during 2017/18 in reaction to the decrease in Bank Rate, and there was no benefit in longer term investments. The Treasury team will consider the benefits of any potential additional yield from longer term (but still only up to 364 days) deposits with suitable counterparties during 2023/24.

10.35 The criteria for choosing counterparties set out above provides a sound approach to investment in “normal” market circumstances. Whilst Members are asked to approve this base criteria above, under any exceptional market conditions the Chief Finance Officer may temporarily restrict further investment activity to those counterparties considered of higher credit quality than the minimum criteria set out for approval. These restrictions will remain in place until normal conditions return and similarly the time periods for investments will be restricted.

10.36 Examples of any restrictions would be the greater use of the Debt Management Deposit Account Facility (DMADF – a Government body that accepts local authority deposits), Money Market Funds, guaranteed deposit facilities and strongly rated institutions offered support by the UK Government. Credit criteria have been amended to reflect these facilities.

Sensitivity to Interest Rate Movements

10.37 The Council is currently required to disclose the impact of risks on the Council's treasury management activity within its Annual Accounts. Whilst most of the risks facing the treasury management service are addressed elsewhere in this Report (credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, and maturity profile risk), the impact of interest rate risk is discussed but not quantified.

10.38 The Council is exposed to interest rate changes on borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates influence interest payable on borrowings and interest receivable on investments. The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. For example, Treasury Prudential Indicators provide maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. More details on this are provided in section 12.

10.39 The table below highlights the estimated impact of a 1% increase/decrease in all interest rates to the estimated treasury management investment income for next year. The figures are based on full year projections. That element of the debt and investment portfolios, which are of a longer term, fixed interest rate nature, will not be affected by interest rate changes. A core potential level of investment funds of between £25m to £30m has been estimated for 2022/23 and, therefore, a mid-point of £27.5m has been used in the example shown in Table 10.

Table 11: Impact of 1% Increase/Decrease in interest rates linked to Investments

	2023/24 Estimate
Investment Income	£275,000

Monitoring of Investment Counterparties

10.40 Counterparty credit rating is monitored regularly. The Council receives rating information (changes, rating watches, outlooks) from Link as ratings change, and counterparties are checked promptly. Ratings may be downgraded when an investment has been made but a minor downgrading should not affect the full receipt of principal and interest.

11.0 TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

11.1 There are four further treasury activity limits (previously prudential indicators) to contain treasury activity within certain limits, thereby managing risk and reducing the impact of an adverse movement in interest rates. However, if these are set to be too restrictive, they will impair the opportunities to reduce costs/improve performance. The indicators are:

- Upper limits on variable interest rate exposure – This identifies a maximum limit for variable interest rates based upon the debt position net of investments.
- Upper limits on fixed interest rate exposure – Similar to the previous indicator this covers a maximum limit on fixed interest rates.
- Maturity structures of borrowing – gross limits are set to reduce exposure to large fixed-rate sums falling due for refinancing and are required for upper/lower limits.
- Total principal funds invested for greater than 364 days – These limits are set with regard to the Council’s liquidity requirements and to reduce the need for early sale of an investment and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

11.2 The activity limits are detailed in the table below.

Table 12 - Activity Limits

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Interest Rate Exposures			
	Upper	Upper	Upper
Limits on fixed interest rates:			
• Debt only	95%	95%	95%
• Investments only	100%	100%	100%
Limits on variable int. rates:			
• Debt only	25%	25%	25%
• Investments only	50%	50%	50%
Maturity Structures 2023/24: -			
Fixed Rate Borrowing		Lower	Upper
Under 12 months		0%	20%
12 months to 2 years		0%	40%
2 years to 5 years		0%	60%
5 years to 10 years		0%	80%
10 years and above		50%	100%
Variable Rate Borrowing		Lower	Upper
Under 12 months		0%	25%
12 months to 2 years		0%	25%
2 years to 5 years		0%	25%
5 years to 10 years		0%	25%
10 years and above		0%	25%
Maximum principal sums invested > 364 days			
Currently – Principal sums invested > 364 days	£0m	£0m	£0m

11.3 Member and Officer Training

The increased Member consideration of treasury management matters and the need to ensure officers dealing with treasury management are trained and kept up to date requires a suitable training process for Members and officers. This Council has addressed this important issue by:

- Planning to run a Members training session on Treasury Management.
- Planning further training options for officers.
- Regular contact with Link Asset Services.
- Attendance at Link workshops and seminars
- CIPFA Treasury Management Forum.

11.4 Policy on the use of External Service Providers

The Council uses Link Asset Services as its external treasury management advisors. The Council recognises that ultimate responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon external service providers.

It also recognises that there is value in employing external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Council will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented and subjected to regular review.

The current Treasury Management Advisors contract was awarded in May 2022 for one year. This was extended to May 2023. Work is currently ongoing by officers to tender for a Treasury Management Advisory service.

12.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

12.1 Frontline Service to Customers - None.

12.2 Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – None.

12.3 Legal Implications – This Report discharges the Council's requirements in relation to Treasury Management Practices.

12.4 Financial Implications – This Report discharges the Council's requirements in relation to Treasury Management Practices.

12.5 Procurement – No direct implications.

12.6 ICT – No direct implications.

12.7 Corporate Assets – This Report sets out how the Council will fund future capital programme commitments and the levels of borrowing required to ensure that this is completed as planned.

12.8 Equalities Implications – None.

12.9 Corporate Parenting – None.

12.10 Sustainability – None

12.11 Other - None.

13.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows: -

13.1 The Report seeks to manage the risks associated with delivering an extensive capital programme at a time where inflation and interest rates are increasing. The overall affordability of the Capital programme remains a risk with this being kept under constant review and aligning to strategic planning.

14.0 IMPACT

14.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY – No impact.

14.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS - No impact.

14.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE – No impact.

14.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES - No impact.

14.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING - No impact.

14.6 OLDER ADULTS & VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS – No impact.

14.7 CLIMATE CHANGE – No impact.

14.8 STATUTORY DUTY – This Report is a requirement of the Local Government Scotland Act and satisfies the requirements of the CIPFA Prudential Code.

15.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

15.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

16.0 APPENDICES

16.1 Appendix 1: Treasury Management Clauses and Policy Statement.

16.2 Appendix 2: TM Glossary of Terms.

16.3 Appendix 3: Liability Benchmark

Treasury Management Clauses which form part of East Dunbartonshire Council's Financial Regulations

1. This Council will create and maintain, as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:
 - A treasury management policy statement, stating the policies, objectives and approach to risk management of its treasury management activities.
 - Suitable Treasury Management Practices (TMPs), setting out the manner in which the organisation will seek to achieve those policies and objectives and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities.
2. The Council will receive reports on its treasury management policies, practices and activities, including as a minimum, an annual strategy and plan, a mid year review and an annual report after its close, in the form prescribed in its TMPs.
3. The Council will retain responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of its treasury management policies and practices, and delegates the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to the Chief Finance Officer, who will act in accordance with the Council's policy statement and TMPs and CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.
4. The Council nominates the Audit & Risk Committee to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of the treasury management strategy and policies.

East Dunbartonshire Council Treasury Management Policy Statement

1. This Council defines its treasury management activities as:

The management of the Council's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.
2. This Council regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the Council.
3. This Council acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service

objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management, and to employing suitable comprehensive performance measurement techniques, within the context of effective risk management.

Appendix 2

Treasury Management Glossary of Terms

Affordable Capital Expenditure Limit – The amount that the Council can afford to allocate to capital expenditure in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Scotland Act 2003 and supporting regulations.

Authorised Limit for External Debt – This is the limit for total Council external debt as set by the Council based on debt levels and plans.

Annuity – Method of repaying a loan where the payment amount remains uniform throughout the life of the loan, therefore the split varies such that the proportion of the payment relating to the principal increases as the amount of interest decreases.

Bank of England – The central bank for the UK with ultimate responsibility for setting interest rates (which it does through the Monetary Policy or “MPC”).

Bank Rate – The interest rate for the UK as set each month by the MPC (previously referred to as the “Base Rate”)

Link – are the Council’s Treasury Management advisors who provide advice on borrowing strategy, investment strategy, and vetting of investment counterparties, in addition to ad hoc guidance throughout the year. This was formerly provided by Capita, prior to that company being purchased by Link.

Capital Expenditure – expenditure on or for the creation of fixed assets that meets the definition of Capital Expenditure under the accounting rules as set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom and for which the Council are able to borrow.

Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) – is the Prudential Indicator that generally represents the underlying need to borrow for capital expenditure (including PPP schemes).

CIPFA – The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, is the professional body for accountants working in Local Government and other public sector organisations, also the standard setting organisation for Local Government Finance.

Counterparty – an institution (e.g. a bank) with whom a borrowing or investment transaction is made.

Consumer Prices Index (CPI) is a means of measuring inflation (as is Retail Prices Index RPI). The CPI includes many items of normal household expenditure but excludes some items such as mortgage interest payments and Council Tax).

Credit Default Swap – an agreement that the CDS seller will compensate the buyer in the event of a loan default. The buyer of the CDS makes a series of payments (the CDS “fee” or “spread”) to the seller and, in exchange, receives a payoff if the loan defaults. In the event of default the buyer of the CDS receives compensation (usually the face value of the loan), and the seller of the CDS takes possession of the defaulted loan. CDS data helps to

monitor how the market views credit risk of any entity on which a CDS is available, which can be compared to that provided by the Credit Rating Agencies.

Credit Rating – is an opinion on the credit-worthiness of an institution, based on judgements about the future status of that institution. It is based on any information available regarding the institution: published results, Shareholders' reports, reports from trading partners, and also an analysis of the environment in which the institution operates (e.g. its home economy, and its market sector). The main rating agencies are Fitch, Standard & Poor's, and Moody's. They analyse credit worthiness under four headings:

Short Term Rating – the perceived ability of the organisation to meet its obligations in the short term, this will be based on measures of liquidity.

Long Term Rating – the ability of the organisation to repay its debts in the long term, based on opinions regarding future stability, e.g. its exposure to 'risky' markets.

Individual/Financial Strength Rating – a measure of an institution's soundness on a stand-alone basis based on its structure, past performance and credit profile.

Legal Support Rating – a view of the likelihood, in the case of a financial institution failing, that its obligations would be met, in whole or part, by its shareholders, central bank, or national government.

The rating agencies constantly monitor information received regarding financial institutions, and will amend the credit ratings assigned as necessary.

DMADF and the DMO – The DMADF is the 'Debt Management Account Deposit Facility'; this is highly secure fixed term deposit account with the Debt Management Office (DMO), part of Her Majesty's Treasury.

European Central Bank (ECB) – This is the central bank for the Eurozone and is the equivalent of the Bank of England. The ECB set the interest rates for the Eurozone.

Federal Reserve this is the central bank for the US and is the equivalent of the Bank of England.

Gilts – The name given to bonds issued by the U K Government. Gilts are issued bearing interest at a specified rate, however they are then traded on the markets like shares and their value rises or falls accordingly. The Yield on a gilt is the interest paid divided by the Market Value of that gilt.

E.g. a 30 year gilt is issued in 1994 at £1, bearing interest of 8%. In 1999 the market value of the gilt is £1.45. The yield on that gilt is calculated as $8\%/1.45 = 5.5\%$.

See also PWLB.

Investment Regulations – The Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 allows the Scottish Ministers to introduce regulations to extend and govern the rules under which Scottish Council's may invest funds. The Local Government Investments (Scotland) Regulations 2010 came into effect on 1st April 2010.

LIBID – The London Inter-Bank Bid Rate, the rate which banks would have to bid to borrow funds from other banks for a given period. The official rate is published by the Bank of England at 11am each day based on trades up to that time.

LIBOR – The London Inter-Bank Offer Rate, the rate at which banks with surplus funds are offering to lend them to other banks, again published at 11am each day.

Liquidity – Relates to the amount of readily available or short term investment money which can be used for either day to day or unforeseen expenses. For example Call Accounts allow instant daily access to invested funds.

Maturity – Type of loan where only payments of interest are made during the life of the loan, with the total amount of principal falling due at the end of the loan period.

Money-Market Funds – Open-ended mutual fund that invests in short-term debt securities such as government bonds and commercial credit notes. Money market funds are widely regarded as being as safe as bank deposits yet providing a higher yield. Regulated by government agencies these are an important providers of liquidity.

MPC - or Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England that meets each month to set the bank rate for the UK.

Net Borrowing Requirement – This is the difference between the Council's net external borrowing and its capital financing requirement. Under the Prudential Code the Council's net external borrowing should not, except in the short term, exceed its capital financing requirement.

Operational Boundary – This is the level of debt set by the Council, which is lower than the Authorised Limit and which the Council debt levels should not normally exceed during normal operations.

Prudential Code – Councils are required to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. These requirements include the production of Prudential Indicators. The Prudential Code was revised in November 2017.

Prudential Indicators – Indicators set out in the Prudential Code that will help Council's to meet requirements in relation to borrowing limits or which will help Council's demonstrate affordability and prudence with regard to their prudential capital expenditure.

Policy and Strategy Documents – Documents required by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in Local Authorities. These set out the framework for treasury management operations during the year.

Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) – A central government agency providing long and short term loans to Local Authorities. Rates are set twice a day at a margin over the Gilt yield (see Gilts above). Loans may be taken at fixed or variable rates and as Annuity, Maturity, or EIP loans (see separate definitions) over periods of up to fifty years. Financing is also available from the money markets, however because of its nature the PWLB is generally able to offer better terms.

Shared Equity – The Shared Equity Scheme is a Scottish Government initiative which aims to help people on low to moderate income to purchase a property. The individual(s) owns the property outright, but the interests of the Council are protected by way of a standard security in the property.

Yield – see Gilts

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Liability Benchmark

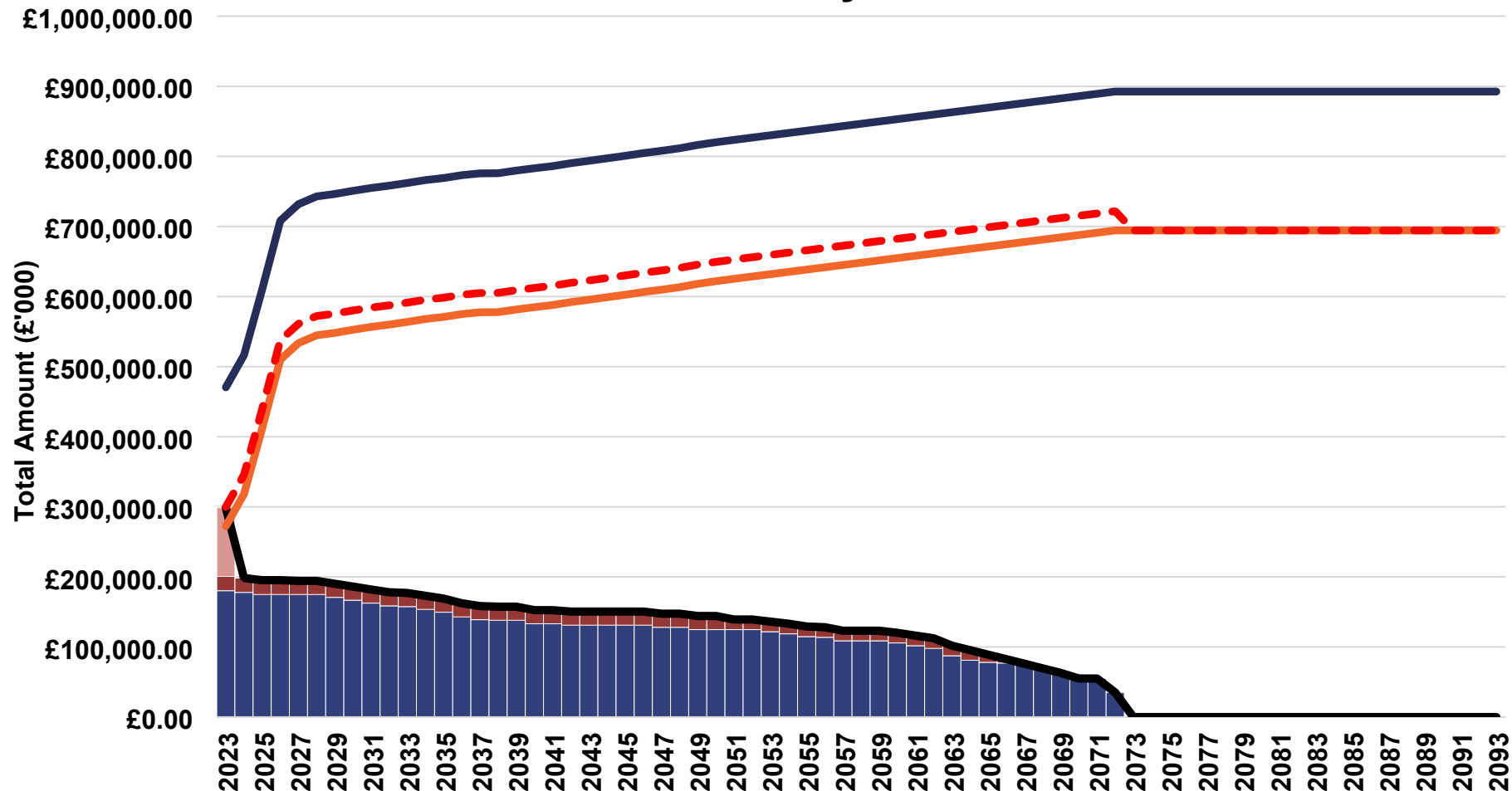
A third and new prudential indicator for 2023/24 is the Liability Benchmark (LB). The Authority is required to estimate and measure the LB for the forthcoming financial year and the following two financial years, as a minimum.

There are four components to the LB: -

- 1 **Existing loan debt outstanding:** the Authority's existing loans that are still outstanding in future years.
- 2 **Loans CFR:** this is calculated in accordance with the loans CFR definition in the Prudential Code and projected into the future based on approved prudential borrowing and planned Loans Fund advances/Loans Fund principal repayments.
- 3 **Net loans requirement:** this will show the Authority's gross loan debt less treasury management investments at the last financial year-end, projected into the future and based on its approved prudential borrowing, planned Loans Fund principal repayments and any other major cash flows forecast.
- 4 **Liability benchmark** (or gross loans requirement): this equals net loans requirement plus short-term liquidity allowance.

The proposed planned prudential borrowing, as laid out in the General Fund and Housing Capital plans is forecast to place the Council in a large under borrowed position, as demonstrated by the LB

Liability Benchmark



- PWLB Loans
- LOBO Loans
- Variable rate loans
- Net Loans Requirement (forecast net loan debt)
- Liability Benchmark (Gross Loans Requirement)
- Market Loans (excl LOBO loans)
- Short Term inc LA Temporary Borrowing (<1 year)
- Existing Loan Debt Outstanding
- Loans CFR

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East Dunbartonshire Council

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COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/006/23/JG

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: JOSEPH GREATOREX, TEAM LEADER -
CORPORATE PERFORMANCE & RESEARCH,

SUBJECT TITLE: SCOTTISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BENCHMARKING FRAMEWORK – 2021/22
DATA ANALYSIS

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an update on the Scottish Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) publication covering the 2021/22 financial year and providing data analysis covering all indicators included in the dataset.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

- 2.1** considers performance in relation to the LGBF indicators highlighted in **Appendix 1**;
- 2.2** highlights any areas of particular focus for further dedicated benchmarking work;
and
- 2.3** instructs further updates on LGBF to Council following the initial publication of the 2022/23 Dataset in Q4 of 2023/24.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** The Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) provides evidence of trends in how councils allocate resources, the performance of key council services and levels of public satisfaction with the major services provided and commissioned by councils. The data supports evidence-based comparisons between similar councils providing an essential tool for policy makers and the public over time.
- 3.2** The key criterion applied to the suite of indicators is that any one of the indicators must be able to be collected on a comparable basis by all 32 councils. The indicator set is not static but intended to evolve alongside the needs of local authorities and regular revisions are made to the indicator set.
- 3.3** The data comprises of a range of cost, satisfaction and performance indicators. The principal source of finance data continues to be the Local Financial Returns (LFR,) which all councils submit to the Scottish Government. For satisfaction measures, the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is the primary source used.
- 3.4** The 2021/22 initial benchmarking Figures were initially published on 17th March 2023 on the Improvement Service website accompanied by a national overview report outlining the trends over time at a national level. This initial report did not include the data for all indicators. This report is available on the Improvement Service website and was distributed on the date of initial publication.
- 3.5** Immediately following the initial publication, a Technical Note (Issue 043-23) was issued to Elected Members, providing an overview of the publication, an overview of trends at a national level and an initial local analysis of the comparable indicators which were available at the time.
- 3.6** Following the initial publication there were a number of updates to the dataset to include Looked after Children and School Leaver destination data, which was unavailable at the time of initial publication. Updates to financial data at a national level following the validation of local financial returns were also made. The last update to the benchmarking data was in July 2023, however, there are currently still 14 indicators that have yet to be updated for 2021/22 in the areas of Climate Change, Customer Satisfaction and Children living in Poverty.

4.0 THE NATIONAL OVERVIEW

- 4.1** The Improvement Service National Overview report initially introduced data from the 2021/22 Framework, a period when communities and council services were still managing the significant ongoing impact of Covid, while new challenges were emerging in the shape of soaring inflationary pressures and a 'cost of living crisis'.
- 4.2** The report recognised the extraordinary effort and achievements delivered across local government during this exceptional period. Councils have adapted quickly to meet new demands, maintain essential services and implement new ways of working, and have strengthened partnerships with communities as well as the third and private sectors, helping to protect those who are vulnerable, and maintaining community wellbeing.
- 4.3** The report further identified the key emerging themes across all local authorities as the current challenging financial outlook, evidence of workforce pressures such as a

significant rise in absence, recruitment challenges and staff retention following on from the pandemic. Pressures on health and social care services in the wake of the pandemic, a negative impact on Covid recovery on children and ongoing challenges presented by the cost of living crisis.

5.0 EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE DATA ANALYSIS

- 5.1** As with all local authorities the last few years have been challenging for East Dunbartonshire with budgets having been reduced year on year. Despite this, however, for the Council the majority of all the current indicators in the suite have demonstrated improvement since their baseline year and from the 2020/21 financial year. A detailed analysis setting out performance of all indicators in the dataset has been included as **Appendix 1**.
- 5.2** While indicators demonstrated a decline in performance in 2020/21, in 2021/22 the overall trend has gone back to one of improvement, reflecting recovery from the pandemic. The Council's overall performance against comparable indicators from the previous year's publication has improved, with 64% of indicators showing improved or sustained performance from the previously reported year and only 37% showing a decline in performance.
- 5.3** In rank position, the Council has maintained or improved in rank position in just over 52% of indicators from the previous comparable period and declined in rank in 48%, demonstrating an overall slight improvement in rank placing from the previous year's data.
- 5.4** The Council's rank performance upon initial publication when compared across Scottish councils now reports 33 (31%) of our indicators in the top quartile, which is comparable to 2020/21 publication figures. The number of bottom quartile indicators has dropped to 16 representing only 15% of the available dataset. A narrative providing the context/ improvement narrative for all bottom quartile indicators has been provided in Appendix 1.
- 5.5** The Council reports 58% of all indicators in the top two quartiles of Scottish local authorities, this represents a 2% improvement from the baseline year though beneath this lies variations between service areas.
- 5.6** The Council's performance against assigned family groupings remains strong with 57% of all indicators performing higher than the family group average.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 6.1** Frontline Service to Customers – Improved service delivery through continued effective scrutiny and management of performance
- 6.2** Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – Impact on future Business Improvement Planning
- 6.3** Legal Implications – N/A

6.4 Financial Implications – N/A

6.5 Procurement – N/A

6.6 ICT – N/A

6.7 Corporate Assets – N/A

6.8 Equalities Implications – N/A

6.9 Corporate Parenting – N/A

6.10 Other – N/A

7.0 **MANAGEMENT OF RISK**

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

7.1 Ensuring effective Scrutiny of service performance and driving improvement in service delivery

7.2 Ensuring the Council is continuing to meet its statutory obligations in regards to performance reporting and Best Value

8.0 **IMPACT**

The effective management and scrutiny of service performance should drive improvements across all service areas, helping to achieve LOIP outcomes.

8.1 **ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** – Cross Cutting

8.2 **EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS** - Cross Cutting

8.3 **CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** - Cross Cutting

8.4 **SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES** - Cross Cutting

8.5 **ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING** - Cross Cutting

8.6 **OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS** - Cross Cutting

8.7 **CLIMATE CHANGE** - Cross Cutting

8.8 **STATUTORY DUTY** - This report forms part of the Council's statutory duty of performance reporting and Best Value as set out in the Local Government acts 1992 and 2003

9.0 **POLICY CHECKLIST**

9.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

10.0 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: East Dunbartonshire 2021/22 LGBF Data Analysis Report

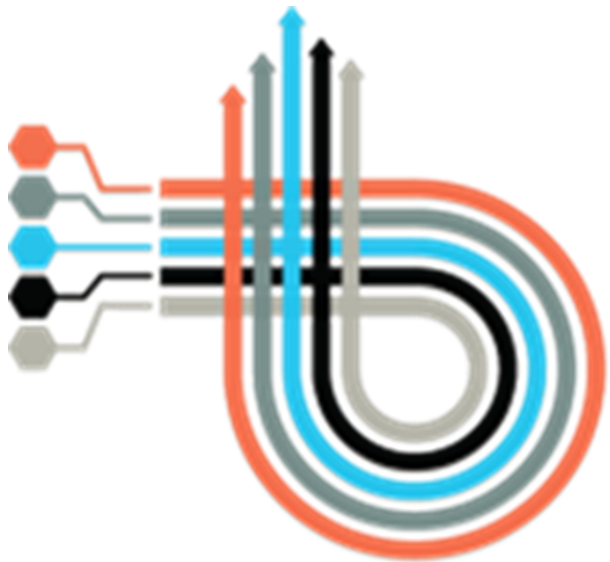
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Local
Government
Benchmarking
Framework

2021/22 Data Analysis

Corporate Performance and Research

August 2023

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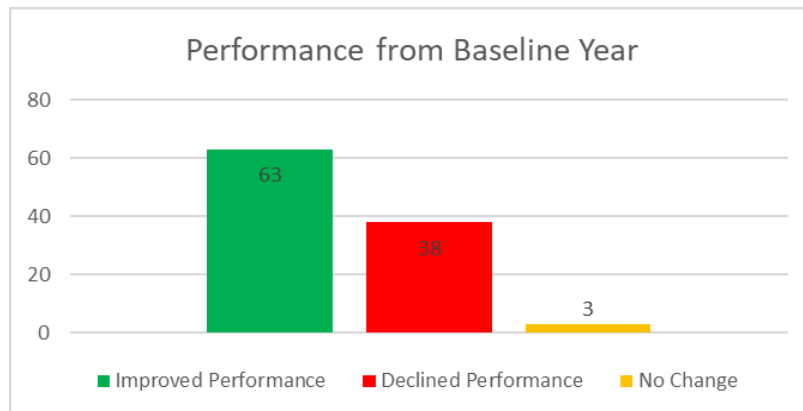
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Executive Summary

The Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) forms part of East Dunbartonshire's statutory obligation to performance. The Framework is coordinated by the Improvement Service and is intended to provide like for like comparison of performance data across local authorities to act as a "can opener" to inform service improvement through sharing of Best Practice while recognising the differing priorities of local authorities.

- As with all local authorities the last few years have been challenging for East Dunbartonshire with budgets having been reduced year on year. Despite this, however, for East Dunbartonshire the majority of all the current indicators in the suite have demonstrated improvement since their baseline year and from the 2020/21 financial year.
- While indicators demonstrated a decline in performance in 2020/21, in 2021/22 the overall trend has gone back to one of improvement, reflecting recovery from the pandemic. The Council's overall performance against comparable indicators from the previous year's publication has improved, with 64% of comparable indicators showing improved or sustained performance from the previous year and only 37% showing a decline in performance.
- In rank position, the Council has maintained or improved in rank position in just over 52% of indicators from the previous comparable period and declined in rank in 48%, demonstrating an overall slight improvement in rank placing from the previous year's data.
- The Council's rank performance upon initial publication when compared across Scottish councils now reports 33 (31%) of our indicators in the top quartile, which is comparable to 2020/21 publication figures. The number of bottom quartile indicators has dropped to 16 representing only 15% of the available dataset
- The Council reports 58% of all indicators in the top two quartiles of Scottish local authorities, this represents a 2% improvement from the baseline year though beneath this lies variations between service areas
- The councils performance against assigned family groupings remains strong with 57% of all indicators performing higher than the family group average
- Performance indicators with a significant improvement in rank (5 or more places) from 2020/21 included the cost of Museums and Sports facilities per visit, the Gender Pay Gap, Town Centre Vacancy Rates and Street Cleanliness score.
- Performance indicators with a significant decline in rank included Household waste that is recycled, Roads Cost per Kilometre, Cost per primary School Pupil and number of business gateway start-ups.

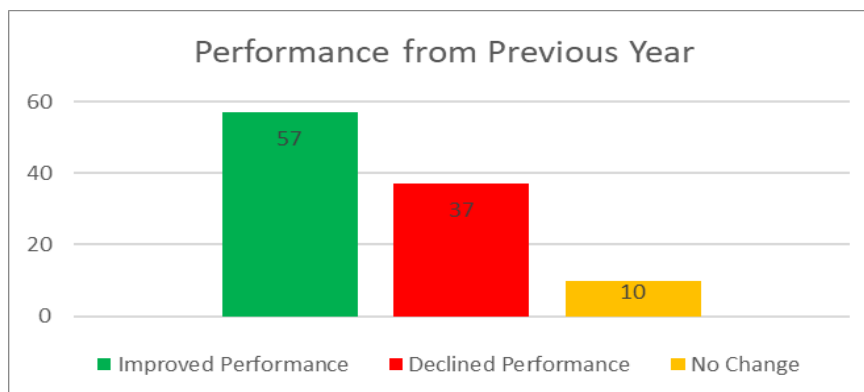
Performance from Baseline Year



- 61% of indicators in the benchmarking framework have shown an improvement from the baseline year and the majority of performance indicators in the dataset have either improved or sustained their rank position since the baseline year. This indicates an improvement above the Scottish average position

	Performance	%
Improved Performance	63	61%
Declined Performance	38	37%
No Change	3	3%

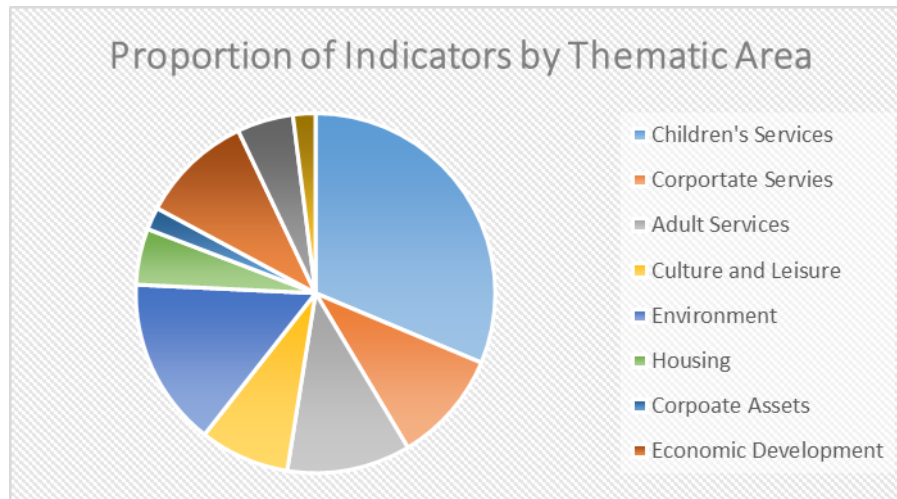
Performance from 2020/21 Year



- The majority of indicators demonstrated improved or sustained performance from the previous reporting period with only 36% of indicators showing a decline in performance from the 2020/21 financial year.

	Performance	%
Improved Performance	57	55%
Declined Performance	37	36%
No Change	10	10%

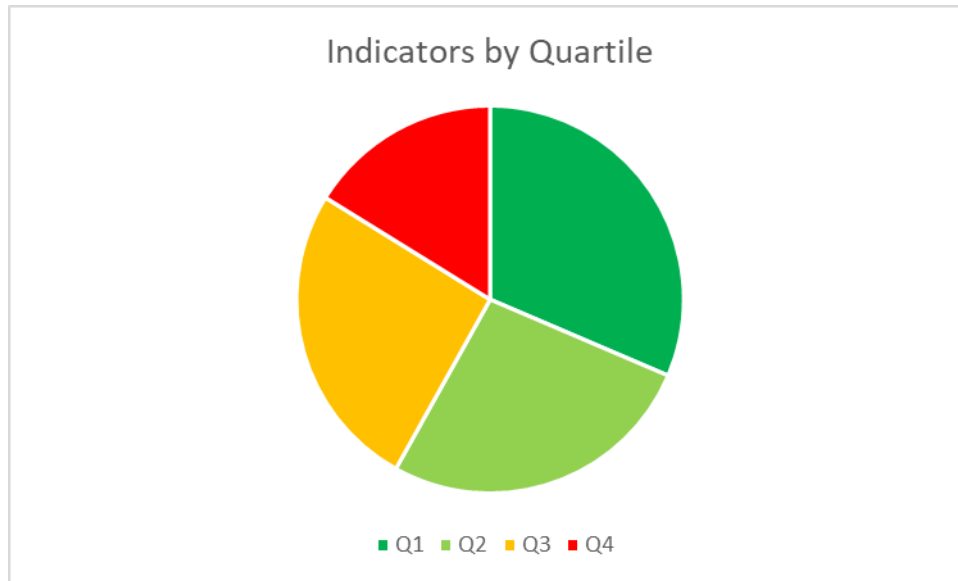
Breakdown of Performance by LGBF Thematic Area



	Performance from Baseline Year		
	Improved	Decline	No Change
Children's Services	20	10	2
Corporate Services	8	5	1
Adult Services	4	7	0
Culture and Leisure	3	5	0
Environment	11	3	0
Housing	2	3	0
Economic Development	9	4	0
Financial Sustainability	4	1	0
Climate Change	0	2	0

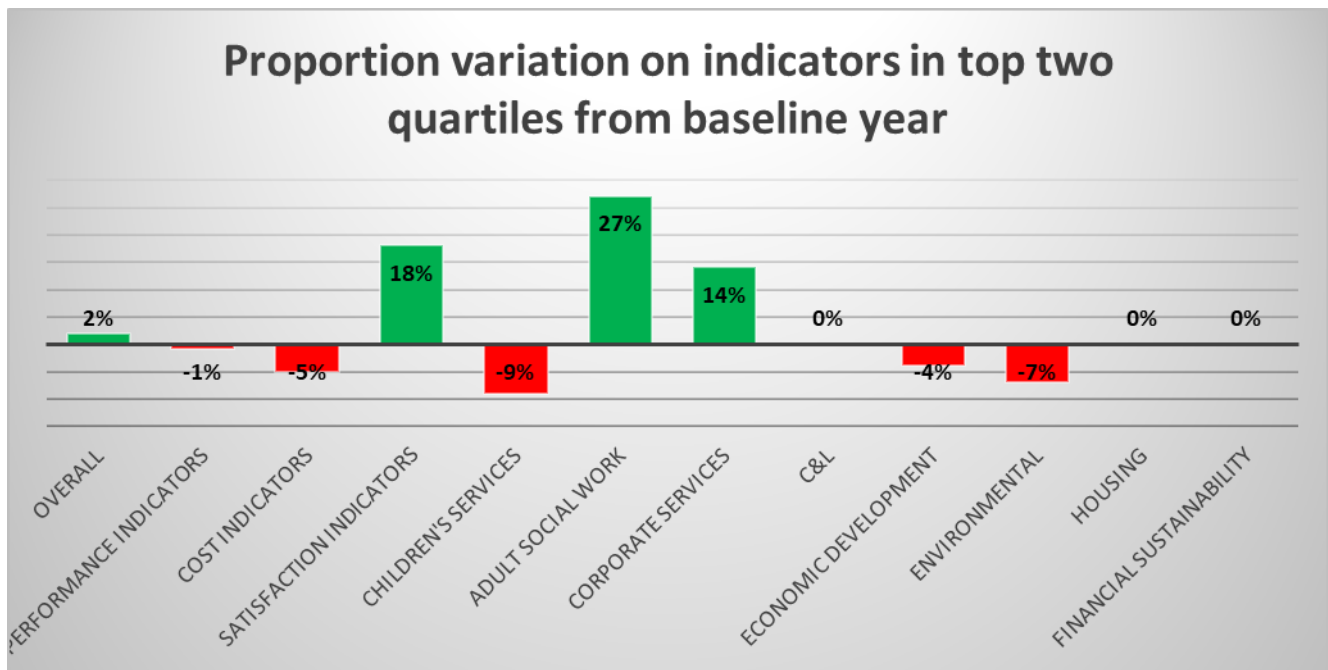
	Performance from 20/21		
	Improved	Decline	No Change
Children's Services	13	15	4
Corporate Services	8	5	1
Adult Services	7	3	1
Culture and Leisure	8	0	0
Environment	8	5	1
Housing	1	4	0
Economic Development	8	3	2
Financial Sustainability	2	2	1
Climate Change	0	1	1

Proportion of Indicators by Quartile



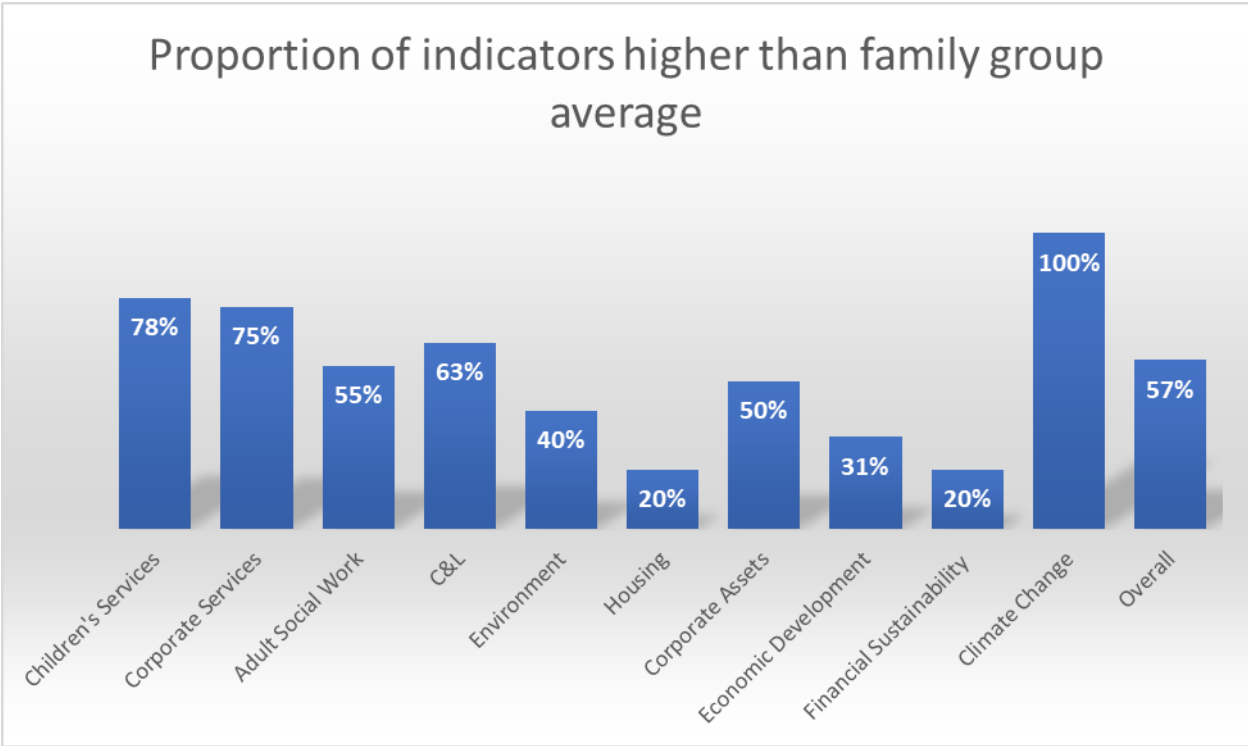
- The majority of indicators are in the top two quartiles with 61% of all indicators reported being in the top performing half of Scottish local authorities while only 15% of indicators are in the bottom quartile.

Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4
33	28	28	16



- East Dunbartonshire has shown relative improvement in rank position against other authorities from the baseline year with a 2% higher proportion of indicators in the top two quarters, there is, however, variation within service areas with some areas showing a decline in rank performance

Performance against family groupings



- When compared against other family groupings the majority of indicators 57% perform above the average of assigned family groupings, however there is disparity between service groupings where some areas perform below the family group average for the majority of indicators.

PIs in bottom quartile with contextual narrative

Children's Services

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Cost per secondary school pupil	£7,927	£8,631	24	26
<p>Cost Per Secondary school pupil in 2021/22 had been impacted based on the following:</p> <p>Increase in teachers' wages due to a pay rise Higher percentage of Principal Teachers compared to some other authorities who received a pay rise Staffing formula is more generous than some other authorities. This equates to greater staff/pupil ratio to some other authorities Additional posts put in place to support learning loss Increased absence of staff enlarged costs for cover teachers Pandemic costs, in particular FM expenditure during the pandemic.</p>				

Corporate Services

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	20/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Cost Per Dwelling of Collecting Council Tax	£9.98	£8.94	27	26
<p>The previous Council decision to not pursue recovery of debt during the Covid-19 pandemic reduced income from 'Statutory Additions'. Following reinstatement of recovery action this income has increased and the position improved. Increased income has therefore reduced the overall cost of collection however this continues to be much lower than previous years. This is influenced by a number of factors, including the enduring economic impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, previous provision levels and the increase in the in-year collection rate.</p> <p>Furthermore the level of statutory additions income received has decreased from last year due to prior year adjustments and a lower level of in-year debt following the improvement in the collection rate. This means fewer council tax payers have been far enough in arrears to incur this additional cost. The level of bad debt provision for this income reflects the anticipated national economic position, over which the Council has limited powers. An improved economic position would reduce further increases in the bad debt provision.</p>				

Culture and Leisure Services

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2021/22 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Cost of parks & open spaces per 1,000 population	£28,772	£28,260	28	27
East Dunbartonshire provide a Streetscene Service which is a combination of both Grounds Maintenance and Street Cleansing this directly leads to a lower than average cost of street cleaning and a higher than average cost of parks and open spaces. Both indicators should be considered together to provide a more comprehensive view.				

Economic Development

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
% of procurement spend spent on local enterprises	12.23	12.19	30	32
For the purposes of this indicator a “local enterprise” is one that resides within the local authority and the percentage of procurement spend on local enterprises has decreased from the 2020/21 position and it remains below the Scottish average.				
This benchmark continues to be dependent on the Council’s spend profile, the availability of current local small to medium enterprises and the structure/ability of the local marketplace to meet the Council’s requirements..				
Our location as a medium sized local authority located in the central belt and in the greater Glasgow area puts us in a position where there is more competition from contractors in neighbouring authorities than there may be in the more rural areas and inversely we do not have the population density to support the larger number of businesses that might be expected in the bigger cities. This can be seen reflected in benchmarking statistics where the general trend is for more rural authorities and the bigger cities to gravitate towards the top of the table. Additionally several of our large Construction projects have local sub-contractors and we are unable to report this spend due to the payments being made to the main contractor				

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Proportion of people earning less than the living wage	27.80	32.60	25	27
This indicator measures the percentage of those employed in the local area (aged over 18) who are earning less than the living wage. It is a workplace-based indicator, and as such, includes everyone who works in East Dunbartonshire, regardless of where they live, but does not include all working East Dunbartonshire residents.				
While average earnings by residence are higher than the national average the majority of East Dunbartonshire residents commute outside the local authority for work. With the average earnings of residents being high, but the proportion of people earning less than the living wage also relatively high, it appears that there must be a considerable earnings gap between the highest and lowest earners in East Dunbartonshire. It should be noted that, despite the local authority area as a whole having among the least deprived populations in Scotland, there are still local ‘pockets’ of deprivation.				
East Dunbartonshire is committed to work on delivering the four Locality Plans for the community areas identified as having higher levels of deprivation, including actions to make it easier for residents to access employment. These plans are currently under review and employability remains a key focus.				

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita	£11,356	£12,149	31	31

Aberdeen City had the highest GVA per head ratio at £40,540 and East Renfrewshire had the lowest at £10,551. In this context, it is important to note that GVA per head relates the value added by production activity in a region to the resident population of that region, and it can therefore be subject to distortion due to the effects of commuting and variations in the age distribution of the population.

This is particularly true in small geographies, which can be subject to very large distortions due to a large commuter population. Many of the areas furthest away from the Scottish average contain high levels of commuting outside of the local authority area, such as East Renfrewshire, East Dunbartonshire, Midlothian, and East Lothian to areas with an exponentially higher GVA such as Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

East Dunbartonshire Council is committed to local economic development through its Economic Development Strategy and range of Business Support activity. Economic development led Masterplans are identified for two locations in the area. The Westerhill Masterplan in Bishopbriggs is being prepared as part of the Council's City Deal project. The aim of the project is to deliver town centre regeneration and enabling transport infrastructure to support improved connectivity, drive economic growth and increase GVA in the area.

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
% of unemployed people assisted into work from council operated / funded employability programmes	4.58	8	18	27

There are considerable variations in the figures reported by councils under this indicator and in some cases considerable variations between years. Discussions have been ongoing between the Improvement Service and the Scottish Local Authorities Economic Development Employability Group to improve the reliability and consistency of data collected for this indicator to ensure all councils are reporting the same data. It is also the case that different councils have access to different funding streams to deliver employability work which affects reporting.

Although the ranking for East Dunbartonshire fell last year the actual indicator percentage figure improved. Work is continually underway to improve employability outcomes and East Dunbartonshire continues to have one of the lowest unemployment rates in Scotland.

Housing

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Gross rent arrears (all tenants) as at 31 March each year as a percentage of rent due for the reporting year	12.08	12.77	25	24

The rent arrears target for the financial year 2021/22 was achieved and surpassed by the Housing Service. This good result was despite the current economic challenges being faced due to the ongoing cost of living crisis. Rent arrears increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, as many tenants were also directly affected financially with restrictions being in place at that time, resulting in rent collections procedures being impacted. All rent arrears escalation processes have now been resumed, including court action and eviction in extreme cases of serious rent arrears which are also increasing. Processes have been amended to ensure they comply with the Cost of Living (Tenant Protection) (Scotland) Act 2022 (Amendment of Expiry Dates and Rent Cap Modification) Regulations 2023, which introduced a moratorium on evictions until 30 September 2023. This prohibits evictions of tenants for rent arrears below the amount of £2,250. The Scottish Government also has the ability to extend this moratorium for a further six months after this date, and it is likely that this extension will occur.

The Housing Service continues to prioritise the maximisation of rental income through a dedicated team, whose role is to actively pursue rent arrears and to provide support and advice to those tenants struggling to pay their rent. The team aim to further reduce rent arrears through utilising all available methods, specifically using the following key assistance actions:

- Utilising Mobyssoft RentSense (IT predictive analytics) to assist with targeting resources through freeing up staff time to prioritise tenants requiring contact.
- Promoting appointments at Job Centres through the joint working of Housing Officers and the DWP Work Coaches, assisting tenants whose rent is paid, or partially paid, through Universal Credit.
- Ensuring all housing verification requests on the Landlord Portal are completed and responded to the DWP within 24 hours of receipt.
- Applying for an APA when returning SRS forms (to obtain arrears payments direct from the DWP) where a tenant is in rent arrears for more than 2 months.
- Recommending to tenants that they should request that UC housing costs are paid directly to EDC, where they are struggling financially.
- Encouraging tenants affected by under occupation (Bed Tax) to complete and submit a DHP form.
- Offering advice to tenants, providing information on where tenants can access additional support or making referrals to organisations, such as the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) or the housing support service (Right There, previously known as Y People).
- Promoting and administering the Hardship Fund, where applicable, to assist tenants who have accrued rent arrears through no fault of their own.
- Providing early intervention support, which was recently introduced to assist with tenancy sustainment, in an attempt to alleviate early tenancy rent arrears. This is done through offering new tenants, at the time of an offer of acceptance of their new tenancy, an opportunity to discuss rent liability, payment methods such as setting up Di

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
% of council dwellings meeting Scottish Housing Standards	60.96	13.86	25	26
<p>The % of stock meeting SHQS climbed to 53.50% during the 2022/23 reporting year. This increase reflected a renewal of programmes of work, including Kitchens, Bathrooms, Heating and Roofing partway through that year. A programme of undertaking Electrical Installation Certificates for every property also commenced during 2022/23 but was not completed by year end, which prevented the figures from returning towards the Scottish average. The 2023/23 figures are expected to be closer to trend as the EICR programme is now completing, and other programmes will have been underway for a full reporting year.</p>				

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Average number of days taken to complete non-emergency repairs	11.09	12.02	18	20
<p>Performance in this area during the reporting period was impacted predominantly by the significant backlog of works accrued during the Covid pandemic. This was further impacted by high levels of absence as well as continued issues with the availability of materials from our supplier. The number of jobs sitting within our repairs system has now significantly reduced and the implementation of improvement measures allows us to robustly measure and manage performance in this area. We are currently carrying out a review of our Total Mobile system and the imminent implementation of improvements identified will give us enhanced functionality to assist in service delivery and optimise performance. Consideration is being given to upgrading to an upgraded software platform which has the potential to provide an enhanced mobile working solution and replace our current software package with a view to improving efficiency and performance within the service.</p>				

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2020/21 Rank
% of council dwellings that are energy efficient	83.2%	81.7%	17	18
<p>EESSE was not reported on separately as part of the 2022/23 reporting year, but became part of the SHQS statistics. Every property not meeting an EPC Band C minimum automatically became a failure under SHQS. At the end of 2022/23 an improvement on the previous years statistics was noted as programmes of Heating installation had recommenced.</p>				

Environmental Services

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Net cost per waste collection per premise	£82.63	£88.90	27	29
<p>This Indicator is heavily influenced by both the frequency of the services provided and the individual waste streams collected by each individual local authority. Each Dunbartonshire continue to provide a fortnightly general waste service, a twin stream recycling service, a separate food waste collection, and a very successful garden waste service. The service frequency and method of collection has a significant impact on the resources and fleet required, including overhead allocations to support this level of service</p> <p>The pandemic response throughout this period required the service to continue to operate a range of changes to standard front-line operations, in the delivery of all core services. This considered additional fleet and resources to maintain social distancing, additional routes to accommodate driver plus one crews and increased the need for cover for higher levels of sickness due to Covid illness and self-isolation.</p> <p>Several authorities reduced or suspended service levels over this period, whilst others changed frequencies of collection. This led to an overall reduction in costs for some authorities and ultimately is beyond our control. East Dunbartonshire Council delivered the full range of services continuously throughout this time.</p> <p>The service has now recovered from pandemic response and made a full return to normal operations in 2022. This has had a positive effect on operational costs and should see some improvement in the next set of performance results. Officers will continue to monitor operations over the financial year with a view to making further efficiencies including changes for both residual waste treatment and dry recycling to assist in improving recycling rates and reducing operational revenue costs for waste collections in future years.</p>				

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Net cost of waste disposal per premise	£140.71	£123.28	29	26
<p>This Indicator is influenced by both the levels of the service provided and the method of treatment for individual waste & recycling streams collected by each individual local authority. East Dunbartonshire continue to provide fortnightly general waste collections, a twin stream recycling service, a separate food waste collection, successful garden waste service and a very busy Household Waste Recycling centre at the Mavis Valley site.</p> <p>The service frequency and method of treatment has a significant impact on the success of these services and plays a major role in determining the overall tonnage collected for treatment and disposal. The tonnage collected including the different types of treatment have a direct impact on the costs incurred and this is a key driver in the successful delivery of the service including maximising recycling and diversion rates for the Council.</p> <p>There is no doubt that the net cost for waste disposal continued to be affected by ongoing restrictions of the global pandemic response with COVID 19 in 2021/22, as the year progressed, this was less evident and led to some reduction in costs based on the previous financial year.</p> <p>The Authority saw some reduction in tonnage through the various waste streams for disposal, however, at this time it was still significantly above pre pandemic levels for this activity. Changes in gate fee charges and increased costs for recycling treatment contracts also lead to additional charges being applied in this year.</p> <p>The most recent SEPA Waste Dataflow figures for 2022/23 show a significant drop in waste arising of some 5.6% down over 3100 tonnes, with an increase in recycling performance of some 6.5%. It is anticipated that this will further improve costs in this area and drive improvements in the Council's recycling and diversion rates for the coming year.</p>				

Financial Sustainability

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Total Useable Reserves as a % of council annual budgeted revenue	17.92	15.74	27	28
<p>Total Council usable reserves reduced from £51.110m to £47.564m at the year end. This was due to the planned application of reserves set aside to manage those most effected by the pandemic as this ceded into a cost-of-living crisis. Ongoing Council action will seek to enhance reserves in the short-term with these increases being applied to support the Council's ongoing transformative agenda.</p>				

	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Uncommitted General Fund Balance as a % of council annual budgeted net revenue	1.86	1.94	27	26
<p>Uncommitted reserves refer to the Council's 'war chest' which should only be applied in emergency circumstances when no other provision exists. The Council's strategy for the use of reserves provides a guide that this be held at approximately 2% of net revenue expenditure and this has largely been sustained over time.</p> <p>Similar to the previous indicator there are arguments to suggest that the Council should seek to provide additional financial resilience during such times of uncertainty and work to supplement this reserve. However other provision exists within reserves to manage ongoing risk and as such the 'war chest' provision remains reasonable.</p>				

PIs with Significant Changes from 2020/21 (+/- 5 rank Places)

PIs with significant improvement in rank	2020/21 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
The gender pay gap (%)	5.63	3.80	25	18
Proportion of DHP Funding Spent	88.08	91.96	21	13
Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that they are supported to live as independently as possible	77.84	87.90	27	3
Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided	73.62	74.07	23	9
Cost per attendance at sports facilities	£86.56	£4.48	26	9
Cost per visit to Museums & Galleries	£348.47	£6.65	26	17
Street Cleanliness Score	91.78	91.20	17	12
Cost of Trading Standards and environmental health per 1,000 population	£19,641	£20,470	20	15
% of rent due in the year that was lost due to voids	2.15	1.41	21	14
Town Vacancy Rates	9.57	7.22	13	7
Looked after children with more than one placement	17.7%	13.4%	14	8

PIs with significant decline in rank	2020/2021 Performance	2021/22 Performance	2020/21 Rank	2021/22 Rank
Cost per primary school pupil	£5,669	£6,264	8	14
Numeracy Attainment Gap (P1,4,7 Combined) - percentage point gap between the least deprived and most deprived pupils	18	21	10	20
Sickness Absence Days per Teacher	3.29	5.36	7	13
Sickness absence days per employee (non-teacher)	8.58	12.02	9	14
Home care costs per hour for people aged 65 or over	£27.88	£32.16	16	22
% of adults supported at home who agree that their services and support had an impact in improving or maintaining their quality of life	85.79	76.95	5	20
Percentage of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role	37.57	30.21	5	16
Cost of roads per kilometre	£9,749	£13,768	16	22
% of unclassified roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	34.70	34.69	12	17
% of total household waste arising that is recycled	50.90	45.30	9	17
% of unemployed people assisted into work from council operated / funded employability programmes	4.58	8.00	18	27
No of business gateway start-ups per 10,000 population	9.66	12.30	20	27
Child Protection re-registrations	0	8.9%	1	20

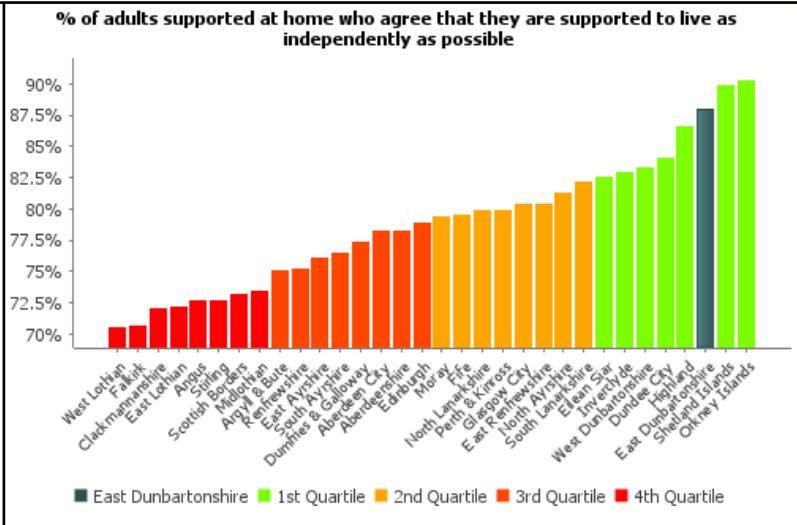
Full Suite of LGBF Pl's

Adult Social Work

% of adults supported at home who agree that they are supported to live as independently as possible

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	N/A	N/A
2017/18	84.43%	81.13%
2018/19	N/A	N.A
2019/20	77.84%	80.78%
2020/21	N/A	N/A
2021/22	87.9%	78.82%

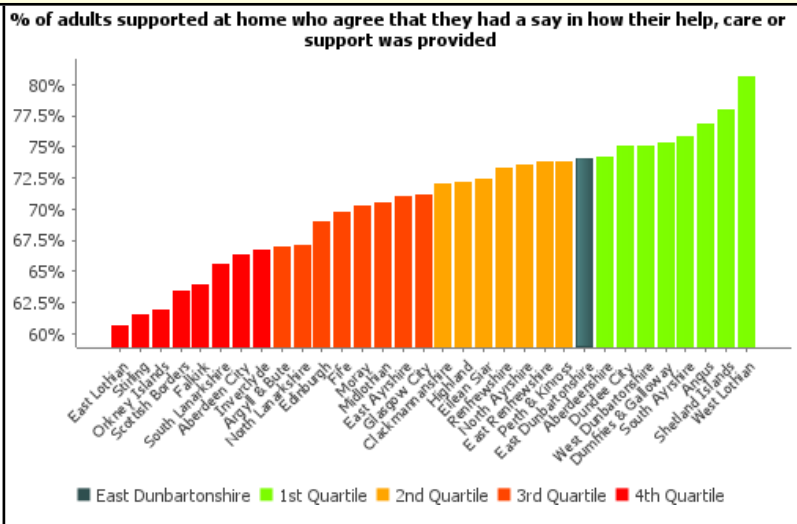
Baseline Rank	Previous Rank	Current Rank
30	27	3



% of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	N/A	N/A
2017/18	86.02%	75.59%
2018/19	N/A	N/A
2019/20	73.62%	75.43%
2020/21	N/A	N/A
2021/22	74.07%	70.59%

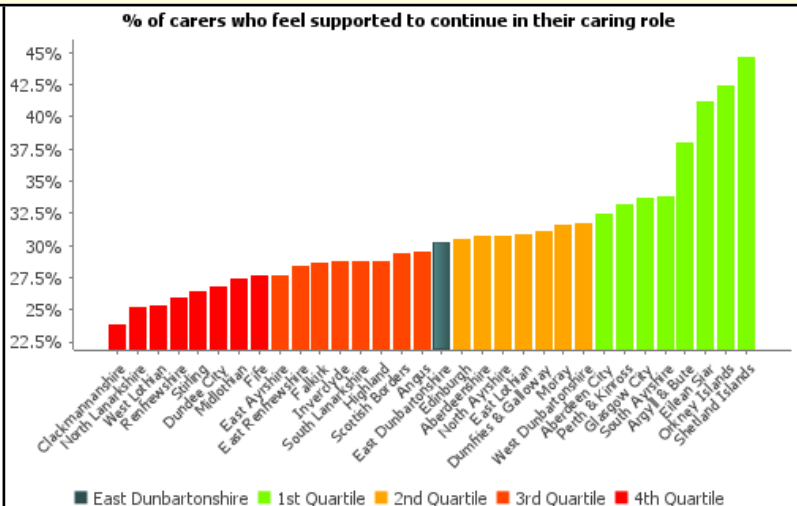
Baseline Rank	Previous Rank	Current Rank
31	23	9



% of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role

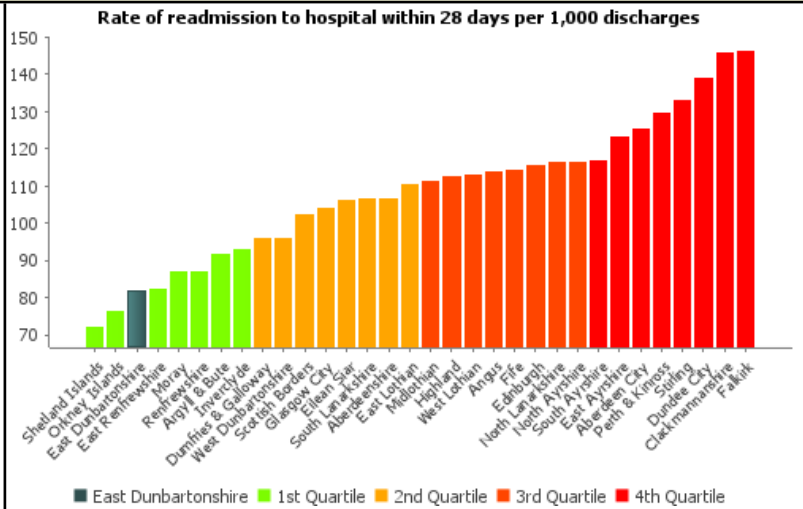
Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	N/A	N/A
2017/18	41.32%	36.55%
2018/19	N/A	N/A
2019/20	37.57%	34.28%
2020/21	N/A	N/A
2021/22	30.21%	29.69%

Baseline Rank	Previous Rank	Current Rank
29	5	16



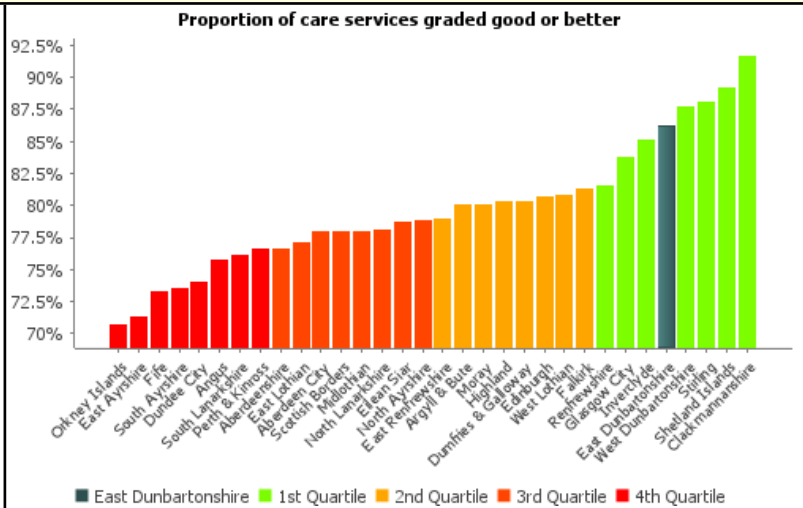
Rate of readmission to hospital within 28 days per 1,000 discharges

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	82.05	100.95
2017/18	77.82	102.73
2018/19	74.88	102.96
2019/20	74.44	104.69
2020/21	86.18	120.03
2021/22	81.59	109.6
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
7	2	3



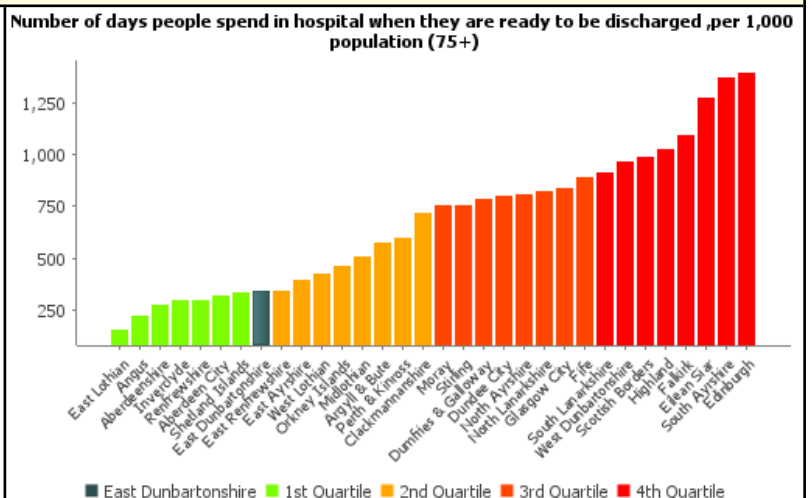
Proportion of care services graded good or better

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	92.98%	83.80%
2017/18	85.96%	85.38%
2018/19	79.31%	82.17%
2019/20	83.33%	81.83%
2020/21	89.7%	82.5%
2021/22	86.15%	75.8%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
13	8	5



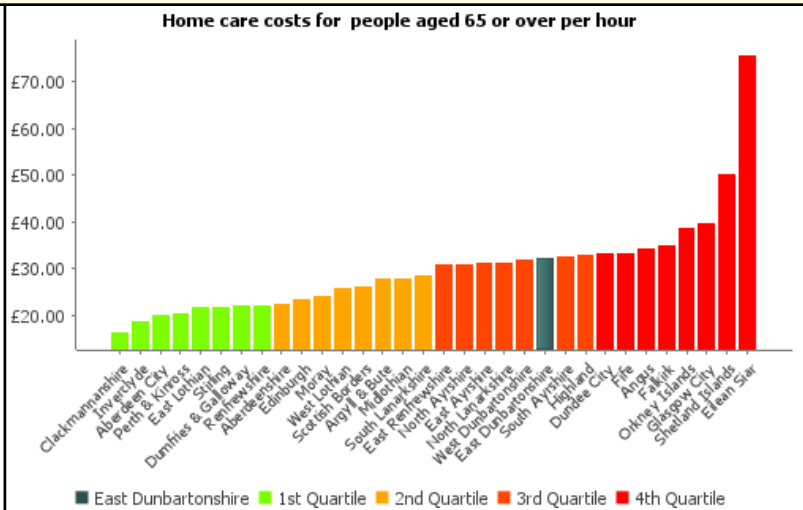
Number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged ,per 1,000 population (75+)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	186.43	839.75
2017/18	227.87	761.74
2018/19	356.82	792.66
2019/20	324.58	773.78
2020/21	303.93	484.28
2021/22	340.46	747.92
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
1	11	8



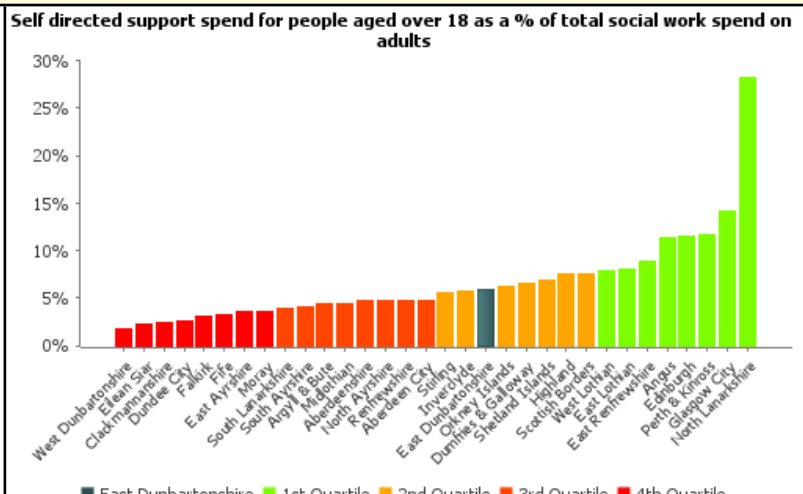
Home care costs for people aged 65 or over per hour

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£20.86	£22.64
2017/18	£21.24	£23.76
2018/19	£20.52	£24.59
2019/20	£22.48	£25.99
2020/21	£27.88	£27.65
2021/22	£32.16	£28.57
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
27	16	22



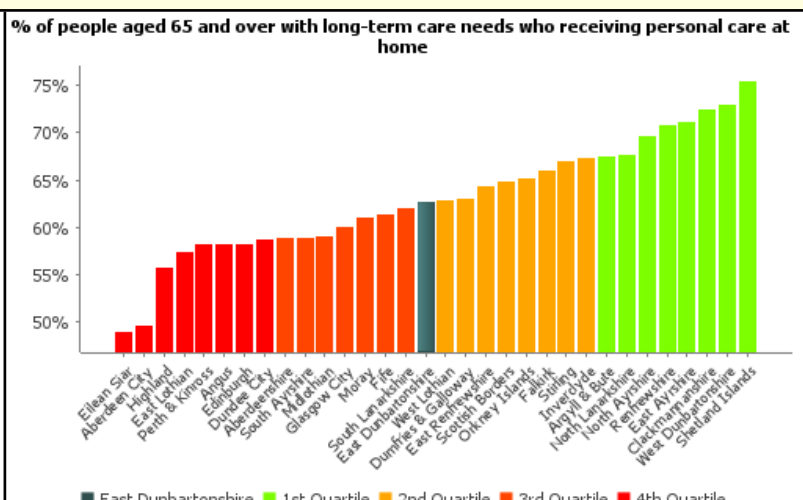
Self directed support spend for people aged over 18 as a % of total social work spend on adults

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	6.12%	6.49%
2017/18	5.98%	6.74%
2018/19	6.18%	7.32%
2019/20	5.82%	7.77%
2020/21	6.02%	8.17%
2021/22	5.87%	8.16%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
5	12	14



% of people aged 65 and over with long-term care needs who receiving personal care at home

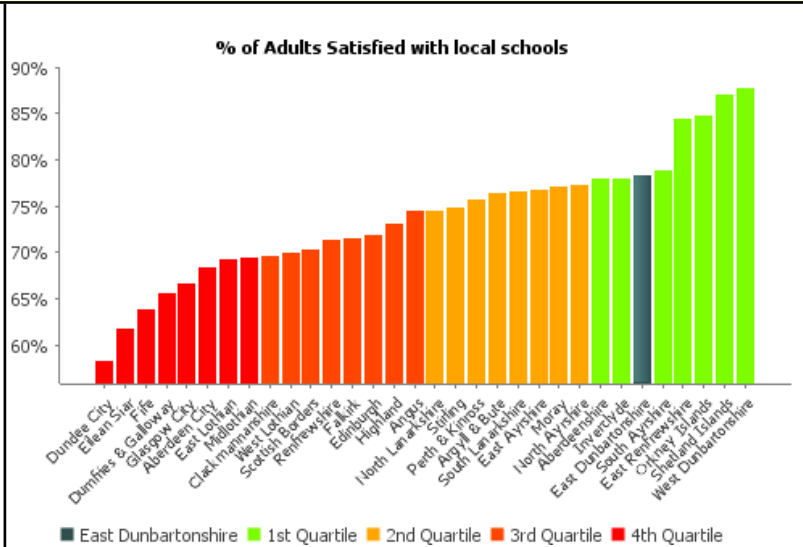
Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	63.71%	60.12%
2017/18	62.13%	61.72%
2018/19	62.64%	61.02%
2019/20	61.24%	61.65%
2020/21	60.96%	61.71%
2021/22	62.69%	62.34%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
15	19	17



Children's Services

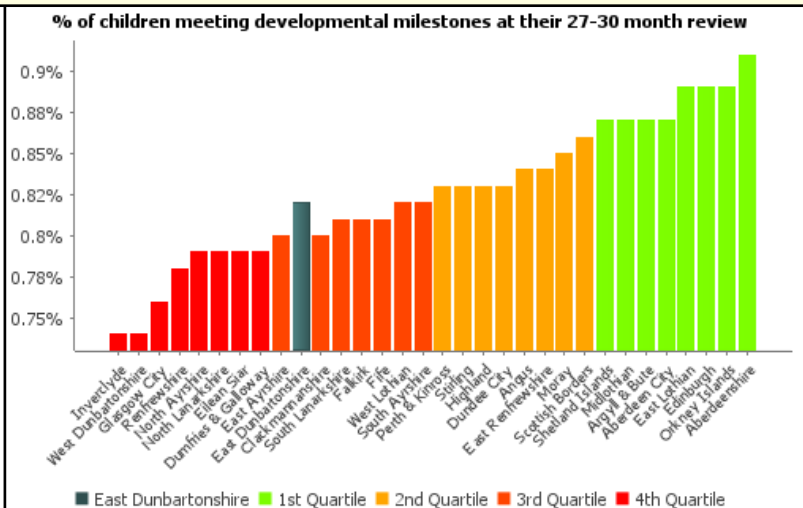
% of Adults Satisfied with local schools

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	82%	75.33%
2017/18	76%	72.33%
2018/19	76.33%	71.83%
2019/20	78.33%	71.83%
2020/21	78.33%	79%
2021/22	79%	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
4	6	9



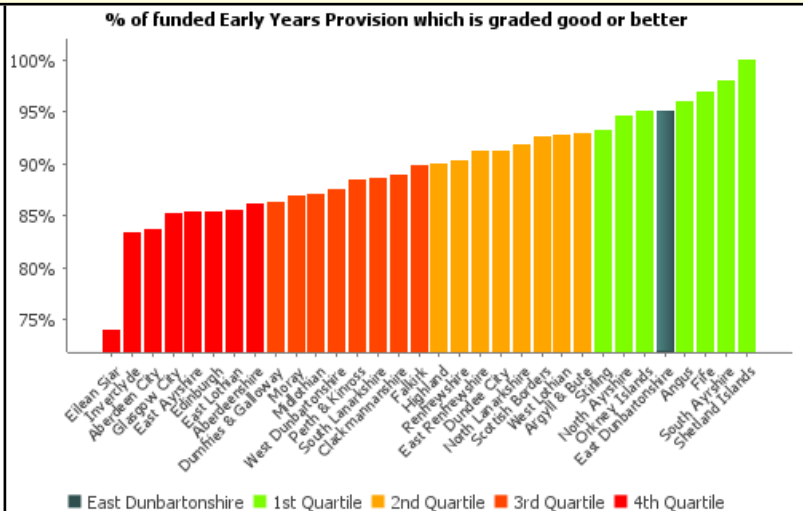
% of children meeting developmental milestones at their 27-30 month review

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	85.58%	82.37%
2017/18	84.58%	84.61%
2018/19	85.99%	85.48%
2019/20	84.67%	85.7%
2020/21	83.11%	85.06%
2021/22	80.2%	82.1%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
10	20	22



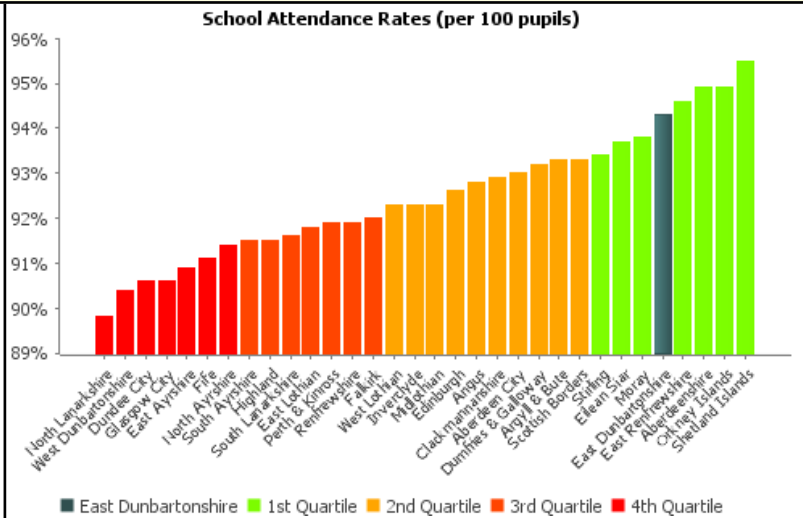
% of funded Early Years Provision which is graded good or better

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	97.67%	91.67%
2017/18	100%	91.03%
2018/19	100%	90.58%
2019/20	100%	90.2%
2020/21	95.24%	90.93%
2021/22	95.1%	89.4%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
27	8	5



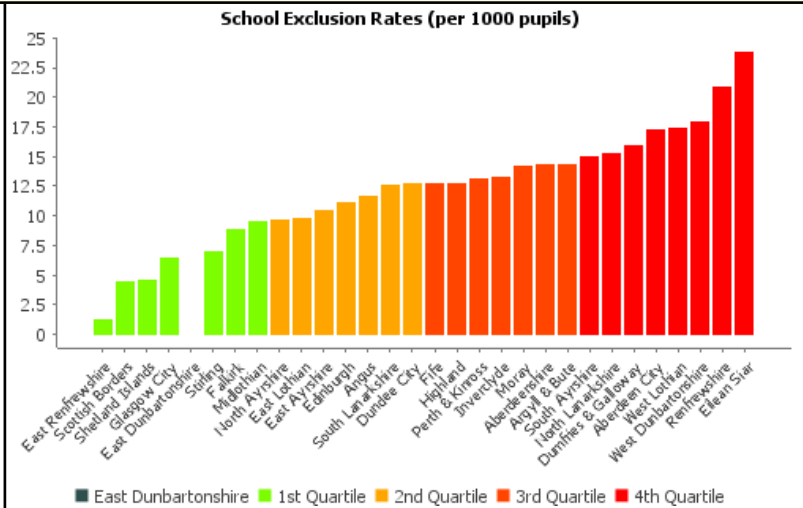
School Attendance Rates (per 100 pupils)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	95%	93.3%
2017/18	N/A	N/A
2018/19	94.87%	92.95%
2019/20	N/A	N/A
2020/21	94.3%	92%
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	2	5



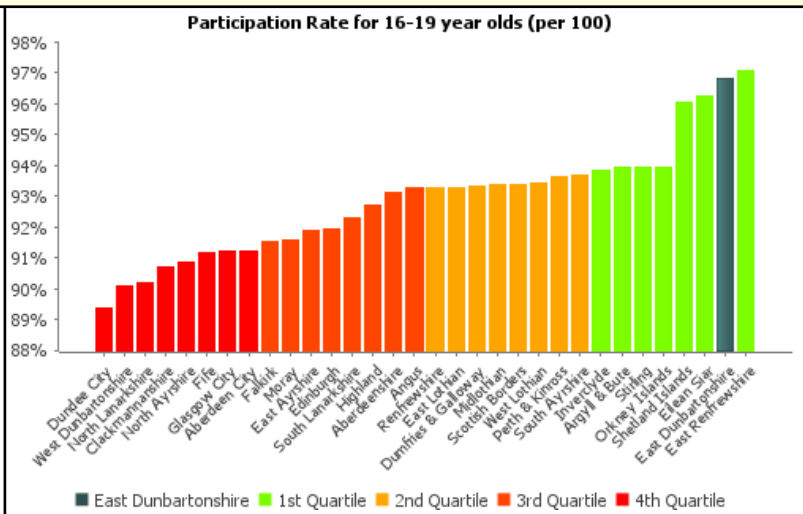
School Exclusion Rates (per 1000 pupils)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	9.85	26.84
2017/18		
2018/19	9	21.65
2019/20	N/A	N/A
2020/21	6.8	11.87
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
11	5	5



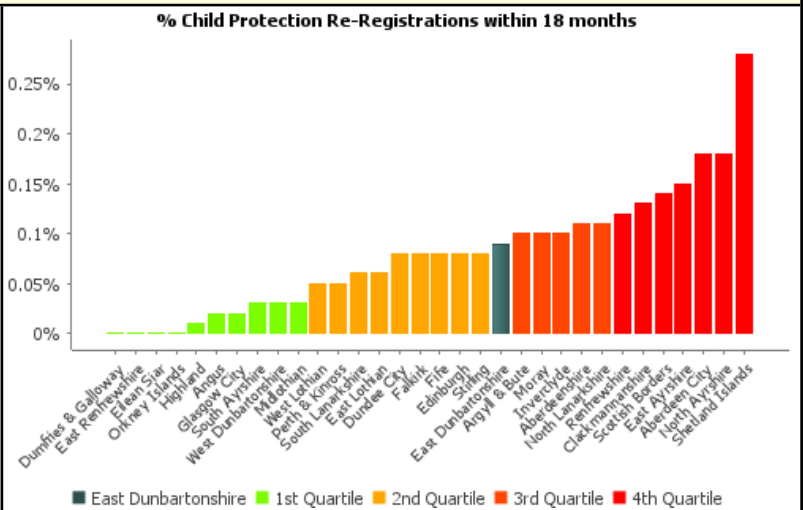
Participation Rate for 16-19 year olds (per 100)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	96%	91.1%
2017/18	96.2%	91.8%
2018/19	96.5%	91.56%
2019/20	96.15%	92.13%
2020/21	96.66%	92.18%
2021/22	96.8%	92.4%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
4	3	2



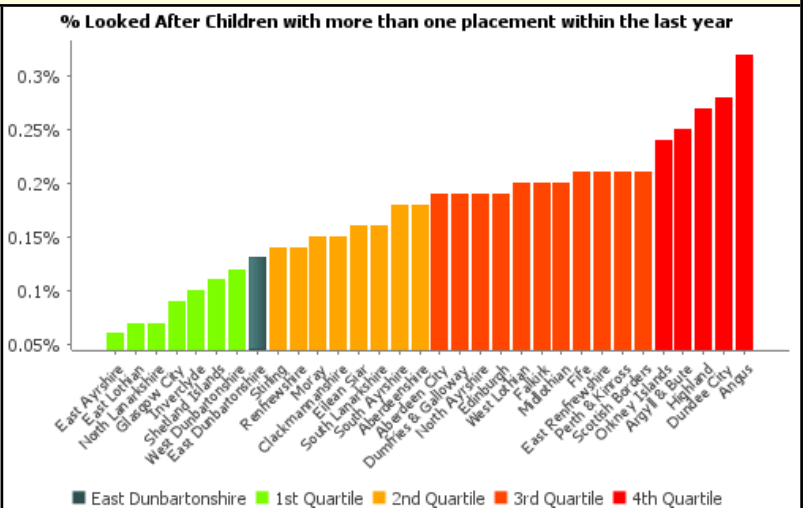
% Child Protection Re-Registrations within 18 months

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	14.29%	6.48%
2017/18	6.93%	5.96%
2018/19	9.76%	7.22%
2019/20	10.64%	6.86%
2020/21	0%	7.01%
2021/22	8.9%	8%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
3	1	20



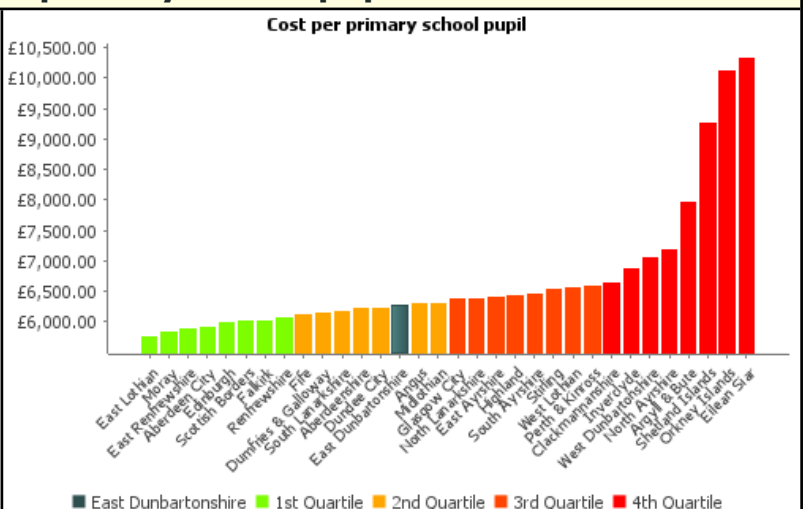
% Looked After Children with more than one placement within the last year

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	21.6%	21.19%
2017/18	25%	20.13%
2018/19	12.75%	19.51%
2019/20	21.29%	16.68%
2020/21	17.68%	16.79%
2021/22	13.4%	15.9%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
11	14	8



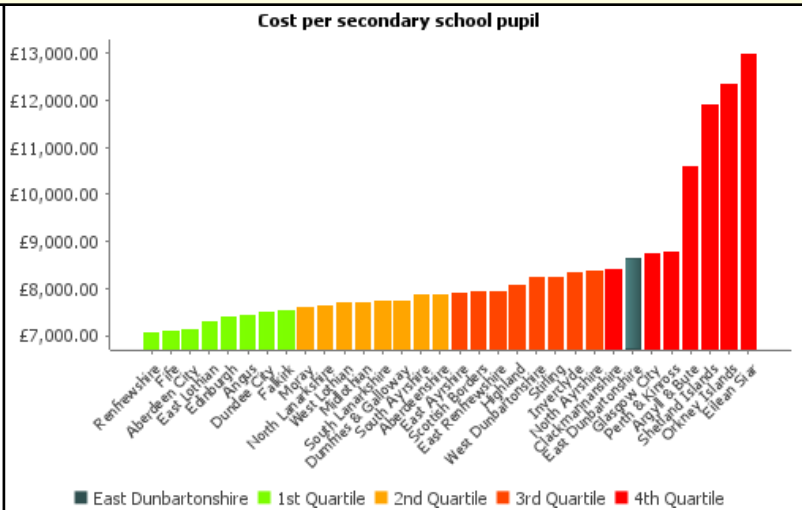
Cost per primary school pupil

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£4,777.00	£4,799.64
2017/18	£4,701.00	£4,983.72
2018/19	£4,803.00	£5,259.08
2019/20	£5,134.00	£5,598.92
2020/21	£5,669.00	£5,897.19
2021/22	£6,264.00	£6,324.60
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
19	8	14



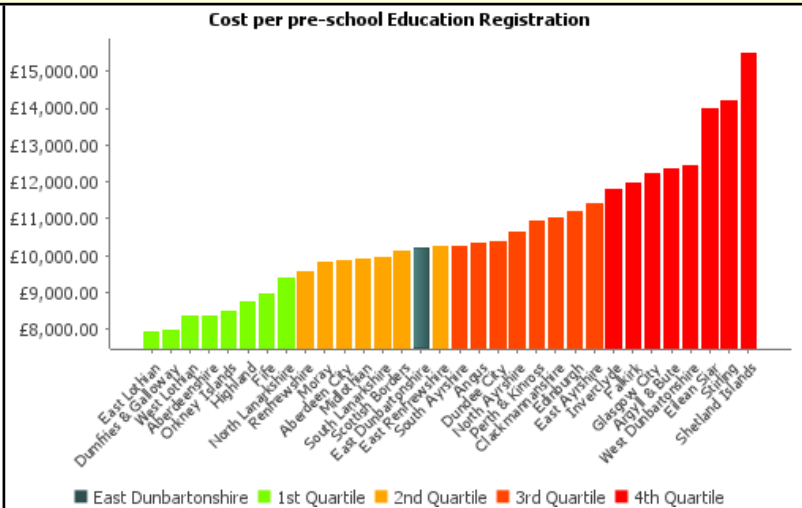
Cost per secondary school pupil

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£7,093.00	£6,805.84
2017/18	£7,157.00	£6,880.43
2018/19	£7,406.00	£7,157.35
2019/20	£7,634.00	£7,537.72
2020/21	£7,927.00	£7,629.21
2021/22	£8,631.00	£7,898.17
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
29	24	26



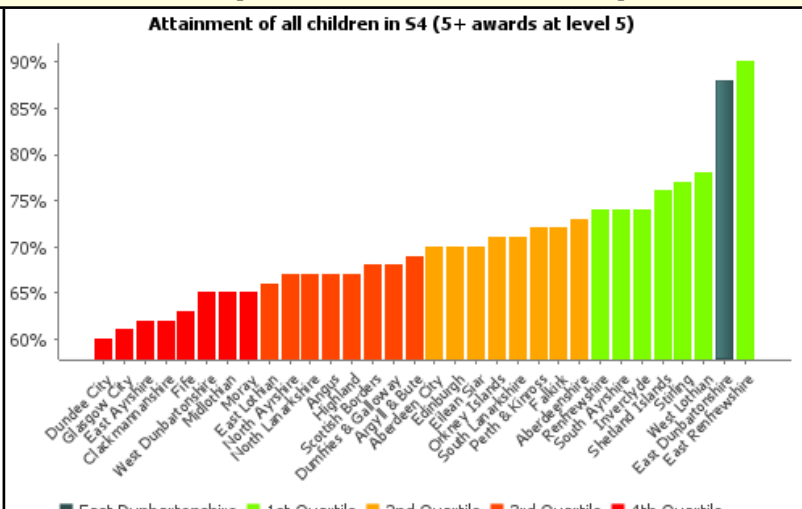
Cost per pre-school Education Registration

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£3,865.00	£4,200.19
2017/18	£4,095.00	£4,437.02
2018/19	£4,701.00	£5,013.69
2019/20	£6,475.00	£6,786.80
2020/21	£8,351.00	£9,254.90
2021/22	£10,209.00	£10,299
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
13	11	15



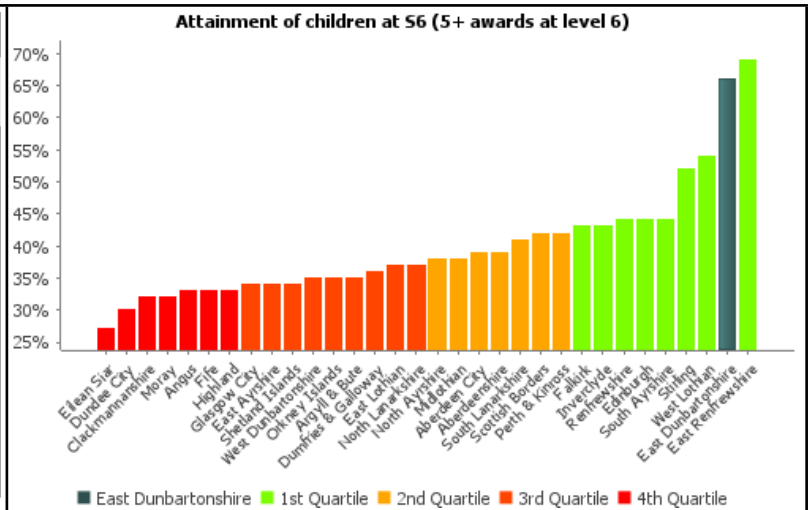
Attainment of all children in S4 (5+ awards at level 5)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	83%	61%
2017/18	83%	62%
2018/19	84%	63%
2019/20	88%	64%
2020/21	87%	67%
2021/22	88%	69%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	2	2



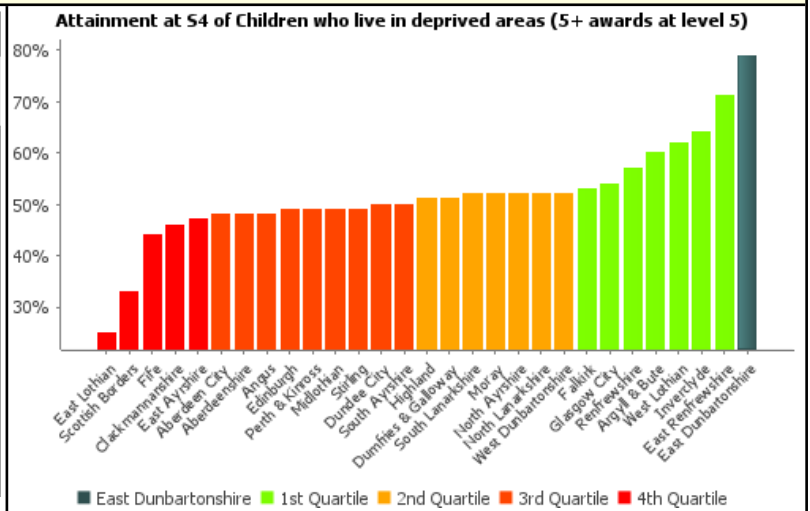
Attainment of children at S6 (5+ awards at level 6)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	57%	34%
2017/18	60%	34%
2018/19	59%	35%
2019/20	66%	38%
2020/21	69%	41%
2021/22	66%	40%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	2	2



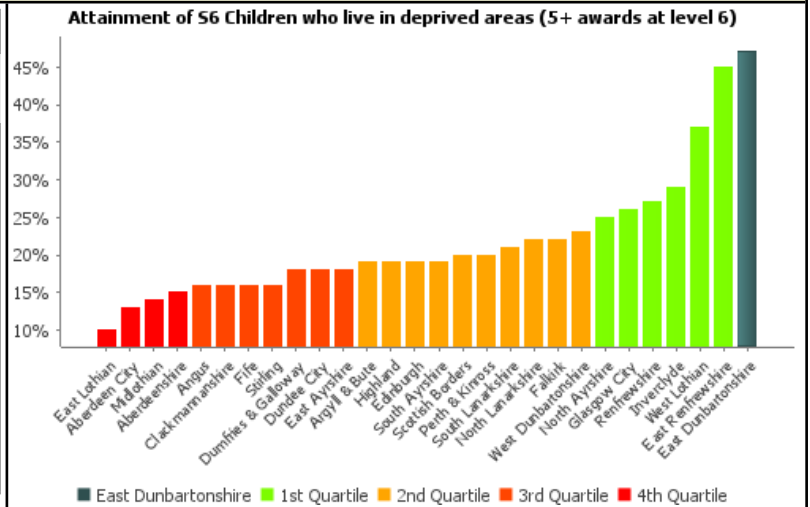
Attainment at S4 of Children who live in deprived areas (5+ awards at level 5)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	65%	41%
2017/18	62%	42%
2018/19	71%	44%
2019/20	74%	47%
2020/21	72%	49%
2021/22	79%	52%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
1	2	1



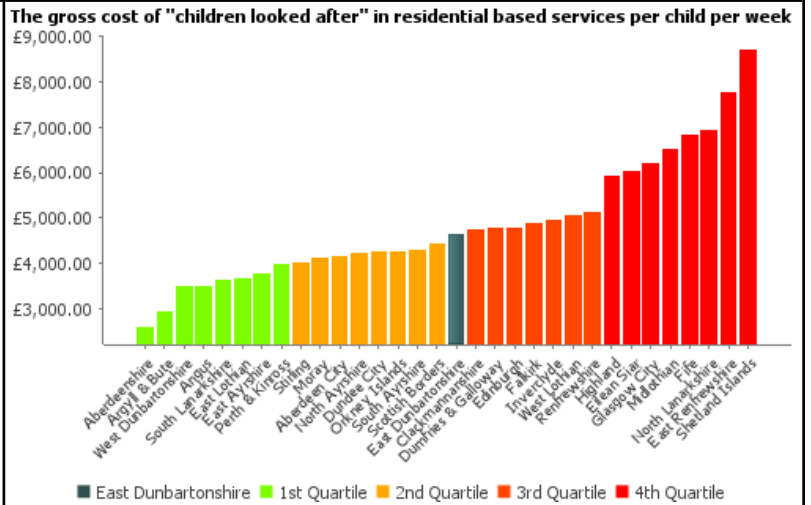
Attainment of S6 Children who live in deprived areas (5+ awards at level 6)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	33%	16%
2017/18	33%	16%
2018/19	35%	18%
2019/20	43%	21%
2020/21	42%	23%
2021/22	47%	23%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
1	2	1



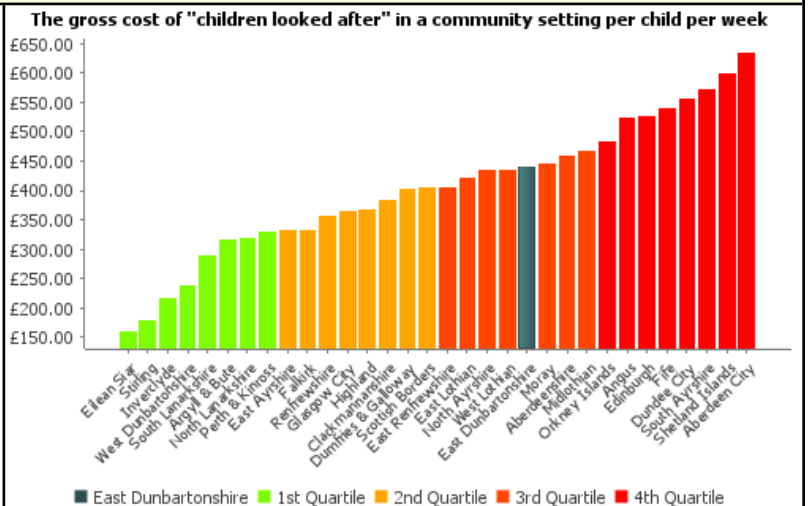
The gross cost of "children looked after" in residential based services per child per week

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£3,902.82	£3,404.36
2017/18	£4,885.48	£3,501.26
2018/19	£4,551.65	£3,830.75
2019/20	£4,851.38	£3,852.74
2020/21	£4,510.14	£4,379.87
2021/22	£4,634.00	£4,698
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
10	18	17



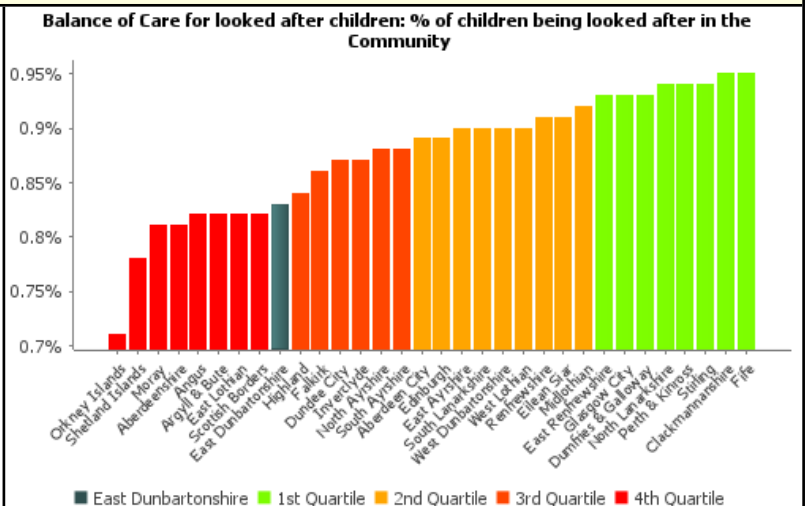
The gross cost of "children looked after" in a community setting per child per week

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£218.00	£312.73
2017/18	£306.00	£332.38
2018/19	£409.00	£343.10
2019/20	£433.00	£349.72
2020/21	£405.00	£382.18
2021/22	£440.00	£402
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
19	23	21



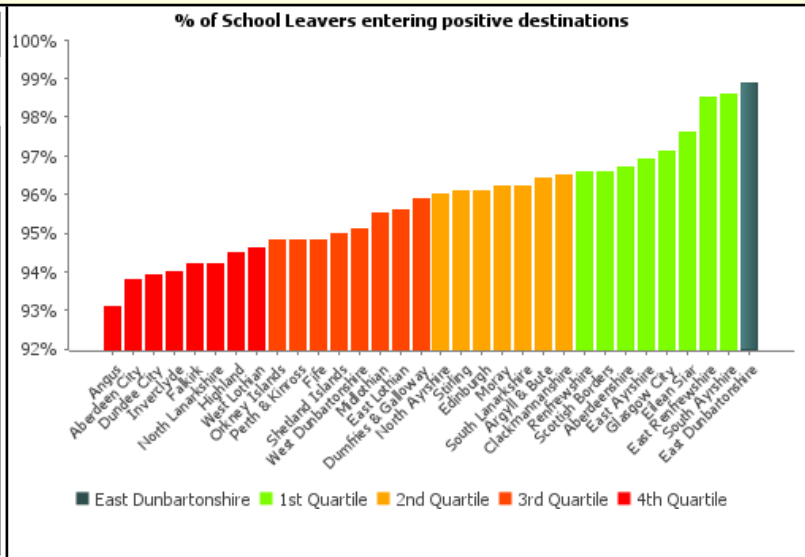
Balance of Care for looked after children: % of children being looked after in the Community

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	85%	89.87%
2017/18	84.29%	89.61%
2018/19	85.23%	89.85%
2019/20	85.81%	90.07%
2020/21	84.76%	90.3%
2021/22	82.8%	89.8%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
30	23	24



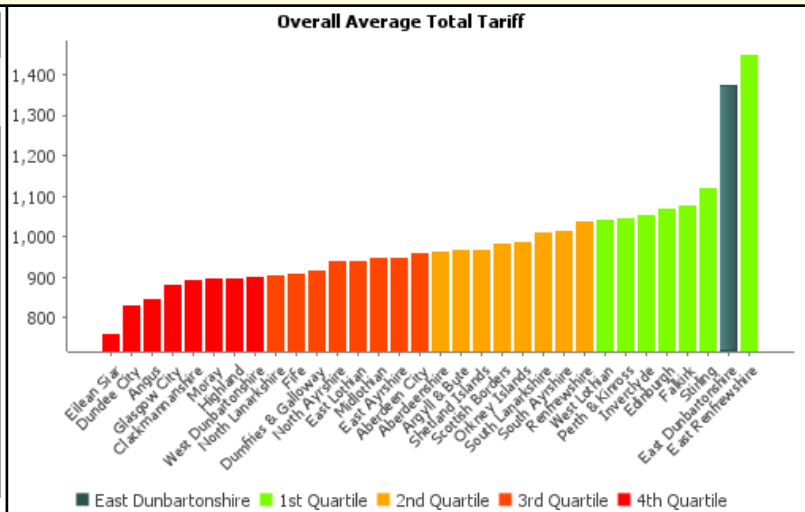
% of School Leavers entering positive destinations

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	98.3%	25838.81 %
2017/18	98.8%	26192.12 %
2018/19	97.25%	95.05%
2019/20	97.51%	93.34%
2020/21	98.64%	95.48%
2021/22	98.9%	95.7%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
3	1	1



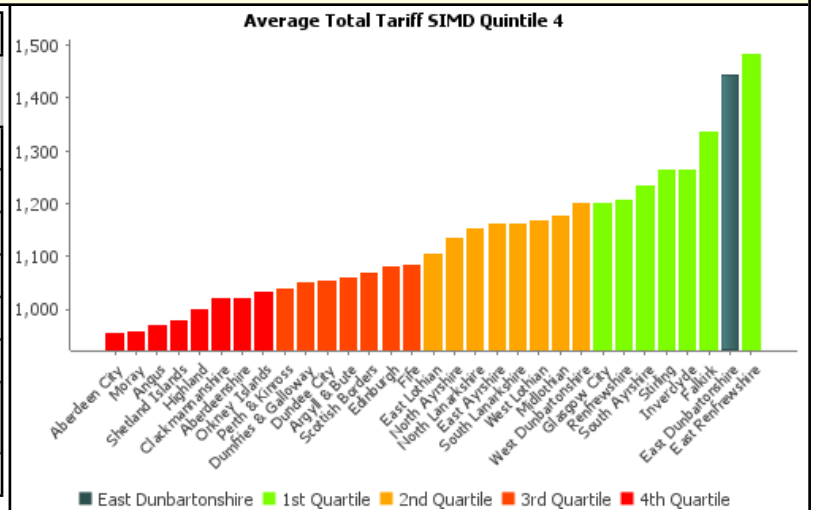
Overall Average Total Tariff

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	1,305.08	887.95
2017/18	1,311.21	891.39
2018/19	1,246	892.38
2019/20	1,345	929.18
2020/21	1,392	972.41
2021/22	1,371	980.72
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	2	2



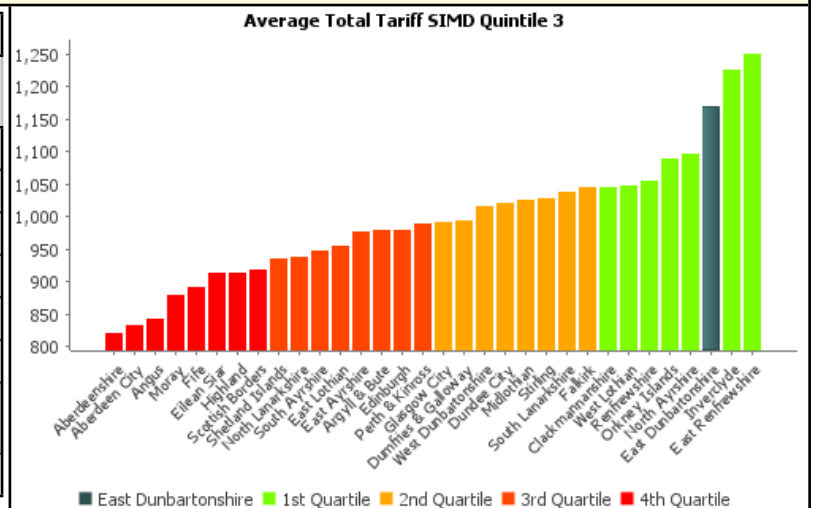
Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 2

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	1,072	751
2017/18	1,012	750
2018/19	1,063	740
2019/20	1,124	759
2020/21	1,129	817
2021/22	1,048	827
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
4	3	2



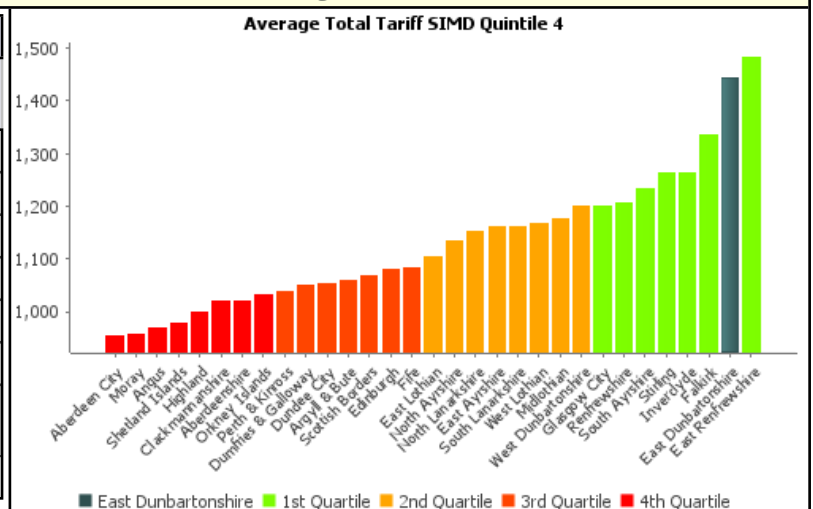
Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 3

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	1,156	882
2017/18	1,268	896
2018/19	1,104	872
2019/20	1,240	904
2020/21	1,232	975
2021/22	1,168	965
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	2	3



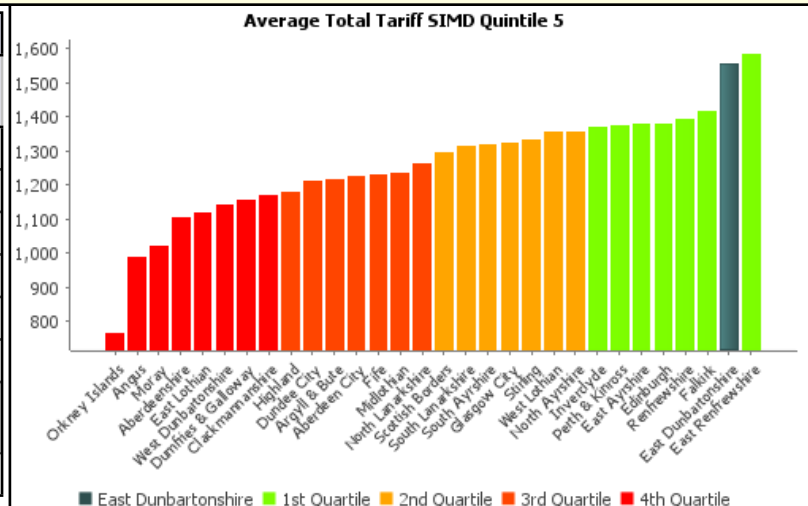
Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 4

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	1,395	1,001
2017/18	1,369	1,016
2018/19	1,326	1,013
2019/20	1,379	1,029
2020/21	1,434	1,108
2021/22	1,443	1,113
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
3	2	2



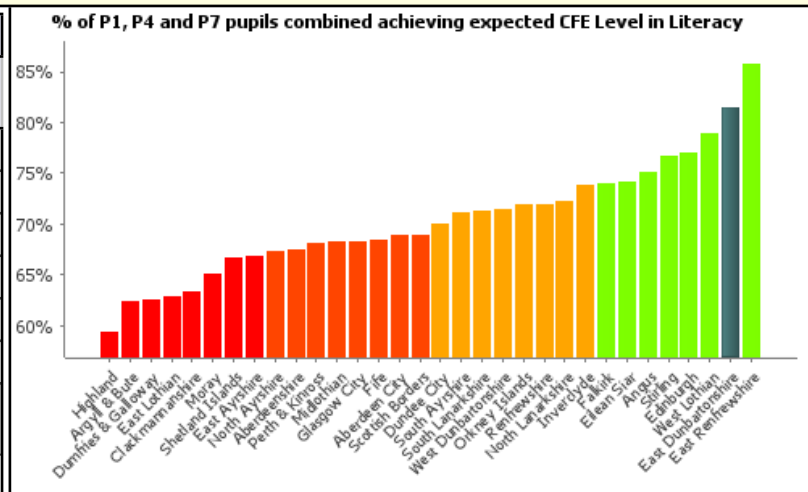
Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 5

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	1,460	1,210
2017/18	1,456	1,221
2018/19	1,388	1,193
2019/20	1,514	1,240
2020/21	1,561	1,320
2021/22	1,555	1,316
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	2	2



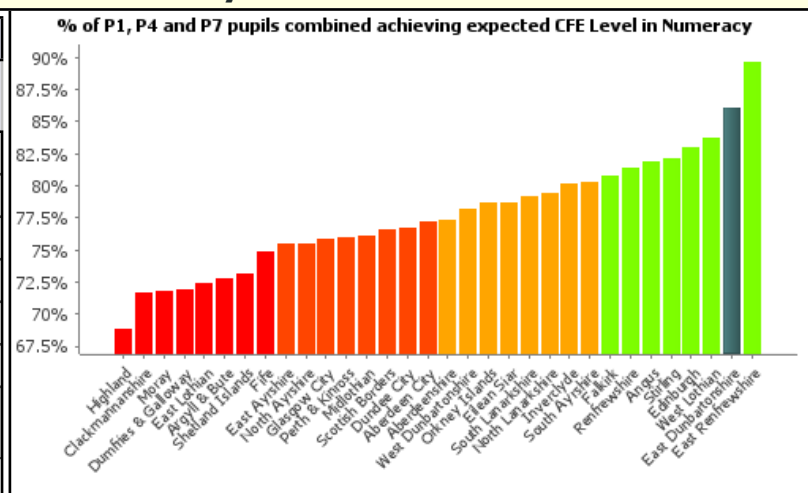
% of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined achieving expected CFE Level in Literacy

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	N/A	N/A
2017/18	N/A	N/A
2018/19	84%	71.74%
2019/20	N/A	N/A
2020/21	80.3%	67%
2021/22	81.5%	70.5%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	2	2



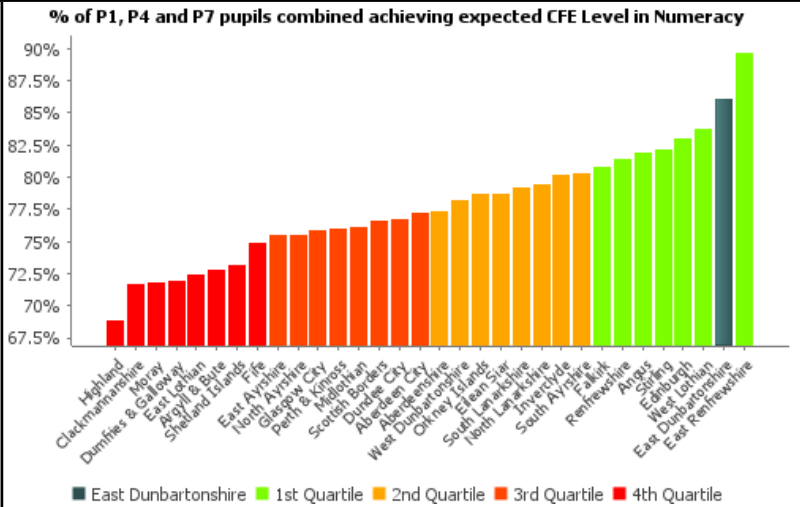
% of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined achieving expected CFE Level in Numeracy

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	N/A	N/A
2017/18	N/A	N/A
2018/19	89%	78.97%
2019/20	N/A	N/A
2020/21	85.6%	75%
2021/22	86.1%	77.9
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	2	2



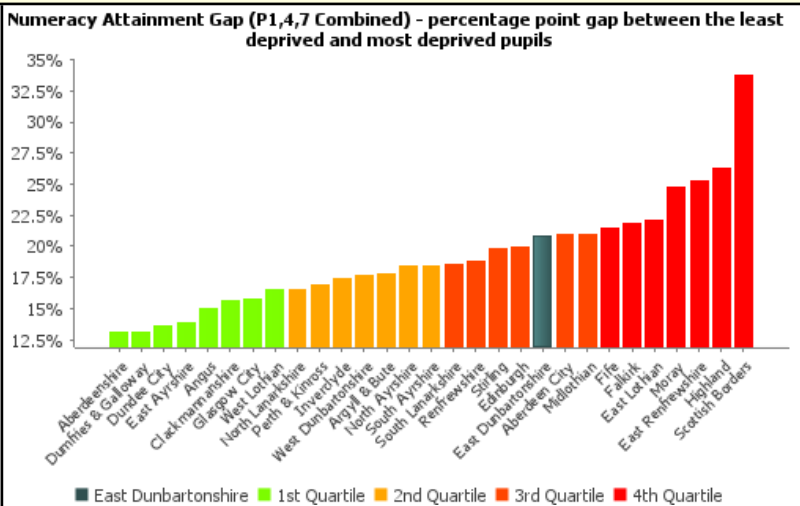
Literacy Attainment Gap (P1,4,7 Combined) - percentage point gap between the least deprived and most deprived pupils

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	N/A	N/A
2017/18	N/A	N/A
2018/19	19.85%	20.66%
2019/20	N/A	N/A
2020/21	26%	24.7%
2021/22	25.7%	21.3
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
9	17	21



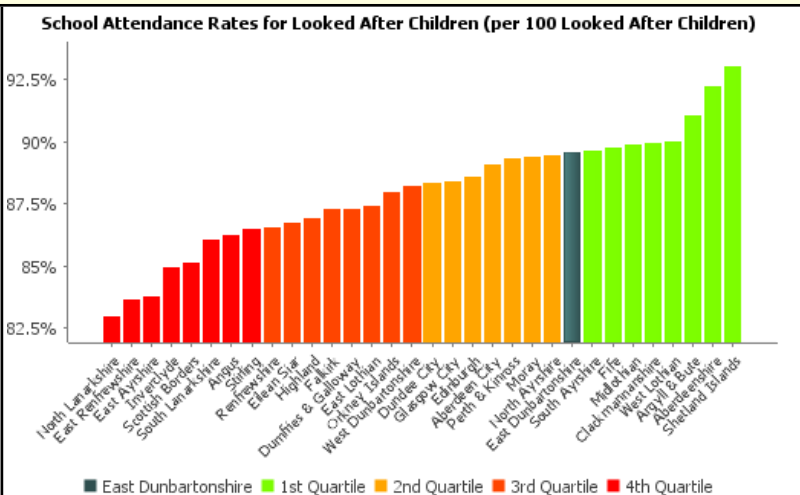
Numeracy Attainment Gap (P1,4,7 Combined) - percentage point gap between the least deprived and most deprived pupils

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	N/A	N/A
2017/18	N/A	N/A
2018/19	14.75%	16.81%
2019/20	N/A	N/A
2020/21	17.8%	21.42%
2021/22	20.8%	17.8%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
4	10	20



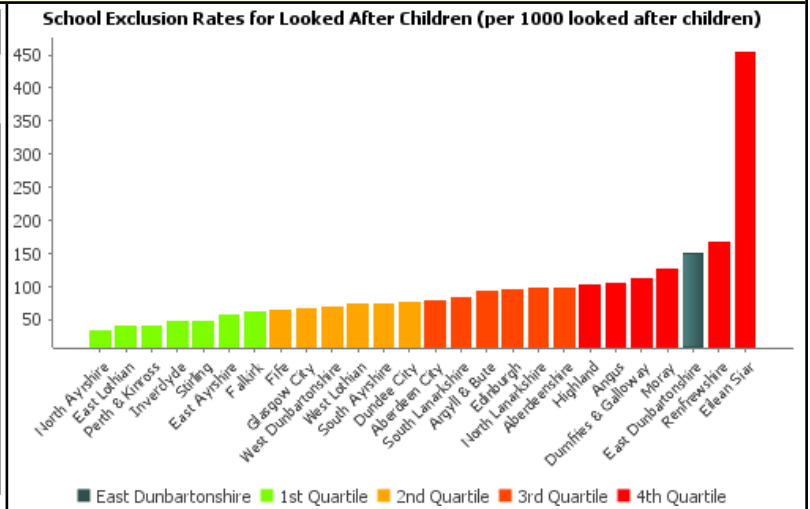
School Attendance Rates for Looked After Children (per 100 Looked After Children)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	90.03%	88.22%
2017/18	N/A	N/A
2018/19	90.57%	86.78%
2019/20	N/A	N/A
2020/21	89.56%	87.89%
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
10	3	9



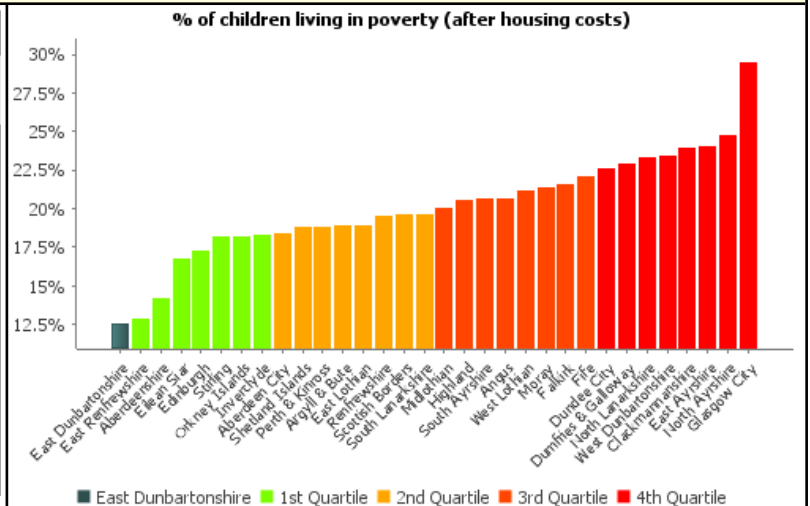
School Exclusion Rates for Looked After Children (per 1000 looked after children)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	40.27	79.95
2017/18	N/A	N/A
2018/19	198.58	152.16
2019/20	N/A	N/A
2020/21	148.65	77.81
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
23	22	24



% of children living in poverty (after housing costs)

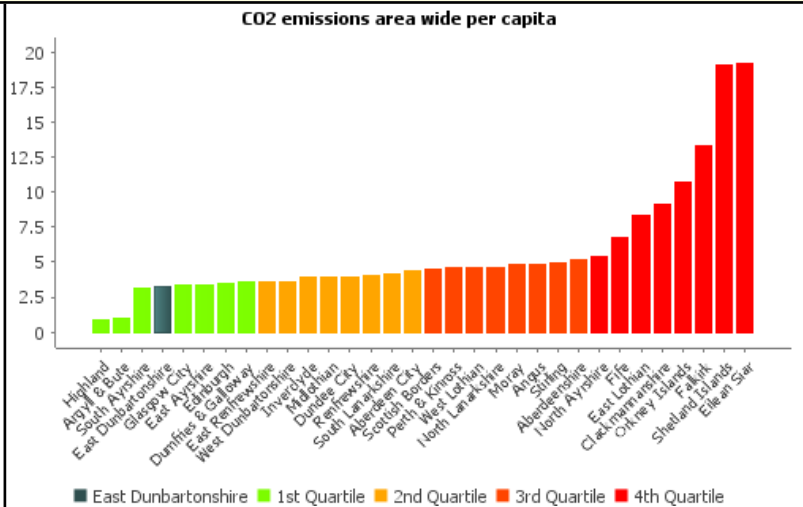
Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	16.9%	23.35%
2017/18	16.57%	24.2%
2018/19	14.82%	23.22%
2019/20	16.28%	24.28%
2020/21	12.5%	20.86%
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
3	3	1



Climate Change

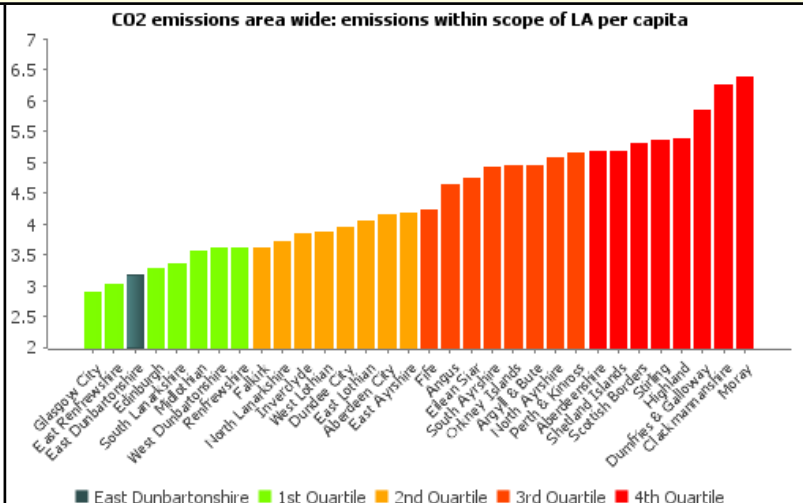
CO2 emissions area wide per capita

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	3.99	5.52
2017/18	3.87	5.36
2018/19	3.76	5.26
2019/20	3.62	5.35
2020/21	3.24	4.62
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
3	2	4



CO2 emissions area wide: emissions within scope of LA per capita

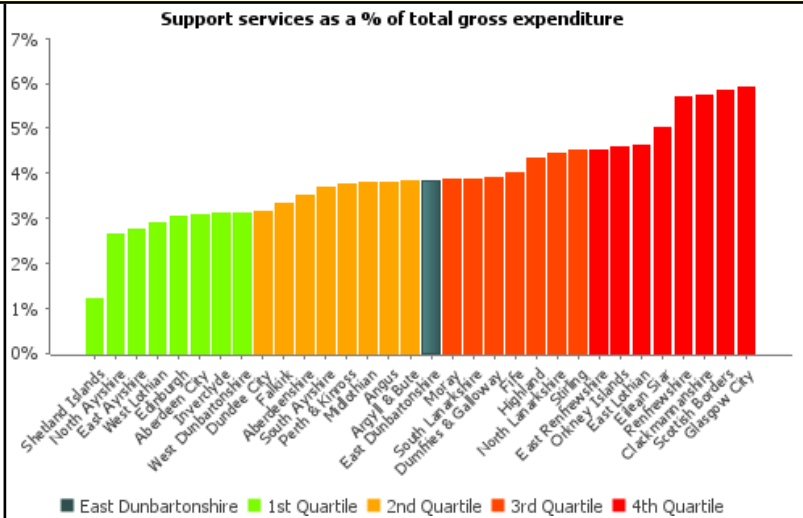
Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	3.9	5.19
2017/18	3.77	5.01
2018/19	3.66	4.91
2019/20	3.52	4.59
2020/21	3.16	4.09
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	3	3



Corporate Services

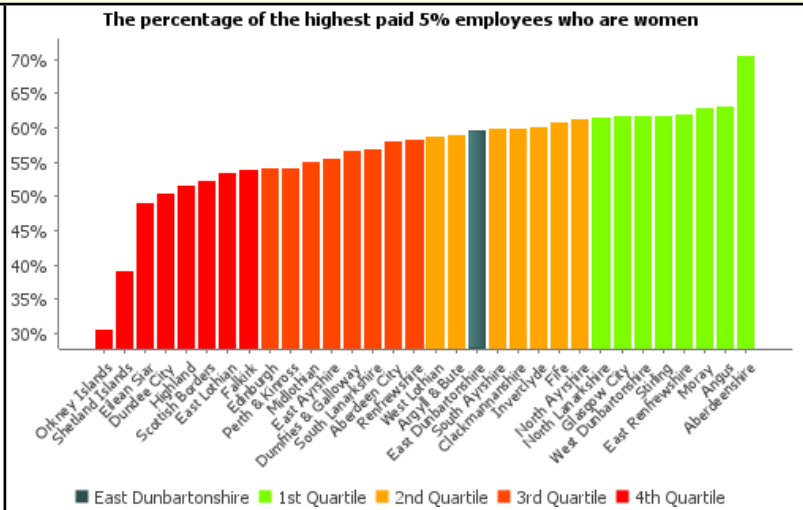
Support services as a % of total gross expenditure

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	5.21%	5%
2017/18	5.22%	4.45%
2018/19	4.49%	4.37%
2019/20	4.24%	4.03%
2020/21	3.75%	4.06%
2021/22	3.82%	4.07%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
21	14	17



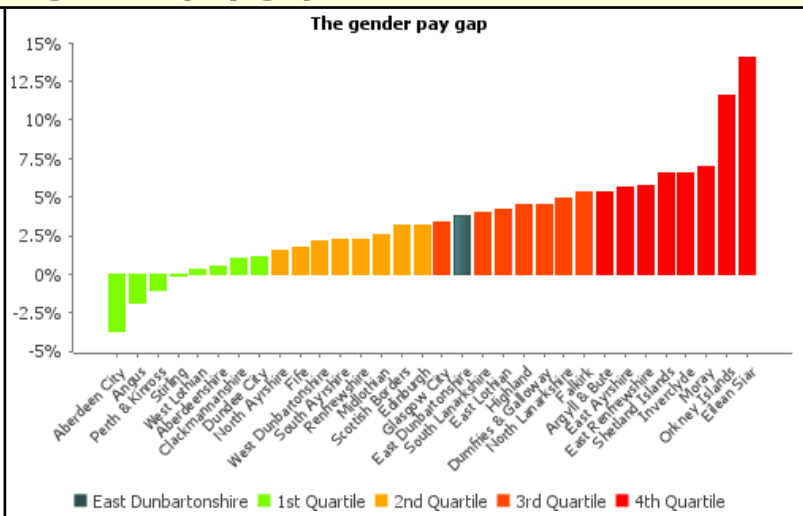
The percentage of the highest paid 5% employees who are women

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	59.2%	52.9%
2017/18	63.35%	54.6%
2018/19	58.11%	55.79%
2019/20	62.2%	56.74%
2020/21	58.24%	58.3%
2021/22	59.59%	58.96%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
22	12	14



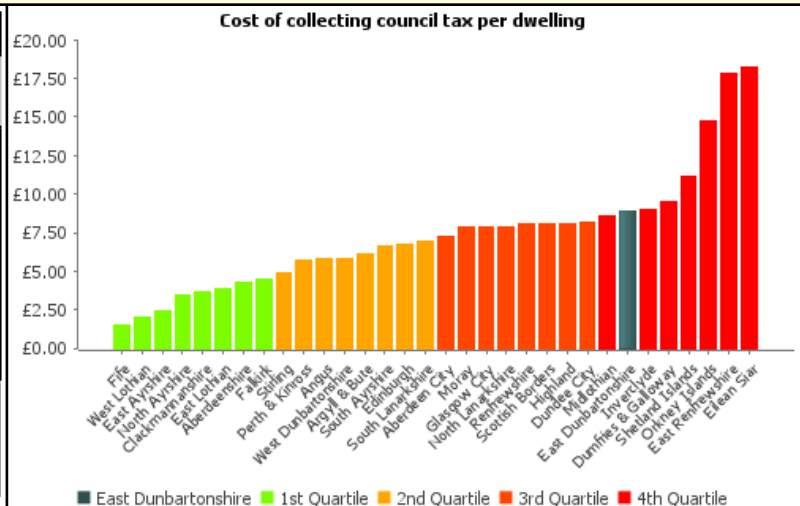
The gender pay gap

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	5.55%	4.21%
2017/18	5.51%	3.93%
2018/19	6.31%	3.96%
2019/20	6.15%	3.42%
2020/21	5.63%	3.66%
2021/22	3.8%	3.51%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
21	25	18



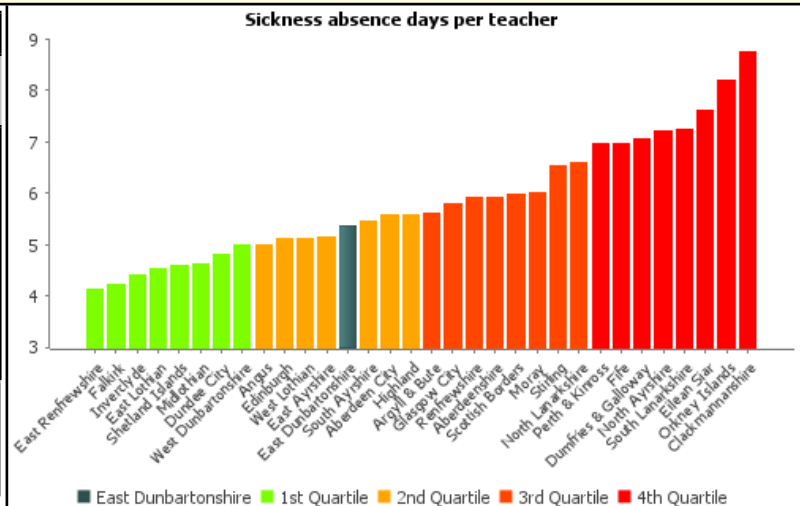
Cost of collecting council tax per dwelling

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£5.21	£8.97
2017/18	£6.41	£7.35
2018/19	£6.44	£6.92
2019/20	£6.48	£6.58
2020/21	£9.99	£6.64
2021/22	£8.94	£6.59
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	27	26



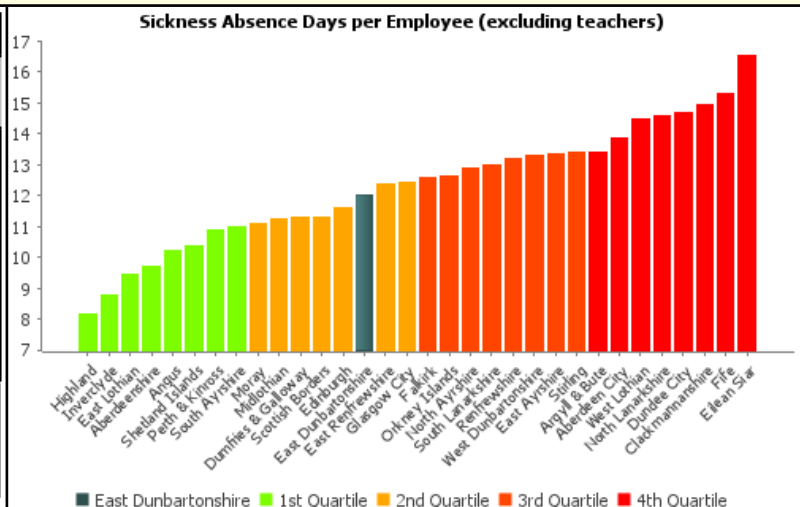
Sickness absence days per teacher

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	5.27	6.06
2017/18	4.96	5.93
2018/19	5.24	6.21
2019/20	5.33	6.4
2020/21	3.29	4.16
2021/22	5.36	5.84
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
4	7	13



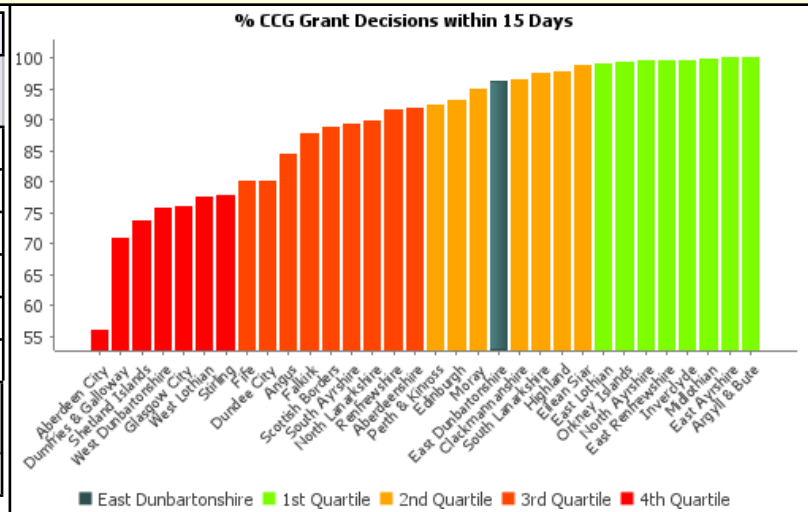
Sickness Absence Days per Employee (excluding teachers)

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	11.81	10.92
2017/18	11.77	11.41
2018/19	13.62	11.49
2019/20	11.48	11.93
2020/21	8.58	9.71
2021/22	12.02	12.43
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
27	9	14



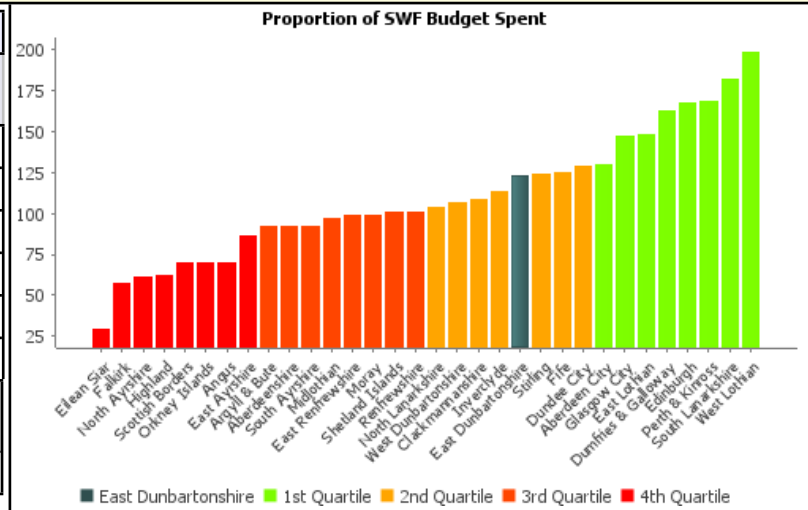
% CCG Grant Decisions within 15 Days

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	N/A	N/A
2017/18	N/A	N/A
2018/19	99.5	89.5
2019/20	99.5	82.25
2020/21	97.75	84.5
2021/22	96.25	85.75
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
4	11	13



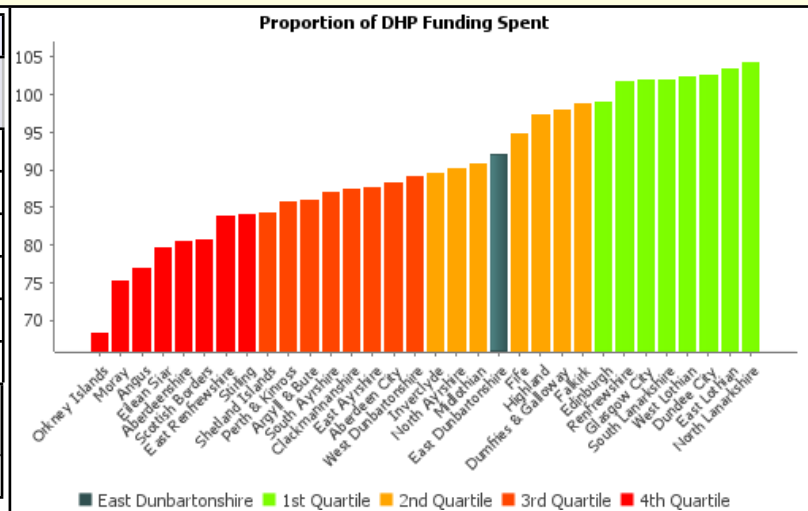
Proportion of SWF Budget Spent

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	95.03	97.79
2017/18	109.63	95.28
2018/19	107.24	99.95
2019/20	101.64	107.81
2020/21	90.54	83.19
2021/22	122.68	115.15
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
25	11	12



Proportion of DHP Funding Spent

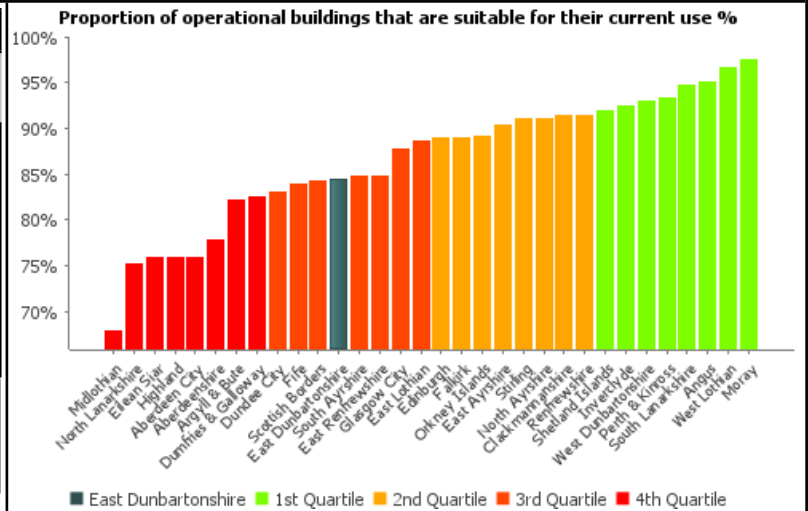
Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	N/A	N.A
2017/18	136.16	101.24
2018/19	120.78	102.62
2019/20	98.65	104.45
2020/21	88.08	97.23
2021/22	91.96	95.99
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
1	21	13



Corporate Services: Asset Management and Property

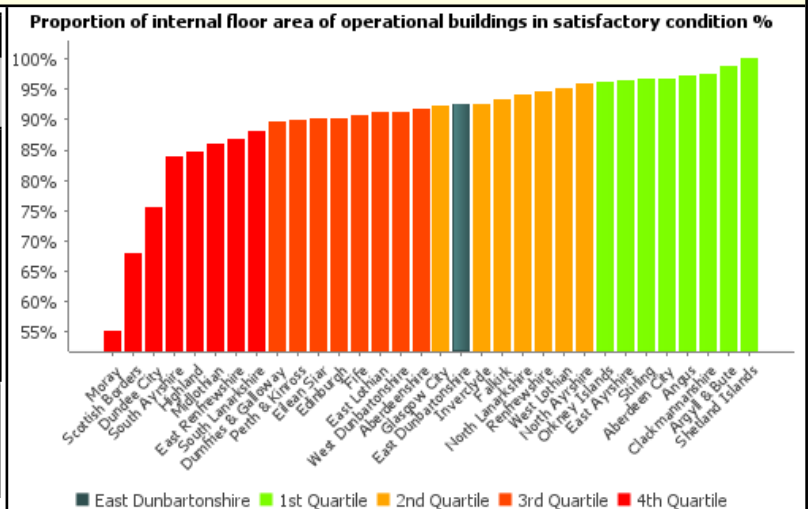
Proportion of operational buildings that are suitable for their current use %

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	82.7%	79.8%
2017/18	83.2%	80.96%
2018/19	80.95%	82.14%
2019/20	83.18%	82.47%
2020/21	83.64%	82.31%
2021/22	84.4%	85.26%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
27	19	21



Proportion of internal floor area of operational buildings in satisfactory condition %

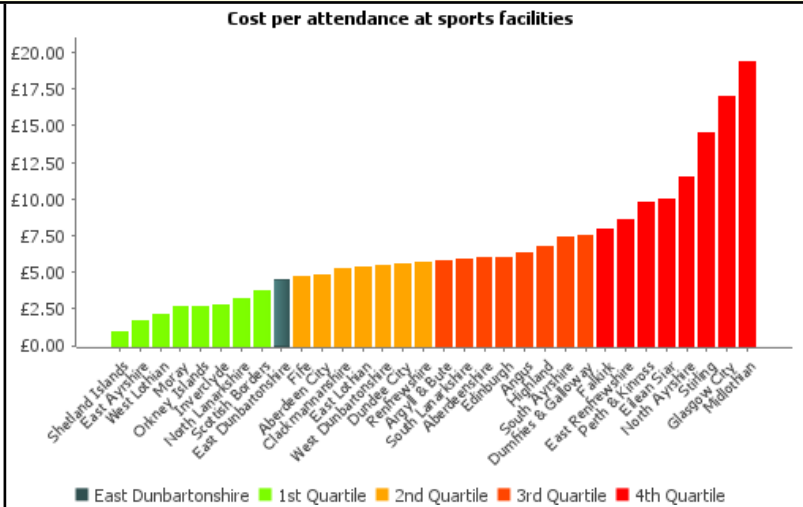
Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	97.5%	84.48%
2017/18	97.9%	86.31%
2018/19	92.52%	87.21%
2019/20	92.49%	88.62%
2020/21	92.58%	89.2%
2021/22	92.58%	90.12%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
3	12	15



Cultural and Leisure Services

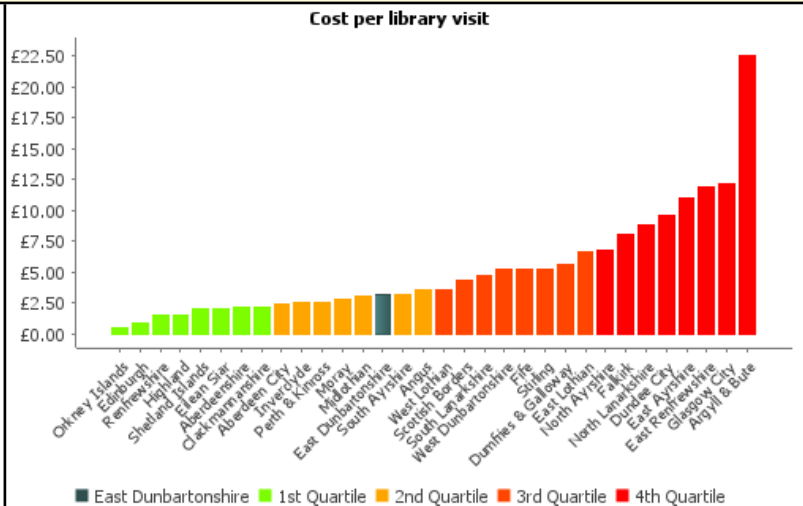
Cost per attendance at sports facilities

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£2.52	£2.90
2017/18	£2.82	£2.85
2018/19	£2.52	£2.61
2019/20	£2.60	£2.71
2020/21	£86.56	£40.36
2021/22	£4.48	£6.43
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
13	26	9



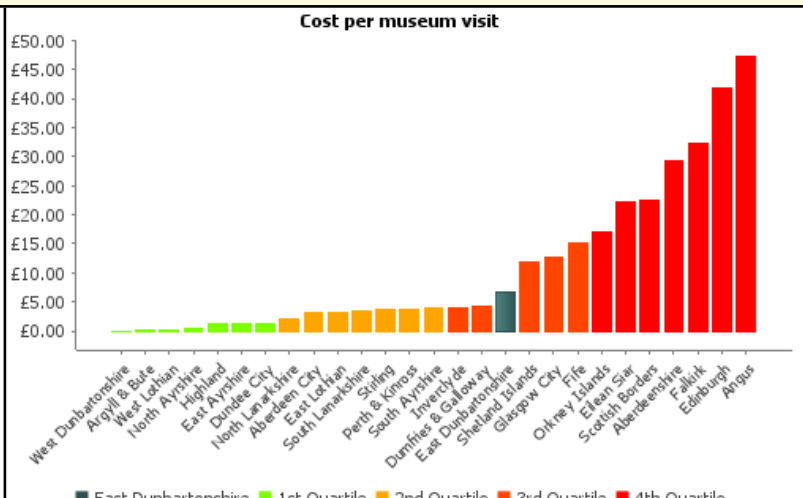
Cost per library visit

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£4.71	£1.98
2017/18	£5.57	£2.17
2018/19	£4.30	£2.05
2019/20	£3.10	£2.00
2020/21	£4.33	£2.88
2021/22	£3.13	£2.89
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
31	15	14



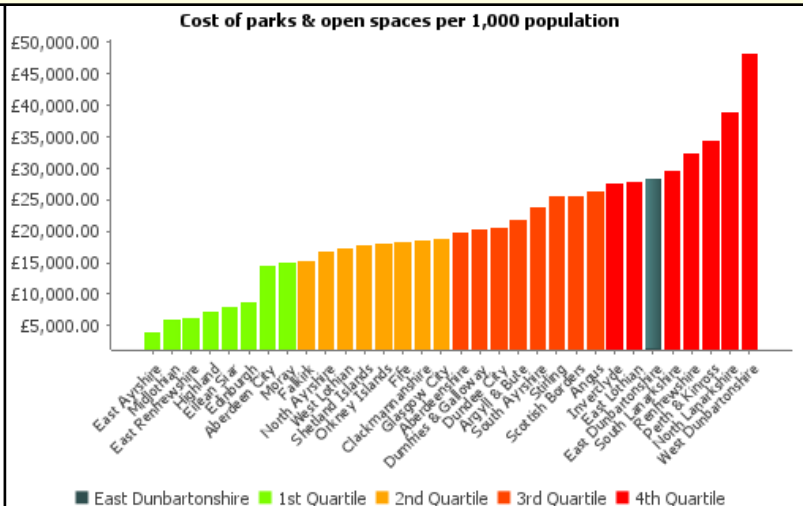
Cost per museum visit

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£5.93	£3.19
2017/18	£6.35	£3.66
2018/19	£6.03	£3.47
2019/20	£6.24	£3.27
2020/21	£348.47	£10.14
2021/22	£6.65	£4.75
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
28	26	17



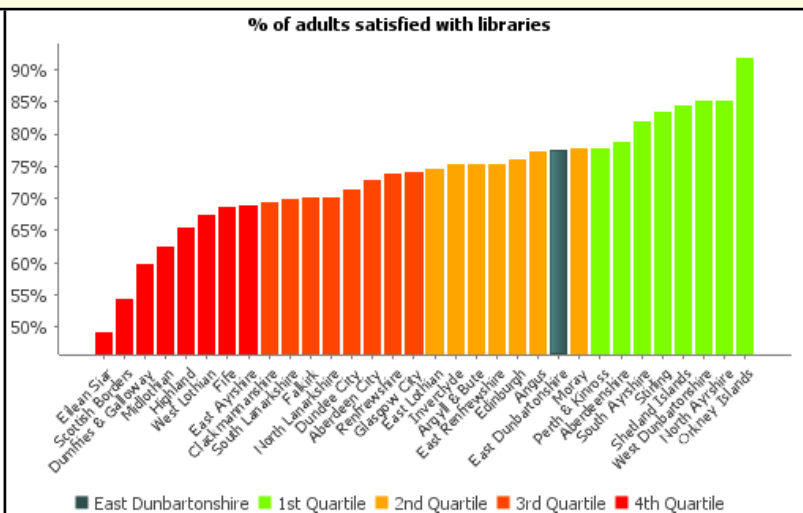
Cost of parks & open spaces per 1,000 population

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£27,777.00	£21,580.85
2017/18	£28,425.00	£20,764.17
2018/19	£29,735.00	£20,139.11
2019/20	£26,255.00	£20,111.93
2020/21	£28,772.00	£19,112.33
2021/22	£28,283.00	£20,298.14
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
17	28	27



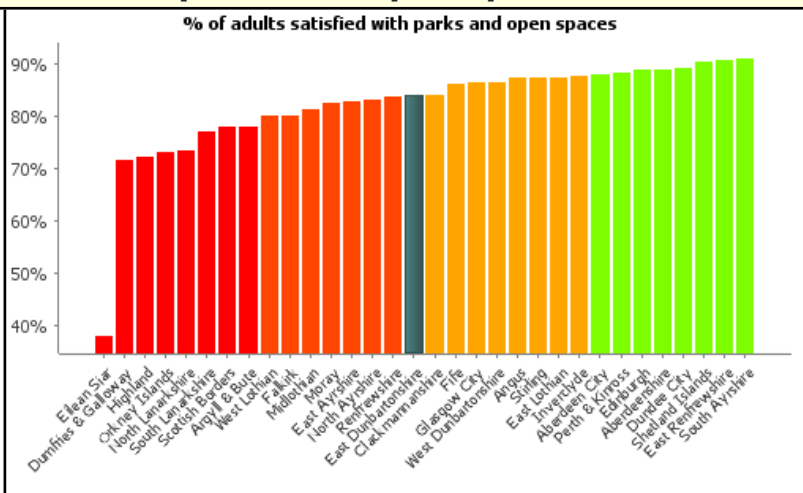
% of adults satisfied with libraries

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	77%	74.67%
2017/18	74.67%	73%
2018/19	74.03%	72.37%
2019/20	77.37%	72.37%
2020/21	78.37%	64.60%
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
16	10	10



% of adults satisfied with parks and open spaces

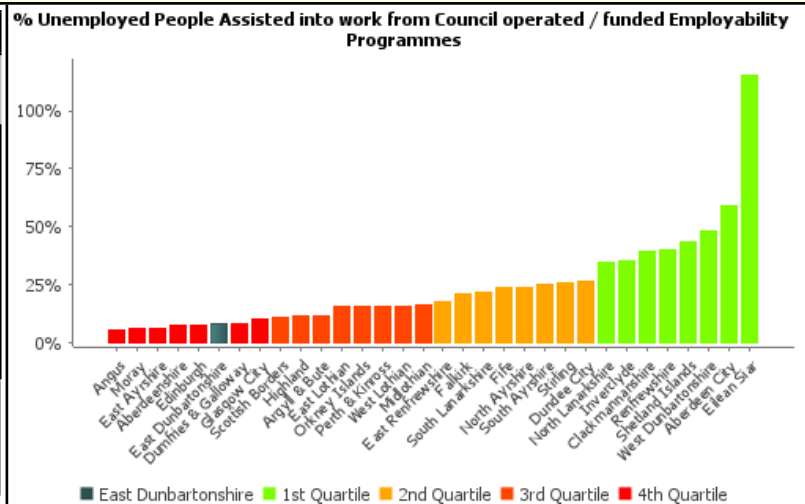
Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	82.67%	85.67%
2017/18	85%	86%
2018/19	83.23%	84.83%
2019/20	83.9%	83.5%
2020/21	85.6%	85.5%
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
25	17	18



Economic Development

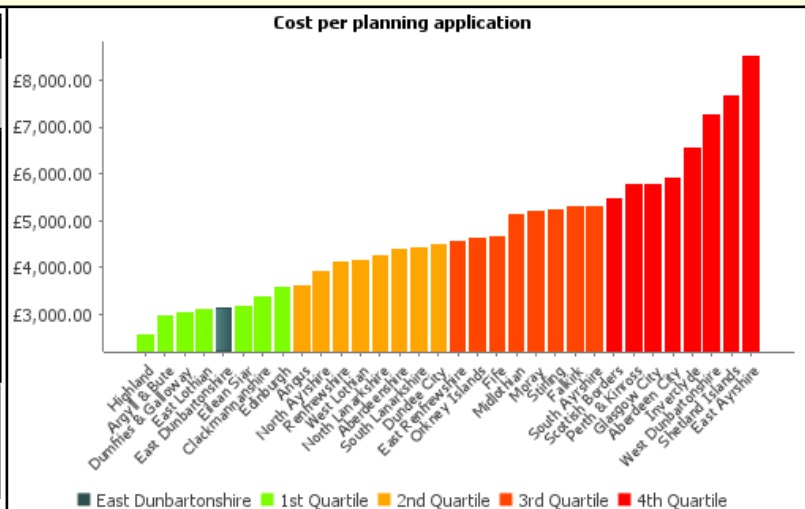
% Unemployed People Assisted into work from Council operated / funded Employability Programmes

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	9%	14%
2017/18	6.05%	14.4%
2018/19	6.44%	12.59%
2019/20	9.17%	12.66%
2020/21	4.58%	5.98%
2021/22	8%	19.57%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
15	18	27



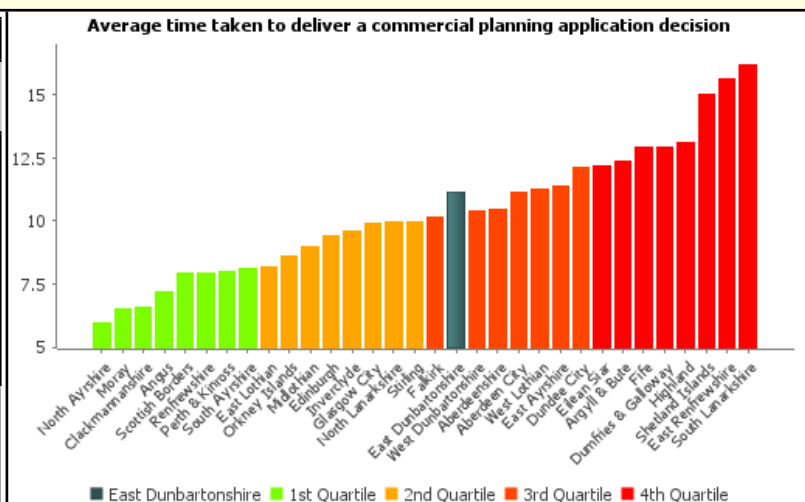
Cost per planning application

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£3,709.00	£4,564.87
2017/18	£3,275.00	£4,819.34
2018/19	£3,587.00	£4,442.72
2019/20	£3,833.00	£4,440.20
2020/21	£3,838.00	£5,043.90
2021/22	£3,123.00	£4,337.03
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
14	7	5



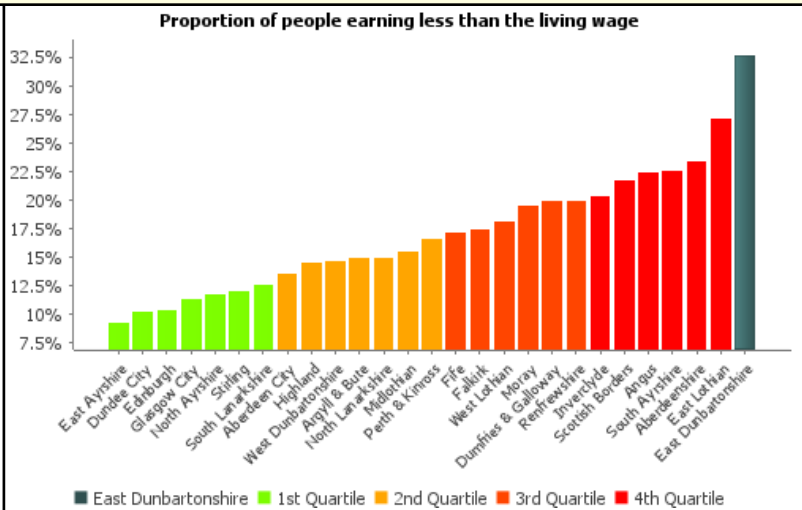
Average time taken to deliver a commercial planning application decision

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	8.54	9.59
2017/18	8.14	9.34
2018/19	12.61	9.09
2019/20	8.43	10.54
2020/21	8.71	11.08
2021/22	11.14	10.32
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
32	10	14



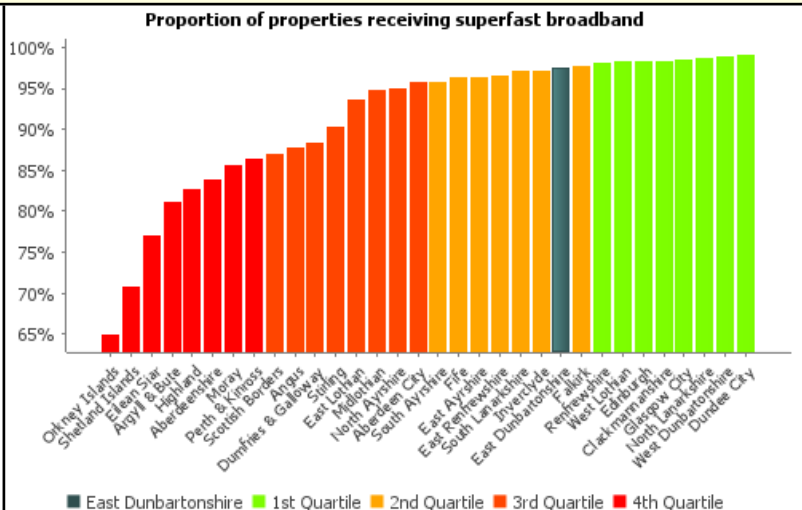
Proportion of people earning less than the living wage

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	28.6%	20.1%
2017/18	18.6%	18.4%
2018/19	26.3%	19.4%
2019/20	25%	16.9%
2020/21	27.8%	15.2%
2021/22	32.6%	14.4%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
16	25	27



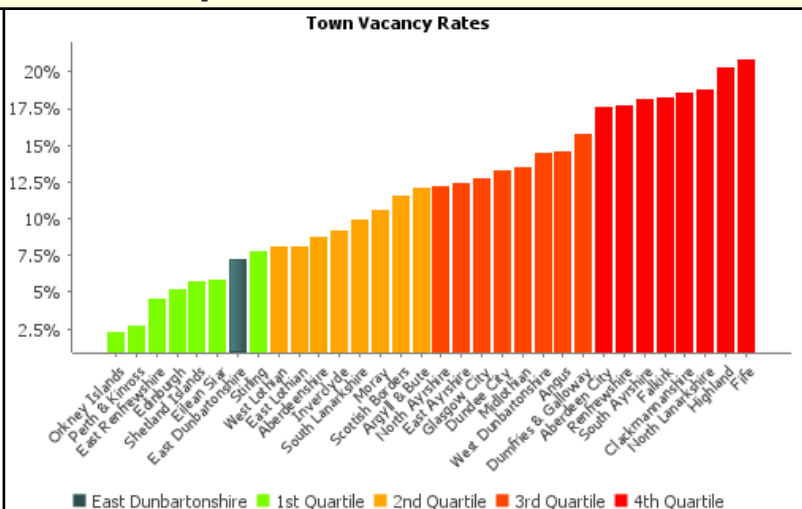
Proportion of properties receiving superfast broadband

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	91%	85.86%
2017/18	94.63%	91.13%
2018/19	96%	92.01%
2019/20	96.8%	93.27%
2020/21	97%	93.79%
2021/22	97.4%	94.1%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
7	8	10



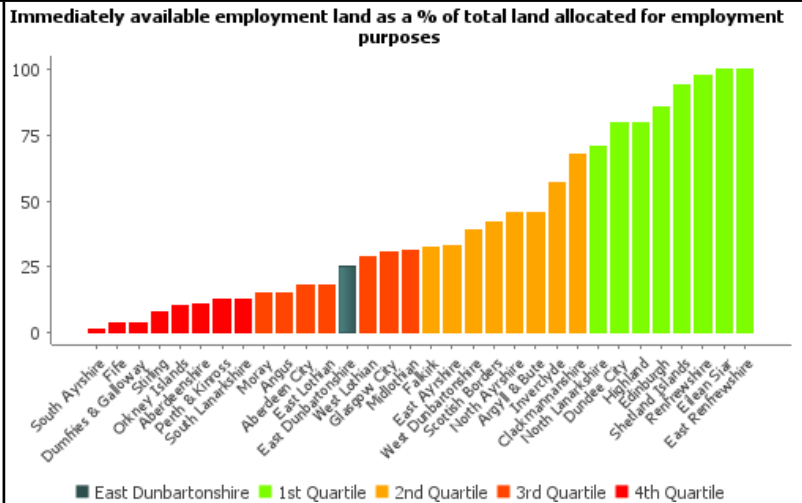
Town Vacancy Rates

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	8.52%	10.19%
2017/18	8.91%	11.49%
2018/19	9.13%	10%
2019/20	9.78%	11.71%
2020/21	9.57%	12.41%
2021/22	7.22%	11.4%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
13	13	8



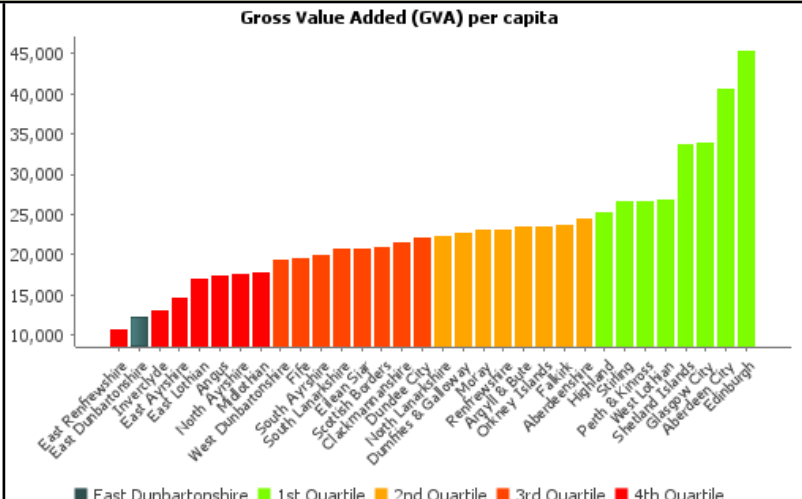
Immediately available employment land as a % of total land allocated for employment purposes

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	89.92	38.43
2017/18	39.7	40.78
2018/19	37.74	37.55
2019/20	37.7	36.23
2020/21	37.7	38.91
2021/22	24.89	27.19
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
3	19	19



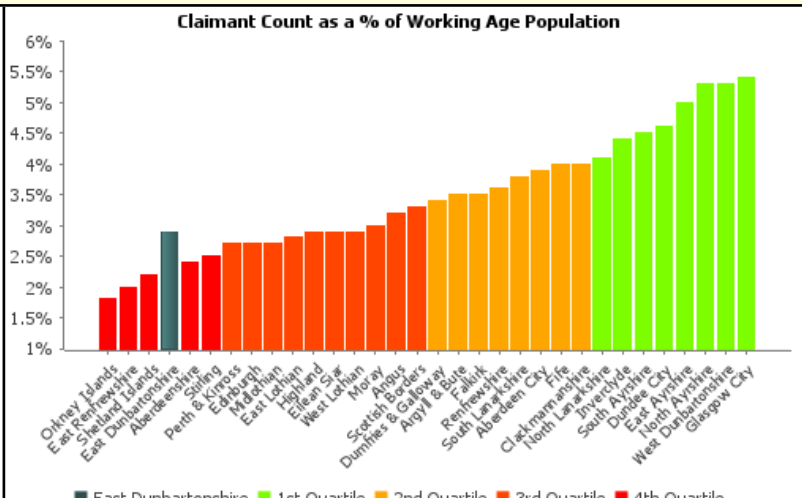
Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	12,721	25,838.81
2017/18	13,475	26,192.12
2018/19	13,468	26,179.73
2019/20	13,301	26,420.48
2020/21	11,430	24,720.82
2021/22	12,149	£25,278
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
31	31	31



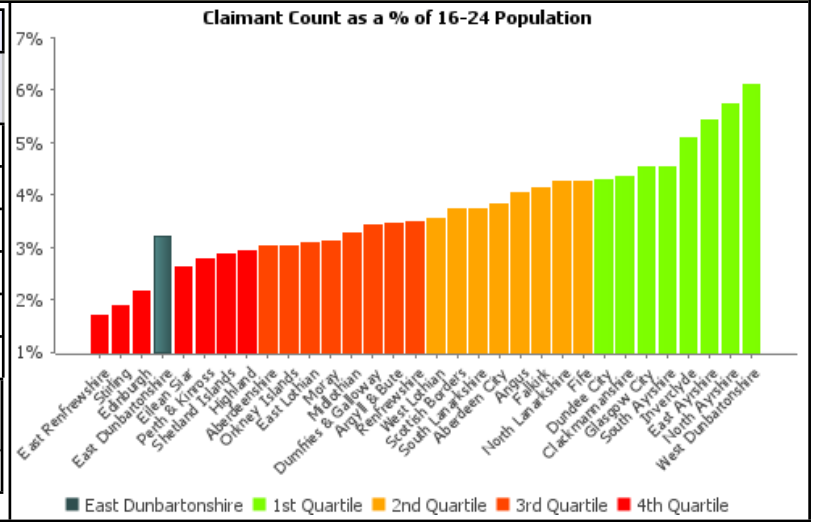
Claimant Count as a % of Working Age Population

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	1.4%	2.4%
2017/18	1.8%	2.5%
2018/19	1.9%	3.1%
2019/20	1.9%	3.3%
2020/21	4.1%	6.1%
2021/22	2.9%	3.7%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
8	4	4



Claimant Count as a % of 16-24 Population

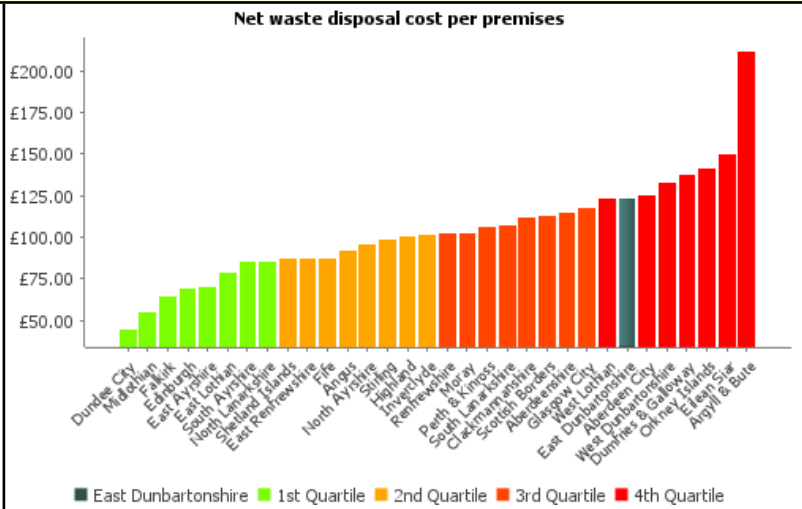
Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	1.89%	3.01%
2017/18	2.03%	3.07%
2018/19	2.22%	3.6%
2019/20	2.39%	3.88%
2020/21	5.3%	7.17%
2021/22	3.2%	3.68%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
8	3	4



Environmental Services

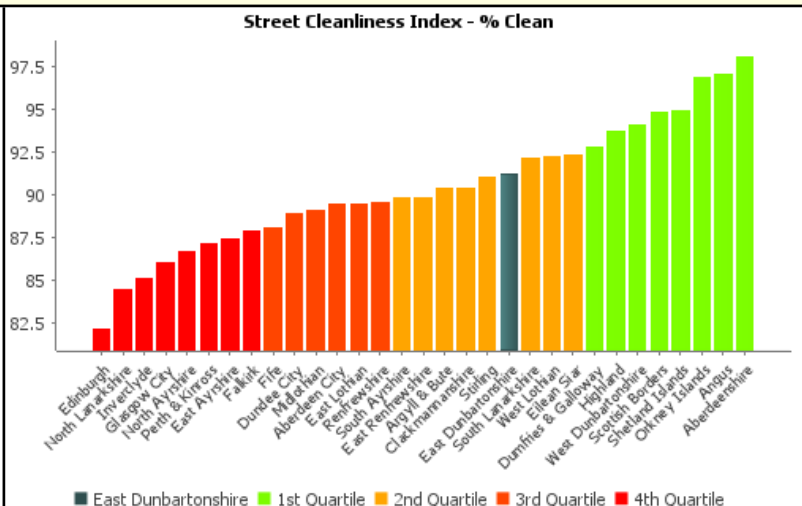
Net waste disposal cost per premises

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£124.54	£111.88
2017/18	£110.85	£112.91
2018/19	£110.72	£106.36
2019/20	£115.26	£105.37
2020/21	£140.71	£105.88
2021/22	£123.38	£100.25
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
24	29	26



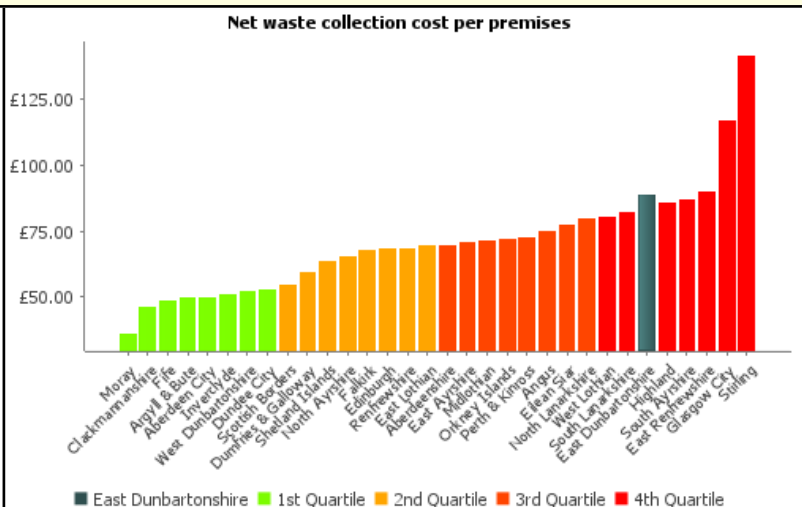
Street Cleanliness Index - % Clean

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	92.3	93.9
2017/18	92.2	92.2
2018/19	89.6	92.8
2019/20	91.2	92.25
2020/21	91.78	90.1
2021/22	91.2	89.7
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
27	17	12



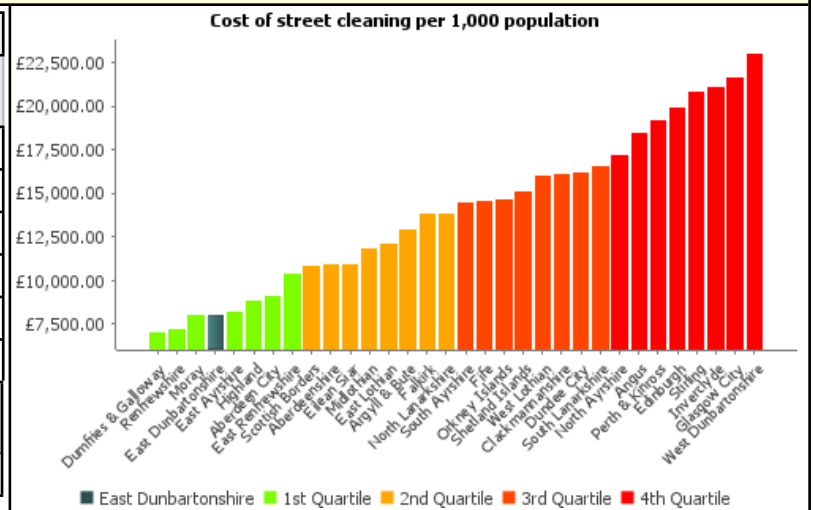
Net waste collection cost per premises

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£78.23	£64.54
2017/18	£81.92	£65.98
2018/19	£76.89	£67.21
2019/20	£85.83	£68.82
2020/21	£82.63	£72.35
2021/22	£88.90	£74.25
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
29	27	29



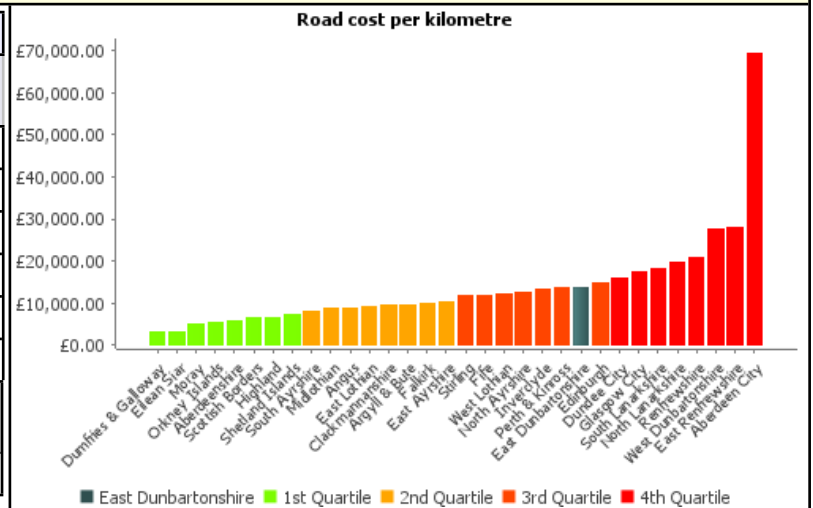
Cost of street cleaning per 1,000 population

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£6,788.00	£14,489.43
2017/18	£5,142.00	£15,551.17
2018/19	£6,351.00	£14,840.48
2019/20	£6,158.00	£15,230.15
2020/21	£7,485.00	£14,845.41
2021/22	£7,998.00	£14,847.59
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
6	6	4



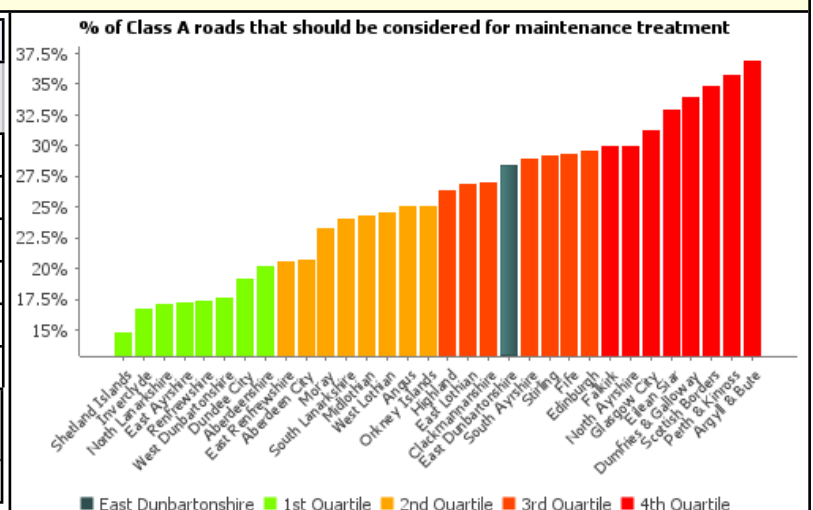
Road cost per kilometre

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£27,163.00	£10,456.21
2017/18	£20,984.00	£11,241.00
2018/19	£19,744.00	£9,822.88
2019/20	£14,647.00	£9,707.39
2020/21	£9,749.00	£9,667.27
2021/22	£13,781.00	£10,945.57
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
32	16	22



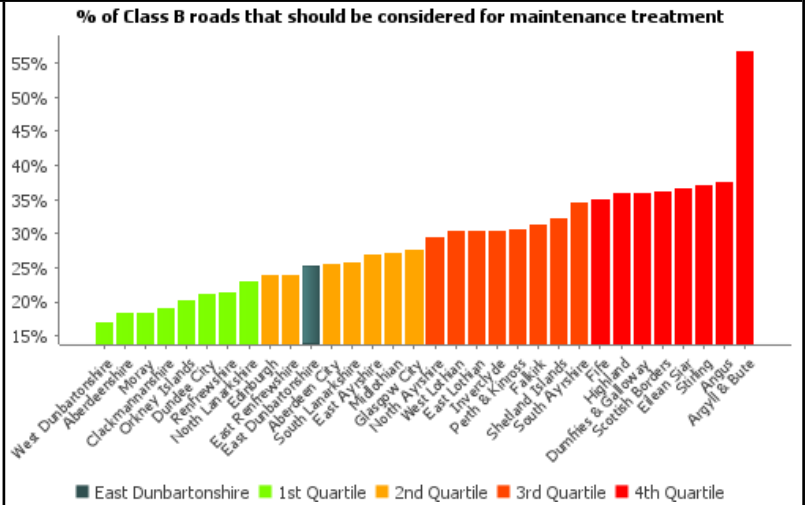
% of Class A roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	29.5%	29.54%
2017/18	27.59%	30.16%
2018/19	26.76%	30.03%
2019/20	28.21%	30.57%
2020/21	29.4%	29.8%
2021/22	28.34%	27.6%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
28	19	20



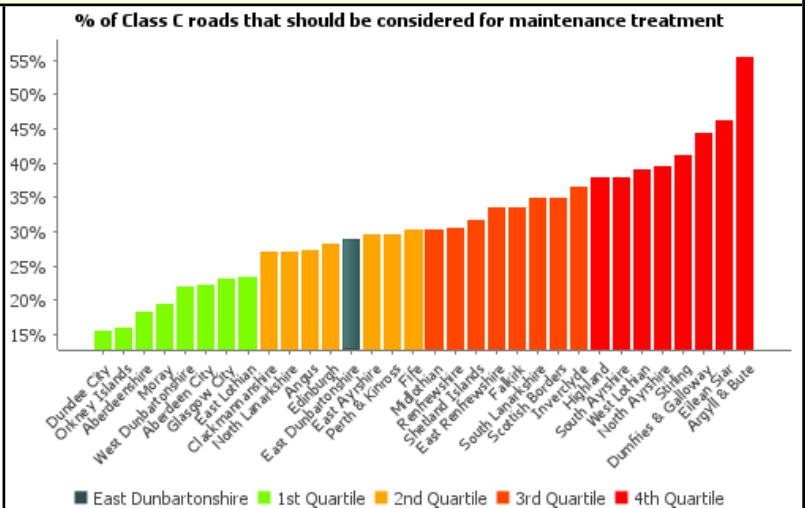
% of Class B roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	29.02%	34.76%
2017/18	30.07%	35.9%
2018/19	25.55%	35.71%
2019/20	28.32%	34.96%
2020/21	28.9%	34%
2021/22	25.28%	33.61%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
16	15	11



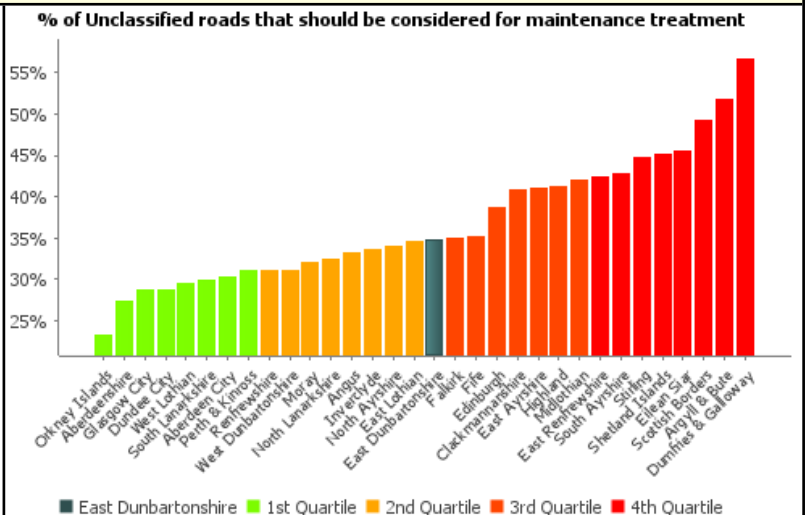
% of Class C roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	26.35%	34.57%
2017/18	26.12%	36.16%
2018/19	26.32%	36.25%
2019/20	29.1%	35.14%
2020/21	31.8%	33.6%
2021/22	28.89%	33.24%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
8	15	13



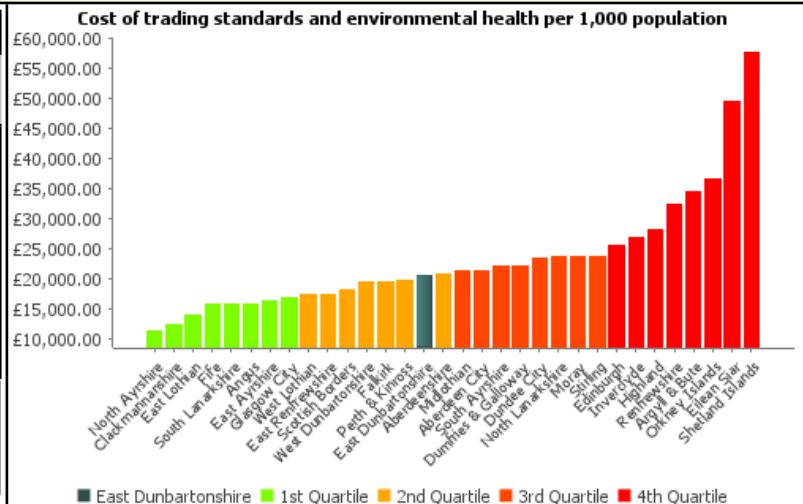
% of Unclassified roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	40.7%	39.5%
2017/18	37.77%	38.3%
2018/19	36.86%	38.25%
2019/20	34.96%	37.83%
2020/21	34.7%	38.3%
2021/22	34.69%	36.65%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
27	12	17



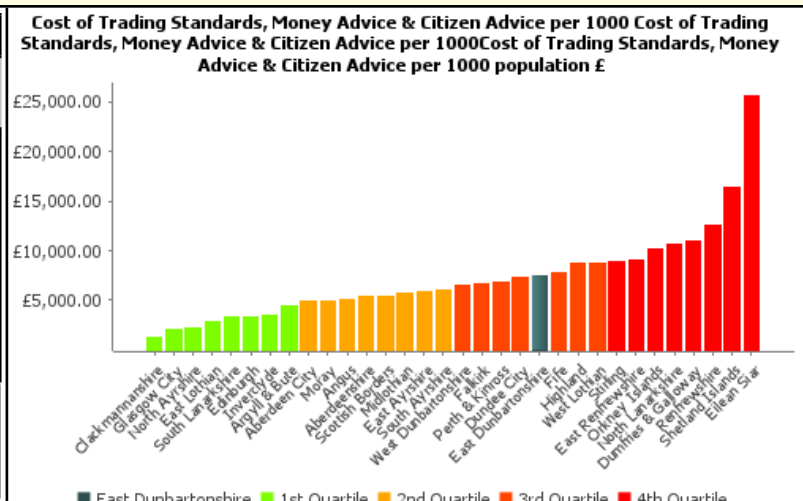
Cost of trading standards and environmental health per 1,000 population

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£17,742.00	
2017/18	£19,385.00	
2018/19	£20,540.00	£20,759.46
2019/20	£18,501.00	£19,938.43
2020/21	£19,641.00	£18,463.04
2021/22	£20,487.00	£20,946.89
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
9	20	15



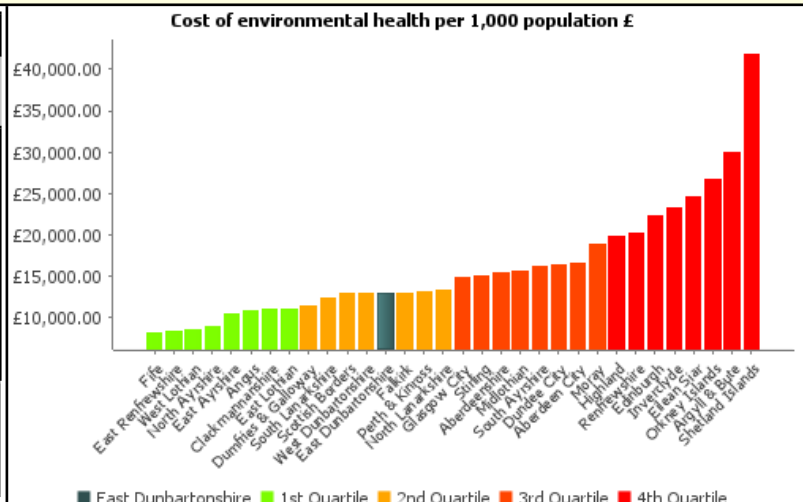
Cost of Trading Standards, Money Advice & Citizen Advice per 1000 population

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£7,076.00	£5,494.29
2017/18	£7,177.00	£5,889.80
2018/19	£7,505.00	£5,890.11
2019/20	£7,134.00	£6,162.27
2020/21	£7,559.00	£5,857.30
2021/22	£7,521.00	£6,088.33
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
14	21	22



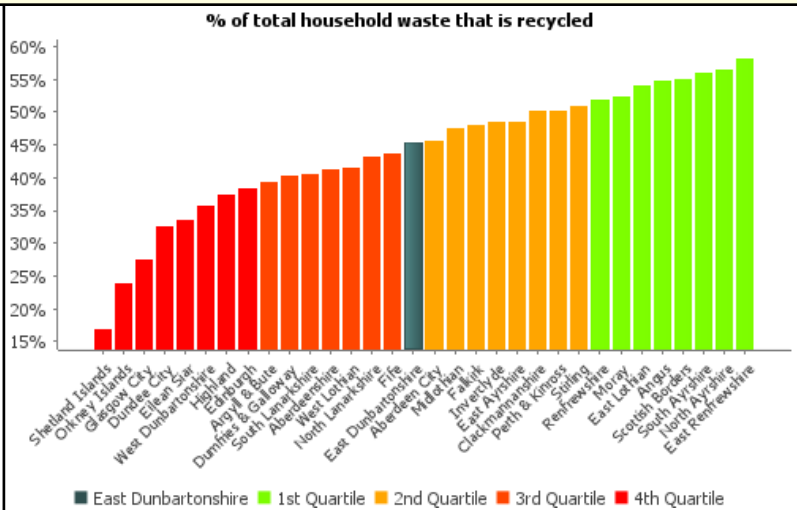
Cost of environmental health per 1,000 population £

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	£9,559.00	£15,883.03
2017/18	£11,320.00	£15,495.69
2018/19	£12,545.00	£14,869.35
2019/20	£11,368.00	£13,776.16
2020/21	£12,083.00	£12,605.74
2021/22	£12,966.00	£15,019.35
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
15	16	13



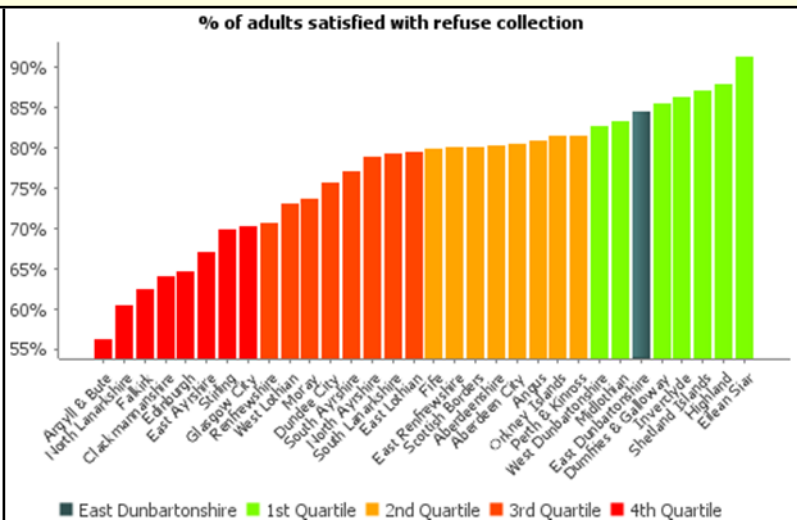
% of total household waste that is recycled

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	48.49%	45.2%
2017/18	47.91%	45.6%
2018/19	54.6%	44.7%
2019/20	55.31%	44.85%
2020/21	50.9%	42%
2021/22	45.3%	42.7%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
17	9	17



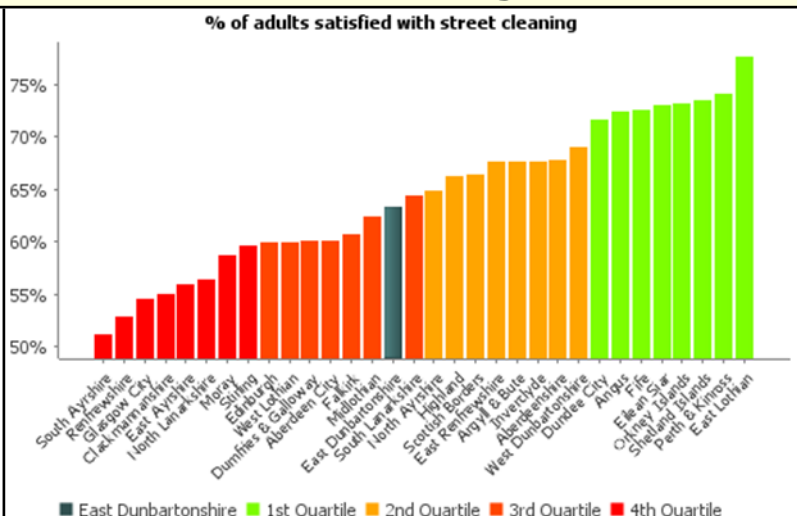
% of adults satisfied with refuse collection

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	85.33%	83%
2017/18	85%	81.67%
2018/19	84.43%	76.3%
2019/20	84.43%	74.3%
2020/21	87.10%	75.3%
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
14	6	6



% of adults satisfied with street cleaning

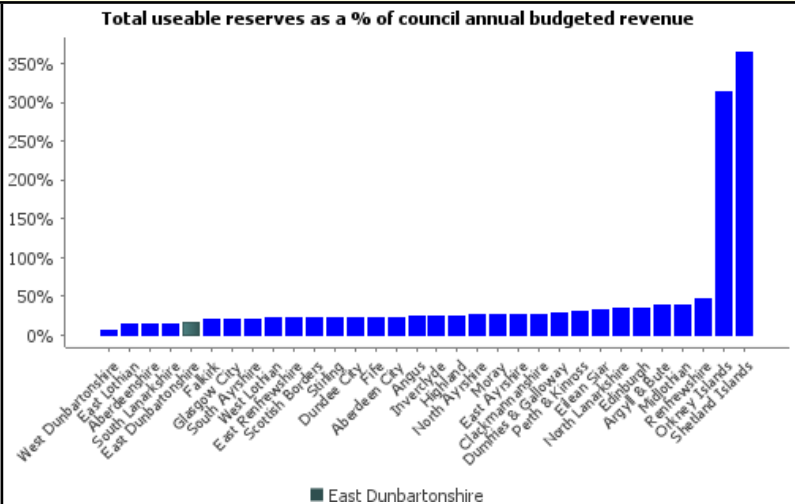
Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	75.67%	73.67%
2017/18	70%	72.33%
2018/19	66.93%	66.3%
2019/20	63.27%	62.63%
2020/21	64.27	59.97
2021/22	N/A	N/A
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
6	18	15



Financial Sustainability

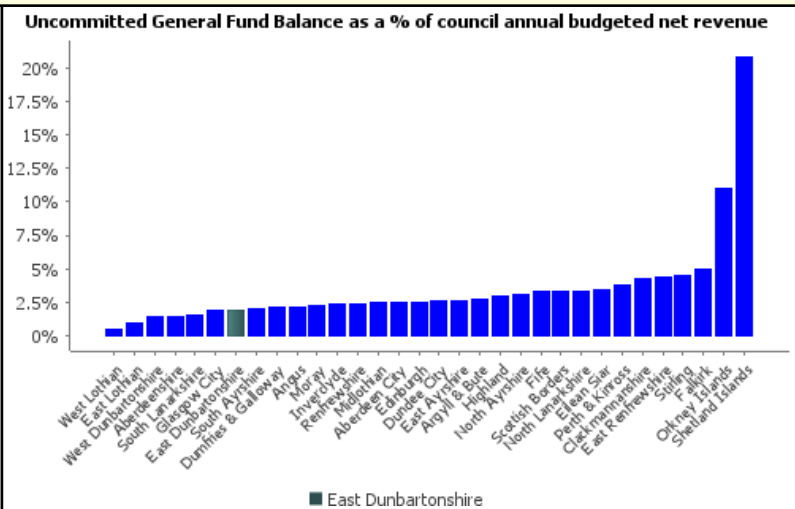
Total useable reserves as a % of council annual budgeted revenue

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	12.16%	17.19%
2017/18	11.69%	16.92%
2018/19	14.63%	16.47%
2019/20	14.95%	16.87%
2020/21	17.92%	23.6%
2021/22	15.74%	24.44%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
25	27	28



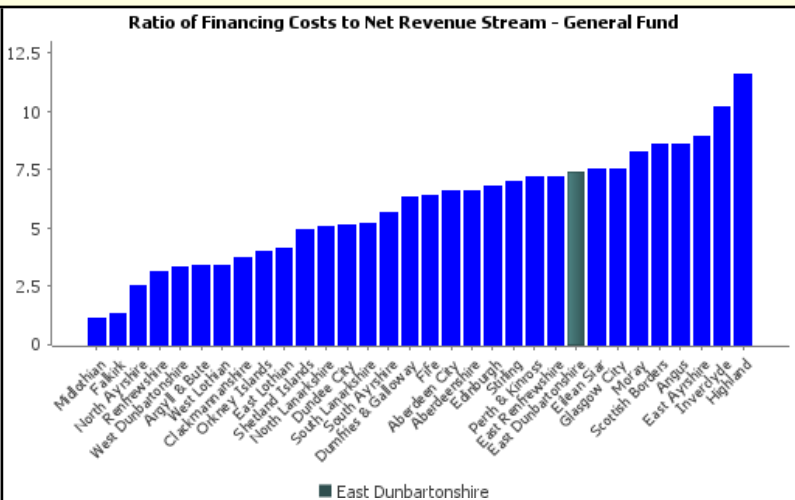
Uncommitted General Fund Balance as a % of council annual budgeted net revenue

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	1.96%	4.14%
2017/18	2.04%	3.87%
2018/19	4.43%	3.69%
2019/20	2.09%	3.8%
2020/21	1.86%	3.52%
2021/22	1.94%	3.48%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
32	27	26



Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream - General Fund

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	10.8	7.95
2017/18	10.5	8.03
2018/19	8	7.89
2019/20	7.8	7.19
2020/21	7.4	6.24
2021/22	7.38	5.89
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
26	22	24

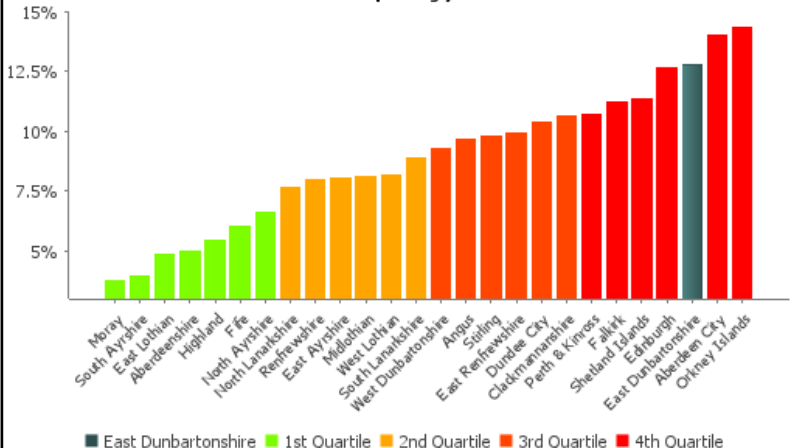


Housing Services

Gross rent arrears (all tenants) as at 31 March each year as a percentage of rent due for the reporting year

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	9.76%	6.49%
2017/18	10.61%	6.75%
2018/19	10.52%	7.33%
2019/20	9.68%	7.31%
2020/21	12.08%	8.19%
2021/22	12.77%	8.67%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
15	25	24

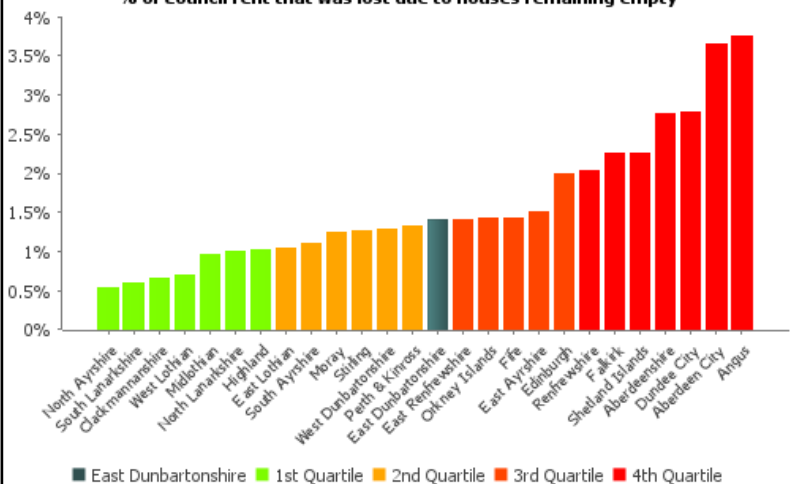
Gross rent arrears (all tenants) as at 31 March each year as a percentage of rent due for the reporting year



% of Council rent that was lost due to houses remaining empty

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	1.38%	0.93%
2017/18	1.34%	0.89%
2018/19	0.98%	0.95%
2019/20	1.03%	1.07%
2020/21	2.15%	1.38%
2021/22	1.41%	1.63%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
2	21	14

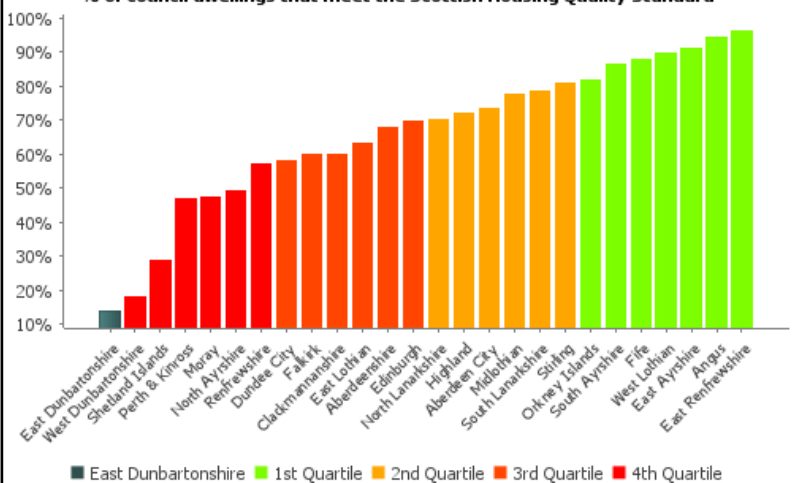
% of Council rent that was lost due to houses remaining empty



% of council dwellings that meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard

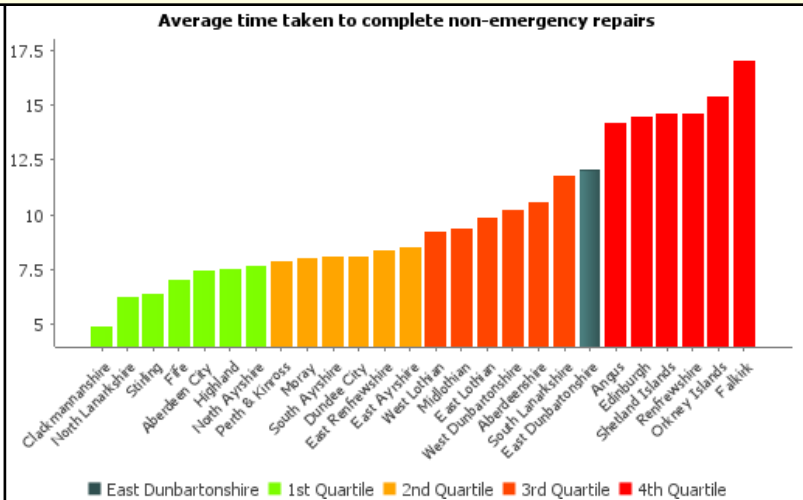
Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	98.2%	93.63%
2017/18	96.88%	93.89%
2018/19	97.83%	94.32%
2019/20	95.07%	94.86%
2020/21	60.96%	90.26%
2021/22	13.86%	69.7%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
21	25	26

% of council dwellings that meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard



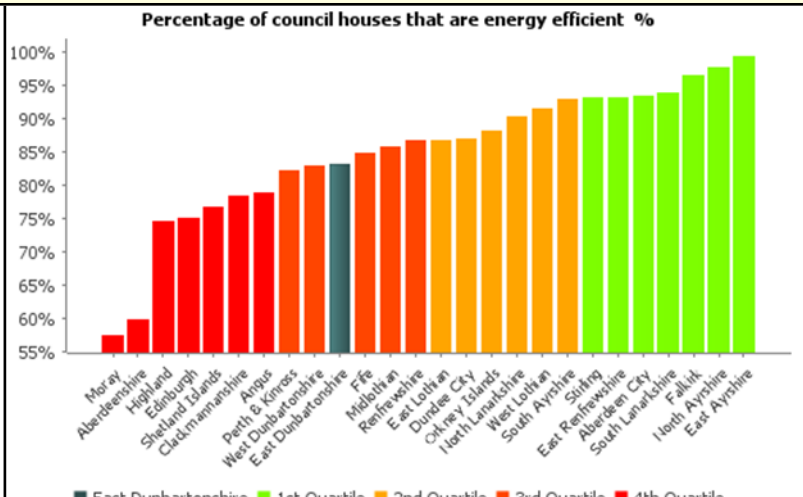
Average time taken to complete non-emergency repairs

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	9.66	8.72
2017/18	12.16	7.5
2018/19	16.42	7.8
2019/20	14.25	7.33
2020/21	11.09	7.28
2021/22	12.02	9.19
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
24	18	20



Percentage of council houses that are energy efficient %

Annual		
	Value	Scotland - Value
2016/17	98.43%	96.62%
2017/18	75.33%	97.15%
2018/19	91.1%	97.49%
2019/20	85.03%	84.1%
2020/21	83.17%	86.35%
2021/22	81.7%	87.78%
Baseline Rank	Prior Year Rank	Current Rank
21	17	17



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East Dunbartonshire Council

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk

COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/008/23/CM

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: CLAIRE MCNEIL, STRATEGY AND PERFORMANCE ADVISER,

SUBJECT TITLE: SCOTTISH SOCIAL HOUSING CHARTER - ANNUAL ASSURANCE STATEMENT 2023

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to update the Council committee on the Scottish Housing Regulator's revised Framework (published in February 2019), that requires the Council to produce and submit an Annual Assurance Statement and evidence that the Housing and Property Maintenance services are compliant with their regulatory statutory obligations.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

- 2.1** considers the content of the Report and the supporting evidence;
- 2.2** agrees a position regarding Members assurance; and
- 2.3** authorises signature of the Annual Assurance Statement set out as Appendix 1 to this Report.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

3.1 The Housing (Scotland) Act 2010 (“the 2010 Act”) introduced the Scottish Social Housing Charter (‘the Charter’) alongside a range of other legislative changes to the regulation of housing in Scotland. The Charter requires landlords to report on performance against key indicators for service areas. Landlord Reports are published annually on the Scottish Housing Regulator’s (‘the Regulator’) website and made available to tenants and other service users to allow comparison with other providers of social housing.

Annual Assurance Statement

3.2 In February 2019, the Regulator published its new Framework, available from <https://www.housingregulator.gov.scot/for-landlords/regulatory-framework#> that takes performance reporting a step further, by placing a new requirement on landlords to present an Annual Assurance Statement (‘the Statement’) to the Board, or in the case of local authorities to a relevant Committee – in this case the Council Committee.

3.3 The Regulator requires the Council to undertake an annual self-assessment exercise following publication of the Annual Return on the Charter (ARC) and to present credible evidence regarding the status of its regulatory and statutory obligations, relevant to the provision and management of social housing. The status of individual landlords will be published on the Regulator’s website during October 2023, to allow tenants and other customers of the Council to compare the status of assurance given by the Council with other landlords.

3.4 The Statement is a way of giving assurance to tenants and other customers of the Council and is an important function of governance. The Statement is required to set out whether the Council is compliant, partially compliant, or non-compliant in key service areas and must outline an Improvement Plan to resolve areas of partial or non-compliance. The Regulator has left it open to Scottish social housing providers to determine how best to assess their own compliance against the Framework.

3.5 To assess the Council’s compliance, officers have utilised a framework of assessment set out by Scotland’s Housing Network (SHN) in order to assist housing providers in structuring a response to the requirements of the Statement. The Housing Management team and the Property Maintenance Manager examined the Housing service in relation to each of the following categories:

- Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
- Customer focus
- Operational matters
- Leadership function

3.6 Within the categories outlined above, each Manager/Team Leader (‘TL’) examined service areas to determine what performance, procedures or policies might evidence the work undertaken by the Council to meet regulatory requirements and statutory duties. The ‘Annual Assurance Statement Evidence and Action Plan’ is available via Smartsheet for consideration and is accessed by copying and pasting the web address below into either Google Chrome or Microsoft Edge:

<https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=0a6b58846ba14169b10688c1cf5a99c3>

3.7 The Action Plan gives comprehensive details of the level of compliance that the Council is considered to achieve at present. Table 1 gives an overview of each area, its assessed status and the timeframe towards achieving full compliance:

Key service area	Responsible	Status	Timeframe
Equalities	TL – Housing Strategy and Development	Compliant	March 2021
Communication	TL – Housing Strategy and Development	Compliant	March 2021
Customer engagement	TL – Housing Strategy and Development	Compliant	March 2021
Repairs	Property Maintenance Manager	Partially compliant	September 2024
Estate management	TL – Estates	Compliant	March 2021
Housing Options	TL - Homelessness	Compliant	March 2021
Access to housing	TL – Estates	Partially compliant	August 2025
Housing Support	TL - Homelessness	Compliant	October 2019
Homelessness Temp	TL - Homelessness	Compliant	March 2021
Homelessness Assessment & Investigation	TL - Homelessness	Compliant	March 2020
Income management	TL – Housing Operations	Partially compliant	August 2025
Void management	TL – Estates	Compliant	March 2021
HRA	Executive Officer – Housing	Partially Compliant	October 2025
Performance	TL – Housing Strategy and Development	Compliant	March 2021

3.8 Following examination of the above service areas, officers now consider that the Council is compliant with the regulatory requirements, set out in Chapter 3 of the Regulator's Framework and that all of the key areas that remain partially compliant, will meet these standards and outcomes when the Council has implemented its Integrated Housing Management System ("IHMS").

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

4.1 Frontline Service to Customers – tenants and other customers of the Council benefit from continually improving services and are assured that Housing and Property maintenance services are compliant, or working towards compliance, with regulatory and statutory obligations.

4.2 Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – none.

4.3 Legal Implications – Risk of intervention by the Regulator should the Council identify areas of non-compliance without adequate actions being in place to address compliance.

4.4 Financial Implications – none.

4.5 Procurement – none.

4.6 ICT – none.

4.7 Corporate Assets – none.

4.8 Equalities Implications – All tenants and customers of the Council are treated fairly and are regularly kept up to date with information on service performance.

4.9 Corporate Parenting – none.

4.10 Sustainability – none.

4.11 Other – none.

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

5.1 Housing and Property Maintenance services continue to work on improving systems that capture statistical data that will stand up to scrutiny from Members and Regulatory bodies. The Housing Team is working to introduce a new IHMS to deliver efficiencies in this area.

5.2 The Housing Service continues to oversee the production of the ARC and since 2019, the Statement.

Should the Regulator seek further confirmation of the information submitted in one, or both, of these documents, the Council could become subject to thematic study of a particular area, such as homelessness, repairs or, under circumstances that would be more serious, the regulator could intervene directly by installing a manager, to oversee change.

6.0 IMPACT

6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY – none.

6.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS – none.

6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE – none.

6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES – LOIP Outcome 4 ‘East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit’.

6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING – none.

6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS – none.

6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE – none.

6.8 STATUTORY DUTY – The 2010 Act requires landlords to submit an ARC demonstrating its performance in Housing related areas. The Regulator’s new Framework takes this a step further, requiring publication of the Statement regarding compliance with regulatory requirements.

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 – Annual Assurance Statement 2023 (unsigned).

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East Dunbartonshire Council - Annual Assurance Statement

The Council is compliant with the regulatory requirements set out in Chapter 3 of the Scottish Housing Regulator's Framework, with the exception of those areas set out below.

The Council achieved **all but the following** standards and outcomes in the Scottish Social Housing Charter for tenants, people who are homeless and others who use our services:

The following gives an overview of each area, its assessed status and the timeframe towards achieving full compliance:

- **Equalities** is assessed as compliant from March 2021
- **Communication** is assessed as compliant from March 2021
- **Customer engagement** is assessed as compliant from March 2021
- **Repairs** is assessed as partially compliant with a lead timescale of September 2024
- **Estate management** is assessed as compliant from March 2021
- **Housing options** is assessed as compliant from March 2021
- **Access to housing** is assessed as partially compliant with a lead timescale of August 2025
- **Housing support** is assessed as compliant from March 2021
- **Homelessness assessment & investigation** is assessed as compliant from March 2020
- **Income management** is assessed as partially compliant with a lead timescale of August 2025
- **Void management** is assessed as compliant from March 2021
- **HRA** is assessed as partially compliant with a lead timescale of October 2025
- **Performance management** is assessed as compliant from March 2021

Equalities and Human Rights Duty

The Regulator requires the Council to provide assurance that it has appropriate plans in place to implement an effective approach to the collection of equalities information and that the Housing Service has started to consider ways to do so. The Council intends to utilise the implementation of the Integrated Housing Management System to support activities in meeting the Council's duty in terms of equalities and human rights information gathering, while also being responsive to the needs of its customers. There is also an opportunity to use the Business Plan and new Local Housing Strategy to identify objectives for minority and harder to reach groups that will provide a clearer understanding of service user's needs to better inform future planning and policies.

Appendix 1

The Council has seen and considered sufficient evidence to give this assurance.

The Council approved its Annual Assurance Statement at its meeting held on 28 September 2023.

Signed on behalf of the Council.

Council Leader's signature: _____

Date: _____



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East Dunbartonshire Council

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk

COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/014/23/PC

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: PAMELA CAMPBELL, TEAM LEADER -
COMMUNITY PLANNING & PARTNERSHIPS,

SUBJECT TITLE: DRAFT GAELIC LANGUAGE PLAN 2023-28

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to present the Council's draft Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28 for approval and onward submission to Bord na Gaidhlig for assessment.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

- 2.1** notes progress in relation to the development of the Council's draft Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28;
- 2.2** approves the Draft Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28, Appendix 1 to this Report for submission to Bord na Gaidhlig for assessment;
- 2.3** instructs officers to undertake public consultation on the draft Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28; and
- 2.4** instructs officers to provide a further report to a future meeting of Council on the finalised version of the Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28, following the public consultation.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** Scottish Gaelic is recognised as an indigenous language under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, a convention ratified by the UK Government on 27 March 2001. The Scottish Government holds responsibility for implementing the Charter in relation to Scottish Gaelic.
- 3.2** Section 3 of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 Act outlines that a Gaelic language plan must:
- set out the measures to be taken by the relevant public authority in relation to the use of Gaelic language in connection with the exercise of the authority's functions; and
 - specify the date by which the measures are to be taken.
- 3.3** A relevant public authority, in preparing a Gaelic Language Plan, must have due regard to:
- the most recent national Gaelic Language Plan; and
 - the extent to which Gaelic is used by those who use the authority's function.
- 3.4** The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005, established Bord na Gaidhlig. The primary objective of the Bord is to secure the official language status of Gaelic in Scotland, affording it equal respect alongside the English language.
- 3.5** To achieve this, Bord na Gaidhlig is mandated to create a National Gaelic Language Plan every five years, with the most recent plan published in April 2023. Consequently, public authorities, including the thirty-two local authorities in Scotland, are obligated to prepare and publish their own Gaelic Language Plan, taking into consideration the National Gaelic Language Plan.
- 3.6** The draft plan for 2023-28 builds on progress made across East Dunbartonshire since 2013 when the first plan was published. This progress has included:
- enhancing the excellence and delivery of Gaelic Medium Education, spanning from early childhood through to the senior phase; and
 - advocating and integrating the Gaelic language and culture both within the Council and outwardly across the community.
- 3.7** This plan seeks to build on progress made, focussing on:
- persisting in the advancement of Exceptional Gaelic Medium Excellence for the 0-18 age group, aligning with national directives, and shaping it through active stakeholder participation;

- increasing the use of Gaelic by supporting communities to host Gaelic events and supporting capacity building to community and third sector organisations to access the East Dunbartonshire Community Grant Scheme;
- establishing an internal and external Equalities Action Planning Forum which will meet regularly to monitor progress and enable community voice to be embedded; and
- a broader and more widespread adoption of Gaelic language learning among children and young people, contributing to preserving and revitalising the Gaelic language.

The primary objective of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 is to foster the sustainability and growth of the Gaelic language and its associated culture. East Dunbartonshire Council will endeavour to normalise opportunities for the public and our staff to use Gaelic, aligning with the objectives outlined in the National Gaelic Language Plan.

- 3.8** The Council received official notice from Bord na Gaidhlig to develop its fourth statutory Gaelic Language Plan under the framework of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005. The Council is required to submit the new plan to Bord na Gaidhlig by December 2023.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1** Frontline Service to Customers – Front line staff members are likely to have to respond to queries relating to Gaelic Medium Education, Gaelic groups for children and adults or how information could be provided in Gaelic
- 4.2** Workforce (including any significant resource implications) –N/A.
- 4.3** Legal Implications – in adopting the plan, the Council is ensuring compliance with its legal obligations under the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 Act.
- 4.4** Financial Implications – Services require to deliver the commitments of the plan within current budgets.
- 4.5** Procurement – N/A.
- 4.6** ICT – None
- 4.7** Corporate Assets – Consideration of funding agreed new signage to deliver the commitments within the plan.
- 4.8** Equalities Implications – An EQIA has been conducted.

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

5.1 Community participation in the consultation of the Draft Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28. It is important that consultation on the draft GLP reaches a wide pool of stakeholders, however this may be challenging. A comprehensive communication and consultation plan will be developed using a range of engagement methods informed via the pre-consultation stage.

6.0 IMPACT

6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY - The draft GLP 2023-28 supports the awareness of Gaelic opportunities including tourism, cultural and heritage, therefore could support local businesses and cultural venues

6.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS - The draft GLP 2023-28 will conduct an internal capacity audit across East Dunbartonshire Council and could generate interest in posts with requirement to have Gaelic Language.

6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE - The draft GLP 2023-28 will have a positive impact on children and young people, promoting Gaelic language and culture.

6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES - The draft GLP 2023-28 fosters safe and stronger communities by promoting cultural cohesion and inclusivity.

6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING - The draft GLP 2023-28 plan enhances adult health and wellbeing by providing opportunities for cultural enrichment and linguistic engagement.

6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS - The draft GLP 2023-28 positively influences older adults by offering them a chance to connect with potentially their cultural heritage and engage in lifelong learning.

6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE – The draft GLP 2023-28 supports awareness of Gaelic opportunities including climate challenges, therefore could support climate change.

6.8 STATUTORY DUTY - The draft GLP 2023-28 ensures compliance with the statutory duty outlined in the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005, actively working to promote and sustain the Gaelic language as an official language of Scotland

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 Completed versions of the following are appended to the Report:-

- Appendix 1: Policy Development Checklist template checklist attached
- Appendix 2: Equality Impact Assessment template assessment attached

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Draft Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28

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East Dunbartonshire Council

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DRAFT GAELIC LANGUAGE PLAN 2023-2028

This draft plan has been prepared under Section 3 of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 and was submitted and approved by Bòrd na Gàidhlig on 7 August 2023

Foreword

I am delighted to introduce the Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28, which sets out our aims, ambition, and commitment to promoting and supporting the use of the Gaelic language in East Dunbartonshire. We recognise the importance of Gaelic as a vital part of Scotland's cultural heritage and as an official language of Scotland.

The Council continues to acknowledge the significance of the Gaelic language, culture, and education recognising their invaluable contribution to both local and national cultural heritage. Our unwavering commitment lies in aligning with the National Gaelic Language Plan and fulfilling our obligations mandated by the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005, all of which are essential for securing a sustainable future for Gaelic in Scotland.

Building upon the achievement of the prior Gaelic Language Plans spanning 2013-18 and 2018-23, this edition of East Dunbartonshire Gaelic Language Plan provides a comprehensive blueprint detailing our concerted efforts to enhance Gaelic learning and promote the use of the Gaelic language within East Dunbartonshire. In crafting this plan, we have engaged in close collaboration with colleagues from various Council Services, collaborated with Bòrd na Gàidhlig (the primary public entity responsible for advancing Gaelic development in Scotland) and involved key stakeholders.

We believe that the Gaelic language has an important role to play in promoting diversity and inclusion, and we are committed to working with Gaelic-speaking communities and individuals to help support the language and its continued use.

We acknowledge that there are challenges to be addressed in promoting the Gaelic language including the need for more resources and support for Gaelic language education and the need to increase the number of Gaelic speakers. However, we are committed to working collaboratively with other public bodies and stakeholders to overcome these challenges and ensure that the Gaelic language continues to thrive in East Dunbartonshire.

The insights derived from the 2022 Census will serve as a pivotal foundation for our understanding of Gaelic in East Dunbartonshire. These insights will guide us as we strive to realise our Strategic Priorities and Corporate Service aims. This endeavour stands as a fundamental element in our ongoing commitment to safeguard the status of Gaelic and its integral role in the community.

We hope that our Gaelic Language Plan will encourage other organisations to take active steps to support the Gaelic language and its speakers. We look forward to working with our communities, stakeholders, partners, and staff to implement our plan and help support the Gaelic language and its vibrant culture.

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1. INTRODUCTION

East Dunbartonshire Council is in the west central lowlands of Scotland. It is located to the north of the river Clyde and to the east of the City of Glasgow. The Council covers an area of approximately 67 square miles and has a population of around 109,000 people. The main towns in East Dunbartonshire include Bearsden, Milngavie, Bishopbriggs and Kirkintilloch. The area is known for its beautiful scenery with hills, woodlands and countryside surrounding the towns and villages. The area is also known for its historic landmarks including the Antonine Wall, a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Since forming in 1996, East Dunbartonshire Council has been recognised as a progressive, and efficient council, committed to serving the needs of its residents and workers. The Council currently employs around 5,700 individuals who provide a diverse range of services across the area. The Council's corporate and civic headquarters are located at Southbank Marina in Kirkintilloch.

One of 32 Scottish councils, East Dunbartonshire is split into seven multi-member wards, with three or four councillors representing the interests of the local community in their Ward on the Council. The multi-member wards are Ward 1 – Milngavie, Ward 2 - Bearsden North, Ward 3 - Bearsden South, Ward 4 - Bishopbriggs North and Campsie, Ward 5 - Bishopbriggs South, Ward 6 - Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South, Ward 7 - Kirkintilloch East and North and Twechar. The 2022 Local Council elections resulted in a minority, which is led by the Scottish National Party.

Party	Elected Member
Scottish National Party	8
Scottish Labour Party	4
Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party	2
Scottish Liberal Democrats	6
Independent/Other	2

2. GAELIC IN EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

According to results from the 2011 Census, 0.9% of the East Dunbartonshire population could speak Gaelic, and 1% of the population had knowledge of the Gaelic Language. The following table 1 provides more detailed information.

Table 1: People with Gaelic abilities

Understands spoken Gaelic but cannot speak, read or write	351
Speaks, reads and writes Gaelic	498
Speaks but neither reads nor writes Gaelic	336
Speaks and reads but cannot write Gaelic	83
Reads and/or writes but does not speak Gaelic	72
All people aged 3+ able to speak, write, read or understand Gaelic	1,340
No knowledge of Gaelic	100,659
All people aged 3+	101,999

Those with Gaelic language abilities reside across the communities in East Dunbartonshire, however, there are slightly higher concentrations in Bearsden, Bishopbriggs, Kirkintilloch and Milngavie.

3. GAELIC WITHIN SCOTLAND

The release of the 2022 Census information (expected in 2024) will provide us with updated insights into the status of Gaelic in Scotland.

According to the 2011 Census, approximately 87,100 individuals in Scotland (approximately 17% of the population) possessed some level of Gaelic language skills. Among these individuals:

- 32,400 were proficient in understanding, speaking, reading, and writing Gaelic.
- 57,600 could speak Gaelic
- 6,100 could read and/or write Gaelic but did not speak it.
- 23,400 could understand Gaelic but were unable to speak, read or write it.

While there was a slight increase in the number of individuals (aged three and older) with comprehensive Gaelic language skills between 2001 and 2011 Censuses, rising from 31,500 in 2001 to 32,400 in 2011, there was a discernible downward trend concerning Gaelic language skills in Scotland.

- The number of people (aged three and older) proficient in speaking Gaelic declined by 1.8% between 2001 and 2011.
- The number of individuals (aged three and older) capable of reading or writing Gaelic decreased by 13.2% between 2001 and 2011.
- The number of individuals (aged three and older) able to understand Gaelic but unable to speak, read or write it, declined by 12.6% between 2001 and 2011.

On St Andrew's Day in 2019, Scottish Gaelic was introduced as a course on the online platform, Duolingo. As of March 2022, the Scottish Gaelic course had attracted 1.12 million learners, with 431,000 of these learners actively engaging with the course. Remarkably 25% of these learners hail from the UK. Duolingo has since partnered with Sabhal Mòr Ostaig (the National Centre for Gaelic Language and Culture) to further enhance the course's development.

4. THE GAELIC LANGUAGE (SCOTLAND) ACT 2005

The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005, ratified by the Scottish Parliament, was enacted with the intent of establishing Gaelic language as an official language of Scotland, affording it equal recognition alongside the English language.

A prominent aspect of the 2005 Act is its provision empowering Bòrd na Gàidhlig to mandate public authorities to formulate a Gaelic Language Plan. This provision was designed to ensure that the Scottish public sector actively contribute to building a sustainable future for Gaelic. It achieves this by elevating the language's status and visibility while also creating practical avenues for its utilisation.

The document represents East Dunbartonshire Council's proposed Gaelic Language Plan, meticulously crafted within the framework of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005. It delineates our approach to incorporating Gaelic into our operational functions, facilitating the use of Gaelic when engaging with the public and key partners, and fostering the promotion and development of the Gaelic language.

This Gaelic language plan has been developed in adherence of the statutory criteria in the 2005 Act. Additionally, it has been developed with due considerations to the National Gaelic Language Plan and the Guidance on the Development of a Gaelic Language Plan.

5. THE NATIONAL GAELIC LANGUAGE PLAN

East Dunbartonshire Council stands firmly behind the objective set forth in the National Gaelic Language Plan, which seeks to promote the more extensive use of Gaelic involving a broader spectrum of individuals and across various contexts. Our commitment to realising this objective is demonstrated through our dedicated efforts, aligning with the overarching goals of the National Gaelic Language Plan:

- Increasing the use of Gaelic within our organisation and encouraging more people to use Gaelic, more often when they interact with us
- Increasing the opportunity for people to learn Gaelic as part of our day-to-day operations
- Promoting a positive image of Gaelic whenever we can as part of our day-to-day operations as an organisation.

6. INTERNAL GAELIC CAPACITY AUDIT

East Dunbartonshire Council is set to undertake an internal language capacity audit of its workforce, as an integral component of the preparations for this Gaelic Language Plan. This language capacity audit will be carried out in strict accordance with our statutory obligations as mandated by the 2005 Act and the accompanying guidance. The primary objectives of this audit are two-fold:

- To enhance our understanding of the Gaelic language proficiencies of Council staff
- To ascertain the interest and demand for Gaelic language training for staff.

7. CONSULTATION ON THE DRAFT GAELIC LANGUAGE PLAN

In accordance with the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005, the Council is mandated to seek input to the draft Gaelic Language Plan before its submission to Bòrd na Gàidhlig. The pre-consultation period was carried out with stakeholders and findings will inform the methods to consult on this Draft Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28. We will review all the responses received in the pre-consultation and implement any required changes prior to submission to Bòrd na Gàidhlig.

8. KEY PRINCIPLES

Equal Respect

Under the provisions of the 2005 Act, Bòrd na Gàidhlig actively works towards establishing the Gaelic language as an official language of Scotland, hoping for equal stature with the English language. Consequently, Bòrd na Gàidhlig anticipates that public authorities will demonstrate through their plans how this principle will be effectively implemented and sustained in practice.

The Council is committed to guaranteeing that any Gaelic components integrated into our operations and services are held to the same standards of quality and excellence as those provided in English.

Active Offer

The Council will proactively extend an offer of our Gaelic services to our employees and the public. This proactive approach ensures that Gaelic service availability is clearly communicated to Gaelic users, actively encouraging their utilisation. This approach will support confidence among Gaelic users.

Normalising

The primary objective of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 is to foster the sustainability and growth of the Gaelic language and its associated culture. The Council will endeavour to normalise opportunities for the public and our staff to use Gaelic, aligning with the objectives outlined in the National Gaelic Language Plan.

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9. PLAN COMMITMENTS

1. INCREASING THE USE OF GAELIC			
Strategic Priority	Work with partners and businesses to increase both the use and awareness of the Gaelic language throughout East Dunbartonshire.		
Desired Outcome	Encourage more people to use Gaelic in East Dunbartonshire by supporting communities to host Gaelic events. Make more people know about Gaelic in East Dunbartonshire by using signs in two languages in places like buildings and roads.		
Current Practice	Right now, in East Dunbartonshire, we're raising awareness of Gaelic by using signs in two languages in some instances. Gaelic events and opportunities in the area are promoted by East Dunbartonshire Council and East Dunbartonshire Leisure and Culture Trust.		
Actions Required	Measurement Method	Target Date	Responsibility
Plan a campaign in partnership with key Council services to raise awareness of Gaelic generally and raise awareness of Cleachdi initiative.	Produce a communication report outlining impact of campaign to promote the Gaelic Language Plan	Plan in Q3 and Q4 (2023-24) for delivery in Q1 (2025)	Communication & Engagement Team Community Planning & Partnership Team All services East Dunbartonshire Leisure and Culture Trust (EDLCT) East Dunbartonshire Business Community
Create video content that shows how we can use Cleachdi materials	Produce online video content to illustrate the practical use of Cleachdi materials across services and the community	Plan in Q3 and Q4 (2023-24) for delivery in Q1& Q2 (2024)	Communication & Engagement Team Community Planning & Partnership Team All services EDLCT East Dunbartonshire Business Community
Increase posts on key Gaelic campaigns and events in both languages on East Dunbartonshire Council Website	Produce digital content for the relevant Gaelic campaigns.	Plan in Q2 for delivery in Q3 (2023) and Plan in Q1, 2 for delivery in Q3(2024)	Communication & Engagement Team Community Planning & Partnership Team All services Gaelic Community EDLCT East Dunbartonshire Business Community

When needed, change old or broken signs and information at places with signs that have two languages on them and increase the number of signs.	Record baseline of current signs in two languages Increase the number of bilingual signs at venues across East Dunbartonshire	Conduct baseline in Q3;4 (2023-24) Plan in Q1;2 and deliver Q3;4 (2024-25)	Communication & Engagement Team Community Planning & Partnership Team All services Gaelic Community East Dunbartonshire Communities EDLCT East Dunbartonshire Business Community
Looking at road signs we currently have, explore where we could add or change signs with two languages on roads across East Dunbartonshire including at the edges of our communities. Ensuring the names of places are right by getting advice from Anmean-Aite na h-Alba when needed	In our road's asset management programme, we'll check and find important spots where signs, complying with TSRGD (Traffic Signs Regulations General Direction) with two languages could be introduced. We'll also replace old signs when they need to be changed, in compliance with TSRGD.	Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Throughout lifetime of plan	Community Planning & Partnership Team Roads Service Communication and Engagement Team All services Gaelic Community East Dunbartonshire Communities EDLCT
Strategic Priority	Ensure that the plan implementation is led with representation from all key service areas within the Council.		
Desired Outcome	The Equalities Action Planning Forum will agree terms of reference and meet quarterly and monitor progress made, with summary reports compiled to form an annual report for each year of the Plan.		
Current Practice	The operational officer's forum meets infrequently.		
Action Required	Measurement Method	Target Date	Responsibility
Review the terms of reference for the Equalities Action Planning Forum	Agree the terms of reference for the Equalities Action Planning forum and schedule meetings.	November 2023	Community Planning & Partnership Team Key services EDLCT
Equalities Action Planning Forum meets quarterly to plan delivery and monitor progress	A record of meetings will be noted and disseminated to members. Summary report from Equalities Action Planning forum will be	Meet once per quarter per year lifetime of the plan	Community Planning & Partnership Team Key services EDLCT

	collated, including a RAG status of indicators.		
Provide an annual report advising of progress of that year in relation to the Gaelic Language Plan (2023-28)	An annual monitoring report which will include summary reports will be presented to East Dunbartonshire Council for approval and then to Bòrd na Gàidhlig and East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership Board	Plan for in Q1, 2 & 3 and produce report Q4 every year of the lifetime of the plan	Community Planning & Partnership Team Key services EDLCT East Dunbartonshire Business Community East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership
2. INCREASING THE LEARNING OF GAELIC			
Strategic Priority	Undertake the duty under the Education (Scotland) Act 2016 to promote & support Gaelic Medium Education (GME); ensuring the retention of pupils at key transitional phases, promoting an increase in numbers enrolling in GME and ensuring annual improvement plans are in place to provide standards and quality reporting.		
Desired Outcome	Continue to provide high quality Foghlam tro Mheadhand (Gaelic Medium Education - GME) and identify additional opportunities for people to learn Gaelic.		
Current Practice	Parents are told about the choice of Foghlam tro Mheadhan na Gàidhlig (Gaelic Medium Education - GME) during the early years and P1 registration process. The option for learning Gaelic is also offered in secondary school at Bishopbriggs Academy. Innis an Uillt (Meadowburn Gaelic Unit) sets specific goals for Gaelic in their yearly improvement plan and quality report. Secondary education is part of Bishopbriggs Academy's improvement plan and standards and quality report.		
Actions Required	Measurement Method	Target Date	Responsibility
We will advertise and promote Gaelic Medium Education (GME), as part of our campaigns for early years and P1 enrolment	Produce a digital communication report outlining impact of campaign posts.	Plan for in Q 4 2023 and implement Q 1 2024, and subsequent years for the lifetime of the plan	Education Communication and Engagement Team Gaelic Communities Community Toddler Groups Nurseries

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	<p>We will record the number of community-based opportunities promoting GME, including New Scot events and Bookbug sessions.</p> <p>We will record enrolment.</p>		<p>Partner Child Minders After school provisions East Dunbartonshire Communities EDLCT East Dunbartonshire Businesses</p>
<p>We will develop high quality improvement plans and standards and quality reports annually for our Gaelic Medium Education provision.</p>	<p>Submissions monitored and quality assured by the link Quality Improvement Officer and moderated by the wider Quality Improvement Team</p>	<p>Lifetime of the plan by school session</p>	<p>Education Service Pupil Council Parent Council</p>
<p>We will make sure parents/carers are informed of the offer available or continuing or commencing Gaelic at Bishopbriggs Academy.</p>	<p>We will monitor the uptake of Gaelic at secondary stages.</p> <p>We will provide young people and their families/carers with clear and accurate information about the benefits of Gaelic education, the curriculum, and the potential career opportunities.</p>	<p>Plan for in Q 4 2023 and implement Q 1 2024, and subsequent years for the lifetime of the plan</p>	<p>Education Service (Bishopbriggs Academy) East Dunbartonshire Communities East Dunbartonshire Business Community</p>
<p>Development of Family Learning Opportunities and events</p>	<p>Participation data collected and analysed Feedback from Learners Feedback from Parents/Carers Evaluations from Family Learning Assistant</p>	<p>Lifetime of the plan by school session</p>	<p>Education Service (Head Teachers)</p>
<p>The Council will engage with parents and the Gaelic community to conduct a consultation on GME Early Years provision</p>	<p>Feedback from all stakeholders Data collected and analysed</p>	<p>Implementation by 2025.</p>	<p>Education Service</p>

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Strategic Priority		As the Gaelic Medium primary school roll increases, consult on how to further enhance the immersion experience for pupils.	
Desired Outcome		Pupils have improved language skills and deeper engagement.	
Current Practice		Ongoing work with the Gaelic Community and Comhairle nam Pàrant as well as close working between Sgoil Araich, Meadowburn Gaelic unit and Bishopbriggs Academy. Parental consultation takes place throughout each school session, with data collected analysed and acted upon to inform next steps.	
Actions Required	Measurement Method	Target Date	Responsibility
Develop a consultation mandate in collaboration with stakeholders.	A consultation plan will be produced Collation and analysis of stakeholder feedback Action Plan (informing School Improvement Planning and Service Planning)	Plan Q 3,4, year 2025-26), delivered in Q1,2 (2026-27)	Education Services
Promote the work of the Gaelic Language and Culture within East Dunbartonshire.	We will develop our good relationships with our Gaelic Community, and community planning partners including East Dunbartonshire Leisure and Culture Trust We will record the number of Gaelic Bookbug delivered sessions and gifting of Gaelic Bookbug Bags.	Plan Q 3,4, year 2024-25), delivered in Q1,2 (2026-27)	Education Services - Bookbug Communication and Engagement Team Community Planning and Partnership Team East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership EDLCT Gaelic Community East Dunbartonshire Communities East Dunbartonshire Businesses
Strategic Priority		Expand the Gaelic Medium Curriculum offer at secondary level each session.	

Desired Outcome		Increase the number of attainment opportunities available to pupils at secondary level	
Current Practice		Plans are in place for all pupils attending the Gaelic Medium Education unit at Bishopbriggs Academy to secure a qualification in Gàidhlig.	
Actions Required	Measurement Method	Target Date	Responsibility
Maintain staffing levels to ensure continued delivery of quality Gaelic Medium Education provision	Workforce Planning	Assess Q1 and implement Q2 every year lifetime of the plan	Education Services Pupils, Pupil Council and Parent Council
Continue to have strong partnerships with primary schools to deliver work experience opportunities for Gaelic Medium Education pupils.	Record the number of work experience opportunities offered. Record the number of work experience opportunities taken up.	Annually throughout the lifetime of the plan	Education Services Pupils, Pupil Council and Parent Council Skills for Learning, Life and Work Team
Establish a community driven forum to ensure the voice of the Gaelic and wider community inform Gaelic Language Plan.	Establish the “Unity Inclusion forum” to ensure community voice is heard.	Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) Deliver Q 1,2 (2024-25)	Community Planning & Partnership Team Communication and Engagement Team Communities EDLCT East Dunbartonshire Voluntary Action East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership East Dunbartonshire Businesses
Continue to build partnership with appropriate Gaelic organisations to deliver a wide range of cultural experience.	Conduct a comprehensive stakeholder mapping and profiling of organised Gaelic organisations. Record participation in the “Unity Inclusion Forum”	Plan Q 3, 4 (2023-24) and Deliver Q 1,2 for subsequent years of lifetime of the plan	Education Service Pupils, Pupil Council and Parent Council Gaelic Community East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership East Dunbartonshire Businesses
Strategic Priority		Building upon current progress, promote Gaelic as an L3 (Second modern language) to all primary schools with the aim of growing the	

		number of schools offering Gaelic as an L3 (Second Modern Language)	
Desired Outcome	A broader and more widespread adoption of Gaelic language learning among children and young people, contributing to preserving and revitalising the Gaelic language.		
Current Practice	<p>L3 in the Primary Sector The use of a planned interdisciplinary approach and aspects of citizenship and international education is one way of introducing the L3 language. Increasing use of planned interdisciplinary learning (one of the four contexts for learning within CfE) facilitates learning about aspects of other countries across the curriculum. In our primary schools for example, projects about other countries can involve aspects of language, geography, history, environmental studies and the expressive arts, together with health and wellbeing. The other country can become a focus for learning across the school.</p> <p>L3 in the Secondary Sector In terms of the L3 language, a number of approaches are evident besides a full subject option. For example, during the broad general education a new language is taken forward through a carefully planned interdisciplinary approach, or through an elective or enrichment activity which runs for all or part of the session. These options are introduced in a way that allows for genuine progression in L3, which would ideally be the third language children had learned in primary school. The L3 language could thereafter be studied for certification purposes within the senior phase, based on learner choice</p>		
Actions Required	Measurement Method	Target Date	Responsibility
Annually promote and support career-long professional learning	Monitor and record the number of staff participating in Gaelic CLPL.	Annually throughout the lifetime of the plan	Education Service

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(CLPL) in Gaelic to all teaching staff.	Monitor feedback from CLPL courses.		
Annual information session offered, in collaboration with Meadowburn GME unit, to all interested East Dunbartonshire staff to promote Gaelic language and culture within schools.	Monitor and record the number of staff in attendance at information sessions. Monitor feedback from sessions.	Plan Q3,4 (2023-24) and deliver subsequent years	Education Services

A CORPORATE SERVICE AIMS				
Desired Outcome	Current Practice	Actions Required	Target Date	Responsibility
Logo and Brand East Dunbartonshire Council logo and branding into both Gaelic and English	The East Dunbartonshire Council civic crest incorporates Gaelic.	We will aim to continue the progress that has been made in identifying opportunities that arise to render the corporate logo branding in both Gaelic and English	Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) Deliver Q 1,2 (2024-25)	East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team Equalities Action Planning Forum
Signage Signage will include Gaelic and English as part of any renewal process.	Bilingual signage is currently in place in some places in East Dunbartonshire.	We will explore in partnership with the Gaelic community review the suitability of replacing signage in key venues, and road signage. We will check and find important spots where signs, complying with TSRGD (Traffic Signs Regulations	Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of the lifetime of plan	East Dunbartonshire Council Roads Department Equalities Action Planning Forum Gaelic Community East Dunbartonshire Communities

		General Direction) with two languages could be introduced. We'll also replace old signs when they need to be changed, in compliance with TSRGD.		
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B COMMUNICATING WITH THE PUBLIC				
Desired Outcome	Current Practice	Actions Required	Target Date	Responsibility
<p>Promotion</p> <p>Positive messages that communication from the public in Gaelic is always welcome and regularly repeated.</p>	<p>There is a webpage on East Dunbartonshire Council's website for the Gaelic Language Plan 2020-23 and additional webpages for Gaelic Medium Education. Neither state we welcome communication from the public in Gaelic.</p>	<p>We will promote welcoming and acceptance of communication in Gaelic and will endeavour to provide replies in Gaelic.</p> <p>We will distribute news releases and important information in relation to Gaelic initiatives in both Gaelic and English in consultation with the Gaelic and wider Community.</p> <p>We will frequently (minimum of four posts per year) circulate Gaelic content through social media.</p>	<p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p> <p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of the plan.</p> <p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>

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<p>Written Communication</p> <p>Written communication in Gaelic is always accepted (post, email and social media), and replies provided in Gaelic in accordance with the general policy.</p>	<p>It does not state on East Dunbartonshire Council's website that written communication in Gaelic is always accepted. There are no training modules for staff in relation to responding to Gaelic correspondence.</p>	<p>We will review current information on our website, as part of our refreshed website.</p> <p>The Accessible Information Policy includes translation and interpretation where the person requiring Council services does not have any English capacity.</p> <p>We will explore the solutions and process to support sustainable implementation across East Dunbartonshire to respond to Gaelic communication received.</p>	<p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p> <p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>
<p>Reception and phone</p> <p>Where Gaelic speaking staff can provide this service they are supported to do so.</p>	<p>There are currently no Gaelic speaking staff to provide reception and phone services in East Dunbartonshire Council, except within Gaelic Medium provision.</p>	<p>We will explore the suitability and sustainability of implementing this corporate service aim.</p>	<p>Identify baseline of request, plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>
<p>Public Meetings</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council has not had the opportunity to host a</p>	<p>We will explore the suitability and sustainability of</p>	<p>Identify baseline of request, plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team</p>

<p>Opportunities to hold public meetings bilingually or in Gaelic are regularly explored and promoted.</p>	<p>public meeting bilingually.</p>	<p>implementing this corporate service aim.</p> <p>We will explore the opportunities and sustainability of embedding opportunities in the consultation and monitoring of the Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28</p> <p>We will host initial consultation meetings and events bilingually on the draft Gaelic language plan</p> <p>We will host events with New Scots incorporating Gaelic language.</p>	<p>Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan.</p> <p>Plan in Q3,4 and deliver in Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of plan.</p> <p>Plan in Q3,4 and deliver in Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of plan.</p> <p>Plan in Q3,4 and deliver in Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of plan.</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>
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C INFORMATION				
Desired Outcome	Current Practice	Actions Required	Target Date	Responsibility
<p>News Releases</p> <p>High profile news releases and all news releases related to Gaelic</p>	<p>All news releases are currently released only in English. News releases relevant to Gaelic are published</p>	<p>We will explore the suitability and sustainability of implementing this corporate service aim.</p>	<p>Identify baseline of request, plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services</p>

are available in both Gaelic and English.	predominantly in English. News releases would be available in Gaelic on request.	We will explore Gaelic media and circulate related news releases.	Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan	Equalities Action Planning Forum
Social Media Gaelic content distributed regularly through social media.	We do not provide social media posts across Council social media platforms.	We will explore where relevant to do so, to ensure that relevant social media content is bilingual.	Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan	East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum
Website Gaelic content should be available on the public Authority's website, with emphasis given to the pages with the highest potential reach.	We currently have our Gaelic Language Plan 2020-23 available on our website in Gaelic.	We will explore the suitability and sustainability of implementing this corporate service aim		East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum Agree process between education and comms/services to get information translated
Corporate Publications Produced in Gaelic and English, with priority given to those with the highest potential reach and impact.	The Gaelic Language plan (2020-23) has been published bilingually. All other corporate documents are available on request.	We will aim to explore the suitability and sustainability across the Council to identify corporate publications with the highest potential reach and impact.	Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan	East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum
Language	Translation and interpretation for corporate information	We will review current provision and explore suitability and	Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver	East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team

<p>A process is in place to ensure that the quality and accessibility of Gaelic language in all corporate information is high</p>	<p>and documents is currently conducted by a qualified external third party, that adheres to SQA Orthographic Conventions.</p>	<p>sustainability across the Council to identify translation and explore opportunity to build local community resilience.</p>	<p>Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>
<p>Exhibitions Opportunities to deliver public exhibitions bilingually or in Gaelic should be explored on a regular basis, with priority given to those with highest potential impact.</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council understand the central role played by arts and heritage in sustaining and growing engagement and increase use of Gaelic across Scotland.</p>	<p>We will review current provision and explore suitability and sustainability across the Council to identify translation and explore opportunity to build local community participation and resilience.</p>	<p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Communication and Engagement Team East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>
<p>STAFF</p>				
<p>Desired Outcome</p>	<p>Current Practice</p>	<p>Actions Required</p>	<p>Target Date</p>	<p>Responsibility</p>
<p>Internal Audit Conduct an internal audit of Gaelic skills and training needs through the life of teach edition of the plan.</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council conducted an internal Gaelic capacity audit for the previous Gaelic Language Plan (2020-23) We will conduct an internal language capacity audit for this iteration of the Gaelic Language Plan.</p>	<p>We will conduct an internal language capacity audit following approval of this iteration of the Gaelic Language Plan by Bòrd na Gàidhlig</p>	<p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire People Development Team Council Communication and Engagement Team East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>
<p>Induction</p>	<p>Our Gaelic Language Plan (2023-23) is</p>	<p>We will review current provision and explore</p>	<p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire People Development Team</p>

<p>Knowledge of the public authority's Gaelic language plan and training opportunities are embedded in new staff induction.</p>	<p>accessible on our intranet.</p>	<p>suitability and sustainability across the Council induction and learning opportunities.</p>	<p>Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>
<p>Language Training Gaelic language skills training and development delivered to staff particularly in relation to implementing the public authority's Gaelic language Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council as part of the offer provided by people development support CPD to staff who require Gaelic as an essential part of their roles.</p>	<p>We will review the findings of the internal language capacity audit. We will develop a baseline, and explore suitability and sustainability across the Council people development platforms</p>	<p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire People Development Team East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>
<p>Using Gaelic Staff are encouraged to use Gaelic in their work.</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council staff are encouraged where relevant and appropriate to use Gaelic in their work.</p>	<p>We will continue to encourage staff where relevant and appropriate to use Gaelic in their work.</p>	<p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire People Development Team East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>
<p>Recruitment Gaelic language skills are recognised and respected within the recruitment process throughout the Council.</p>	<p>Where there is a requirement for the Gaelic language to form part of the job role and specification, this is done in accordance with Bòrd na Gàidhlig recruitment advice.</p>	<p>We will continue to comply with Bòrd na Gàidhlig recruitment advice as appropriate.</p>	<p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Human Resources Recruitment Team East Dunbartonshire People Development Team East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>

<p>Gaelic named as an essential and/or desirable in job descriptions in order to deliver the Gaelic Language Plan and in accordance with the Bòrd na Gàidhlig recruitment advice.</p>	<p>No routine adverts have the Gaelic language as a skills requirement.</p>	<p>Where there is a specific Gaelic speaking requirements or a post, a suitable Gaelic speaking representative will be included in the interview process.</p>		
<p>Bilingual or Gaelic only job adverts for all posts where Gaelic is an essential skill.</p>	<p>We do not currently advertise bilingual or Gaelic only job adverts for posts where Gaelic is an essential skill.</p>	<p>Where Gaelic is essential skill for a role, we will aim to publish bilingual job adverts and person specification.</p>		

E GAELIC LANGUAGE CORPUS

Desired Outcome	Current Practice	Actions Required	Target Date	Responsibility
<p>Gaelic Orthographic Conventions The most recent Gaelic Orthographic Conventions will be followed in relation to all written materials produced by the authority</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council written materials are translated by a qualified third-party or EDC employee that adheres to SQA Orthographic Conventions.</p>	<p>We will review current provision and explore suitability and sustainability of engaging EDC staff.</p> <p>We will review current interpretation and translation guidance issued, to ensure that translation and interpretation of all written materials comply with Gaelic Orthographic Conventions.</p>	<p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services East Dunbartonshire Communication and Engagement Team Equalities Action Planning Forum</p>

<p>Placenames</p> <p>Gaelic place name and advice from Ainmean-Àite na h-Alba is sought and used.</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council seeks advise from Ainmean-Àite na h-Alba as required.</p>	<p>We will continue to seek advice from Ainmean-Àite na h-Alba as required.</p>	<p>Plan Q3, 4 (2023-24) and deliver Q1,2 (2024-25) and subsequent years of Plan</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Education Services East Dunbartonshire Communication and Engagement Team Equalities Action Planning Forum Gaelic Community East Dunbartonshire Communities East Dunbartonshire Businesses</p>
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APPENDIX 1

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM

Who is this form for?

This form is for East Dunbartonshire Council employees working to produce policies, plans, procedures, programmes, frameworks, strategies, strategic decisions, service changes and masterplans (shortened to 'proposals'), which is solely owned by the Council as a single agency.

Colleagues working in Partnership with other agencies to produce a shared proposal should refer to the Partnership Equality Impact Assessment Form and Guidance.

This form should only be started after completion of the Impact Assessment Guide Checklist.

This form should be treated as a live document which is drafted and used throughout the development, writing, and publication of the proposal. It should also be referred to after implementation of the proposal where there are mitigation measures and actions set.

Why should this form be completed?

It is essential that we understand and appreciate the potential impact of proposals on different groups of people in the communities that we serve. Completing this form will demonstrate that an assessment of the potential impacts of our proposals have been carried out.

The form is mandatory and must be appended to the proposal along with the Impact Assessment Guide Checklist being reported to the relevant Strategic Committee or Council, and published online alongside the proposal itself.

Please delete this page after completion.

APPENDIX 1

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EqIA) FORM

This form is to be used in conjunction with the **Equality Impact Assessment Guidance**. Please refer to this before starting. If you require further support you can contact equality@eastdunbarton.gov.uk

Details
1.1 Name of Service Community Planning and Partnership
1.2 Title of proposal Draft Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28
1.3 Is this a new proposal or an update to an existing one? (Yes/No) A new draft Gaelic Language Plan building upon previous Gaelic Language Plans
1.4 Officers involved in the EqIA, including name and title Pam Campbell, Manager, Community Planning and Partnership; Fiona Mackay, HR Service Lead
1.5 Lead Officer carrying out the EqIA Pam Campbell, Manager, Community Planning and Partnership
1.6 Date EqIA started <i>Evidence gathering for EqIA should be started prior to any document drafting or decision making</i> June 2023
1.7 Date EqIA completed <i>This should allow for the assessment to inform decision-making</i> September 2023
1.8 What is the purpose and aims of the proposal? <i>e.g. improve employability of young people aged 18-24 currently not in education, employment or training</i>

Details
To set out a plan of action which shows how we will promote the develop the Gaelic Language, in line with the aspiration of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 i.e. to secure the status of the Gaelic language as an official language - commanding equal respect to the English language.
1.9 Who does the proposal intend to affect as a service user? <i>e.g. children and young people in East Dunbartonshire, EDC employees, unemployed and underemployed people</i>
Everyone who lives, works and visits East Dunbartonshire
1.10 Are there any aspects of the proposal which explicitly address discrimination, victimisation or harassment? Please detail <i>This question may be returned to after further development of the proposal</i>
No
1.11 Are there any aspects of the proposal which explicitly promote equal opportunities? Please detail <i>This question may be returned to after further development of the proposal</i>
No
1.12 Are there any aspects of the proposal which explicitly foster good relations? Please detail <i>This question may be returned to after further development of the proposal</i>
No
Section 2 Evidence
Please outline what is known currently about the experiences of people under each characteristic, in relation to the services and/or activities which this proposal addresses. Include relevant sources <i>e.g. Census or other national data sources, research reports, community consultation, service user monitoring, complaints, service provider experience.</i>
Please outline what is known currently about the experiences of people under each characteristic, in relation to the services and/or activities which this proposal addresses
2.1 Age <i>Including the experiences of young people (age 18 and over) and older people.</i>
<i>Amongst the 1100 people who have some extent of Gaelic ability in East Dunbartonshire, they are disproportionately represented in the older age brackets.</i>
<i>In the 0-15 age bracket there is also a clustering of individuals with Gaelic language skills.</i>

Details
<i>This polarisation in the age brackets of those with Gaelic ability is consistent with increasing uptake of Gaelic Medium Education in Glasgow and migration towards cities from the Western Isles in recent generations.</i>
Evidence from Census 2011
2.2 Disability Including the experiences of people with long term limiting health conditions.
No known trends between the Gaelic language and disability.
2.3 Gender Reassignment Where someone is living part/full time as the opposite gender to their assigned sex at birth.
No known trends between the Gaelic language and gender reassignment.
2.4 Marriage and Civil Partnership This characteristic is only applicable in contexts where the proposal covers employment/employees. An employee or job applicant must not receive unfavourable treatment because they are married or in a civil partnership.
N/A
2.5 Pregnancy and Maternity This covers women as soon as they become pregnant. In the workplace this includes pregnancy-related illness. When a woman gives birth or is breastfeeding, this characteristic protects them for 26 weeks.
No known trends between the Gaelic language and pregnancy and maternity.
2.6 Race Including impact relating to race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.
No known trends between the Gaelic language and race..
2.7 Religion or Belief Refers to any religion, including lack of religion.
No known trends between the Gaelic language and religion or belief.
2.8 Sex Sex can mean either female or male, or a group of people like men or boys, or women or girls.
No known trends between the Gaelic language and sex.
2.9 Sexual orientation

Details
Sexual orientation includes how you choose to express your sexual orientations, such as through appearance, or through the places individuals choose to visit.
No known trends between the Gaelic language and sexual orientation.
2.10 Other marginalised groups <i>Including but not exclusive to the experiences of unpaid carers, homeless people, ex-offenders, people with addictions, care experienced people.</i>
No known trends between the Gaelic language and other marginalised groups.
2.11 Have people who identify with any of the characteristics been involved in the development of the proposal? Yes or No <i>If yes, please complete Section 2.12 If no, please go to Section 3</i>
No
2.12 Please outline any involvement or consultation relevant to the proposal which has been carried out or is planned <i>Add more rows below as necessary</i>
Include details, dates and summary of findings
Active consultation and engagement is planned to consult on the draft Gaelic Language Plan, which will target all age groups.
3 Impact
Based on what is known in Section 2, please outline the impact you expect the proposal to have? Advise whether Possible positive (+) impact or Possible adverse (-) impact or Neutral impact likely
3.1 Age <i>Including impact relating young people (age 18 and over) and older people.</i>
Draft plan contains several provisions to protect and develop Gaelic Medium Education. Correlations have been found between GME and higher educational attainment amongst children and young people.
Provisions to increase learning and use opportunities for all ages could also deliver some positive impact for older age groups as research has found evidence to show that learning and maintaining an additional language can positively affect health and well being.
3.2 Disability <i>Including impact relating to long term limiting health conditions.</i>
Neutral impact likely

Details
3.3 Gender Reassignment <i>Where someone is living part/full time as the opposite gender to their assigned sex at birth.</i>
Neutral impact likely
3.4 Marriage and Civil Partnership <i>This characteristic is only applicable in contexts where the proposal covers employment/employees. An employee or job applicant must not receive unfavourable treatment because they are married or in a civil partnership.</i>
Neutral impact likely
3.5 Pregnancy and Maternity <i>This covers women as soon as they become pregnant. In the workplace this includes pregnancy-related illness. When a woman gives birth or is breastfeeding, this characteristic protects them for 26 weeks.</i>
Neutral impact likely
3.6 Race <i>Including impact relating to race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins</i>
Neutral impact likely
3.7 Religion or Belief <i>Refers to any religion, including lack of religion.</i>
Neutral impact likely
3.8 Sex <i>Sex can mean either female or male, or a group of people like men or boys, or women or girls.</i>
Neutral impact likely
3.9 Sexual orientation <i>Sexual orientation includes how you choose to express your sexual orientations, such as through appearance, or through the places individuals choose to visit.</i>
Neutral impact likely
3.10 Other <i>Including but not exclusive to the experiences of unpaid carers, homeless people, ex-offenders, people with addictions, care experienced people.</i>
N/A
3. 11Cross Cutting

Details
<i>Where two or more characteristics above overlap and the proposal affects those people in a specific way</i>
N/A
Section 4 Assessment
4.1 Select the assessment result, from 1-4, which applies and give a brief justification:
1. No major change: <i>If this is selected you are confirming that the EQIA demonstrates the budget proposal is robust and there is no possible adverse impact.</i>
Justification: <i>If this is selected you must demonstrate that all opportunities to promote equality have already been taken</i>
Justification: It is judged there is a very minimal relationship between this plan and groups of people who would identify with any of the characteristics. Some positive impact on different age groups has been identified. The GLP commits to fostering linguistic and cultural diversity, by actively supporting and promoting the Gaelic language, the plan aims to create a more inclusive and equitable society. Through this plan we aim to reduce linguistic inequality and ensure that Gaelic speaking individuals have equal access to public services, opportunities and resources.
2 Continue the proposal
<i>If this is selected you are confirming that the EqIA identifies possible adverse impact or missed opportunities but the proposal can be justified</i>
Justification:
<i>If this is selected you must set out the justifications for continuing with the proposal in terms of proportionality and relevance. For the more important proposal, more compelling reasons are needed</i>
3 Adjust the proposal
<i>If this is selected you are confirming that the EqIA identifies possible adverse impact or missed opportunities which suggest the proposal needs to be adjusted</i>
Justification:
<i>If this is selected you must set out the reasons why an adjusted proposal is required. For example to remove unjustifiable barriers or address opportunities that cannot be missed on the balance of proportionality and relevance</i>
4 Stop and remove the proposal

Details
<i>The proposal shows actual or possible unlawful discrimination. It must be halted or significantly changed</i>
Justification: <i>If this is selected you must set out the reasons for halting the proposal or significantly changing it to avoid unlawful discrimination</i>
Section 5 Actions
5.1 Please outline how you will monitor the impact of the proposal, e.g. performance indicators used, other monitoring arrangements, assigned individuals to monitor progress, criteria used to measure outcomes
There will be regular reporting on the EQIA findings, and on-going engagement with key stakeholders to ensure their perspectives are considered in the monitoring process.
5.2 Please outline action to be taken in order to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate possible adverse negative impact (listed under section 3); • Promote possible positive impacts and; • Gather further information or evidence
Advise Action, Lead and Timescale
N/A
5.3 When is the proposal due to be reviewed
Yearly as part of the monitoring of the Gaelic Language Plan
6 Approval
6.1 Senior Officer who this proposal will be reported by (Name and Job Title)
<i>Please ensure the EDC Equality lead has been contacted regarding this EqIA</i>
Evonne Bauer, Executive Officer, Community Services
6.2 Signature

Details
6.3 Date

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Impact Assessment Checklist	
1. Title of proposal¹	
Draft Gaelic Language Plan 2023-28	
2. Accountable Executive Officer	
Evonne Bauer, Executive Officer, Community Services	
3. Designated Officers (Names and Job Titles) for developing proposal	
Pam Campbell, Manager, Community Planning and Partnership	
4. What is the nature of the proposal?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Update or introduction of a new policy, plan, strategy etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Review existing or introduction of new service or function <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction or removal of an existing service or function <input type="checkbox"/> Budget proposal <input type="checkbox"/> Other (e.g. technical note, decision). Please provide details: Click or tap here to enter text.	
5. What are the main implications from this proposal? Select all that apply	
<input type="checkbox"/> Introduction/removal or increase/decrease of charging <input type="checkbox"/> Increase or addition of a service <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction or removal of a service <input type="checkbox"/> New ways of working or updates to procedures <input type="checkbox"/> Different location, format or time of a service <input type="checkbox"/> New/changed options or entitlements <input type="checkbox"/> New/changed priorities or criteria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other. Please provide details: To set out a plan of action which shows how we will promote the develop the Gaelic Language, in line with the aspiration of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 i.e. to secure the status of the Gaelic language as an official language - commanding equal respect to the English language.	
6. What is the purpose of the proposal?	
We are required by statute to develop a Gaelic Language Plan under the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005.	
7. What are the proposed vision, aims and objectives, if applicable?	
To set out a plan of action which shows how we will promote the develop the Gaelic Language, in line with the aspiration of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 i.e. to secure the status of the Gaelic language as an official language - commanding equal respect to the English language	
8. What prompted the development of the proposal? (e.g. new legislation, administrative)	
We are required by statute to develop a Gaelic Language Plan under the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005.	
9. What is the subject of the proposal (e.g. transport, land use, health)?	
Gaelic Language	
10. What are the intended outcomes and functions of the proposal?	
To set out a plan of action which shows how we will promote the develop the Gaelic Language, in line with the aspiration of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 i.e. to secure the status of the Gaelic language as an official language - commanding equal respect to the English language	
11. Will the proposal be driven by, influence or be influenced by any other existing or emerging proposals?	
Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015	
12. Has a previous version, or parts (e.g. objectives, actions) of this proposal been considered by any assessment before this?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equality Impact Assessment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk Assessment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic Environmental Assessment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data Protection Impact Assessment	

¹ This includes policies, plans, procedures, programmes, frameworks, strategies, strategic decisions, service changes, masterplans etc.

Impact Assessment Checklist

If yes for 1 or more assessment, please provide details:

Impact assessments carried out for previous plans. This is the third GLP developed

13. What is the period covered by the proposal and/or implementation date

2023-28

14. What is the frequency of updates/reviews (e.g. annual)? Please include dates if possible

We are required to produce a yearly report to Bord na Gaidhlig.

15. Identify how the proposal supports the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP)² select all that apply

- Outcome 1:** East Dunbartonshire has a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centers, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest
- Outcome 2:** Our people are equipped with knowledge and skills for learning, life and work
- Outcome 3:** Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn
- Outcome 4:** East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit
- Outcome 5:** Our people experience good physical and mental health and wellbeing with access to a quality built and natural environment in which to lead healthier and more active lifestyles
- Outcome 6:** Our older population and more vulnerable citizens are supported to maintain their independence and enjoy a high quality of life, and they, their families and carers benefit from effective care and support services
- Guiding Principle 1:** Coproduction and engagement
- Guiding Principle 2:** Best Value
- Guiding Principle 3:** Evidence based planning
- Guiding Principle 4:** Fair and equitable services
- Guiding Principle 5:** Planning for place
- Guiding Principle 6:** Prevention and early intervention
- Guiding Principle 7:** Sustainability

16. Who is the main audience for this proposal? Select all that apply

- East Dunbartonshire Council employees
- Contractors or organisations/individuals carrying out a service on behalf of the Council
- Voluntary sector groups/organisations
- People living in a specific area of East Dunbartonshire. Please detail: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
- Everyone living in East Dunbartonshire
- People working, studying or volunteering in East Dunbartonshire
- Visitors to East Dunbartonshire
- Specific group(s) of people with a shared interest.
 - Experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage (this includes low/no wealth, low income, area deprivation, material deprivation)
 - Being in a particular age category
 - Being from a black or ethnic minority group e.g. Gypsy/Travellers
 - Speaking a language other than English
 - Women or girls

Impact Assessment Checklist

- Identifying as Lesbian, Gay Bisexual or Transgender
- Belonging to a particular religion or faith
- Pregnant women or those on maternity/paternity leave
- Having a long term limiting health condition or disability
- Another marginalised group e.g. those experiencing homelessness, offenders/ex-offenders.

Please detail:

Click or tap here to enter text.

- None of the above

17. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Stage 1: On completion and submission of the Impact Assessment Checklist to the relevant assessment officer(s) the level of SEA required will be determined.

Stage 2: To be completed after Stage 1 and receipt of SEA Letter of Determination to identify relevant stages of SEA needed and completed.

- SEA Letter of Determination Pre-Screening Notification
- Screening Report
- Screening Determination
- Scoping Report
- Environmental Report **OR** SEA Letter of Determination stated SEA not required

18. Risk Management

Please tick boxes to confirm completion of each stage.

- Conduct Risk Assessment
- Risks Assessment document reviewed by Corporate Risk Adviser
- Risks Assessment document attached to Committee/Council papers along with Impact Assessment Checklist

19. Data Protection Impact Assessment

Please tick boxes to confirm completion of each stage.

- DPIA Screening Questions

Is a full DPIA required?

If yes:

- Full DPIA carried out

If no:

DPIA Screening complete & no further DPIA required

Signed: P Campbell

Date: 04/09/2023

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sustainable thriving achieving

East Dunbartonshire Council

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk

COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/007/23/FR

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: FRASER ROBB, DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT MANAGER,

SUBJECT TITLE: TWECHAR OUTDOOR PURSUITS CENTRE - STAGE 1 APPROVAL

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1** The purpose of this Report is to provide Elected Members with an update on progress to date in the development of the Twechar Outdoor Pursuits Centre project and to seek approval to progress into the next phase of the project.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

- 2.1** instructs officers to proceed to the next phase of the project, including the development of detailed design proposals and completion of the construction tender for the works; and
- 2.2** on completion of the next phase of the project, instructs officers to bring a further Report to Council, providing an update on final design proposals, advising on the outcome of the construction tender exercise and the proposed construction timetable for the project.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** In February 2023, Officers provided an update to Council on the progress of the Twechar Regeneration Project, including a revision to the forecast budget costs to £2.852m (part-funded through £1.3m of Regeneration Capital Grant Funding) and on the on-going negotiation with a third-party land owner to acquire a small strip of land running through the development site (**Report ref: PNCA-23-23-AB Corporate Asset Management Plan & 30 Year Capital Plan**).
- 3.2** This Report provides an update on the Outdoor Pursuits Centre element of the project only, which will be funded through the General Services Capital Fund and Regeneration Capital Grant Funding. An update on the affordable housing element of the project, which will be funded through the Housing Revenue Account, will be provided to Council separately in December 2023.

Project Scope, RIBA 3 Design Proposals and Affordability

- 3.3** The project aims to remediate a strategically important vacant development site adjacent to the Forth and Clyde Canal in Twechar by creating an Outdoor Pursuits Centre, which will be leased to a third-party community operator, and through the development of affordable housing within the site. A masterplan approach has been adopted for the project, with shared infrastructure being employed to service both parts of the site and the design of each element developed in close co-ordination.
- 3.4** Since February 2023, Officers have successfully concluded the negotiation to acquire a strip of land held in third-party ownership and so have completed site assembly in full. Design development for the project has since progressed, including the completion of a full suite of pre-construction site surveys throughout the site.
- 3.5** An extract from the RIBA 3 design proposals is included at Appendix 1 of the Report and provides an overview of the proposed development footprint, including site layout, building position and external spaces.
- 3.6** The Council has appointed an independent Cost Consultant to provide cost advice and ensure the achievement of Best Value through the design, management and tendering of the project. At the end of RIBA Stage 2, the project cost plan estimates construction costs to be in the region of £2.75 million, with additional Council direct costs estimated in the region of £530,000, resulting in a total estimated project cost in the region of £3.28m, meaning the project in total is estimated to cost approximately £428,000 more than the currently approved budget. It should be noted that cost increases to date are not based on changes to the scope of the project itself but through feedback on current market prices, particularly for the Mechanical & Electrical systems needed by the building. The RIBA Stage 3 cost plan is currently under development.
- 3.7** Whilst the above costs represent as accurate a forecast of final costs as possible at this stage, as with all projects which have a period of design development still to be undertaken, there remains a risk of further change to these costs which may or may not materialise as the project develops. Notable risks which may have a cost impact on the project are noted at Section 3.12.

3.8 Officers will continue to work closely with the project team to manage the further development of proposals in-line with the approved budget for the project. Final project costs will be subject to a full market testing process which will be undertaken on completion of RIBA Design Stage 4 and will be reported to Council later in the financial year.

Stakeholder Consultation and Statutory Consents

3.9 To date, officers have undertaken design workshops with representatives from the Twechar Community Action Group, key internal stakeholders and engaged in discussions with representatives from Scottish Canals.

3.10 The Planning Application for the project was submitted in early September 2023 and is currently anticipated to be considered by Planning Board in December 2023.

3.11 A marketing exercise was undertaken during the summer 2021 which concluded with the result of Twechar Community Action Group being the proposed tenant.

Notable Project Risks at RIBA Stage 3

3.12 Whilst the cost estimates outlined at 3.6 above represent as accurate a forecast of final costs as is possible at this stage in the process, as with all projects which have a period of design development still to be undertaken there remains a risk of further change to these costs which may or may not materialise as the project develops.

The following notable risks have been identified in relation to the Twechar Outdoor Pursuits Centre project at this stage:

Risk	Mitigation / Comment
Loss of Regeneration Capital Grant Funding	Project currently on programme to meet funding requirement of construction contract being signed by the end of financial year 23/24. On-going updates continue to be provided to Scottish Government on project progress.
Delays in securing new utility connections	Early engagement strategy undertaken with Scottish Water and Scottish Power and will continue to engage and advise of any proposed changes to water design and management strategy.
Delays or additional costs due to heritage context of site (adjacent to Canal / Antonine Wall)	Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken alongside regular engagement with Scottish Canals and Historic Environment Scotland. Both will be formally consulted through planning process.
Project affordability due to construction price inflation / volatility	Early engagement with supply chain for ongoing cost review. Potential to place orders in advance to secure pricing.

Delays or additional costs arising due to presence of historic mine workings	Full site investigation surveys undertaken alongside a Coal Mining Risk Assessment with additional recommend boreholes to be surveyed prior to works commencing.
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3.13 Officers will continue to work closely with the project team to manage the development of proposals in-line with the approved budget for the project. A contingency sum has been budgeted for within the Council direct costs element of the budget to mitigate this where required. Final project costs will be subject to a full market testing process which will be undertaken on completion of RIBA Stage 4 and reported to Council later in the year, as described at 3.15 below. In-light of increasing borrowing costs and continuing inflationary pressures across the wider programme, any future assessment of project affordability, particularly where costs continue to be higher than approved budgets, will require to consider the overall affordability of the capital investment programme.

RIBA Stage 4 Design Development & Next Steps

3.14 Subject to approval of the Report, officers intend to commence the remainder of the pre-construction design process, including the development of detailed design proposals, staged Building Warrant applications and the construction tendering process.

3.15 Ahead of the construction phase of the project commencing in full, there will be a requirement for the early approval of works orders to facilitate services connections for the development site, including water and mains power. A report seeking approval to enter into an agreement for these will be brought to Council in December 2023.

3.16 A summary of next steps and key milestone dates for the construction phase is as follows:

Planning Application Submission	September 2023
Stage 1 Council Approval	28 th September 2023
RIBA Stage 4 Design Development	From October 2023 to November 2023
Construction Tender Period	From November 2023 to January 2024
Early Approval for Services Connections	December 2023
Stage 2 Council Report	February 2024
Outdoor Pursuits Centre Construction Period	From April 2024 to December 2024

3.17 Regular progress updates on the project will be submitted to Council via the General Services Capital Monitoring Report for the duration of the project.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

4.1 Frontline Service to Customers – Investment in the development of a new Outdoor Pursuits Centre will improve access to Canalside outdoor activities for residents of Twechar and the wider East Dunbartonshire area.

4.2 Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – none.

4.3 Legal Implications – The project is being procured via the Scape Scotland framework and as such appointments for design and survey work undertaken to date have been administered via the terms and conditions of the Scape Scotland Framework and their supply chain. The drafting and technical review of all appointments has been undertaken in collaboration between officers from both Legal Services and the Development & Investment Service.

4.4 Financial Implications – Capital Funding for the project has been allocated via the Council's approved 30 Year Capital Investment Programme. Scottish Government Regeneration Funding is also contributing towards the costs of the project. As outlined at Section 3.6 above, current cost pressures mean the project is anticipated to cost more than the current budget. A final cost for the project will be reported to Council (Stage 2 Report) later in the financial year. Should there remain a shortfall between project costs and available budget at that stage, there may be a requirement for additional capital funding in order to deliver the full scope of the project. In light of increasing borrowing costs and continuing inflationary pressures across the wider programme, any future assessment of project affordability, particularly where costs continue to be higher than approved budgets, will require to consider the overall affordability of the capital investment programme.

4.5 Procurement – The contracts recommended in this Report have been sourced in accordance with the Council's current Contract Standing Orders and the relevant procurement legislation and in conjunction with the Council's Procurement Service.

4.6 ICT – none.

4.7 Corporate Assets – Completion of the project will create a new asset which will be owned by the Council but managed and operated by a third-party.

4.8 Equalities Implications – none.

4.9 Corporate Parenting – none.

4.10 Other – In line with East Dunbartonshire Council's sustainability targets, the building is targeting an EPC A rating. This will be achieved through a 'fabric first' approach, ensuring that the building envelope is well insulated and has a low air permeability to prevent unwanted air infiltration. The building has been designed in such a way as to maximise natural daylighting and provide for natural ventilation during summer months. A mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR) system is proposed in addition to ensure excellent rates of indoor air quality whilst maximising heating efficiency by recovering heat from stale exhaust air and utilising it to pre-heat incoming fresh air. The building's energy strategy will continue to be developed with

consideration non-fossil fuel and renewable heating strategies alongside solar PV panel provision.

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

- 5.1** Suitably qualified and appropriately experienced architects, engineers and cost consultants have led the development of design proposals for the project to date. Appropriate collateral warranties will be obtained in the Council's favour from key members of the design team.
- 5.2** RIBA Stage 3 costs are based on an open-book benchmarking process directed by a suitably qualified and appropriately experienced main contractor.
- 5.3** An independent project cost consultant has been appointed to ensure the final contract cost represents value for money.

6.0 IMPACT

- 6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** - Investment in the project represents a significant economic development opportunity for SMEs in East Dunbartonshire. The project requires the main contractor to actively engage with the local SME supply chain and will target a proportion of contract spend to be awarded to this level of business.
- 6.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS** - Investment in the project represents a significant employment and skills development opportunity for people in the local area. The project requires the main contractor to actively engage with young people in particular and to offer graduate / apprenticeship employment opportunities and to engage with young people through skills workshops and activities within local schools.
- 6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** - The new Outdoor Pursuits Centre will improve access to the outdoors and Canalside activities for children and young people across East Dunbartonshire.
- 6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES** – n/a.
- 6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING** - The new Outdoor Pursuits Centre will improve access to the outdoors and Canalside activities for adults across East Dunbartonshire, making a positive contribution to the wellbeing agenda through a programme of events and activities.
- 6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS** – n/a.
- 6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE** – n/a.
- 6.8 STATUTORY DUTY** – n/a.

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 – RIBA Stage 3 Design Proposals

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sustainable thriving achieving

East Dunbartonshire Council

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk

COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/007/23/FR

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: FRASER ROBB, DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT MANAGER,

SUBJECT TITLE: TWECHAR OUTDOOR PURSUITS CENTRE - STAGE 1 APPROVAL

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1** The purpose of this Report is to provide Elected Members with an update on progress to date in the development of the Twechar Outdoor Pursuits Centre project and to seek approval to progress into the next phase of the project.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

- 2.1** instructs officers to proceed to the next phase of the project, including the development of detailed design proposals and completion of the construction tender for the works; and
- 2.2** on completion of the next phase of the project, instructs officers to bring a further Report to Council, providing an update on final design proposals, advising on the outcome of the construction tender exercise and the proposed construction timetable for the project.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** In February 2023, Officers provided an update to Council on the progress of the Twechar Regeneration Project, including a revision to the forecast budget costs to £2.852m (part-funded through £1.3m of Regeneration Capital Grant Funding) and on the on-going negotiation with a third-party land owner to acquire a small strip of land running through the development site (**Report ref: PNCA-23-23-AB Corporate Asset Management Plan & 30 Year Capital Plan**).
- 3.2** This Report provides an update on the Outdoor Pursuits Centre element of the project only, which will be funded through the General Services Capital Fund and Regeneration Capital Grant Funding. An update on the affordable housing element of the project, which will be funded through the Housing Revenue Account, will be provided to Council separately in December 2023.

Project Scope, RIBA 3 Design Proposals and Affordability

- 3.3** The project aims to remediate a strategically important vacant development site adjacent to the Forth and Clyde Canal in Twechar by creating an Outdoor Pursuits Centre, which will be leased to a third-party community operator, and through the development of affordable housing within the site. A masterplan approach has been adopted for the project, with shared infrastructure being employed to service both parts of the site and the design of each element developed in close co-ordination.
- 3.4** Since February 2023, Officers have successfully concluded the negotiation to acquire a strip of land held in third-party ownership and so have completed site assembly in full. Design development for the project has since progressed, including the completion of a full suite of pre-construction site surveys throughout the site.
- 3.5** An extract from the RIBA 3 design proposals is included at Appendix 1 of the Report and provides an overview of the proposed development footprint, including site layout, building position and external spaces.
- 3.6** The Council has appointed an independent Cost Consultant to provide cost advice and ensure the achievement of Best Value through the design, management and tendering of the project. At the end of RIBA Stage 2, the project cost plan estimates construction costs to be in the region of £2.75 million, with additional Council direct costs estimated in the region of £530,000, resulting in a total estimated project cost in the region of £3.28m, meaning the project in total is estimated to cost approximately £428,000 more than the currently approved budget. It should be noted that cost increases to date are not based on changes to the scope of the project itself but through feedback on current market prices, particularly for the Mechanical & Electrical systems needed by the building. The RIBA Stage 3 cost plan is currently under development.
- 3.7** Whilst the above costs represent as accurate a forecast of final costs as possible at this stage, as with all projects which have a period of design development still to be undertaken, there remains a risk of further change to these costs which may or may not materialise as the project develops. Notable risks which may have a cost impact on the project are noted at Section 3.12.

3.8 Officers will continue to work closely with the project team to manage the further development of proposals in-line with the approved budget for the project. Final project costs will be subject to a full market testing process which will be undertaken on completion of RIBA Design Stage 4 and will be reported to Council later in the financial year.

Stakeholder Consultation and Statutory Consents

3.9 To date, officers have undertaken design workshops with representatives from the Twechar Community Action Group, key internal stakeholders and engaged in discussions with representatives from Scottish Canals.

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Notable Project Risks at RIBA Stage 3

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RIBA Stage 4 Design Development & Next Steps

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4.8 Equalities Implications – none.

4.9 Corporate Parenting – none.

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- 6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS** – n/a.
- 6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE** – n/a.
- 6.8 STATUTORY DUTY** – n/a.

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

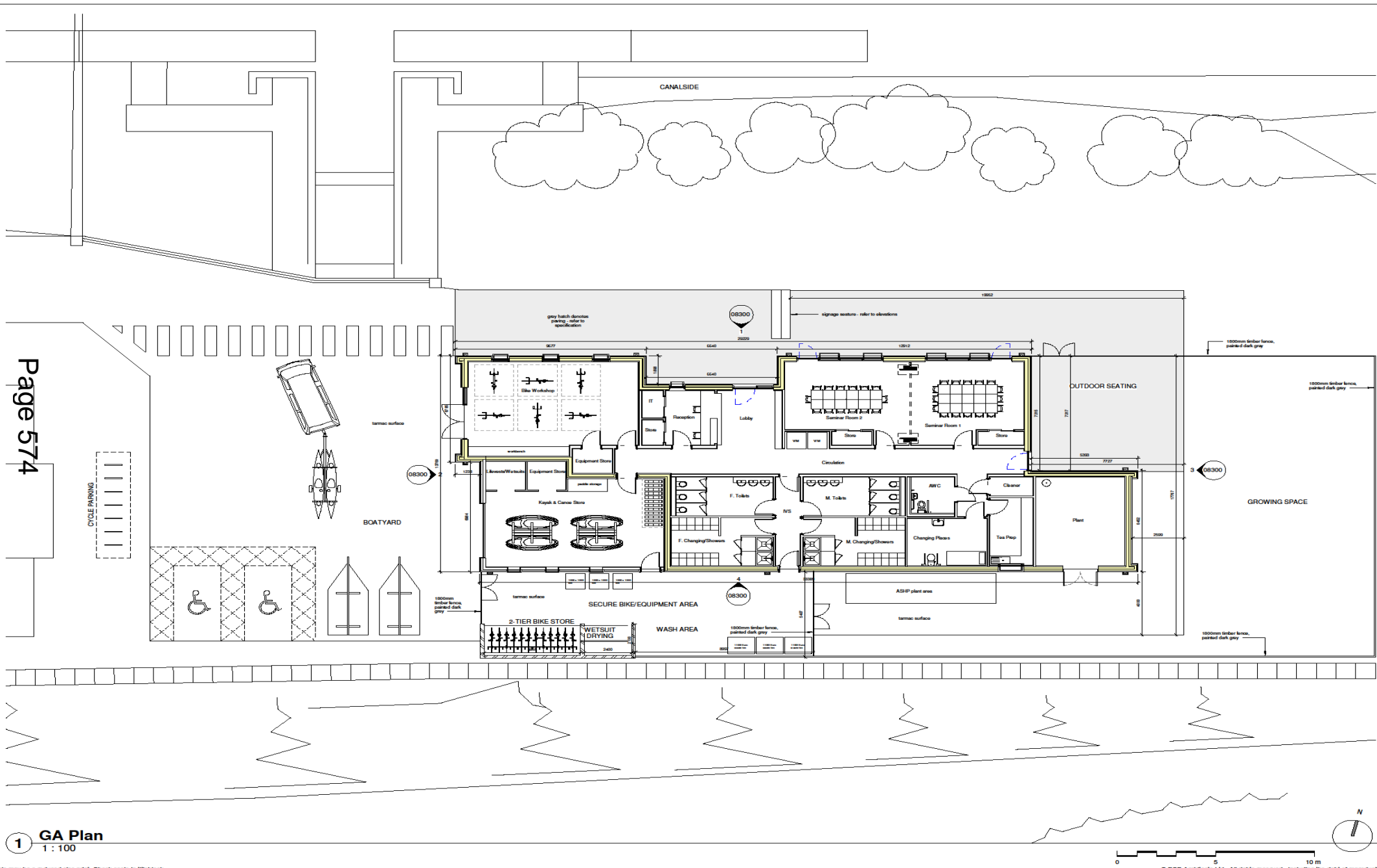
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8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 – RIBA Stage 3 Design Proposals

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Page 574

1 GA Plan
1 : 100

SHEET NOTES

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- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the Design and Access Statement submitted with the planning application.
- For occupied buildings, safe, clear access and means of escape to be maintained at all times during works in accordance with the Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan.
- Any discrepancies between the drawings and site conditions shall be brought to the attention of the Architect/CA for resolution.

PO1	JR	JR	31.08.23	Planning Issue
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DATE	BY	CHECKED	BY
31.08.23	JR	JR	JR

DRAWING TITLE
PLANNING
CLIENT
East Dunbartonshire Council



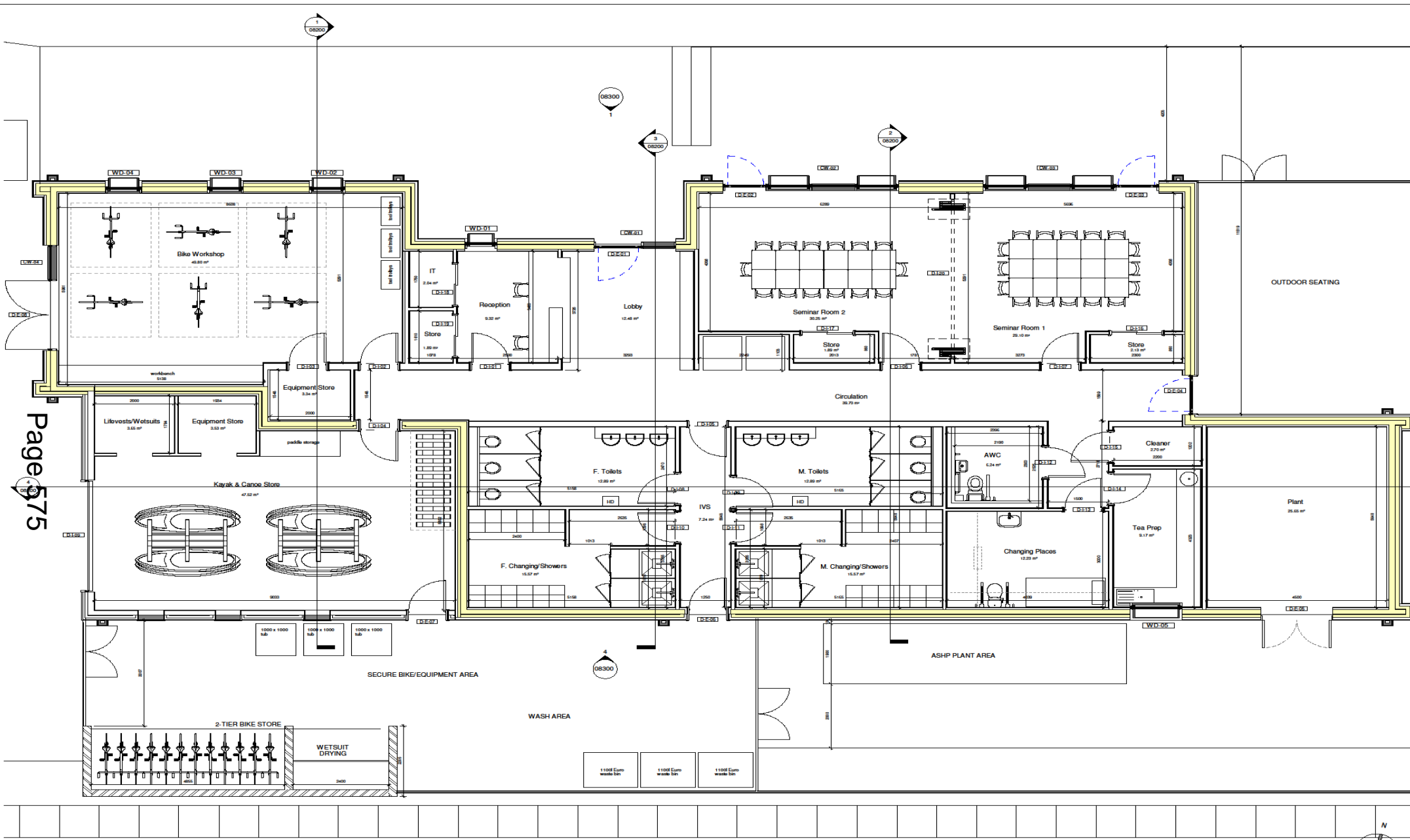
Unit C, 65 Hopton Street
London, SE1 9LR
The Centrum Building, 38 Queen Street
Glasgow, G1 3DX

PROJECT TITLE
Newbuild Housing & Outdoor Centre
Twechar, East Dunbartonshire

DRAWING TITLE
GA Plan

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DATE	11.06.2023	CHECKED	JR

Project Code - Originator - Vol - Level - Type - Role - Number	Sheet	Rev
230069 - ECD - 04 - 00 - DR - A - 08101	S3	P01



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NO	DATE	BY	REVISION
01	31/08/23	JR	Planning Issue

DRAWING ISSUE
PLANNING
 CLIENT
 East Dunbartonshire Council



□ Studio 3 Blue Lion Place, 237 Long Lane London, SE1 4PU
 ☒ The Centrum Building, 38 Queen Street Glasgow, G1 3DX
 PROJECT TITLE
 Newbuild Housing & Outdoor Centre Twechar, East Dunbartonshire

DRAWING TITLE
 Outdoor Pursuit Centre
 GA Plan

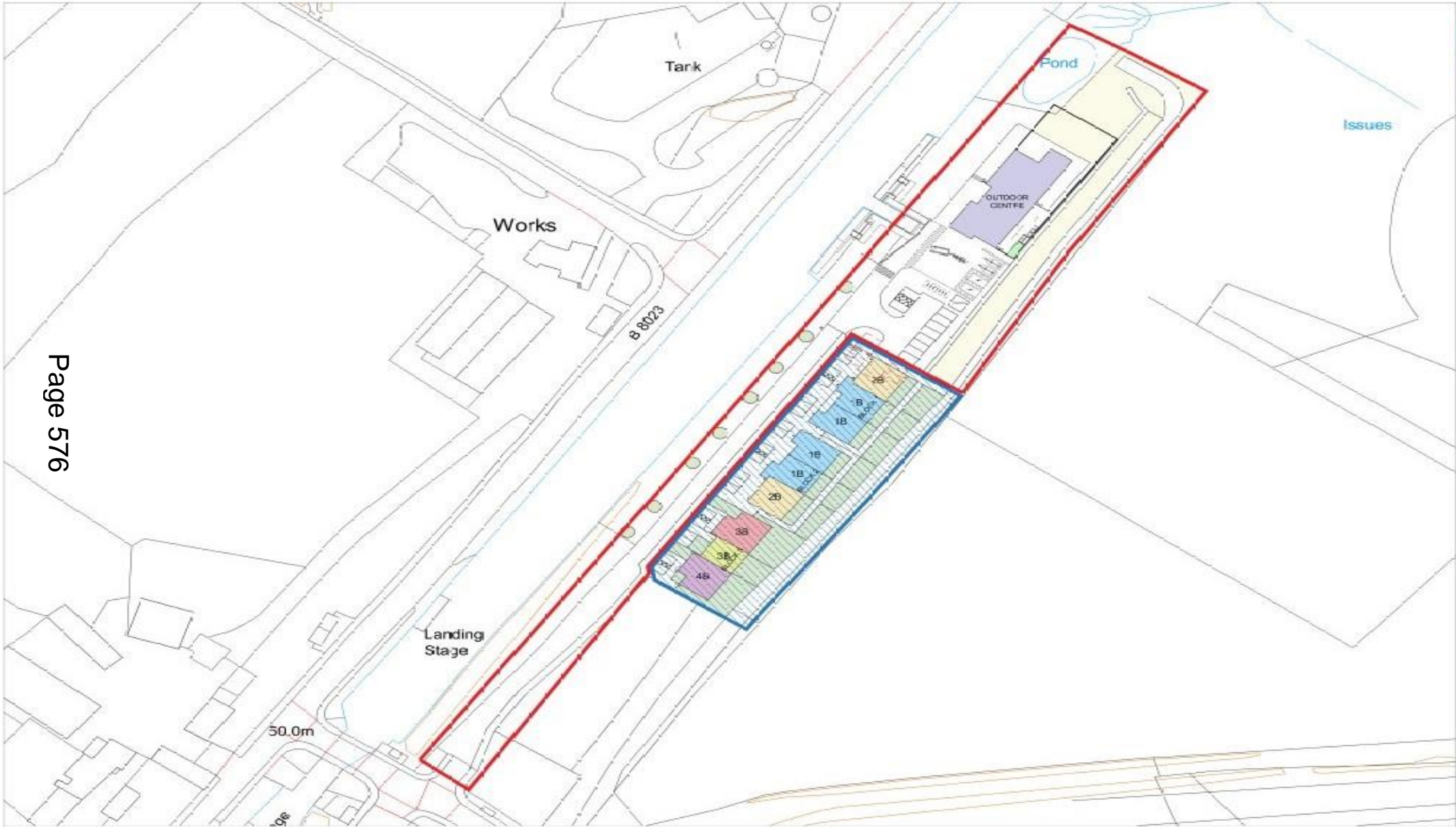
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DATE	20.04.2023	CHECKED	AC

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Page 575

1 Floor Plan
 1: 50

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ECD 230049-01-01
 01/18

SITE BOUNDARY
 SITE BOUNDARY WITHIN APPLICANTS OWNERSHIP

1:500 Site Plan as Proposed

PREPARED BY: Planning Team
 DRAWN BY: JRB
 CHECKED BY: JRB
PLANNING
 CLIENT:
 East Dumbartonshire Council

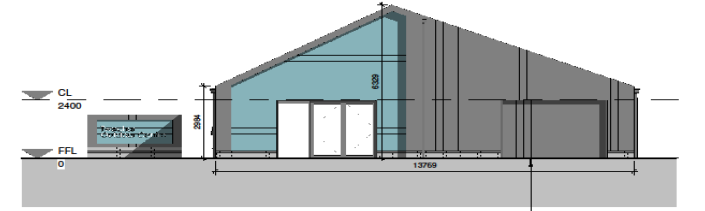
ECD Architects
ESTABLISHED 1998
 Clackmannan Building, 30 Queen Street,
 Glasgow G1 3BN
 T: 0141 554 5000 E: info@ecd.co.uk W: www.ecd.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE:
P-23-AG009
Outdoor Pursuit Centre
Twechar
 DRAWING TITLE:
Site layout as Proposed

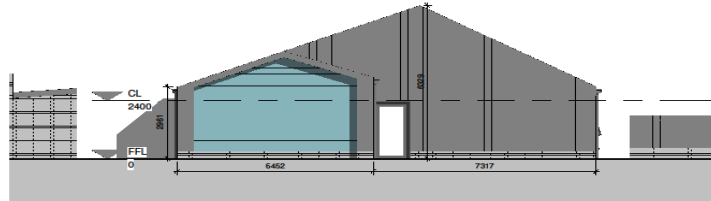
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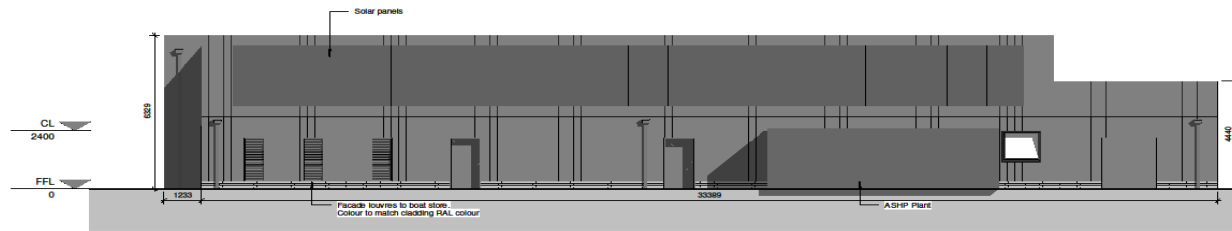
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2 South Elevation (Access Road)
1 : 100



3 North Elevation
1 : 100



4 East Elevation
1 : 100

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NO	DATE	BY	FOR	ISSUE
1	15/05/23	JR	JR	Planning Issue

DRAWING TITLE
PLANNING
CLIENT
East Dunbartonshire Council



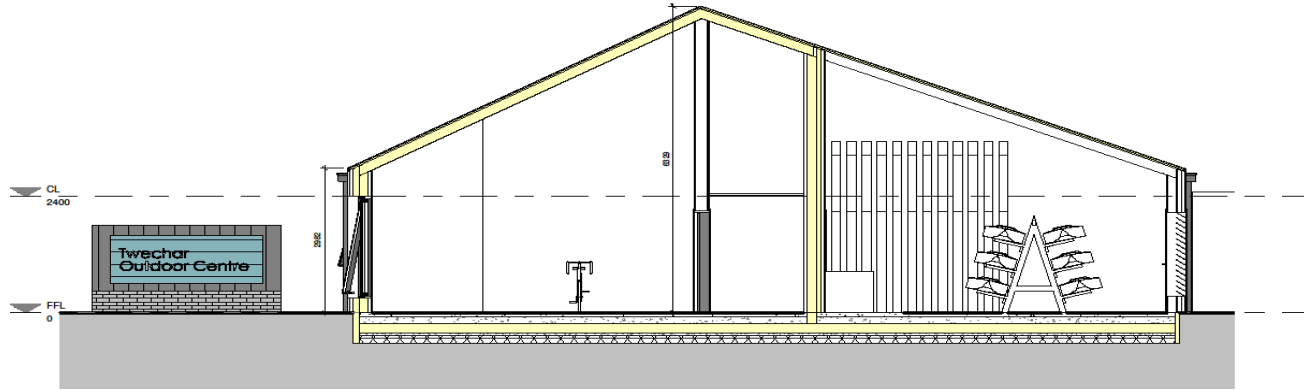
Studio 3 Blue Lion Place, 237 Long Lane London, SE1 4PU
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PROJECT TITLE
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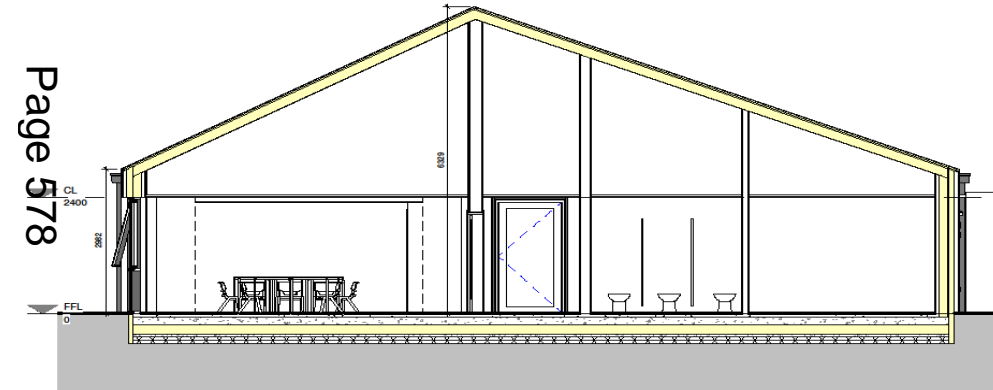
DRAWING TITLE
Outdoor Pursuit Centre Elevations

SCALE	DRAWN
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DATE	CHECKED
15.05.2023	JR

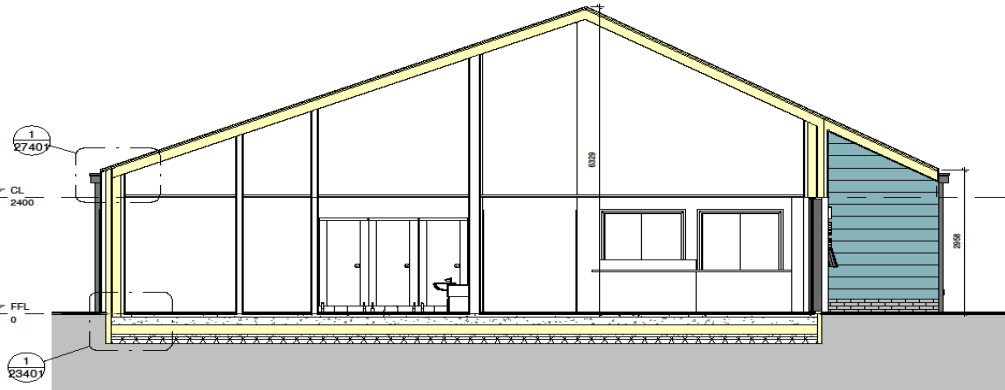
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230069 - ECD -04 - XX - DR - A - 08300 | S3 | P01



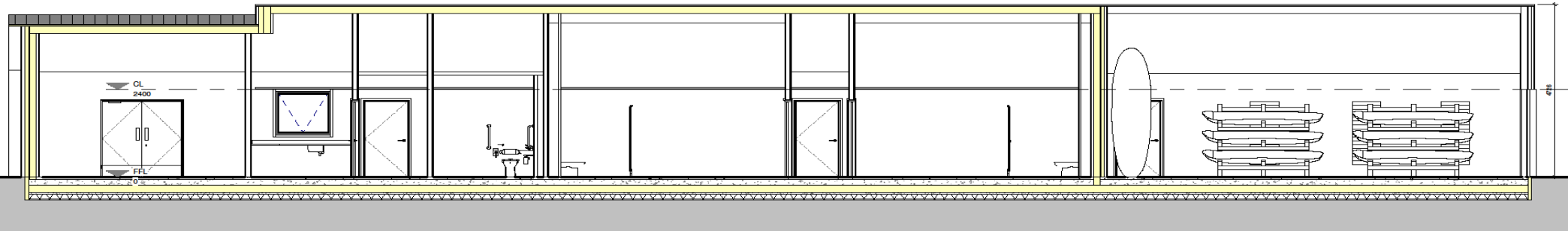
1 Section 1
1 : 50



2 Section 2
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3 Section 3
1 : 50



4 Section 4
1 : 50

SHEET NOTES

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9. Any discrepancies between the drawings and site conditions shall be brought to the attention of the Architect/CA for resolution.

Page 578

NO	DATE	BY	CHKD	REVISION
1	15/05/23	JR	JR	Planning Issue

PROJECT TITLE
PLANNING
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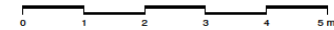
□ Studio 3 Blue Lion Place, 237 Long Lane London, SE1 4PU
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PROJECT TITLE
Newbuild Housing & Outdoor Centre
Twechar, East Dunbartonshire

DRAWING TITLE
Outdoor Pursuit Centre
GA Sections

SCALE	DRAWN
1 : 50 @ A1	JR
DATE	CHECKED
15.05.2023	JR

Project Code - Original - Vol - Level - Type - Role - Number Status Rev
 230069 - ECD - 04 - XX - DR - A - 08200 S3 P01



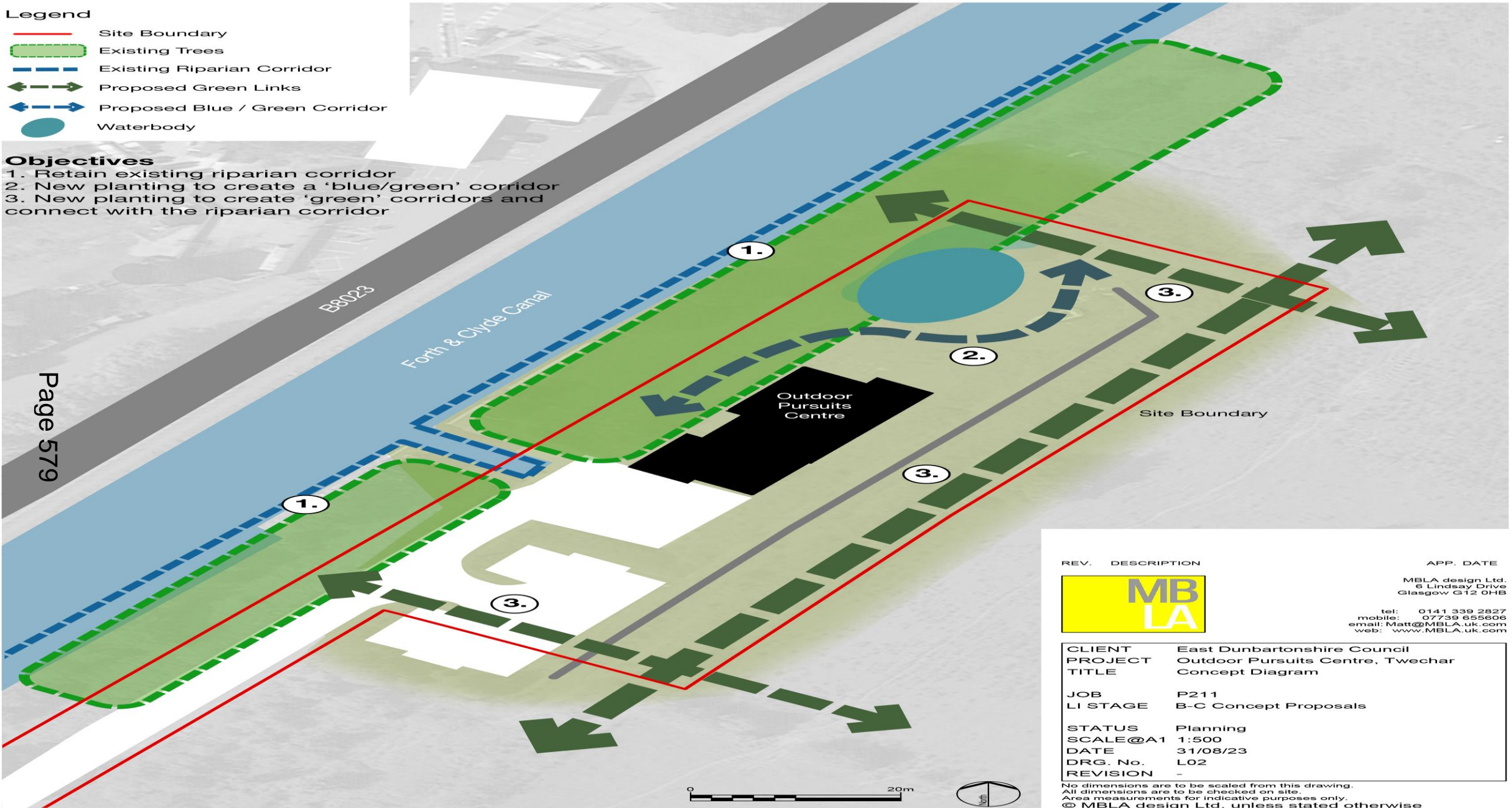
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Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Existing Trees
-  Existing Riparian Corridor
-  Proposed Green Links
-  Proposed Blue / Green Corridor
-  Waterbody

Objectives

1. Retain existing riparian corridor
2. New planting to create a 'blue/green' corridor
3. New planting to create 'green' corridors and connect with the riparian corridor



Page 579

REV. DESCRIPTION

APP. DATE



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web: www.MBLA.uk.com

CLIENT East Dunbartonshire Council
PROJECT Outdoor Pursuits Centre, Twechar
TITLE Concept Diagram

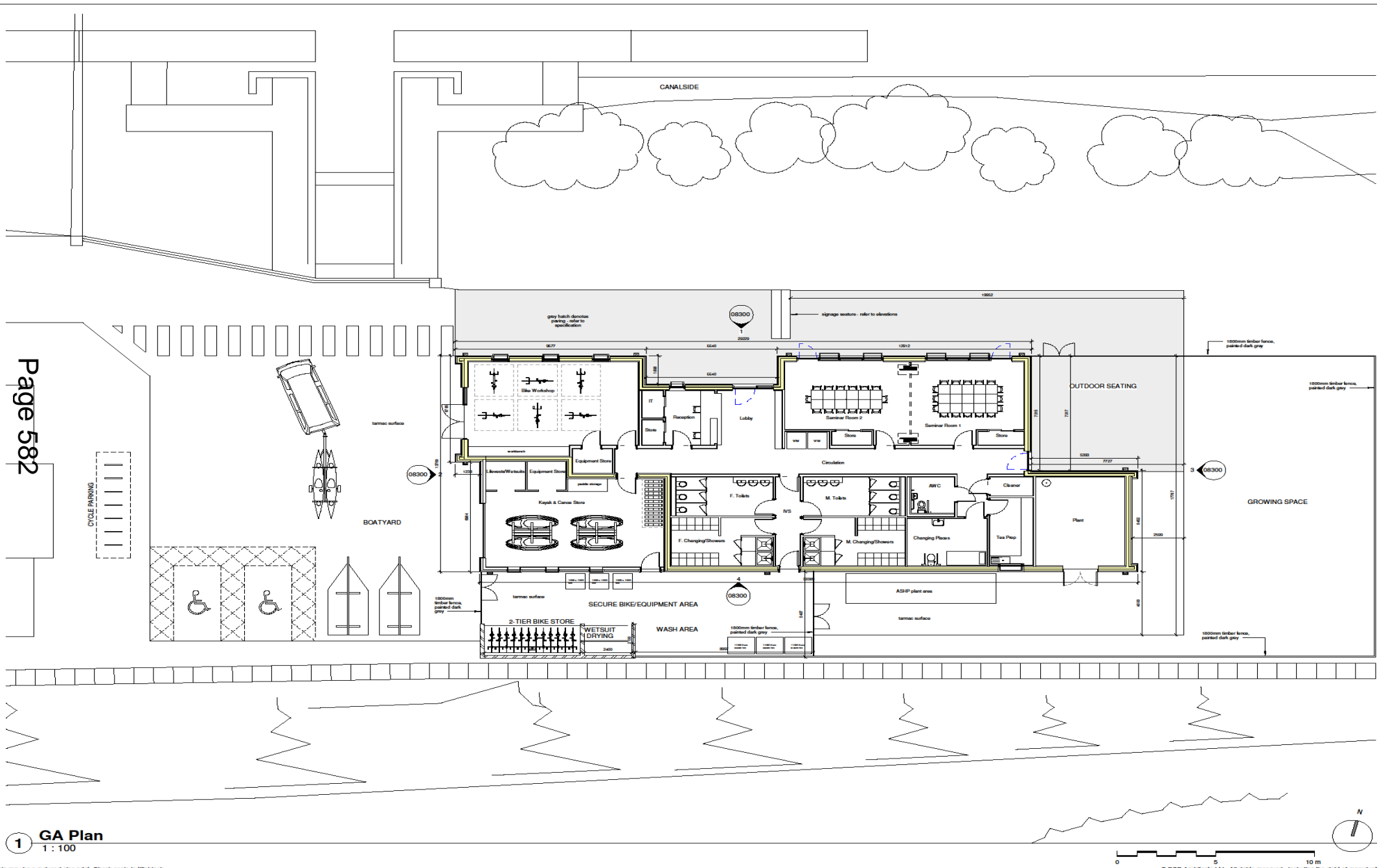
JOB P211
LI STAGE B-C Concept Proposals

STATUS Planning
SCALE@A1 1:500
DATE 31/08/23
DRG. No. L02
REVISION -

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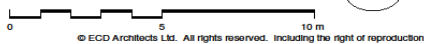


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Page 582

1 GA Plan
1 : 100

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PO1	JR	JR	31/08/23	Planning Issue
DATE	BY	CHECKED	DATE	REVISION

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Unit C, 65 Hopton Street
London, SE1 9LR
80 The Centrum Building, 38 Queen Street
Glasgow, G1 3DX

PROJECT TITLE
Newbuild Housing & Outdoor Centre
Twechar, East Dunbartonshire

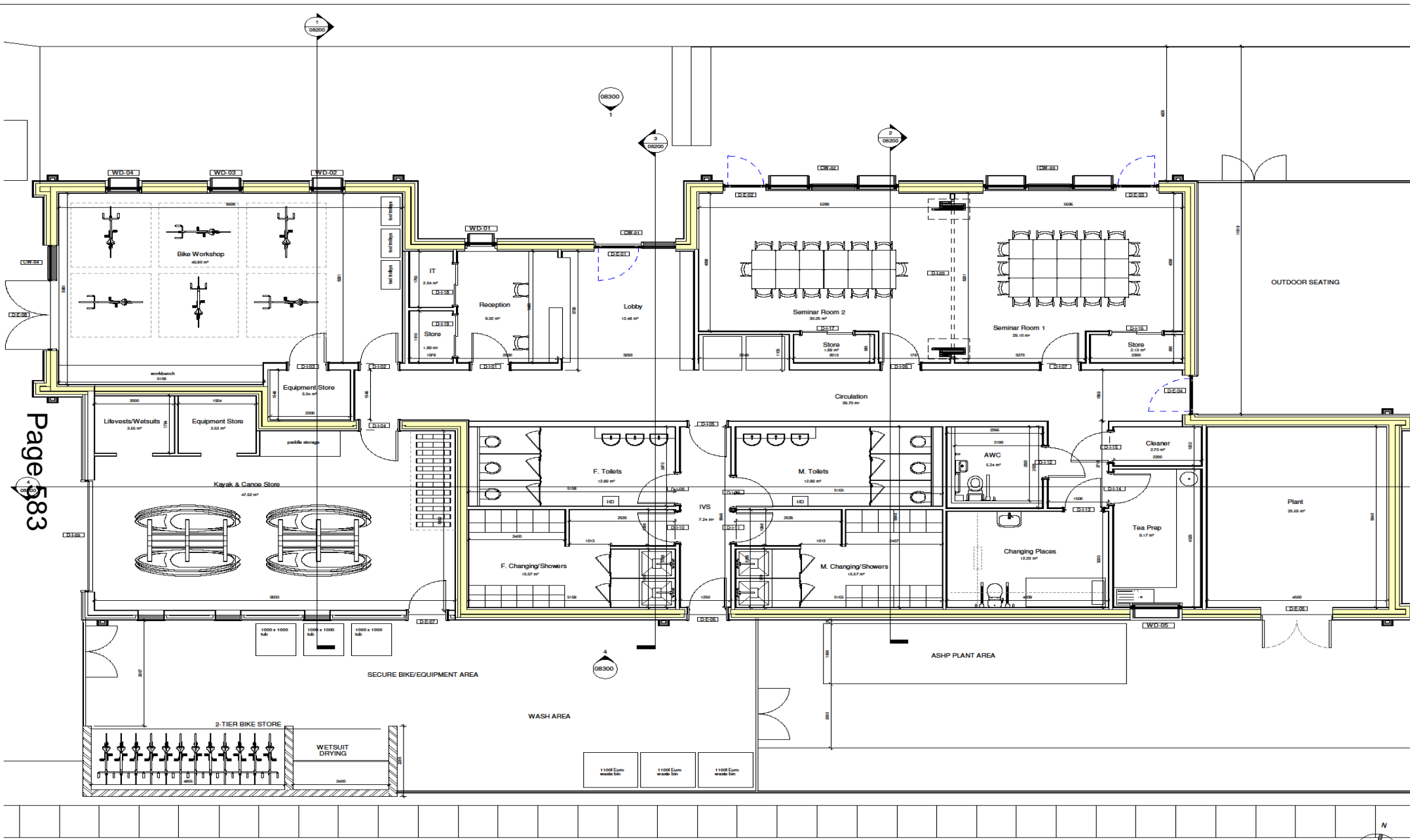
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GA Plan

SCALE	1 : 100 @ A1	DRAWN	JR
DATE	11.06.2023	CHECKED	JR

Project Code - Originator - Vol - Level - Type - Role - Number
230069 - ECD - 04 - 00 - DR - A - 08101

Sheet No.
S3

Project No.
P01



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Page 583

NO	DATE	BY	REVISION
01	31/08/23	JR	Planning Issue

DRAWING ISSUE
PLANNING
CLIENT
East Dunbartonshire Council



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 PROJECT TITLE
Newbuild Housing & Outdoor Centre Twechar, East Dunbartonshire

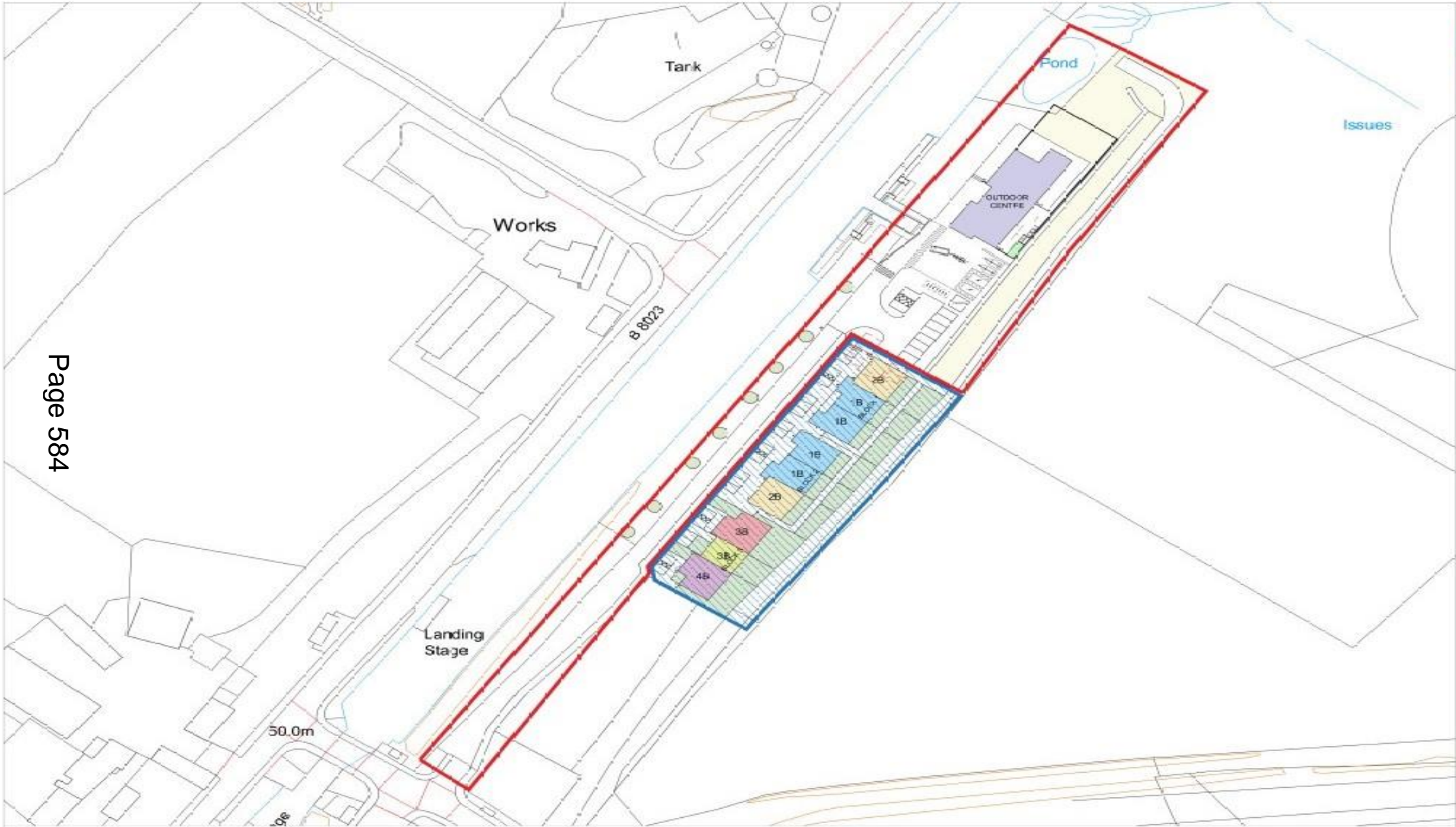
DRAWING TITLE
Outdoor Pursuit Centre GA Plan

SCALE	1: 50 @ A1	DRAWN	JR
DATE	20.04.2023	CHECKED	AC

Project Code - Original - Vol - Level - Type - Role - Number
 230069 - ECD - 04 - 00 - DR - A - 08100 S3 P01

1 Floor Plan
1: 50

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ECD ARCHITECTS
 TITLE
 SITE BOUNDARY
 SITE BOUNDARY WITHIN APPLICANTS OWNERSHIP

1:500 Site Plan as Proposed
 50m

PREPARED BY: Planning Team
 DRAWN BY: JR
 CHECKED BY: JR
 DATE: 03.04.2023
 SCALE: A3
 PROJECT TITLE: PLANNING
 CLIENT: East Dumbartonshire Council

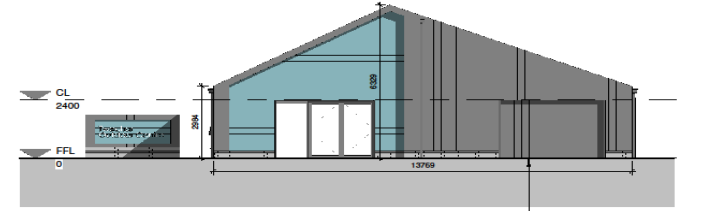
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 30 Queen Street, Glasgow G1 3BN
 T: 0141 204 5000 E: info@ecd.co.uk W: www.ecd.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 P-23-AG009
 Outdoor Pursuit Centre
 Twechar
 DRAWING TITLE
 Site layout as Proposed

DESIGNER: JR
 DRAWN BY: JR
 DATE: 03.04.2023
 SCALE: A3
 PROJECT TITLE: P-23-AG009
 CLIENT: JR
 CHECKED BY: JR
 REVIEWER: JR

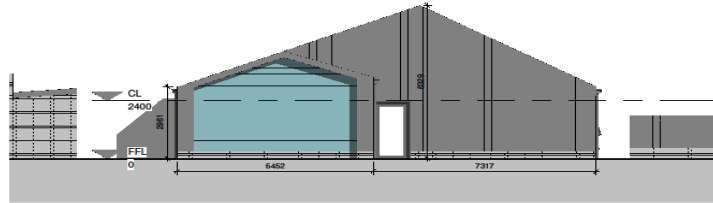


1 West Elevation (Canal)
1 : 100

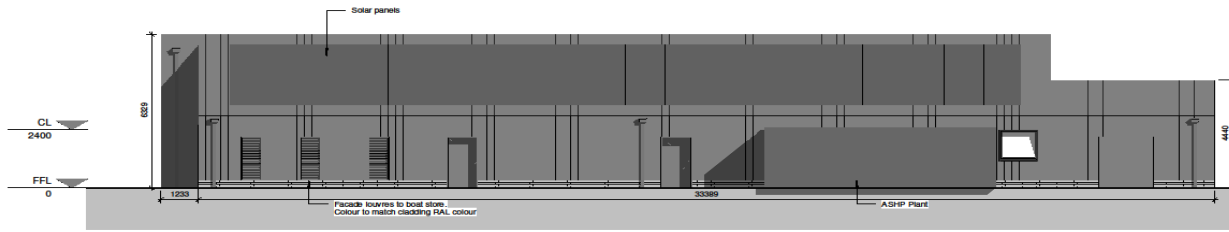


2 South Elevation (Access Road)
1 : 100

Page 585



3 North Elevation
1 : 100



4 East Elevation
1 : 100

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1	15/05/23	JR	JR	PLANNING ISSUE

DRAWING TITLE
PLANNING
CLIENT
East Dunbartonshire Council

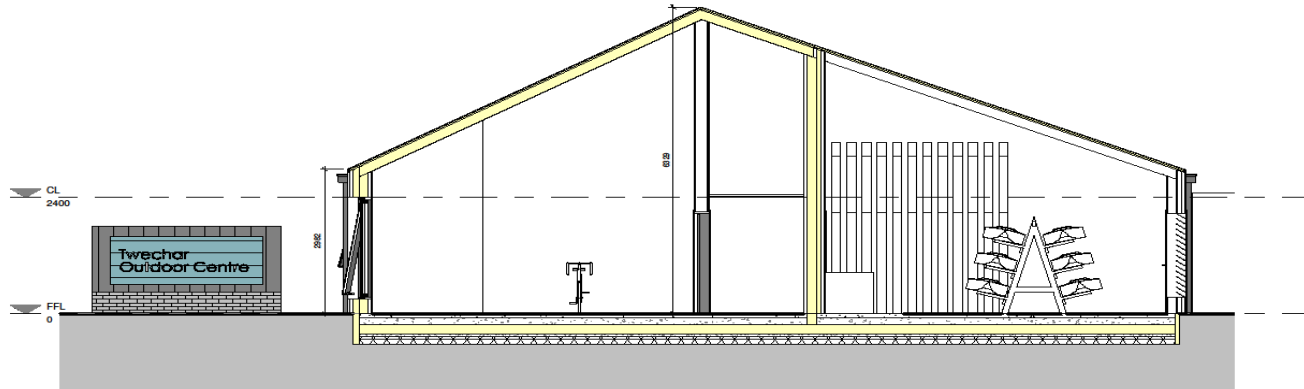


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PROJECT TITLE
Newbuild Housing & Outdoor Centre Twechar, East Dunbartonshire

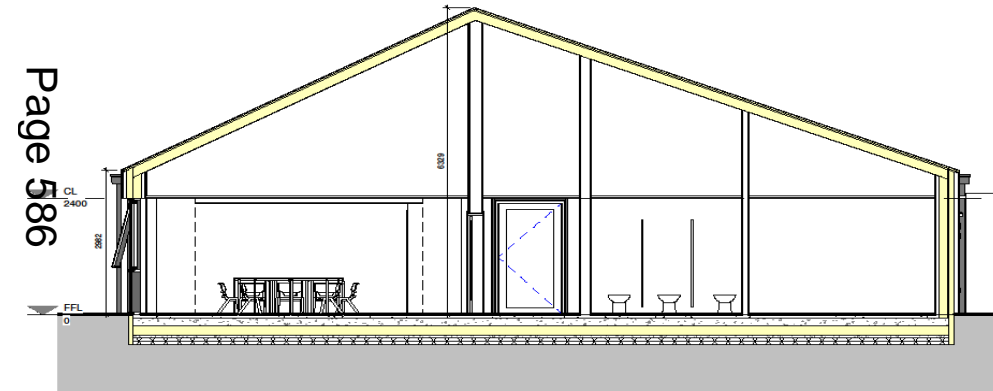
DRAWING TITLE
Outdoor Pursuit Centre Elevations
SCALE
1 : 100 @ A1
DRAWN
JR
DATE
15.05.2023
CHECKED
JR

Project Code - Original - Vol - Level - Type - Role - Number
230069 - ECD - 04 - XX - DR - A - 08300
Sheet No. S3 of P01

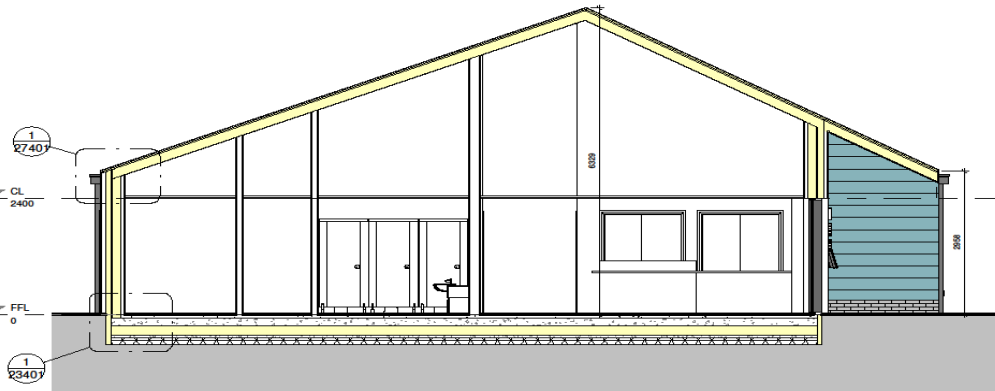




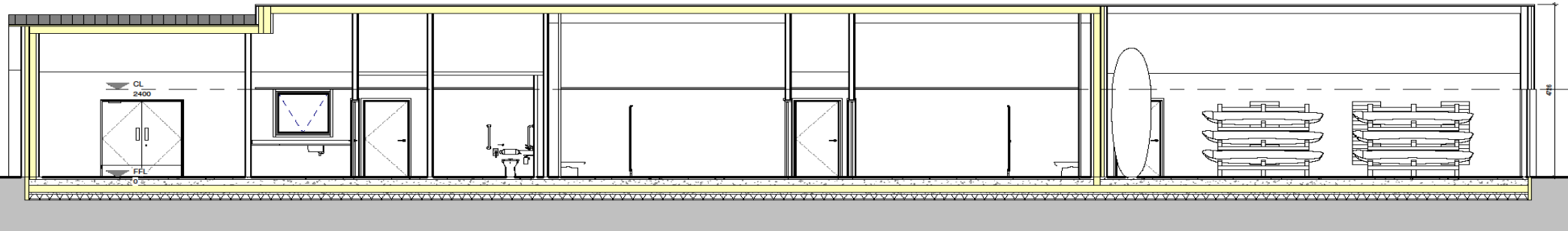
1 Section 1
1 : 50



2 Section 2
1 : 50



3 Section 3
1 : 50



4 Section 4
1 : 50

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Page 586

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PROJECT TITLE
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PROJECT TITLE
Newbuild Housing & Outdoor Centre
Twechar, East Dunbartonshire

DRAWING TITLE
Outdoor Pursuit Centre
GA Sections

SCALE	DRAWN
1 : 50 @ A1	JR
DATE	CHECKED
15.05.2023	JR

Project Code - Original - Vol - Level - Type - Role - Number Status Rev
 230069 - ECD - 04 - XX - DR - A - 08200 S3 P01



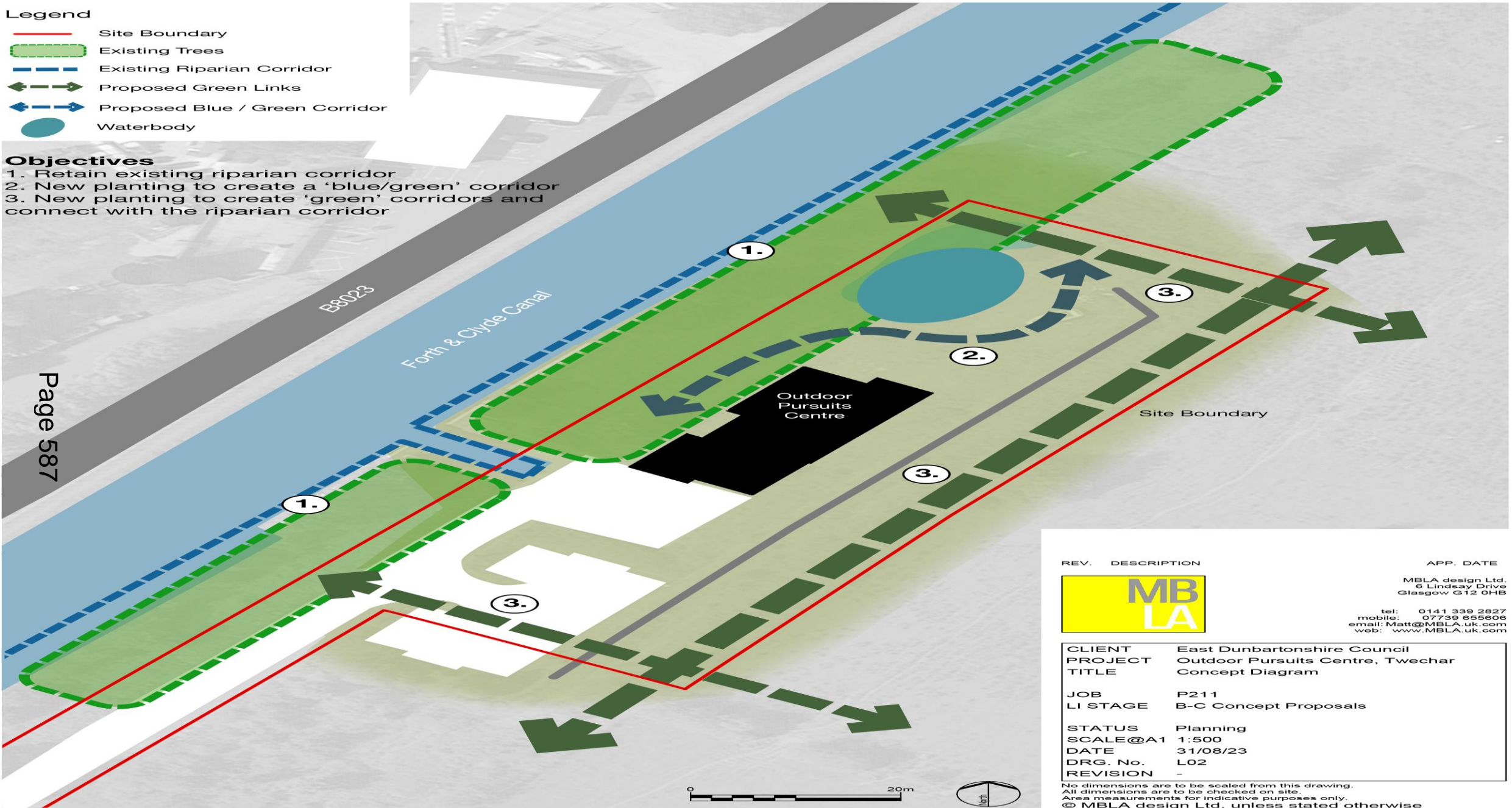
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Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Existing Trees
-  Existing Riparian Corridor
-  Proposed Green Links
-  Proposed Blue / Green Corridor
-  Waterbody

Objectives

1. Retain existing riparian corridor
2. New planting to create a 'blue/green' corridor
3. New planting to create 'green' corridors and connect with the riparian corridor



Page 587

REV. DESCRIPTION

APP. DATE



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6 Lindsay Drive
Glasgow G12 0HB

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email: Matt@MBLA.uk.com
web: www.MBLA.uk.com

CLIENT East Dunbartonshire Council
PROJECT Outdoor Pursuits Centre, Twechar
TITLE Concept Diagram

JOB P211
LI STAGE B-C Concept Proposals

STATUS Planning
SCALE@A1 1:500
DATE 31/08/23
DRG. No. L02
REVISION -

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East Dunbartonshire Council

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COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/009/23/SM

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: STEWART MCNALLY, LAND PLANNING
POLICY TEAM LEADER, 0141 578 8647

SUBJECT TITLE: PROPOSED COUNCIL RESPONSE TO
SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION
ON MANDATORY TRAINING ON PLANNING
FOR ELECTED MEMBERS

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to seek approval for the Council's response to the Scottish Government consultation on Mandatory Training on Planning for Elected Members.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council

2.1 Approves the response to the consultation on Mandatory Training on Planning for Elected Members (**Appendix 1**) for submission to the Scottish Government.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** The Scottish Government has been undertaking extensive reforms to the planning system since the publication of an independent review in 2016. The independent panel considered that skills and training for elected members was an important part of an effective and well-functioning planning system. However, they were concerned that the quality and delivery of training on the planning system for members varied greatly across Scotland. They recommended that skills development was required in a number of priority areas and in particular that the training of elected members should be mandatory, monitored and enforced.
- 3.2** In August 2017 the Scottish Government published a Position Statement in response to the independent review, within which it expressed its intention to introduce mandatory training for elected members. This is a position that was supported by the Council at the time (see report PNCA/061/17/NU).
- 3.3** Subsequently, a provision for the mandatory training of elected members on planning matters was included within the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019, alongside a package of measures to improve the performance of the planning system as a whole. Once in force, section 45 of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 will prohibit elected members from carrying out certain specific planning functions if they have not completed training as specified by Scottish Ministers. These functions are to be set out in secondary regulations and are likely to include the determination of planning applications as the main area where the training must be undertaken before members can sit on planning board.
- 3.4** The Scottish Government published a consultation document on 13 July 2023 seeking views on the proposed approach for implementing the mandatory training. The consultation runs until 26 October 2023. Further information can be found here <https://www.gov.scot/publications/mandatory-training-planning-elected-members/>.
- 3.5** The questions within the consultation document and a summary of the proposed Council response are provided below.

Consultation Question	Council Response:
1. Should the determination of planning applications be the only specified function that elected members are prohibited from doing until training requirements have been completed?	Yes (including decisions made at full Council and Local Review Body).
2. Should the training requirements vary for elected members depending on whether they participate in a planning committee, Full Council or Local Review Body?	No, differing levels of training could cause confusion and whilst planning committee and Local Review Body have different functions they must follow the same principles in making decisions.
3. Should the mandatory training be focused on the key principles and knowledge of the planning system?	Whilst an overview of the plan led system is important, members will have professional advisers to remind them of aspects of the planning system.

	It is crucial that making sound decisions in accordance with planning law and policy is the main focus.
4. Do you agree with the list of topics to cover?	Agree however the importance of development plans and what are relevant material considerations in determining applications should be a particular focus.
5. Are there any other topics that you think should be covered in the mandatory training?	Policy content and how this is included within reasons for decisions needs to be covered.
6. Which would be your preferred option for how the training should be delivered? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1 – In-person training with the key principles set out by government. Then individual authorities developing detailed content and delivering the training to their members. • Option 2 – In-person training with the government setting out the key principles and developing the detailed content. Individual authorities deliver the training. • Option 3 – Online training with the government developing (or procuring) the training. Members undertake the training individually at a time that suits them. • Option 4 – Online training where a preferred training provider is identified and authorities must appoint this provider to deliver the training to their members. 	Option 1 - The priorities and experiences of Planning Authorities may differ across the country, so it is considered appropriate that the Scottish Government provide the overarching key principles and it is then for different Planning Authorities to provide the detailed training and content. It is also preferred that there should be flexibility for Council's to determine how best to deliver the training i.e. in person or online (it may be that both options are required depending on a number of factors). It is not considered necessary that in-person means that it cannot be an online training session. What is important is that the training is predominantly live and gives members a chance to interact, whether this is online or physically in the same room.
7. Do you have any further comments on how the training should be delivered?	The Council would request that a minimum period of 6 months is provided between the publication of any regulations/ guidance and the mandatory training coming into force to allow sufficient time to prepare.
8. Should there be a requirement for elected members to have passed a test before being allowed to undertake a planning decision?	No, not if the training is in-person. The training should focus on making good decisions through workshops and examples.
9. How often should elected members be required to retake the training? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • once every year • once every election cycle • training should not need to be retaken • other 	Once every election cycle (in normal circumstances) however there may be exceptional situations where additional training is required. Provisions should also be in place for any new members elected during the term to be able to undertake the training quickly.

10. Should elected member's completion of the training be made available to the public?	Yes, however this should be by request and not through a requirement to be formally published.
11. If the completion of training is made public, do you think the information being provided within PPF / statutory annual reports and on the Local Authorities website are sufficient?	Yes, if the government deems that it should be published then the PPF is considered to be an appropriate place to do this.
12. Do you have any comments / suggestions on the best ways to monitor the long term effects of the mandatory training of Elected members?	Monitoring the percentage of appeals across Scotland that are awarded expenses as a result of unreasonable decisions would be one measure on the effects of the training.
13. Do you have any comments on the impact assessments undertaken as part of the consultation on mandatory training on planning for elected members?	No.

3.6 The Council's full response is provided in **Appendix 1**.

Next Steps

3.7 The Scottish Government has not provided indicative timescales for the publication of the finalised arrangements for the mandatory training. The draft Council response requests that a minimum period of 6 months is provided between the granting of new regulations/guidance and them coming into force (Question 7). It is considered crucial that there is sufficient time for planning authorities to prepare for the new training requirements in order to ensure continuity in decisions and attendance at planning board. Upon publication of the regulations and/or guidance, officers will inform members and will work across the Land Planning and Development, Legal Services and Members Services teams to develop and deliver the required training.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

4.1 Frontline Service to Customers – None

4.2 Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – None

4.3 Legal Implications – Members will be prohibited from making decisions on planning applications (including at Local Review Body) until the training has been undertaken.

4.4 Financial Implications – None

4.5 Procurement – None

4.6 ICT – None

4.7 Corporate Assets – None

4.8 Equalities Implications – None

4.9 Sustainability – None

4.10 Corporate Parenting – None

4.11 Other – None

5.0 **MANAGEMENT OF RISK**

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

5.1 Once the training requirements come into force the Land Planning and Development, and Legal Services will work together to ensure that the required training is developed and delivered as soon as possible in order to reduce the risk of disruption to the planning board and Local Review Body functions. The Council's response to the consultation requests that a minimum period of 6 months between any regulations/guidance being published and coming in to force is provided to give planning authorities sufficient time to prepare.

6.0 **IMPACT**

6.1 **ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** – No direct impact

6.2 **EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS** – No direct impact

6.3 **CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** – No direct impact

6.4 **SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES** – No direct impact

6.5 **ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING** – No direct impact

6.6 **OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS** - No direct impact

6.7 **CLIMATE CHANGE** – No direct impact

6.8 **STATUTORY DUTY** – The need to undertake training on the planning system will be a legal requirement. The Scottish Government is still to confirm the expected timescales for the requirement coming in to force.

7.0 **POLICY CHECKLIST**

7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

7.2 Note that the Scottish Government has undertaken its own assessments.

8.0 **APPENDICES**

8.1 **Appendix 1:** Proposed EDC Response to Members Training Consultation.

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Mandatory Training on Planning for Elected Members



Respondent Information Form

Please Note this form **must** be completed and returned with your response.

To find out how we handle your personal data, please see our privacy policy: <https://www.gov.scot/privacy/>

Are you responding as an individual or an organisation?

- Individual
 Organisation

Full name or organisation's name

East Dunbartonshire Council

Phone number

0300 123 4510

Address

East Dunbartonshire Council
 12 Strathkelvin Place
 Kirkintilloch

Postcode

G66 1TJ

Email Address

Development.plan@eastdunbarton.gov.uk

The Scottish Government would like your permission to publish your consultation response. Please indicate your publishing preference:

- Publish response with name
 Publish response only (without name)
 Do not publish response

Information for organisations:

The option 'Publish response only (without name)' is available for individual respondents only. If this option is selected, the organisation name will still be published.

If you choose the option 'Do not publish response', your organisation name may still be listed as having responded to the consultation in, for example, the analysis report.

We will share your response internally with other Scottish Government policy teams who may be addressing the issues you discuss. They may wish to contact you again in the future, but we require your permission to do so. Are you content for Scottish Government to contact you again in relation to this consultation exercise?

- Yes

No

Questionnaire

Question 1: Should the determination of planning applications be the only specified function that elected members are prohibited from doing until training requirements have been completed?

Yes

Please add any comment in support of your answer

The Council agrees that the determination of planning applications should be the only specified function that members are prohibited from doing until training requirements have been completed. For clarity, it is considered that this includes both planning committee and the Local Review Body.

When key decisions are being made on the Local Development Plan it is important that Members understand the purpose of the plan and the process to prepare it. However, in the interests of managing the training, ensuring that it is proportionate and tracking member participation, the Council agrees with determining planning applications as being the only specified function that cannot be undertaken by members without meeting the training requirements.

Question 2: Should the training requirements vary for elected members depending on whether they participate in a planning committee, Full Council or Local Review Body?

No

Please add any comment in support of your answer

All elected members in East Dunbartonshire sit on planning board and therefore having different levels of training would not apply here.

Notwithstanding this, the Council considers that different levels of training could lead to confusion and could be difficult to manage in practice. Additionally, as per the response to Question 1, members of the Council will be responsible for determining key stages in the preparation of the development plan. Therefore, even if the only mandatory requirement for the training is determining planning applications, this will undoubtedly ensure a better understanding of the purpose of preparing development plans which would be reflected in the decision-making for key stages in approving the LDP.

Moreover, while they have different functions, a planning committee and a Local Review Body will be required to follow the same principles and consider the same material considerations in determining applications.

Question 3: Should the mandatory training be focused on the key principles and knowledge of the planning system?

No

Please add any comment in support of your answer

Whilst an overview of the plan led system is important, Members will have professional advisers to remind them of aspects of the planning system. It is more important that the focus is on the main interactions that occur when decisions are being made. These are largely covered by the topics listed in Question 4 (including reasons for decision and use of conditions) but understanding the tests in the legislation and material considerations (including national and local policy) are the most crucial element and should be given particular prominence. Making decisions is the role for Members which officers can only give guidance on. Accordingly, it is crucial that making decisions in accordance with planning principles and the law is the main focus.

It is noted that the consultation document currently states that Local authorities would be encouraged to provide additional training to elected members on local level planning considerations and policies if needed. Given the above position that the focus should be on making informed decisions, the Council considers that it should be a mandatory requirement for the training to cover both national and local policy. This would be absolutely necessary in ensuring that they are utilised in their intended manner and that training on local policy should not be portrayed as a 'nice to have'.

Question 4: Do you agree with the list of topics to cover?

Yes

Please add any comment in support of your answer

Agree however as above the legislative test, the importance of development plans and what are relevant material considerations in determining applications should be a particular focus.

The Council's experience of the Licensing Board training is that it is too wide ranging and endeavours to cover all aspects of licensing. Is it particularly important that Members are trained in the different types of applications the Planning Authority receives when matters like this can be explained by officers. What is more important, and what the focus of any training should be, is a full understanding on how to make good planning decisions and an understanding of the Local Development Plan.

Question 5: Are there any other topics that you think should be covered in the mandatory training?

As per the response to Question 3 policy content and how this is included within reasons for decisions needs to be covered.

Question 6: Which would be your preferred option for how the training should be delivered? (please check all that apply)

- **Option 1**

Please add any comment in support of your answer

The Council considers Option 1 to be the most appropriate. The priorities and experiences of Planning Authorities may differ across the country, so it is considered appropriate that the Scottish Government provide the overarching key principles and it is then for different Planning Authorities to provide the detailed training and content. It is also preferred that it is for Councils to determine whether the training is to be delivered live, in-person or remotely, so as to allow flexibility regarding individual circumstances etc. Whilst members viewing a recorded training would not provide the same benefits it may be necessary e.g. where a member is unable to attend scheduled sessions. However, it is not considered necessary that in-person means that it cannot be an online training session. What is important is that the training is live for the majority of members, and gives members a chance to interact, whether this is online or physically in the same room.

Question 7: Do you have any further comments on how the training should be delivered?

No further comments on the delivery of the training. However, the Council would request that a minimum period of 6 months is provided between the publication of any regulations/ guidance and the mandatory training coming into force. This is to allow authorities sufficient time to prepare and ensure continuity in decisions and attendance at planning board.

Question 8: Should there be a requirement for elected members to have passed a test before being allowed to undertake a planning decision?

No

Please add any comment in support of your answer

If the training is predominantly provided in a live and/or in-person format, then it is considered that a test would not be necessary and would potentially be counter-productive. It is the Council's experience that a test focusses Members on learning the mechanics of a regulatory system, necessary to pass a test rather than the wider principles. For example, different types of applications and what a condition is etc. What is most important is that Members gain an understanding of how to make good planning decisions and how to develop the Local Development Plan. These are best learnt through examples and workshops where the facilitators will be able to gauge each Members understanding of the discussions and provide additional support where required.

However, if the training is provided online (i.e. by each Member watching a recording) then a test will be essential to measure how much of the training each Member has understood. Whilst some multiple-choice questions may be appropriate, qualitative questions will be important in determining Members understanding of how to make quality planning decisions.

Question 9: How often should elected members be required to retake the training?

Please tick

- once every year
- **once every election cycle**
- training should not need to be retaken
- Other

Please add any comment in support of your answer

In circumstances of 'normal business' undertaking the training once every election cycle is reasonable. However, there may be situations where the regulatory and/or policy requirements to determine applications have shifted significantly within the term. It is therefore suggested that there should be a mechanism in place to require additional training, potentially in a more condensed format, where this is necessary to ensure that members understand the implications of significant changes when considering applications.

There will always be a role for informal training and 'learning on the job.' The Council regularly holds briefings with Members in advance of planning board to discuss issues in a more informal setting. These often help to improve Members general understanding of the decision-making process in addition to discussing the merits of the individual application being considered at the time.

Provisions should also be in place to ensure that any new members elected during the election cycle are able to undertake the training quickly and that they are not held back unnecessarily from taking part in planning board. In the interest of being proportionate this could also follow a more condensed format.

Question 10: Should elected member's completion of the training be made available to the public?

Yes

Please add any comment in support of your answer

It is considered that this information should be publicly available by request. If members are prohibited from making decisions at planning board then it would not be necessary to formally publish their status regarding the training – as they would not be involved if they had not undergone the training.

If requested however, the Council should of course provide information on the training that was undertaken.

Question 11: If the completion of training is made public, do you think the information being provided within PPF / statutory annual reports and on the Local Authorities website are sufficient?

Yes

If no, where should the information also be made available?

As per Question 10 above the Council does not consider it to be necessary for the training status of each member to be published and that this can be publicly available by request. However, should the government decide this to be worthwhile, the Council considers that reporting this as part of the Planning Performance Framework would be appropriate.

Question 12: Do you have any comments / suggestions on the best ways to monitor the long term effects of the mandatory training of elected members?

The Council considers that monitoring the percentage of successful appeals where expenses are awarded against the planning authority as a result of unreasonable decisions would be one measure on the effects of mandatory training. This would need to be undertaken at a national level because in most authorities the number of appeals where expenses are granted would be too small to identify any meaningful trends and specific circumstances could skew the results.

Question 13: Do you have any comments on the impact assessments undertaken as part of the consultation on mandatory training on planning for elected members?

No

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sustainable thriving achieving

East Dunbartonshire Council

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk

COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/012/23/CL

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: CLIVE LEWIS, COMMUNITY PROTECTION
MANAGER, 0141 578 8817

SUBJECT TITLE: ANNUAL REVIEW AND SCRUTINY PROCESS
FOR THE EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE LOCAL
POLICE PLAN

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to invite Council to review and scrutinise the local progress report of Police Scotland for 2022-23.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

- 2.1** scrutinises the progress report for 2022-23 against the respective East Dunbartonshire Local Police Plan 2020-23; and,
- 2.2** agrees that progress against the current Local Police Plan will continue to be monitored by means of scrutiny and review at Council on an annual basis. The Community Planning Partnership Board will also continue to receive regular progress reports.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** Council will be aware that the Police Service of Scotland came into force on 1 April 2013, replacing the existing police services throughout Scotland, including Strathclyde Police, which covered East Dunbartonshire. The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 makes provision for the preparation of a local policing plan. This plan needs to be considered and approved by the Council, with an associated review and scrutiny process taking place.
- 3.2** The Local Police Area Commander is required to review the Local Police Plan at least every three years. The production of the Local Plan is an important part of the national planning process. It takes account of the Scottish Government's overarching vision for public services, the Strategic Police Priorities set by Scottish Ministers, the Scottish Police Authority's Strategic Police Plan, and the Chief Constable of Scotland's Annual Police Plan.
- 3.3** The plan is also linked to locally identified priorities and objectives through the Community Planning Partnership and the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP), with Local Outcome 4 (Safer and Stronger Communities) being particularly relevant. Continued progress with the Co-production arrangement that exists within East Dunbartonshire between Community Protection and the local policing teams also requires to be reflected.
- 3.4** The East Dunbartonshire Local Police Plan 2020-23 is contained in **Appendix 2** and was approved by Council on 19 November 2020 (**PNCA/087/20/EB**). Appropriate review and scrutiny of the Plan ensures that the relevant provisions of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 are being met on a local basis. The annual progress report for 2022-23 is detailed in **Appendix 1** and scrutiny of progress is carried out against the Local Policing Plan for East Dunbartonshire 2020-23. This reporting will be accompanied by a brief presentation to Council from the Local Police Area Commander.
- 3.5** It should also be noted that a new East Dunbartonshire Local Police Plan for the 2023 to 2026 period has already been produced. The new plan was approved by Council on 9 March 2023 (**PNCA/030/23/EB**).
- 3.6** By way of further background to the wider scrutiny process, a non-statutory national framework for scrutiny has recently been produced by the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) and COSLA in close collaboration with key strategic partners, including representatives from several Local Authorities. The framework is intended primarily for use by Elected Members in local authorities, who are responsible for scrutinising delivery of local police and fire and rescue services. It describes the relationship between the Local Police Plan and other strategic plans at a national and local level and suggests areas where scrutiny may have a focus at different times during the planning cycle. The framework document can be viewed via the following link - https://www.cosla.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/40906/FINAL_Local-Police-Plan-Scrutiny-Framework-January-2023.pdf

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1 Frontline Service to Customers – None.
- 4.2 Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – None.
- 4.3 Legal Implications – Council complying with obligations in relation to the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 through application of appropriate approval, scrutiny and review processes.
- 4.4 Financial Implications – None.
- 4.5 Procurement – None.
- 4.6 ICT – None.
- 4.7 Corporate Assets – None.
- 4.8 Equalities Implications – None.
- 4.9 Corporate Parenting - None.
- 4.10 Other – None.

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows: -

- 5.1 Police Scotland is a key partner within the Community Planning process in East Dunbartonshire. Failure to effectively deliver the Local Police Plan creates risk in terms of successfully delivering the outcomes contained within the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) and successfully delivering wider Council objectives. Progress in relation to the Local Police Plan and with local policing activity is of particular significance in terms of delivering safer and stronger communities within East Dunbartonshire. The application of robust scrutiny and review processes, in line with the requirements of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, will help to control the risk.

6.0 IMPACT

- 6.1 **ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** - Effective delivery of the Local Police Plan will indirectly support the delivery of Local Outcome 1 of the LOIP and Council objectives in relation to economic growth and recovery.
- 6.2 **EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS** - Effective delivery of the Local Police Plan will indirectly support the delivery of Local Outcome 2 of the LOIP and Council objectives in relation to employment and skills.

- 6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** - The priorities contained within the Local Police Plan for East Dunbartonshire are closely aligned to Local Outcome 3 of the LOIP and Council objectives in relation to delivering for children and young people. Effective delivery of the Local Police Plan will help to ensure that the children and young people within our local communities are safe, healthy and ready to learn.
- 6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES** - The priorities contained within the Local Police Plan for East Dunbartonshire are closely aligned to Local Outcome 4 of the LOIP and Council objectives in terms of community safety. Effective delivery of the Local Police Plan will help to ensure that East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit.
- 6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING** - The priorities contained within the Local Police Plan for East Dunbartonshire are closely aligned to Local Outcome 5 of the LOIP and Council objectives in terms of adult health and wellbeing. Effective delivery of the Local Police Plan will help to ensure that the people of East Dunbartonshire experience good mental health and wellbeing with access to a quality built and natural environment in which to lead healthier and more active lifestyles.
- 6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS** - The priorities contained within the Local Police Plan for East Dunbartonshire are closely aligned to Local Outcome 6 of the LOIP and Council objectives in terms of our older adults and vulnerable people. Effective delivery of the Local Police Plan will help to ensure that our older and more vulnerable citizens are properly supported, both to maintain their independence and to enjoy a high quality of life.
- 6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE** - No significant impact.
- 6.8 STATUTORY DUTY** - Application of appropriate approval, scrutiny and review processes will allow Council to fulfil relevant obligations under the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

- 7.1** This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

- 8.1 Appendix 1** – Local Policing Plan, Progress Report for 2022-23.
- 8.2 Appendix 2** – East Dunbartonshire Local Police Plan 2020-23.

Local Police Plan 2020 - 23

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Our plan to improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in East Dunbartonshire

East Dunbartonshire (Version 1.2)

Planning framework

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Foreword

The Chief Constable of Police Scotland has overall responsibility for policing in Scotland in accordance with the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. As well as being responsible for providing the best possible police service to the people of Scotland, he must designate local police commanders and ensure that adequate arrangements are in place for the policing of each local authority area.

As the Local Policing Commander for Greater Glasgow Division, I am delighted to introduce our East Dunbartonshire Local Police Plan for 2020-2023. The plan outlines how we intend to deliver policing services over the next three years and highlights some fundamental outcomes we aim to achieve over that period.

Greater Glasgow is a truly unique policing area. The complexity and level of demand here for policing and indeed many other public services, far outstrips that in any other part of the country. Where this can sometimes be viewed as challenging, I am absolutely confident that working collaboratively with partners, we can deal positively with these demands whilst continuing to make East Dunbartonshire a safer place to live, work and visit.

In formulating this plan it has been necessary to consider national issues, national strategic policing priorities and of course the concerns of our local communities. Additionally, wider responsibilities like supporting emergency resilience planning, in responding to threats to public safety, should not be understated. The Covid-19 pandemic is one such example which has significantly impacted on our communities and we have worked hard with partners to continue to deliver the best public service possible.

This plan aims to strike the correct balance between these demands, however, fundamentally we are committed to being a responsive, flexible service focused on improving the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in East Dunbartonshire.

Of course we are not working in isolation. As members of the local Community Planning Partnership, our priorities are linked closely to the Local Outcome Improvement Plan, with a key focus on the delivery of our shared outcomes.

Whilst the plan covers the period from 2020-23, it will be reviewed regularly to ensure its continued relevance. This will allow us to identify and respond to emerging trends / issues, identify and build upon good practice and ensure that our policing activity compliments local Community Planning.

I look forward to working closely with the people of East Dunbartonshire and with our partners, to ensure that Police Scotland continues to deliver a locally focused service that helps to provide a better life for residents and visitors to the area.



Chief Superintendent Hazel Hendren

Divisional Commander, Greater Glasgow

Introduction

East Dunbartonshire lies to the north of Glasgow, bordered by the Campsie Fells and the Kilpatrick Hills. Local officers and staff provide policing to more than 104,500 people, over 77 square miles. The area covers a mix of urban and rural areas including Bishopbriggs, Milngavie, Bearsden, Kirkintilloch, Lenzie, Milton of Campsie, Lennoxton, Torrance and Twechar.

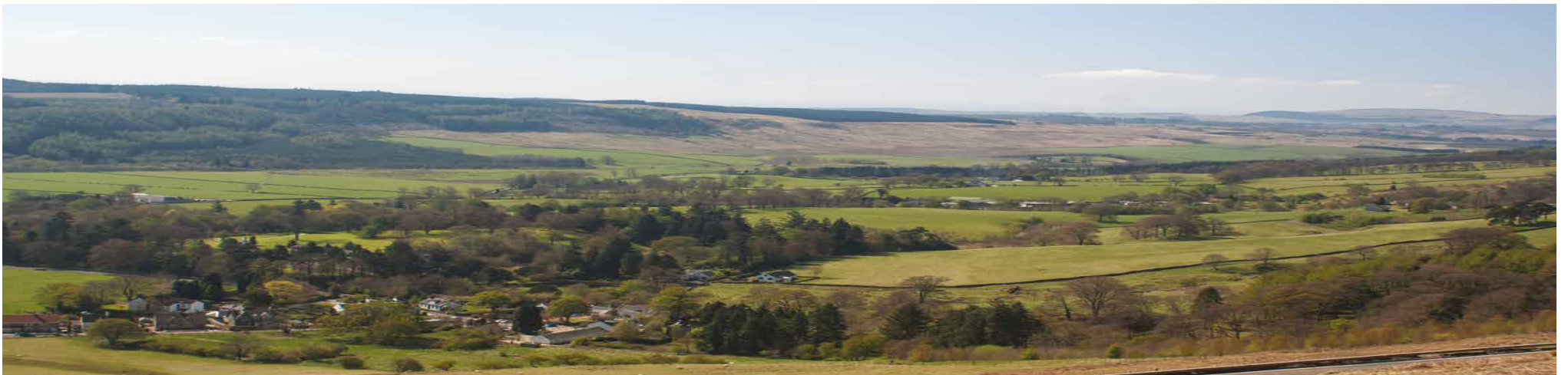
Kirkintilloch is known as the canal capital of Scotland with the Forth and Clyde canal at the heart of the town. Southbank Marina is located on the south side of the canal and provides berthing for up to 40 boats and plays a major role in the annual Kirkintilloch Canal Festival.

East Dunbartonshire is part of Greater Glasgow Division which encompasses widely contrasting communities from densely populated areas such as Craigton, Drumchapel and Easterhouse to the semi-rural villages of Eaglesham and Twechar. Serving three separate local authorities, this policing plan relates to the **East Dunbartonshire** area.

While the area has a strong history linked to boat building, it also has a wide range of parks and open spaces including the Campsie Fells and a variety of sport and leisure facilities, art galleries and museums.

Like many other areas, it does have pockets of deprivation and associated social challenges. This local policing plan aims to highlight these challenges and some of the steps we intend to take to deal with them.

As key partners in the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership, we share the vision of working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire.

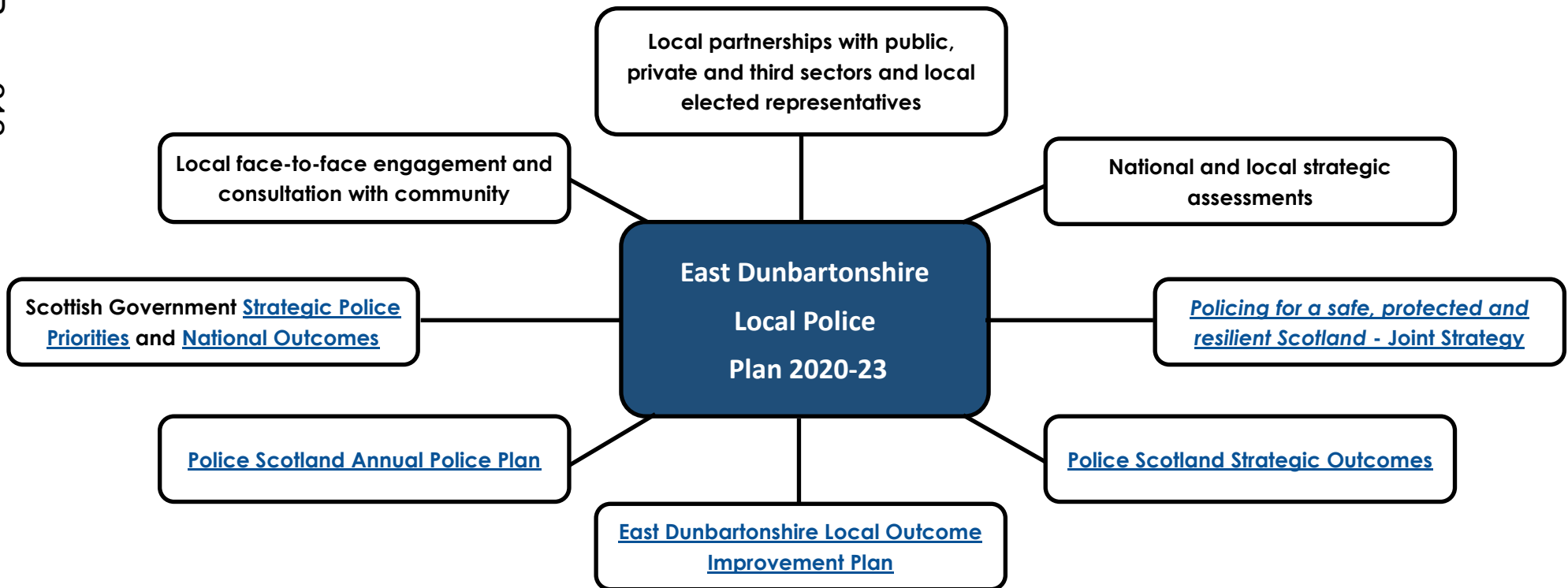


This Local Police Plan sets out the local policing priorities for East Dunbartonshire for 2020-2023. The plan is a statutory requirement under the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 and forms part of a broader planning process which takes account of the Scottish Government's vision for public services, the Police Scotland Annual Police Plan and *Policing for a safe, protected and resilient Scotland*, Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority's Joint Strategy for Policing (2020).

It details local and national priorities identified as being significant to the communities of East Dunbartonshire and the way in which Greater Glasgow Division will respond in order to reduce the associated threat, risk and harm.

The plan is designed to deliver positive outcomes for the people of East Dunbartonshire and is closely linked to East Dunbartonshire Council's Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

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Local Police Plan key drivers:



East Dunbartonshire Council Local Outcome Improvement Plan

The Local Outcome Improvement Plan is East Dunbartonshire's Document for community planning. The vision of the Community Planning Partnership Board is to work together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire in areas including:

- Economic Growth and Recovery
- Employment and Skills
- Children and Young People
- Safer and Stronger Communities
- Adult Health and Wellbeing
- Older Adults, Vulnerable People and Carers

The [East Dunbartonshire Local Outcome Improvement Plan](#) outlines focus and priority areas, 'PLACE' areas, how these were established, and what the vision and aim is for these areas. It also evidences the importance of partnership working.

Policing in East Dunbartonshire

Effective policing will support East Dunbartonshire's **economic growth and recovery** by helping to create a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town centres, ensuring that East Dunbartonshire is an attractive place to invest and build **safer and stronger communities**.

Working closely with communities we will identify individuals in need of support, signposting them to appropriate agencies, improving **employment and skills** for learning, life and work. Through effective deployment of school liaison officers, Local Problem Solving Team Officers and specialist resources from across Greater Glasgow Division we will help to ensure that our **children and young people** are safe, healthy and ready to learn.



Adopting a whole systems approach will enable a true partnership response to support **adult health and wellbeing** and more effectively care for and support **older adults, vulnerable people and carers**.

East Dunbartonshire's vision

We will fully support **East Dunbartonshire's vision** of working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire. With partners, we aim to help identify issues, design solutions and deliver transformation through co-production and engagement. We will focus on prevention and early intervention and on planning and providing 'best value' equitable and sustainable services.

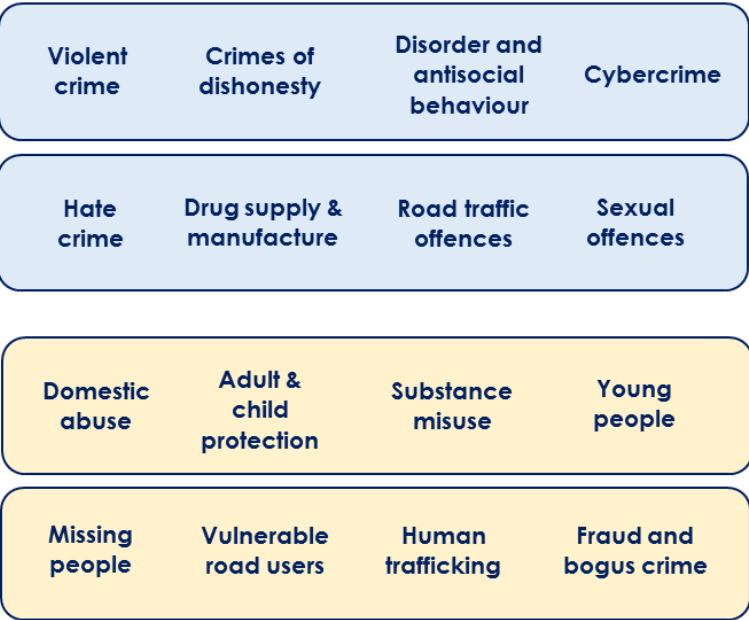
SAFER COMMUNITIES

Our local policing priorities

CRIME
Reducing crimes of greatest concern and detecting offenders

PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE
Working with partners and the most vulnerable to reduce risk

Our areas of focus



Strategic Outcomes



Focusing on our local policing priorities, we aim to deliver the positive outcomes highlighted, whilst promoting fairness in our communities and improved quality of life for residents to feel safe, included and socially connected.

PARTNERSHIPS AND PREVENTION

CRIME

Our focus is on reducing crimes that cause greatest concern and on detecting those responsible.

Violent crime : We will ensure our officers are effectively deployed as part of our tasking and coordinating approach in priority locations. We will exploit investigative opportunities to bring offenders to justice. We will proactively manage known violent offenders in the community and we will make appropriate use of legislation and other more immediate options e.g. Fixed Penalty Notices.

Crimes of dishonesty : We will identify crime patterns in relation to robbery, housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles and other acquisitive crimes. We will deploy specialist officers to ensure a knowledge of offences and offenders is developed and every effort is made to prevent crime by target hardening, raising awareness and engaging known offenders.

Disorder and antisocial behaviour : We will engage with partner agencies to ensure that licensed premises are operating in a responsible manner and not selling alcohol to young people. We will maximise opportunities to reduce disorder and antisocial behaviour through our weekly Tasking and Coordinating Partnership meeting.

Cybercrime : We will adapt to improve our response to cyber crime investigations. Key areas of focus include online child sexual exploitation, cyber bullying and sophisticated organised cyber frauds.

Hate crime : We will deliver our ambitious Equality Action Plan in line with Police Scotland's Equality Outcomes. We will identify vulnerable communities and will provide appropriate advice, guidance and support. We will refer victims to appropriate support agencies and partners.

Drug supply and manufacture : We will continue to gather intelligence and enforce legislation to arrest those involved in the supply of controlled drugs. We will target those responsible for the manufacture and distribution of controlled drugs to reduce their availability and prevent harm in our communities.

Road traffic offences : We will robustly enforce road traffic legislation to influence driver behaviour and improve safety on the roads. We will utilise intelligence and analytical products to identify repeat offenders and will target individuals who drive whilst disqualified or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Sexual crimes : We will work closely with partners to encourage victims to report offences. We will utilise specially trained staff to engage with victims, to ensure all available support is provided and a dedicated unit will oversee the management of offenders in the community.



PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Our focus is on working with partners and the most vulnerable to reduce risk.

Domestic abuse: We will work with partners to encourage victims of domestic abuse to come forward and we will ensure they are fully supported in the process. We will robustly target serial offenders and we will exploit legislation to reduce the vulnerability of victims or potential victims.

Adult and child protection: We will ensure a multi-agency approach to adult protection to ensure vulnerable people are protected and supported. We will use available legislation to better protect vulnerable people from exposure to danger and abuse. Some examples of vulnerable people include those reported missing, elderly members of the community and those suffering from mental health issues.

Substance misuse: We will progress priority work streams as part of a public health led approach within the Alcohol and Drug Partnership. We will develop effective approaches to assertive outreach and diversion such as the Positive Outcomes Project. We will provide methodical Senior Investigating Officer led investigations where deaths have occurred.

Young people: Police Scotland Youth Volunteers will continue to provide positive opportunities for young people. School liaison officers will continue to maximise awareness raising opportunities of matters which may affect our young people. Prevention work continues with vulnerable young people to divert them from crime and provide alternatives, working in partnership with statutory and third party agencies.

Missing people: We will assess each missing person report, to allocate appropriate levels of priority and resources. A key consideration will be an ongoing assessment of the risk posed by the missing person to themselves or to others.

Vulnerable road users: We will utilise media platforms to educate the public about road safety initiatives. We will undertake planned activity to reduce the vulnerability of different road users. We will continue to work with partners to improve road safety around schools.

Human trafficking: We will ensure that first responders are aware of the indicators that a person may have been trafficked and take appropriate action. We will develop a dedicated team to tackle human trafficking. The team will work closely with partners and will target those responsible whilst ensuring victims are fully supported and protected.

Fraud and bogus crime: We will develop a dedicated team to tackle fraud and bogus crime. The team will work closely with Trading Standards and will target those responsible for committing these crimes, often against the most vulnerable members of the community. Support will also be provided to the victims of bogus crimes or fraud.



Local policing delivery

Police Scotland's purpose is to improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in Scotland, focusing on Keeping People Safe in line with our values of Integrity, Fairness and Respect.

This police plan relates to the East Dunbartonshire Local Authority and, together with Glasgow City and East Renfrewshire, these areas are covered by Greater Glasgow Policing Division.

Greater Glasgow Division is led by a Local Police Commander (Chief Superintendent) who is supported by six Superintendents. This command team is supported by nine Area Commanders, and their respective teams, who are responsible for delivering the Local Police Plans in their geographical commands.

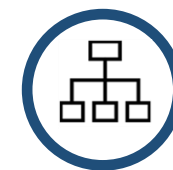
In East Dunbartonshire, policing services will continue to be provided by a dedicated Local Area Command led by a Chief Inspector. Community Policing Team officers, who tackle ongoing concerns and more protracted community issues, and Local Policing Team officers, who respond to community information and provide preventative and reassurance policing, are deployed in the area enabling officers to develop sound local knowledge, whilst being accessible to all.

Dedicated specialist investigation teams provide support within the division and a real benefit of being a national service, is that we have access to significant national resources. The international reputation enjoyed by Glasgow and its propensity to attract high profile events and on occasion, challenging demonstrations, means that these national resources have and will continue to be utilised effectively.

The Local Area Commanders are supported by two Detective Superintendents and four Detective Chief Inspectors who lead specialist teams investigating serious crime, public protection and serious and organised crime groups. The Local Area Commander in East Dunbartonshire also works with a dedicated Detective Inspector.

The Local Area Command also benefits from three school liaison officers who service both secondary and primary schools where they provide safety advice, deal with criminal matters that arise within the school environment and work closely with partners providing early and effective intervention.

A Local Authority Liaison Officer works closely with East Dunbartonshire Council to deliver Community Planning Priorities.



Scrutiny arrangements

The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 provides a framework for local scrutiny and engagement arrangements between Police, Fire and Rescue Service and the Local Authority.

The current format has been in place since April 2013 and will continue with annual meetings where the Local Policing Commander, supported by the Area Commander, presents a report to the Local Authority outlining police performance measured against the Local Police Plan.

This provides opportunities for locally elected members to examine and hold police to account in relation to the delivery of local policing services.



Equality and diversity

Our work is underpinned by our commitment to equality and diversity in our interactions with the public we serve as well as our own staff.

Across Police Scotland we are committed to developing and promoting best practice in the advancement of our Equality Outcomes.

In East Dunbartonshire, we are committed to a policing style which meets the differing needs of the communities we serve and is dedicated to promoting equality within our own workforce.

Ethics and values

A code of ethics was introduced in 2013 with the creation of Police Scotland and provides guiding principles that define how we perform our duties.

The code of ethics sets out the standards we expect of all our employees and the standards that the public can expect to ensure we provide a professional service to all.

Encompassing the values of the service and our commitment to human rights, the code is designed to help us provide positive outcomes and improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in Scotland.

We realise that every police officer, special constable and member of police staff is responsible for delivering a fair and professional service, promoting equality for all.

This plan was subject to an Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment (EqHRIA) In compliance with the Scottish Public Sector Equality Duty, a summary of EqHRIA result has been published alongside this document on our website.

Police Scotland's values are:

- **Integrity**
- **Fairness**
- **Respect**
- **Human Rights**

In East Dunbartonshire, we are continually working to ensure that these values and the code are understood by all our officers and staff and are preserved in all of our decisions

Local contact details

Police Scotland
Kirkintilloch Police Office
45 Southbank Drive
Kirkintilloch
G66 1XJ

Dial **999** for an emergency that requires urgent Police attention.

For non-emergency contact, call **101**, the single non-emergency number.

If you have information about crime in your area and wish to provide it anonymously, call **CRIMESTOPPERS** on **0800 555111**.

Service users who are deaf or have a hearing impairment can contact Police Scotland via **TextRelay** on **18001 101** for non-emergency, or **18000** in an emergency.

For more detailed information on how to contact your Local Policing Team please refer to the 'Your Community' section of our website at:

<http://www.scotland.police.uk/your-community/>

We will continue to keep in touch with you to keep you updated on the ongoing work being done to tackle the issues that are affecting life for you and your community.

You can also follow us on the following social media sites:



[@http://www.twitter.com/EastDunbPol](http://www.twitter.com/EastDunbPol)



[@Greater Glasgow Police Division](https://www.facebook.com/GreaterGlasgowPoliceDivision)



Keeping People Safe in East Dunbartonshire

Our Purpose:- To improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in Scotland

Divisional Commander's Introduction



Welcome to the latest East Dunbartonshire Local Police Plan update. This report contains management information and updates for the year 2022/2023. The report relates directly to our East Dunbartonshire Policing Plan for 2020/23. The report focuses on providing details of ongoing work and initiatives which have commenced or taken place in East Dunbartonshire between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023.

At the recent Scottish Police Authority board meeting, the Chief Constable publicly addressed the matter of institutional discrimination within Police Scotland. His comments have been reported, debated and speculated on in the media and in wider society. I would like to assure everyone across Greater Glasgow that we are taking meaningful action to eliminate racist prejudice and disadvantage and demonstrate fairness in all aspects of policing. Our vigilance has never been stronger with our focus on prevention and more visible conduct outcomes for those who have breached our values and standards.

2022/23 saw an number of football matches and public processions taking place throughout the Greater Glasgow area, which placed considerable demand on officers to keep people safe. We remain committed to supporting the rights of people to gather and express themselves while doing all we can to ensure those intent on causing serious disorder are met with a robust policing response.

ensuring these resource intensive events were successfully delivered and policed without serious issue, we continue to work closely with partners, implementing local plans to minimise disruption to our communities and enhance public safety, and I would like to extend my gratitude to everyone who assisted.

We also continue to maintain focus on our Public Health Approach, maximising the effectiveness of partnership working to identify opportunities to improve our joint services and enhance the support available to individuals and communities.

East Dunbartonshire Local Policing Plan (2020-2023) Annual Report (2022/2023)

Violent Crime



In 2022/23 the number of **Robberies** decreased by 4 from 15 to 11. This represents a reduction of 33.7% on the 5 year average. Local officers are able to call upon specialist support from the Divisional Robbery Unit. We remain committed to preventing robberies and targeting those responsible

Serious Assaults decreased from 45 in 2021/22 to 37 in 2022/23. The detection rate remains high at 75.7%, this represents a reduction of 23.9% on the 5 year average. It is useful to highlight that East Dunbartonshire houses HMP Lowmoss 12 of these serious assaults can be attributed to within the prison estate.

We have taken proactive measures to reduce this demand, with a dedicated liaison officer working alongside senior management from HMP Lowmoss. This play a pivotal role in reducing the gap between inmates, staff and police to ensure every serious assault is promptly and accurately documented.

There has also been a reduction in **Common Assaults**. There were 529 crimes in 2021/22 compared to 447 in 2022/23.



Over the period **Domestic Abuse** crimes have increased. We remain committed to adopting a victim centred approach to dealing robustly and effectively with domestic abuse. In 2022/23 there were 639 incidents of domestic abuse of which 216 were recorded as crimes.

The detection rate for domestic abuse crimes has increased from 73.1% in 2021/22 to 76.6% in 2022/23 this remains above the 5 year average.

We have a number of strategies in place, such as monitoring bail conditions, ongoing safeguarding measures, and signposting to partners.

Public Protection

Sexual crimes have increased by 2 between 2021/22 and 2022/23, from 133 to 135. The number of reported Rapes has increased from 13 to 17. Detections for sexual crimes have increased from 45.9% to 48.9%. A high proportion of these are non-recent incidents which shows a confidence in reporting these crimes to the police, however reduces the possibilities of forensic opportunities.

Public Satisfaction / Complaints



In 2022/23 we dealt with 16593 incidents. During this time we received 43 complaints. This figure reflects a very small number of complaints (26.6 complaints per 10,000 incidents).

Surveys indicate satisfaction levels with policing remain high.

Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour



In 2022/23 there were 1911 public complaints of disorder. This figure is 21.7% less than the previous reporting period.

Crimes relating to antisocial behaviour (breach of the peace, drunkenness and consuming alcohol in public) have significantly reduced compared to previous years. Breach of the Peace crimes in 2021/22 were 480 compared to 372 in 2022/23. With the detection rate increasing to 83.3%. Disorder and Anti-Social Behaviour offences remain low with a reduction from 21 in 2021/22 to 17 in 2022/23, 64.1% below the 5 year average.

Hate Crime

Hate Crimes target vulnerable members of our communities and can have a devastating effect on victims, their families and friends. We are committed to making it as easy as possible for victims to report hate crime. We have 6 remote reporting sites within East Dunbartonshire. In 2022/23 there were 46 Hate incidents reported, with 40 of these being crimes this is 36.9% below the 5 year average. Of the 40 Hate Crimes 18 were detected.

Drug Dealing and Misuse



In 2022/23 **Drug Supply** detections decreased by 13, from 41 to 28. **Possession of Drugs** offences decreased from 258 to 225. The detection rate remains the same at 93.8%. This means that the overall drug offences decreased from 300 to 253. The detection rate for these offences increased from 91.0% to 96.4%.

Public Health

The number of people reported missing has reduced from 441 to 321 in 2022/23. A high percentage of these are children being reported missing from one of our 8 Care Establishments. The Respect Programme seeks to reduce police involvement in minor matters, keeping children out of the criminal justice system.

Police Officers encounter people in crisis and this often relates to an individuals health needs. We work hard to improve information sharing, to develop more effective support and prevention strategies. As well as signposting individuals to the most appropriate support. The introduction of the East Dunbartonshire Asset Map has greatly increased our ability to signpost to all of the available support services to provide people with the care and support they need at the time they need it most.

Acquisitive Crime



In 2022/23 there were 74 more victims of **Housebreaking**. There were 113 such crimes compared to 59 the previous year. This represents a decrease of 57 crimes on the 5-year average. Whilst the detection rate has increased from 23.7% to 30.1% this is not reflective of ongoing investigations and those awaiting forensic results. We continue to be supported by specialist teams.

Frauds continue to be on the rise many of these involving online or telephone scams. These offences have increased from 208 in 2021/22 to 219 in 2022/23. These schemes are often sophisticated and require support from external companies to allow the investigation to be completed, the detection rate has reduced from 20.7% to 16.4%. Many of these enquiries are still ongoing, as we respond to the innovative methods being used.



PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Public Health

As a public health partner we often encounter individuals and families in crisis and strive to improve information sharing. The East Dunbartonshire Asset Map has increased our ability to signpost available services to provide people with support needed at the time they need it most and by the most appropriate service. Services can be accessed and signposted by officers from handheld mobile devices. Our LALO role ensures communication between key departments within EDC and Police Scotland. Thus providing the best possible outcomes for the community

Herbert Protocol

Adults suffering dementia or vulnerable and at risk of going missing within the community can now sign-up to the Herbert Protocol. This involves collecting personal information that may assist when attempting to trace a persons whereabouts. An additional 43 residents and many more in the process of completing required paperwork, brings our total to 98. The information recorded/held can be vital in progressing investigations without undue delay. Local officers are reaping the benefits and have been able to locate vulnerable adults in Bearsden and Bishopbriggs as a direct result of their membership. Local Doctors, Social Workers and Mental Health Teams are in contact with our Police Local Authority Liaison Officer and refer patients and clients for consideration for the protocol.

Missing Persons

We have established a Missing Persons Steering Group with membership from core partners including Police Scotland, Education, Housing, Community Protection, NHS , EDHSCP, Child, Adult and Mental Health Services and third and Independent Sector Services. The group provides strategic oversight of partnership activity to prevent and respond to missing incidents, and support and protect children and adults who at risk of going missing. This group provides updates on service's involvement in Missing activity, report progress on any improvement actions allocated to their service and raise and provides governance on the operation of inter-agency protocol.

SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

Economic and Financial Crime

Economic and Financial Investigation Unit specifically tackle the growing volume of varied financial crimes including cyber enabled and cyber dependent. Through training and collaboration with partners in the financial industry officers provide quality service to those who are affected by these crimes and have suffered significant financial loss. The Unit regularly provide inputs, advice and guidance to front line officers giving them confidence in how to manage enquiries, leading to an effective and sustainable response to financial crimes.

Serious and Organised Crime Group Activity

Local officers continue to be deployed as part of Operation Fallrake to prevent, detect and disrupt any incidents of disorder and criminality involving Serious and Organised Crime Groups that reside, work or are active within the local community. The ongoing operation has resulted in a number of key nominals being apprehended that risk a significant direct or indirect impact on the wellbeing of our communities. Local officers are supported by additional dedicated resources within Greater Glasgow Division and nationally.

High Value Travelling Acquisitive Criminals

Operation Enzone is our response to housebreakings where high value vehicles are targeted by groups from across the UK. Locally this is supported by the Greater Glasgow Investigation Unit who provide specialist investigative support to detect those responsible that are proven to be organised, targeted and forensically aware. There have been a number of detections and apprehensions made in relation to this crime group.

CRIME

Crimes of Dishonesty – Housebreaking

Following the success of the distribution of SelectaDNA in the Hillhead area. Further funding was obtained from the Police Scotland Divisional Commanders fund, with another one hundred kits being purchased for marking properties within Bishopbriggs, based on crime analysis which shows to have been targeted previously. Local Community Police and Community Wardens along with Police Scotland Youth Volunteers deployed in teams to identified addresses where previous victims of acquisitive crime resided. Home owners were then provided with home security advice and the *SelectaDNA* marking kits. The initiative was supported by a significant local media campaign and street signage was used to promote it. Visits to known acquisitive crime offenders were also conducted, to maximise the reach and impact of the operation.

Open Space Policing

Directed by our Multi Agency Tasking and Co-Ordinating meeting, and with the introduction of our priority locations targeting Places, People and Premises. Local officers have worked alongside various partners to create safer parks and open spaces. High visibility foot and cycle deployments by local officers and Community Wardens, along with the deployment of temporary camera from EDC- ensure all areas can be used by law-abiding members of the community for their intended purpose. Partners from the British Transport Police and Scottish Fire and Rescue have deployed along with Police Scotland officers in addressing concerns surrounding antisocial behaviour in and around our open spaces and water at the Milngavie reservoir and Campsie Glen.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Safer Roads

Our Officers remain committed to ensuring safer roads throughout East Dunbartonshire, and routinely attend at schools to ensure compliance with the rules of the road. We regularly carry out joint initiatives with Road Policing, DVSA (Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency) and VOSA (Vehicle and Operator Services Agency) targeting road users by carrying out roadside checks on drivers and vehicles, Speed checks and influencing road user behaviour. We also work alongside Road Policing Unit targeting drivers who do not give cyclists and horses the time and space necessary to complete a safe passing manoeuvre. They will often complete journeys in a manner being unaware of the correct passing distance to be given to a cyclist or completing a pass that compromises themselves or another road user. Operation Closepass targets those drivers and educates them.

Community Alcohol Partnership (CAP)

We are currently working with education, retailers and East Dunbartonshire Council to establish a CAP to tackle alcohol related harm to young people and improve the wellbeing of residents. The CAP will focus on understanding young persons' relationships with alcohol, providing additional training and publicity materials for retailers around underage sales and providing diversionary activities for local young people moving forward. Another result of a successful CAP will be to tackle the rise in calls regarding antisocial behaviour and the negative impact on the lives of both those engaged in and those subject to the behaviour.

Education

Campus Officers provide strong support and facilitate trusting relationships within all East Dunbartonshire schools. They provide educational inputs on many sensitive subjects including online safety, drugs and alcohol abuse, bullying and programmes such as Fearless (Crimestoppers). Officers also participate in the early intervention programme to ensure the most appropriate disposal is presented and considered for young people involved in criminality.



sustainable thriving achieving

East Dunbartonshire Council

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk

COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/013/23/CL

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: CLIVE LEWIS, COMMUNITY PROTECTION
MANAGER, 0141 578 8817

SUBJECT TITLE: ANNUAL REVIEW AND SCRUTINY PROCESS
FOR THE EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE LOCAL
FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to invite Council to review and scrutinise the local performance reports of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service for 2022-23 and the first quarter of 2023-24.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

- 2.1** scrutinises the annual performance report for 2022-23 against the East Dunbartonshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan for the 2020-23 period;
- 2.2** reviews the performance report for first quarter of 2023-24;
- 2.3** agrees to consider the new East Dunbartonshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2023-26 at a future date once it is finalised by the Local Senior Officer; and
- 2.4** agrees that progress against the current Local Fire and Rescue Plan will continue to be monitored by means of scrutiny and review at Council on an annual basis. The Community Planning Partnership Board will also continue to receive regular progress reports.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** Council will be aware that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service came into force on 1 April 2013, replacing the existing Fire and Rescue Services throughout Scotland, including Strathclyde Fire and Rescue, which covered East Dunbartonshire. The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 makes provision for the preparation of a local plan. This plan needs to be considered and approved by the Council, with an associated review and scrutiny process taking place.
- 3.2** The Local Senior Officer is required to review the Local Fire and Rescue Plan at least every three years. The production of the Local Plan is an important part of the national planning process. It takes account of the Scottish Government's overarching vision for public services, the strategic direction set out in the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Strategic Plan. The plan is also linked to locally identified priorities and objectives through the Community Planning Partnership and the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP), with Local Outcome 4 (Safer and Stronger Communities) being particularly relevant.
- 3.3** A review document in relation to the East Dunbartonshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan for the 2020-23 period was considered and approved by Council on 19 November 2020 (**PNCA/088/20/EB**). The Plan was thereafter finalised and is contained in **Appendix 3**. Appropriate review and scrutiny of the Plan ensures that the relevant provisions of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 are being met on a local basis.
- 3.4** It should also be noted that the new Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Dunbartonshire for the 2023-26 period is currently under development and will be submitted for consideration at a future meeting of the Council once it is finalised.
- 3.5** The annual performance report for the full year 2022-23 is contained in **Appendix 1** and the performance report for the first quarter of 2023-24 is contained in **Appendix 2**. The Scrutiny of 2022-23 performance is carried out against the East Dunbartonshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2020-23. Performance in the first quarter of 2023-24 will be reviewed on a general basis as the new Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Dunbartonshire for the 2023-26 period is still in development. This reporting will be accompanied by means of a brief presentation to Council by the Local Senior Officer.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1** Frontline Service to Customers – None.
- 4.2** Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – None.
- 4.3** Legal Implications – Council complying with obligations in relation to the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 through application of appropriate approval, scrutiny and review processes.

- 4.4 Financial Implications – None.
- 4.5 Procurement – None.
- 4.6 ICT – None.
- 4.7 Corporate Assets – None.
- 4.8 Equalities Implications – None.
- 4.9 Corporate Parenting - None.
- 4.10 Other – None.

5.0 **MANAGEMENT OF RISK**

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows: -

- 5.1 The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service is a key partner within the Community Planning process in East Dunbartonshire. Failure to effectively deliver the Local Fire and Rescue Plan creates risk in terms of successfully delivering the outcomes contained within the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) and successfully delivering wider Council objectives. Progress in relation to the Local Fire and Rescue Plan and with local fire and rescue activity is of particular significance in terms of delivering safer and stronger communities within East Dunbartonshire. The application of robust scrutiny and review processes, in line with the requirements of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, will help to control the risk.

6.0 **IMPACT**

- 6.1 **ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** - Effective delivery of the Local Fire and Rescue Plan will indirectly support the delivery of Local Outcome 1 of the LOIP and Council objectives in relation to economic growth and recovery.
- 6.2 **EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS** - Effective delivery of the Local Fire and Rescue Plan will indirectly support the delivery of Local Outcome 2 of the LOIP and Council objectives in relation to employment and skills.
- 6.3 **CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** - Effective delivery of the Local Fire and Rescue Plan will indirectly support the delivery of Local Outcome 3 of the LOIP and Council objectives in terms of our children and young people.
- 6.4 **SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES** - The priorities contained within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Dunbartonshire are closely aligned to Local Outcome 4 of the LOIP and Council objectives in terms of community safety. Effective delivery of the Local Fire and Rescue Plan will therefore help to ensure that East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit.
- 6.5 **ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING** - Effective delivery of the Local Fire and Rescue Plan will indirectly support the delivery of Local Outcome 5 of the LOIP and the Council's objectives in relation to adult health and wellbeing.

6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS - Effective delivery of the Local Fire and Rescue Plan will indirectly support the delivery of Local Outcome 6 of the LOIP and the Council's objectives in terms of our older adults and vulnerable people.

6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE - No significant impact.

6.8 STATUTORY DUTY - Application of appropriate approval, scrutiny and review processes will allow Council to fulfil relevant obligations under the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012.

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 – Local Fire and Rescue Plan, Performance Report for 2022-23.

8.2 Appendix 2 – Local Fire and Rescue Plan, Performance Report for Quarter 1 2023-24.

8.3 Appendix 3 – East Dunbartonshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2020-23.



**East Dunbartonshire Performance Report
Q1: 1st April 2022 - Q4: 31st March 2023**



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**



East Dunbartonshire Council

East Dunbartonshire Performance Report

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Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan Priorities

The Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan has been developed to set out the priorities and objectives within East Dunbartonshire and allows our local authority partners to scrutinise the performance outcomes of these priorities.

We will continue to work closely with our partners in East Dunbartonshire to ensure that through targetting risks at a local level we are all **"Working Together for a Safer Scotland."**

The plan has been developed to complement key partnership activity embedded across East Dunbartonshires Community Plan and associated Delivery and Thematic plans. Through partnership working we will seek to deliver continuous improvement in our performance and effective service delivery in our area of operations.

The Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Dunbartonshire identified six areas for demand reduction and is subject to regular monitoring and reporting through the Police & Fire and Rescue Committee. A summary of the priorities and current activity is detailed below with further detail and analysis contained within this performance report.

	Accidental Dwelling Fires	Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties	Unintentional Injury and Harm	Deliberate Fire Setting	Non-Domestic Fire Safety	Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals
Bearsden North	11	2	4	11	1	33
Bearsden South	2	0	1	9	2	59
Bishopbriggs North & Campsie	8	1	37	49	5	92
Bishopbriggs South	7	1	4	26	2	51
Kirkintilloch East, North & Twechar	15	1	9	40	4	81
Lenzie & Kirkintilloch South	7	0	4	19	2	34
Milngavie	11	0	1	11	5	47
Total Incidents	61	5	60	165	21	397

Year on Year Change	◆ 33%	● -17%	◆ 173%	● -18%	● -13%	◆ 42%
3 Year Average Change	▲ -1%	▲ 0%	◆ 3%	▲ -3%	● -7%	◆ 3%
5 Year Average Change	◆ 26%	◆ 22%	◆ 41%	● -5%	◆ 18%	◆ 32%

About the statistics within this report

The activity totals and other statistics quoted within this report are published in the interests of transparency and openness. They are provisional in nature and subject to change as a result of ongoing quality assurance and review. Because all statistics quoted are provisional there may be a difference in the period totals quoted in our reports after local publication which result from revisions or additions to the data in our systems. The Scottish Government publishes official statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

- Activity levels have reduced by more than 5%
- ▲ Activity levels have reduced by up to 5%
- ◆ Activity levels have increased overall

East Dunbartonshire Activity Summary



283

fires
primary &
secondary



246

special
services



683

false
alarms



1212
total number of
incidents

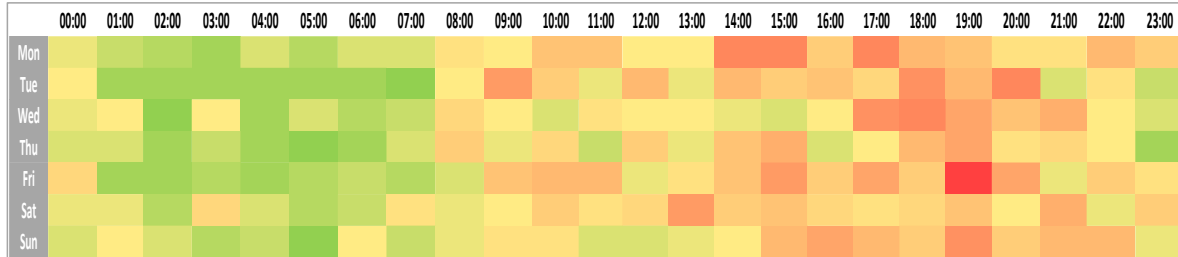


79
fire & non-fire
casualties

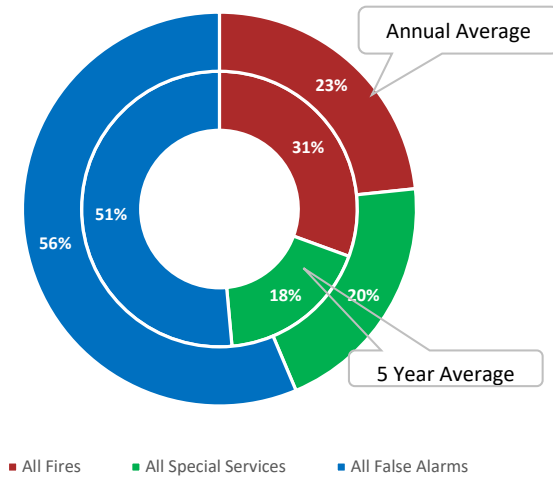


£782,090
economic cost of
ufas incidents

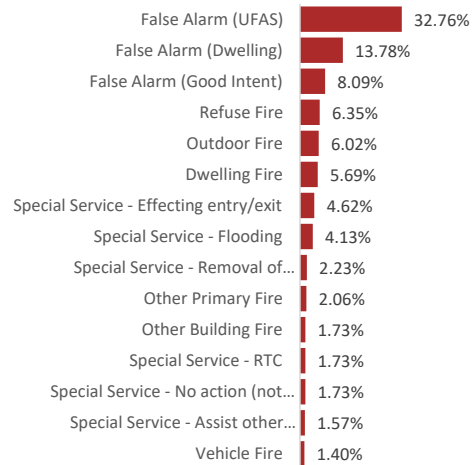
Activity by Time of Day



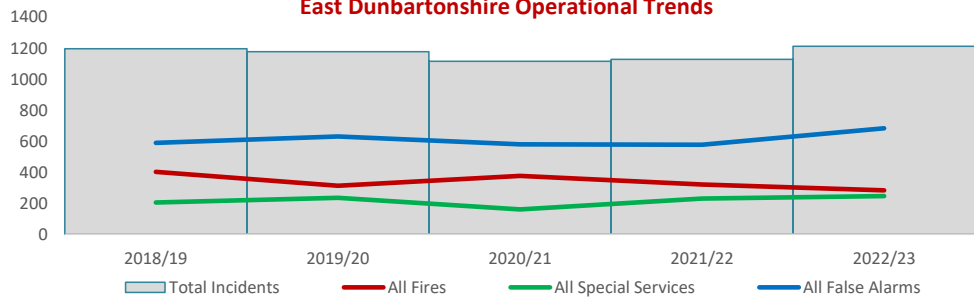
Incidents by Classification



Top 15 Incident Types by % of Total Incidents



East Dunbartonshire Operational Trends



	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
All Fires	402	312	376	321	283
All Special Services	205	235	160	230	246
All False Alarms	589	630	579	577	683
Total Incidents	1,196	1,177	1,115	1,128	1,212

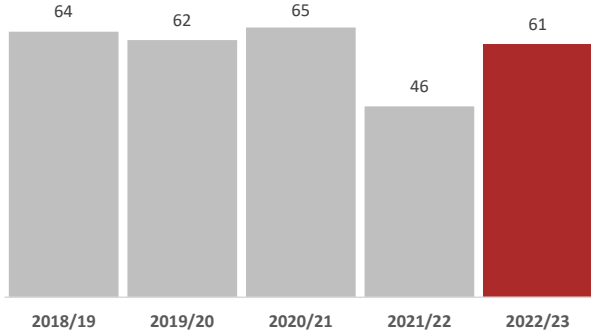
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires



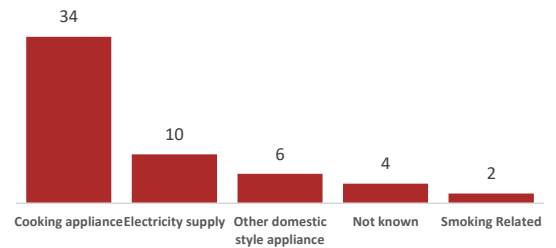
Performance Summary

Year on Year **33%** 3 Year Average **-1%** 5 Year Average **26%**

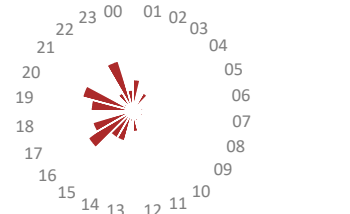
Accidental Dwelling Fires to Date



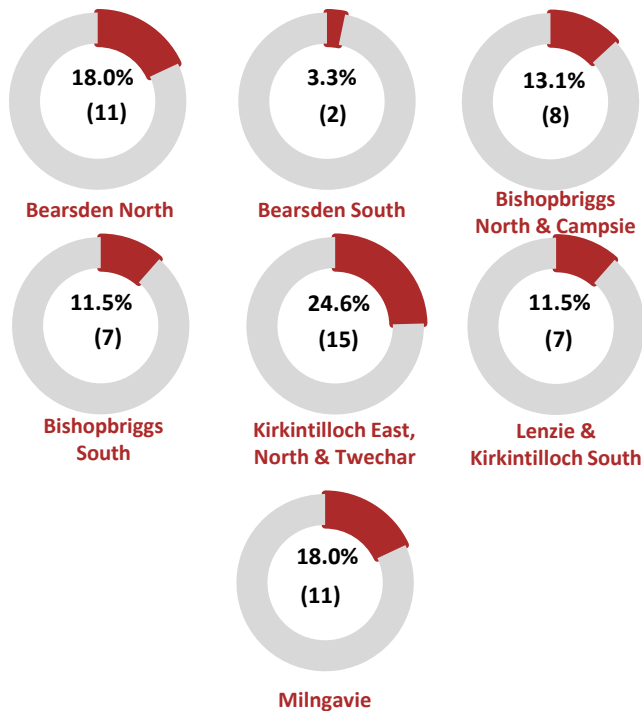
Main Source of Ignition



Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires



No Firefighting Action
29.5% (18)



Direct Firefighting
4.9% (3)



Heat/Smoke Damage Only
39.3% (24)



No fire Damage
45.9% (28)

Human Factors



Distraction
24.6% (15)



Alcohol/Drug Impairment
11.5% (7)

Automatic Detection & Actuation



Detection Present
80.3% (49)



Detection Actuated
69.4% (34)



Calls Made via Linked Alarms
78.7% (48)

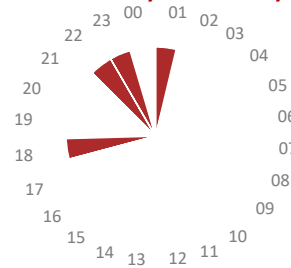
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties



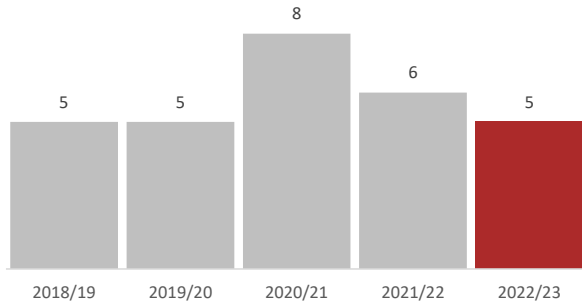
Performance Summary

Year on Year **-17%** 3 Year Average **0%** 5 Year Average **22%**

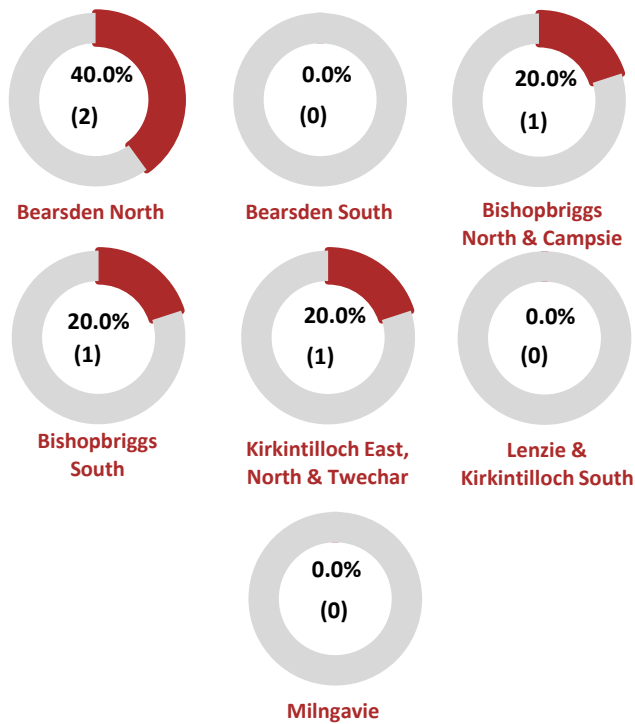
Fire Casualties by Time of Day



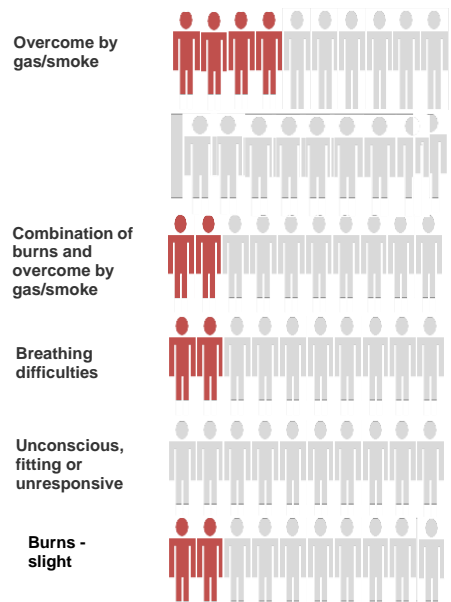
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties Year to Date



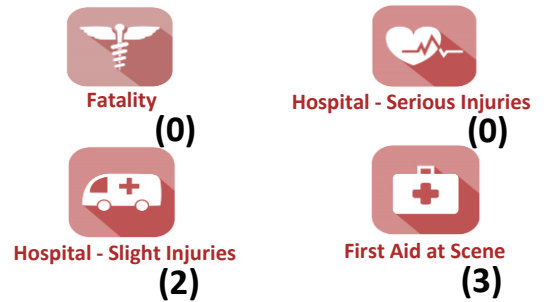
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



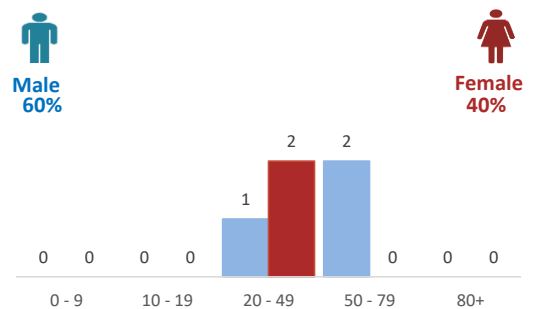
Nature of Injury



Extent of Harm



Age / Gender Profile



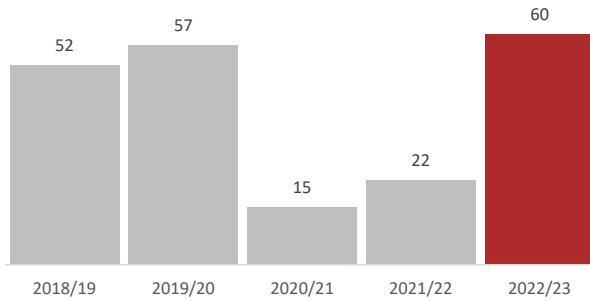
Unintentional Injury or Harm



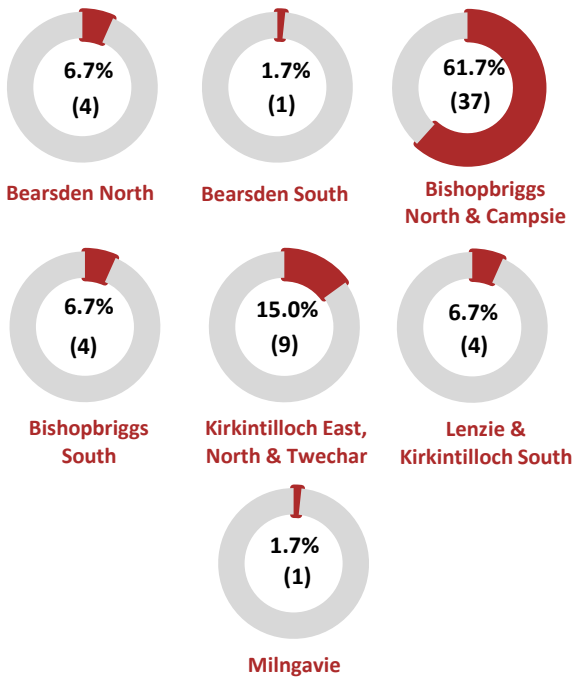
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
173%	3%	41%

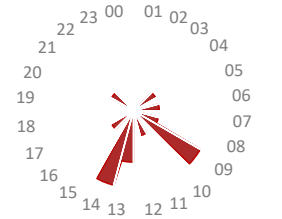
Non-Fire Casualties Year to Date



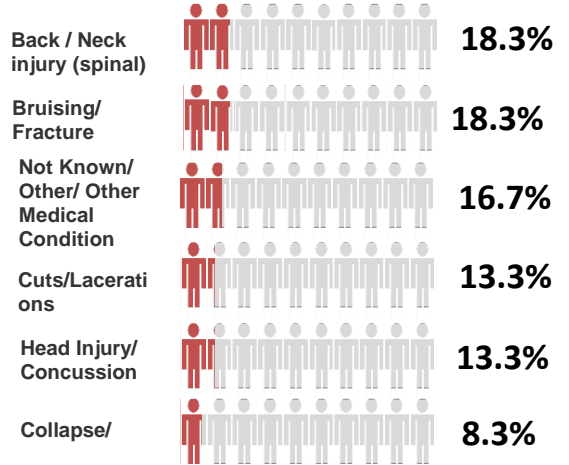
Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



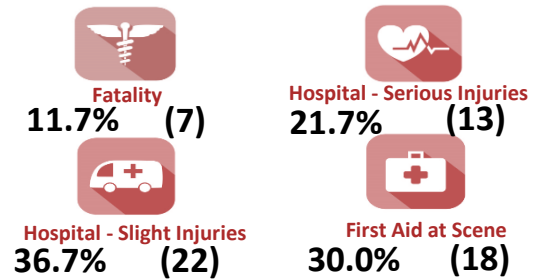
Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



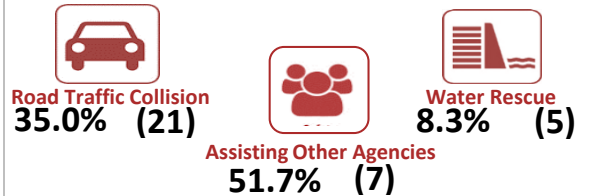
Nature of Injury



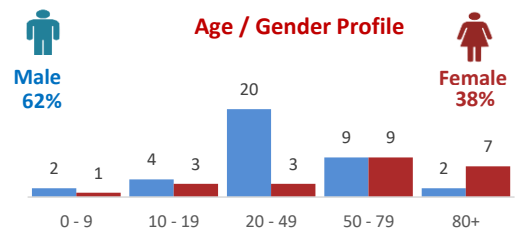
Extent of Harm



Non-Fire Emergency Activity



Age / Gender Profile



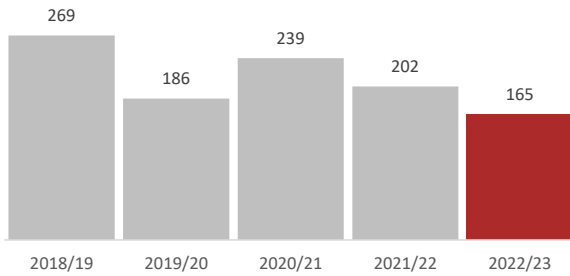
Deliberate Fire Setting



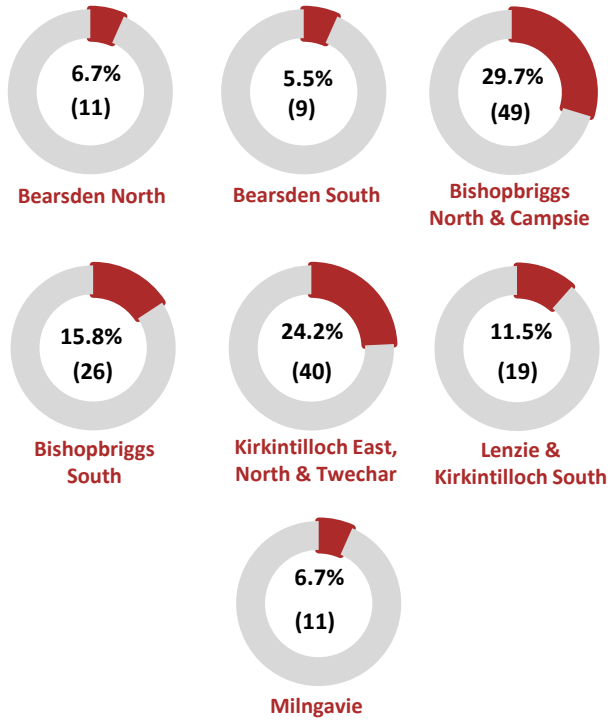
Performance Summary

Year on Year: -18%
 3 Year Average: -3%
 5 Year Average: -5%

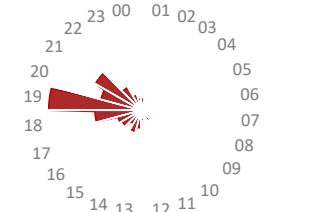
Deliberate Fires Year to Date



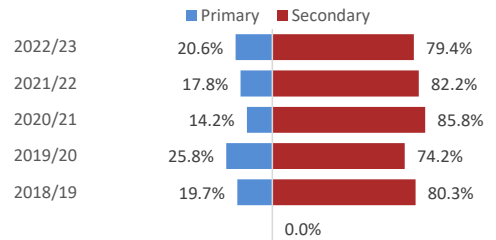
Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)



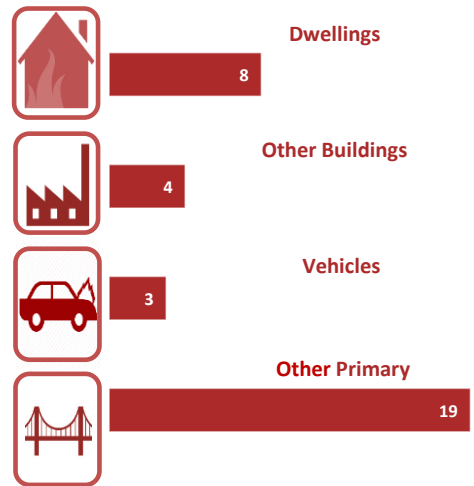
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



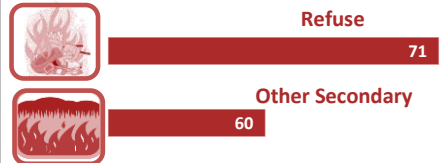
Deliberate Fires by Classification



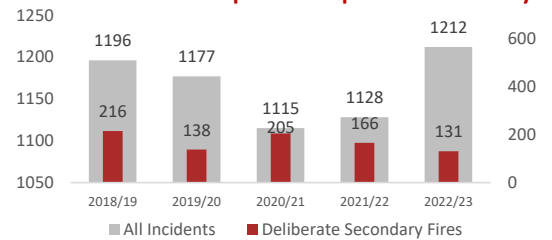
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Secondary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Deliberate Fires Compared to Operational Activity



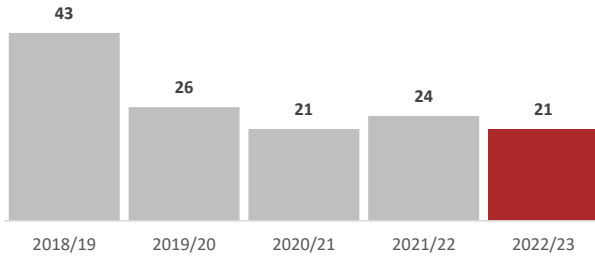
Non Domestic Fires



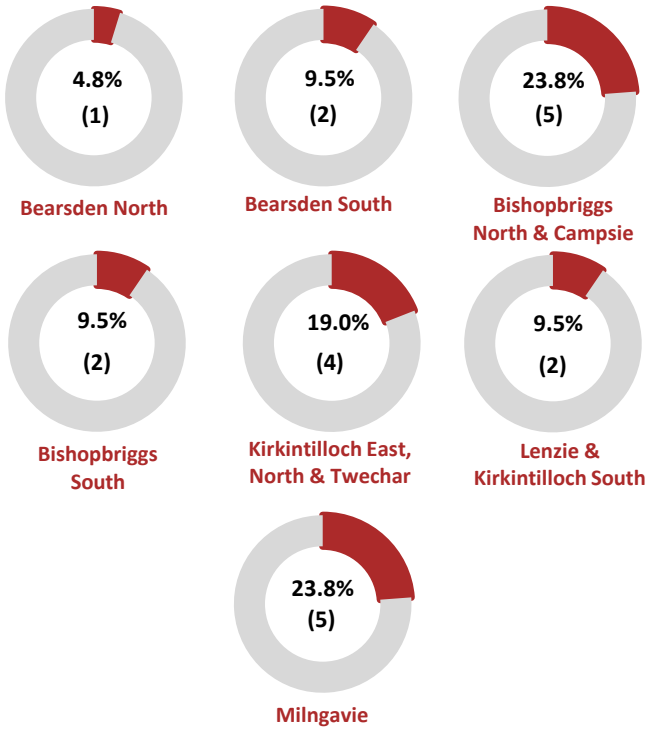
Performance Summary

Year on Year: -13%
 3 Year Average: -7%
 5 Year Average: 18%

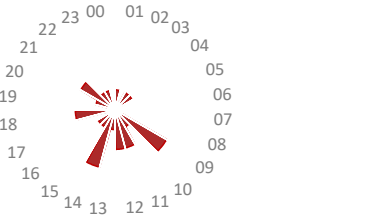
Non-Domestic Fires Year to Date



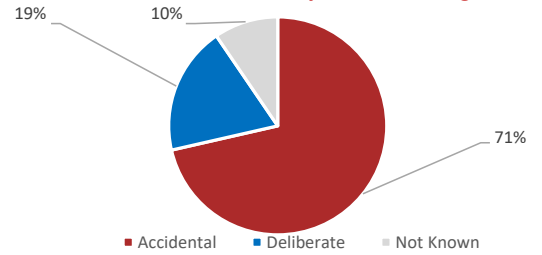
Non-Domestic Fires by Ward (% share)



Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



Non-Domestic Fires by Nature of Origin



Severity of Non-Domestic Fires



No Firefighting Action
47.6% (10)



Direct Firefighting
33.3% (7)

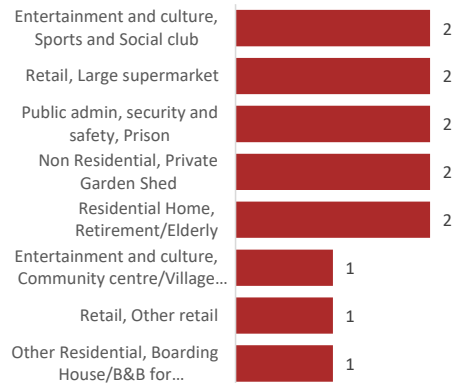


Heat/Smoke Damage
33.3% (7)



No Fire Damage
57.1% (12)

Non-Domestic Fires by Premises Type

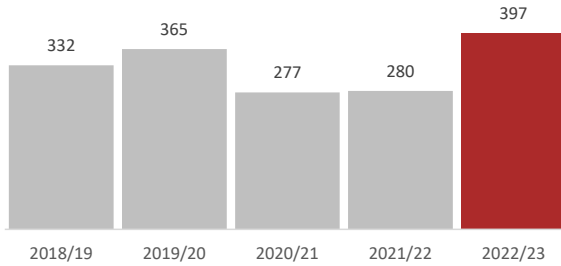


Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

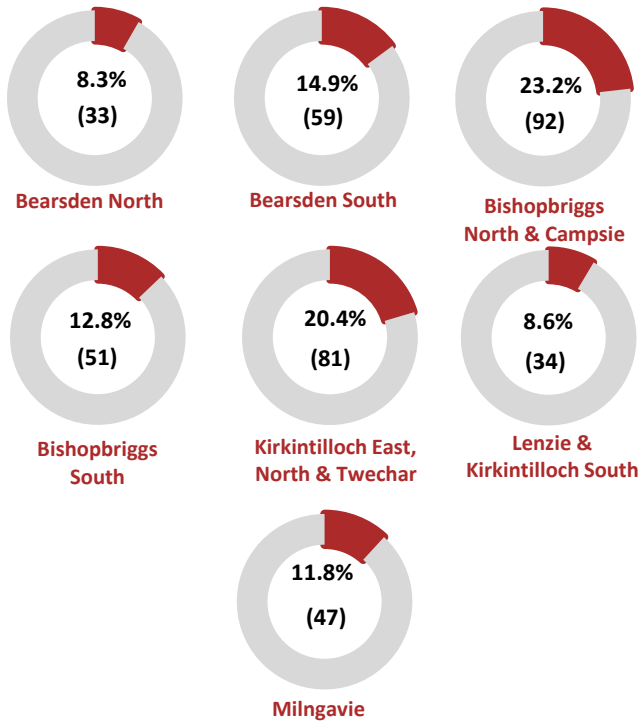


Performance Summary
 Year on Year: 42%
 3 Year Average: 3%
 5 Year Average: 32%

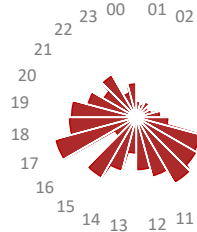
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Year to Date



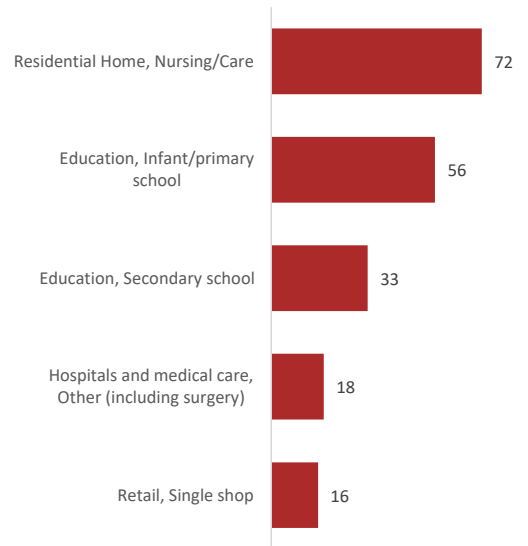
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Time of Day



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals - Top 5 Premises



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Activity Ratios



UFAS Percentage Against all Incidents

33% (397)

UFAS Percentage Against all False Alarms



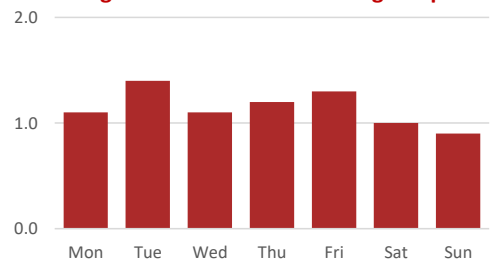
58% (397)

Human Influence and Alarm Activations



42.6% (169)

Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day





**East Dunbartonshire Performance Report
Q1: 1st April 2023 - 30th June 2023**



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**



East Dunbartonshire Council

East Dunbartonshire Performance Report

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Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties	6
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Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals	10

Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan Priorities

The Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan has been developed to set out the priorities and objectives within East Dunbartonshire and allows our local authority partners to scrutinise the performance outcomes of these priorities.

We will continue to work closely with our partners in East Dunbartonshire to ensure that through targetting risks at a local level we are all **"Working Together for a Safer Scotland."**

The plan has been developed to complement key partnership activity embedded across East Dunbartonshires Community Plan and associated Delivery and Thematic plans. Through partnership working we will seek to deliver continuous improvement in our performance and effective service delivery in our area of operations.

The Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Dunbartonshire identified six areas for demand reduction and is subject to regular monitoring and reporting through the Police & Fire and Rescue Committee. A summary of the priorities and current activity is detailed below with further detail and analysis contained within this performance report.

	Accidental Dwelling Fires	Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties	Unintentional Injury and Harm	Deliberate Fire Setting	Non-Domestic Fire Safety	Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals
Bearsden North	0	0	0	3	0	8
Bearsden South	1	0	0	5	0	7
Bishopbriggs North & Campsie	3	0	2	23	0	36
Bishopbriggs South	1	0	2	13	0	11
Kirkintilloch East, North & Twechar	4	1	1	20	1	7
Lenzie & Kirkintilloch South	2	0	0	14	0	12
Milngavie	2	0	1	4	3	17
Total Incidents	13	1	6	82	4	98

Year on Year Change	● -19%	▲ 0%	● -76%	◆ 15%	● -43%	◆ 32%
3 Year Average Change	● -10%	▲ 0%	◆ 6%	● -7%	◆ 6%	◆ 30%
5 Year Average Change	◆ 25%	◆ 20%	◆ 13%	▲ -1%	◆ 17%	◆ 36%

About the statistics within this report

The activity totals and other statistics quoted within this report are published in the interests of transparency and openness. They are provisional in nature and subject to change as a result of ongoing quality assurance and review. Because all statistics quoted are provisional there may be a difference in the period totals quoted in our reports after local publication which result from revisions or additions to the data in our systems. The Scottish Government publishes official statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

- Activity levels have reduced by more than 5%
- ▲ Activity levels have reduced by up to 5%
- ◆ Activity levels have increased overall

East Dunbartonshire Activity Summary



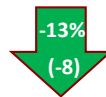
fires
primary & secondary



125



special
services



55



false
alarms



165



345
total number of
incidents

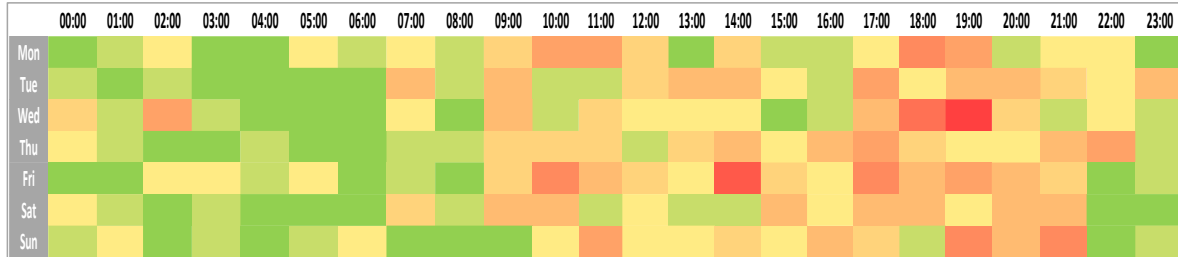


9
fire & non-fire
casualties

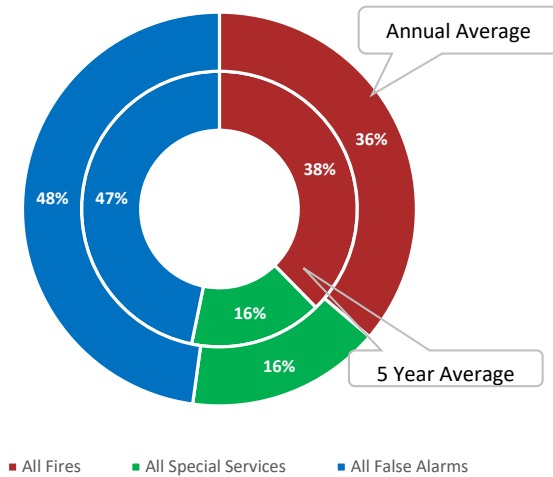


£193,060
economic cost of
ufas incidents

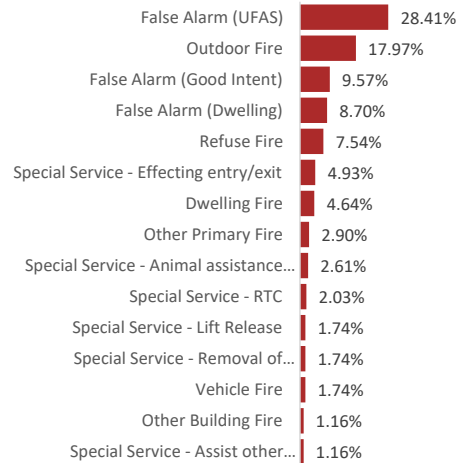
Activity by Time of Day



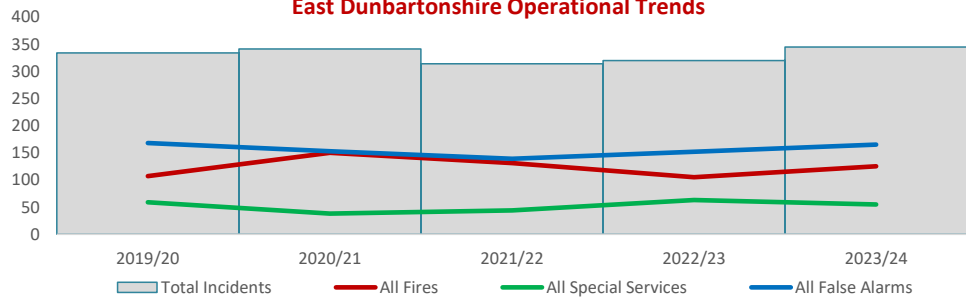
Incidents by Classification



Top 15 Incident Types by % of Total Incidents



East Dunbartonshire Operational Trends



	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
All Fires	107	150	131	105	125
All Special Services	59	38	44	63	55
All False Alarms	168	153	139	152	165
Total Incidents	334	341	314	320	345

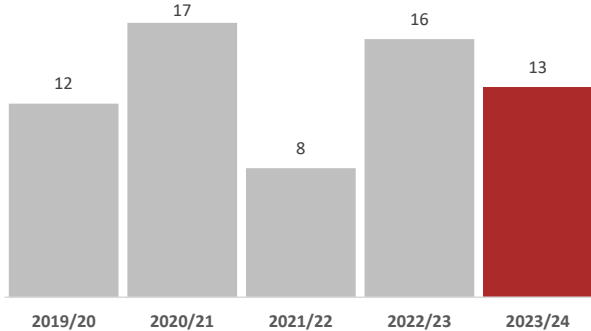
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires



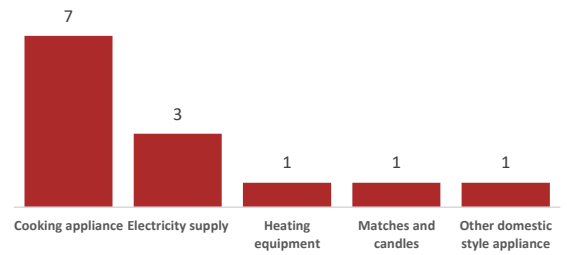
Performance Summary

Year on Year: -19%
 3 Year Average: -10%
 5 Year Average: 25%

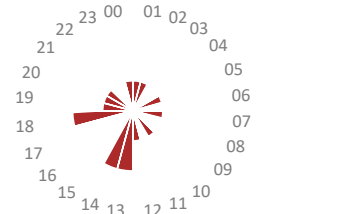
Accidental Dwelling Fires to Date



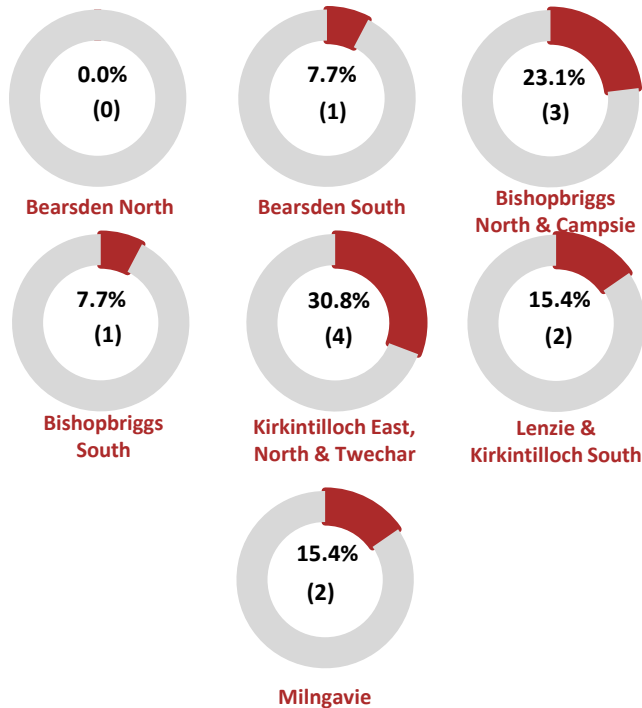
Main Source of Ignition



Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires



No Firefighting Action
46.2% (6)



Direct Firefighting
0.0% (0)



Heat/Smoke Damage Only
53.8% (7)



No fire Damage
69.2% (9)

Human Factors



Distraction
23.1% (3)



Alcohol/Drug Impairment
7.7% (1)

Automatic Detection & Actuation



Detection Present
92.3% (12)



Detection Actuated
66.7% (8)



Calls Made via Linked Alarms
84.6% (11)

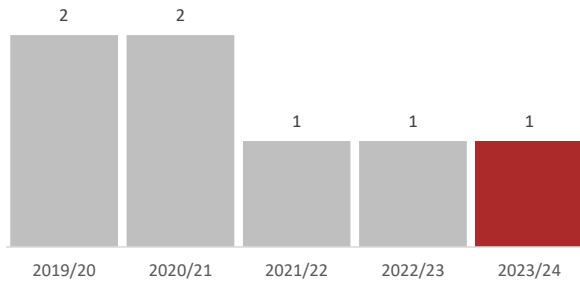
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties



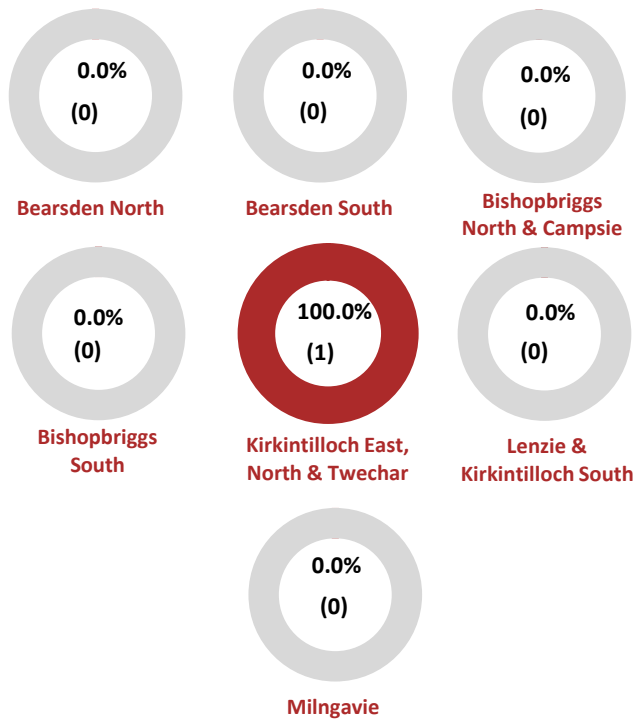
Performance Summary

Year on Year **3 Year Average** **5 Year Average**
 ▲ 0% ▲ 0% ◆ 20%

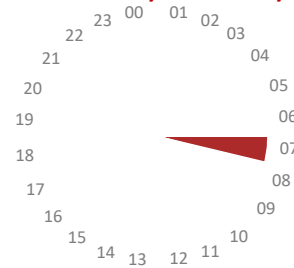
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties Year to Date



Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)

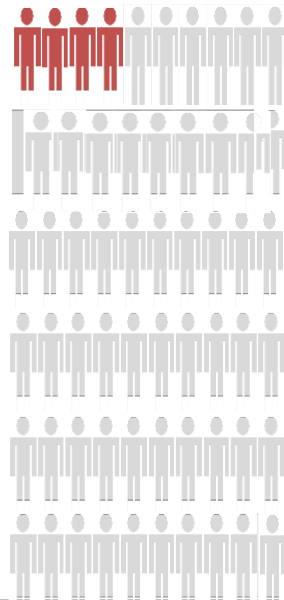


Fire Casualties by Time of Day

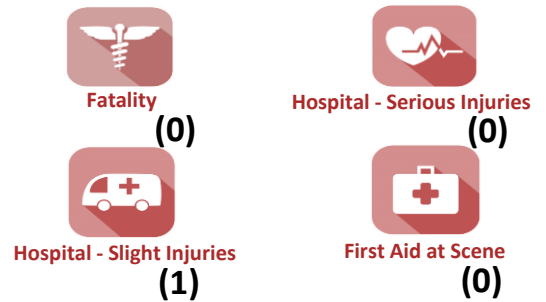


Nature of Injury

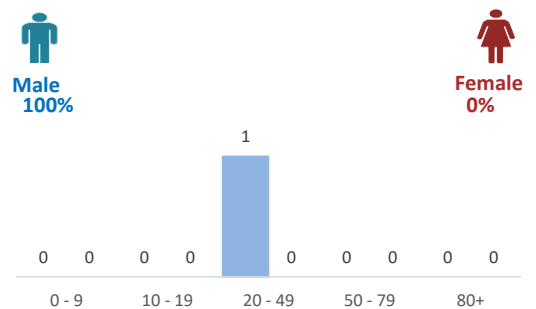
Combination of burns and overcome by gas/smoke



Extent of Harm



Age / Gender Profile



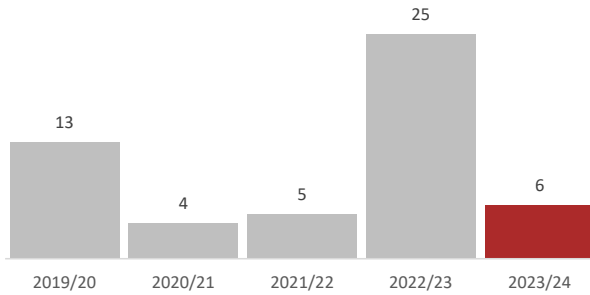
Unintentional Injury or Harm



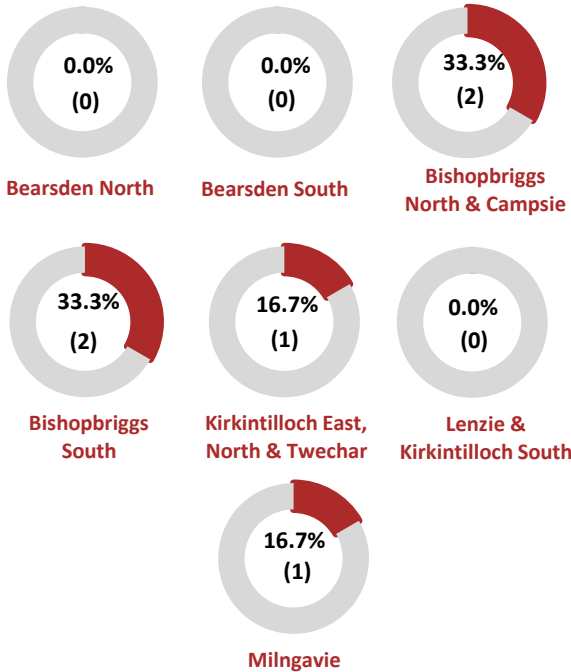
Performance Summary

Year on Year: -76%
 3 Year Average: 6%
 5 Year Average: 13%

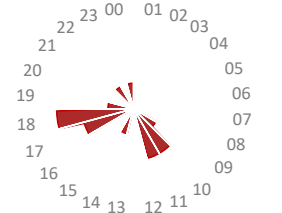
Non-Fire Casualties Year to Date



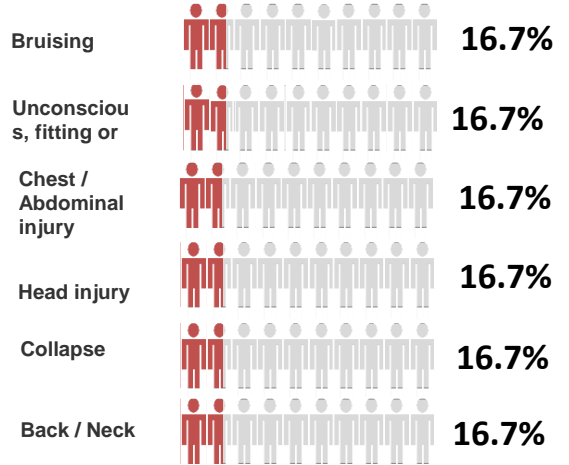
Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



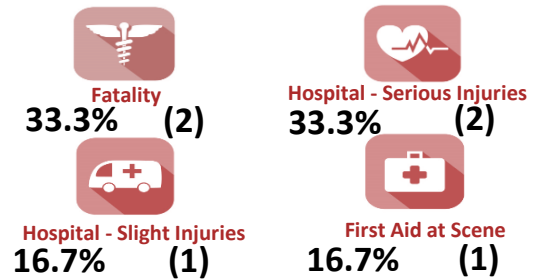
Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



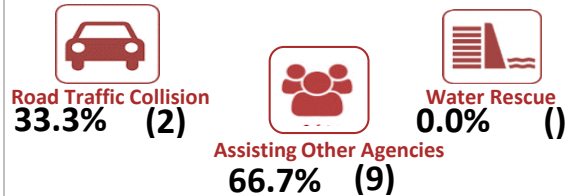
Nature of Injury



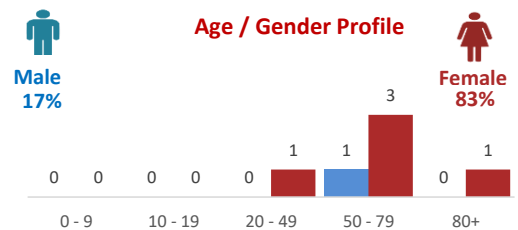
Extent of Harm



Non-Fire Emergency Activity



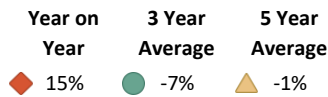
Age / Gender Profile



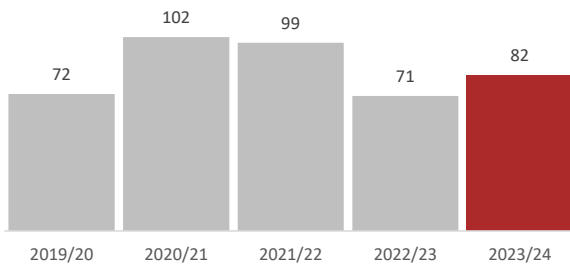
Deliberate Fire Setting



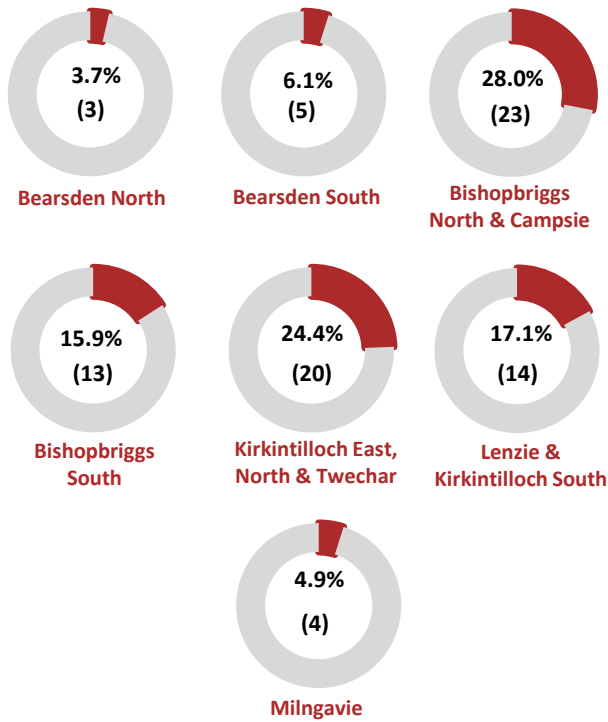
Performance Summary



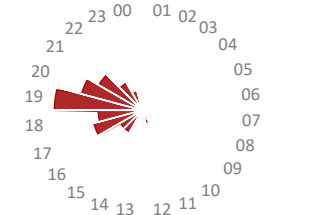
Deliberate Fires Year to Date



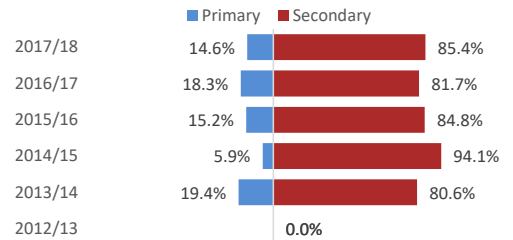
Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)



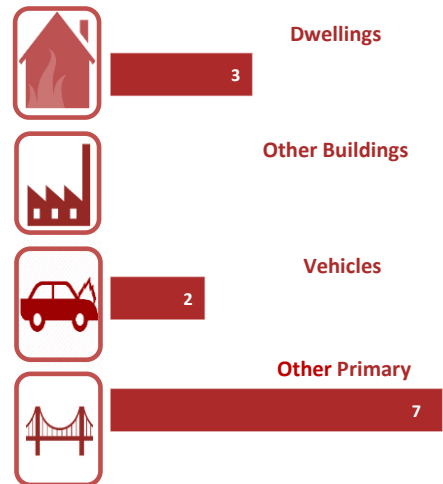
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



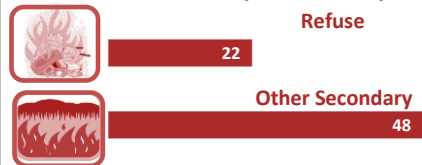
Deliberate Fires by Classification



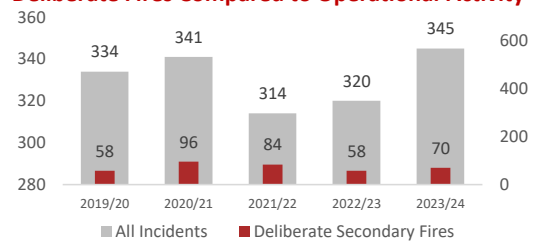
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Secondary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Deliberate Fires Compared to Operational Activity



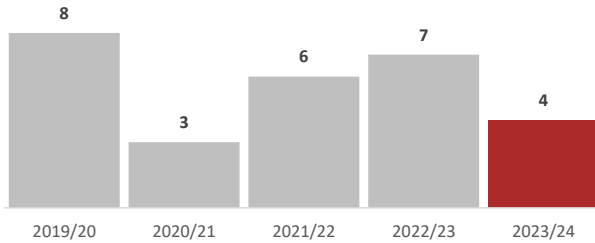
Non Domestic Fire Safety



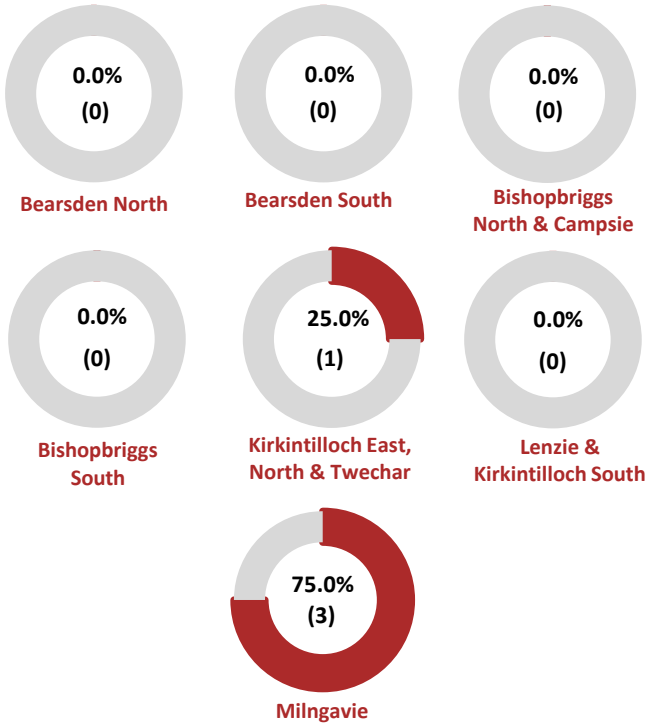
Performance Summary

Year on Year: -43%
 3 Year Average: 6%
 5 Year Average: 17%

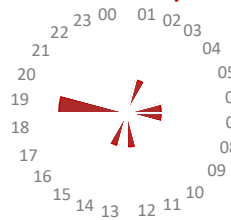
Non-Domestic Fires Year to Date



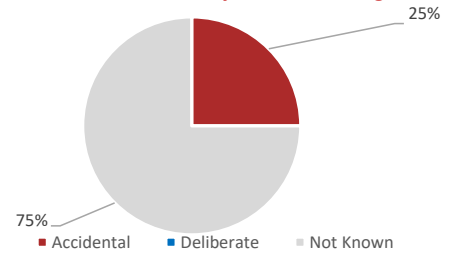
Non-Domestic Fires by Ward (% share)



Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



Non-Domestic Fires by Nature of Origin



Severity of Non-Domestic Fires



No Firefighting Action
75.0% (3)



Direct Firefighting
0.0% (0)



Heat/Smoke Damage
75.0% (3)



No Fire Damage
75.0% (3)

Non-Domestic Fires by Premises Type

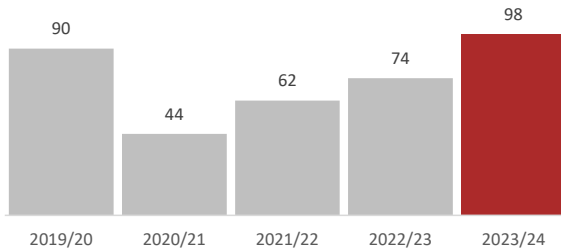
Education, Infant/primary school	1
Other Residential, Sheltered	1
Housing - not self contained	1
Public admin, security and safety, Local Government Office	1
Retail, Other retail	1

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

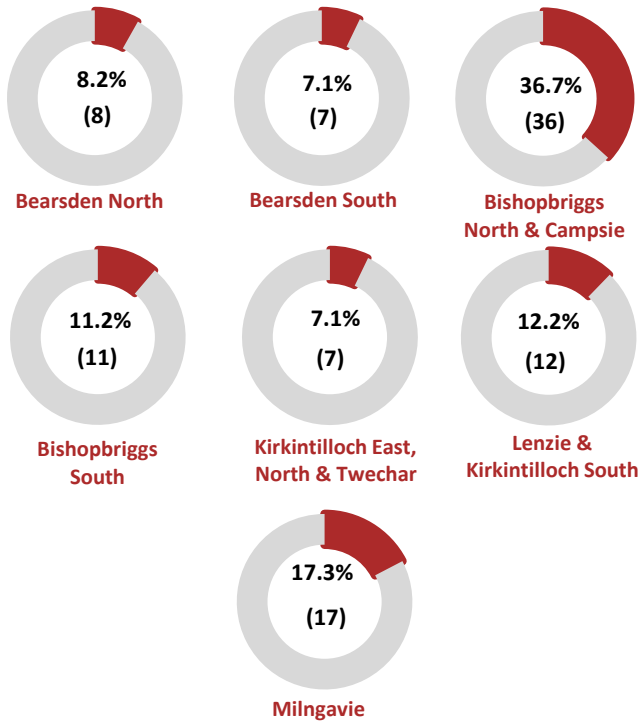


Performance Summary
 Year on Year **32%** 3 Year Average **30%** 5 Year Average **36%**

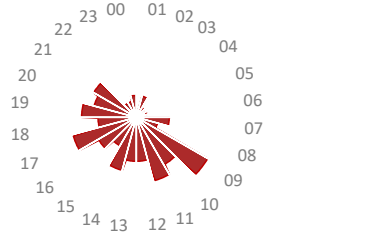
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Year to Date



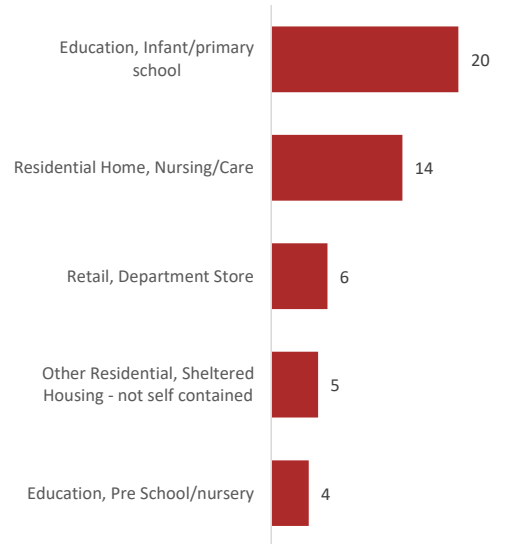
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



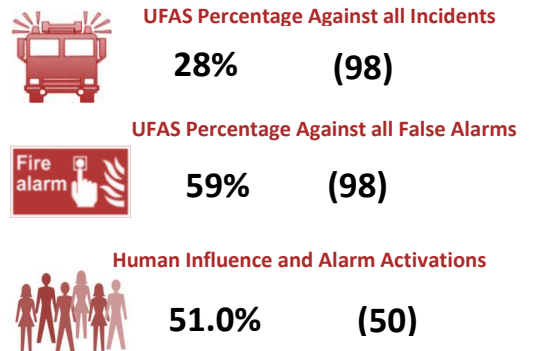
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Time of Day



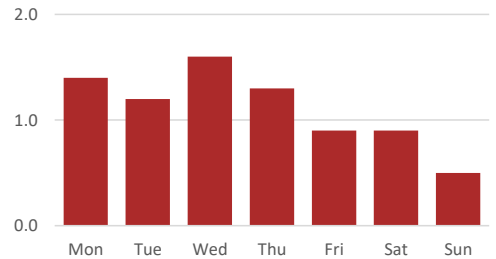
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals - Top 5 Premises



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Activity Ratios



Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day



2021



LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

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Foreword

We are delighted to support the publication of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Dunbartonshire and it is pleasing to see the Local Fire and Rescue Plan priorities so clearly aligned to the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) for East Dunbartonshire.

Scottish Fire and Rescue are an integral part of our Community Planning Partnership and our LOIP defines our Community Planning Partnership priorities and strategic outcomes across the area. The Council has a long-standing history of effective and positive partnership working with the local team, and the publication of this local plan consolidates and continues this collaborative approach.

The localised priorities and actions identified in this plan ensure that the most vulnerable in our communities are supported to keep safe in their own homes, our young people are educated and informed and our communities are made safer through the positive interventions and initiatives highlighted. The plan is truly beneficial to the people of this area and contributes to ensuring that our communities are resilient and safe.

We look forward to continuing to work with our East Dunbartonshire SFSR colleagues and the wider Community Planning Partnership to implement the actions identified in this plan and demonstrate how these also deliver our joint LOIP priorities and objective, ensuring that safety is at the fore for our communities and that that East Dunbartonshire is truly a safe place to live, work and visit.

Cllr Vaughan Moody
Joint Leader
East Dunbartonshire Council

Cllr Andrew Polson
Joint Leader
East Dunbartonshire Council

Introduction

Welcome to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Dunbartonshire. This Plan has been developed to support the delivery of agreed local outcomes for East Dunbartonshire's communities in conjunction with the national priorities contained within the SFRS Strategic Plan 2016 – 2019. With the ambition of working in partnership with community planning partners to improve community safety, enhance the well-being of those living in, commuting to and/or utilising East Dunbartonshire whilst tackling issues of social inequality, this Plan will set out our priorities in order to support this ambition. This Local Fire and Rescue Plan supports the East Dunbartonshire Planning Partnership's (CPP) Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017-2027.

This plan sets out my priorities and objectives for the SFRS within the East Dunbartonshire Local Area for 2020 and beyond, and allows Local Authority partners to scrutinise the performance outcomes of these priorities. SFRS will work closely with partners in East Dunbartonshire to ensure we are all "Working together for a safer Scotland" through targeting the risks to our communities at a local level.

As a public service organisation and as a member of the CPP, SFRS recognises that the diverse demographics of our society are changing which will challenge us to continually improve how we deliver our services to our communities. This Plan focuses on those areas of risk and demand in order to maximise the potential to work in partnership. By using our capacity flexibly, more effectively and innovatively, we can ensure that we direct our resources to the greatest points of need within our communities to protect those most at risk and harm. The demands placed upon the SFRS to respond to a wide variety of incidents challenges us to ensure our personnel acquire and maintain a range of skills to enable us to respond to emergencies. Through the identification and the management of risks within the area, we will continue to prepare for these responses. However, we recognise on many occasions this demand can be reduced through effective engagement and intervention measures and through our on-going involvement with local community safety groups in the East Dunbartonshire Local Authority area, we will continue to develop our understanding of local needs and proactively seek out consultation opportunities with all sections of the community. Using this approach, we will ensure that the services we deliver are driven by consultation, in line with public expectations and will help build strong, safe and resilient communities.

Early in 2020 we faced an unprecedented challenge in the form of a global pandemic. In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, we dramatically changed how we worked so that we could continue to deliver an emergency service whilst keeping our staff and the public safe.

The pandemic is expected to have a lasting effect on society and this will change the way in which we deliver services in the long-term. The full implications are not yet known and this makes it difficult to make any far-reaching plans with certainty. As such we will keep the priorities of this Plan under regular review to ensure that it remains relevant and appropriate.

Joe McKay
Local Senior Officer

National Context

Scottish Ministers set out their specific expectations for the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2016. This provides the outline we should follow to ensure our resources and activities are aligned with the Scottish Government’s Purpose and national outcomes.

Our [Strategic Plan 2019-22](#) has been designed to meet these national expectations. Set against a complex and evolving backdrop our Strategic Plan encapsulates our mission, values and our strategic outcomes and objectives.



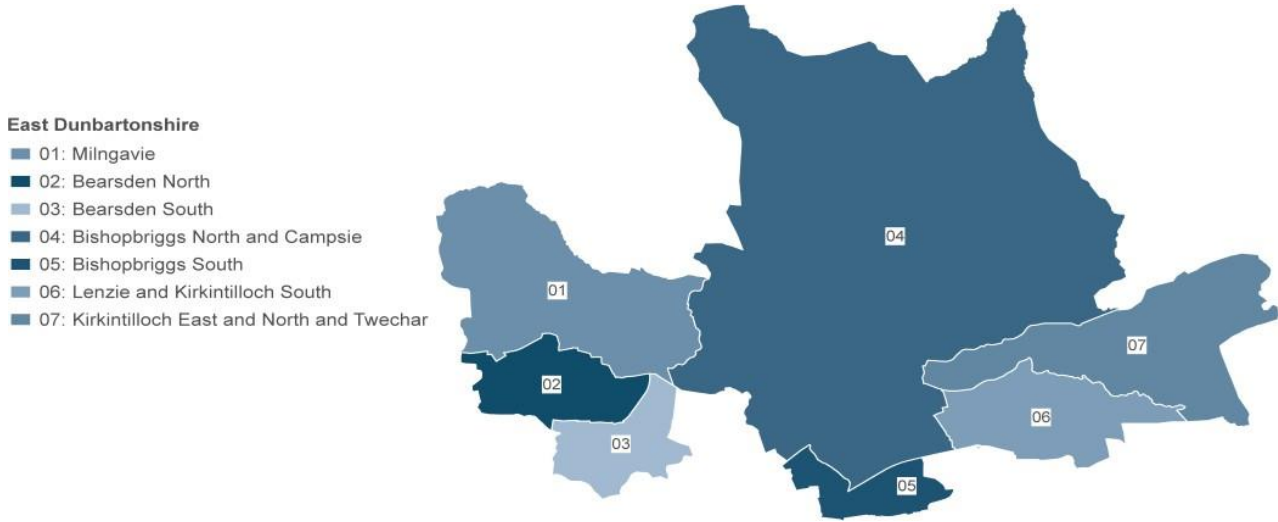
To ensure we can prevent the worst from happening and to be fully prepared to respond should we be called, we need to be aware of any newly developing and/or changing risks which threaten the safety of communities or the workforce. When developing our most recent plan, cognisance was given to: our changing population and the forecasted rise in over 75s; doing what we can to balance social and economic inequality; climate change and the devastating impact the inclement weather can have on peoples’ lives and livelihoods; and the threat of terrorism.

Our Strategic Plan is supported by a three-year Strategic Plan Programme which provides details on all the activities we intend to carry out to successfully achieve our ambitions. The Programme informs our Annual Operating Plan, which provides specific detail on the actions we carry out each year, and from which our performance is scrutinised.

This Plan is a statutory Local Fire and Rescue Plan. It sets local direction to meet the strategic outcomes and objectives outlined above. It also demonstrates how we will contribute to Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs).

Local Context

The current population of East Dunbartonshire, which is around 107,000 and constitutes 2% of the total number of persons living in Scotland, is predicted to increase, however at a slower rate than that of Scotland overall by 2039. Whilst the overall population within East Dunbartonshire increases, the demographical aspect of the area suggests a projected increase in both elderly residents over 75 and also that of children under sixteen.



SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA WEST
EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE



KEY	
LSO HQ	■
Wholetime	●
Wholetime & RDS	●
RDS	●
Volunteer	Ⓜ

*M' on a station symbol denotes a multipurpose station.

To enable the SFRS to plan and deliver on a proactive and reactive basis, it is important to understand where and how demand for Fire and Rescue resources may arise in the short, medium and longer term. As a Local Authority area, East Dunbartonshire is constituted by seven multi-member electoral wards covering a range of diverse urban and rural communities over approximately 175 square km. Emergency response within the Local Authority area is provided from three Wholetime stations (permanently crewed).

Review of operational activity across East Dunbartonshire in last 3 years (2016-19) indicates a small increase in overall activity levels over the time period. In terms of fire related activity, accidental dwelling fires have remained moderately static however the current trend is showing a slight decrease. The provision of early warning has contributed significantly to reducing the severity of fires within the home with the predominant number of these incidents being dealt with in their initial stages. We will continue to work with our partners within East Dunbartonshire to improve the safety of communities. The continued targeting of our most at risk from unintentional harm and an increase in Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV) has led to this decrease.

Within East Dunbartonshire non-fatal fire casualty rates have decreased over a three-year period and unfortunately, we also had a fire fatality during this period. The majority of the recorded fire casualties for the area have not been required to attend hospital. However, a predominant number of those recorded fire casualties who did attend hospital, were deemed to have sustained only very slight injuries.

Non-Domestic fires including deliberate fire setting, on average, accounts for just 1 in 33 operational responses and trend analysis indicates an increase in levels of this activity type over the last three years. Analysis identifies deliberate fire setting is occurring on an ongoing basis, although peak activity has been identified in the same periods each year.

Whilst attendances at Non-Fire Emergency incidents and attendance at other agencies assistance on average account for around 1 in every 6 operational mobilisations, and are less than the number of fire related incidents, the number of fatalities and casualties are notably higher than fire related injuries (fatal and nonfatal). Furthermore, the majority of non-fire emergency casualties (fatal and non-fatal) are as a result of road traffic collisions within East Dunbartonshire. Another emerging trend has been identified in those persons requiring assistance from other organisations, which results in support being requested from the SFRS in the form of forcing entry into premises to render assistance to occupants or the provision of first responder (medical) assistance.

Whilst many incidents within East Dunbartonshire are as a result of a confirmed genuine emergency, on average around 51% of emergency responses made by the SFRS turn out to be False Alarms and Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals. These alarms may be as a result of a genuine belief that a fire is occurring which subsequently is confirmed not to be the case or through malicious activity resulting in a report of fire being made knowing this report is false in its nature. There are also a number of warnings of fire generated by fire alarm systems which, following an attendance and investigation, turn out to be false in their origin. Currently attendances to premises which generate these false signals account on average for half of all emergency responses within East Dunbartonshire resulting in disruption to those within the premises in which the alarm activates and also to the SFRS who, on many occasions, are diverted from other activities to attend these incidents.

Reducing service demand, whilst developing the role of the SFRS as part of the ongoing process of public service reform, presents both challenges and opportunities for us to become more integrated in the community planning partnership environment.

The introduction of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 resulted in the development of East Dunbartonshire Local Outcome Improvement Plan through a process of locality planning which is designed to deliver local outcomes that make a positive contribution across East

Dunbartonshire communities and to reduce inequalities. In developing this Local Fire and Rescue Plan, the SFRS will seek to ensure its activities compliment and support the locality planning process. With the development of the Local Community Justice Strategy within East Dunbartonshire following the introduction of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, the SFRS will ensure, as a partner within the Community Justice Authority, its resources contribute to support the delivery of the local justice strategy.

The delivery of shared outcomes is embedded within East Dunbartonshire through its range of community planning approaches. East Dunbartonshire's Community Planning Partnership is committed to the delivery of its vision of being "a place with strong, safe and vibrant communities where everyone has a good quality of life and access to opportunities, choices and high-quality services which are sustainable, accessible and meet people's needs."

Through the development of its Local Outcome Improvement Plans and associated key strategic priorities focused on Economy and Skills, Safer Communities and Wellbeing, the SFRS takes an active role in the delivery of these priorities and their intended outcomes through participation and engagement across the partnership arena. Only by working in partnership will all services fully deliver governance arrangements, statutory duties utilising all staff and volunteers to their full potential. Partnership working is something we do very well in East Dunbartonshire and all involved will get a lot out of the partnership and working together. Every level of the CPP needs to have the right people. Being a member of the CPP does require time and commitment - both as an individual and as a representative of a member organisation - and there are expectations of each organisation to deliver for our communities. The overarching purpose of our work as a Partnership is securing economic success through a growing population – reinforcing the clear message that East Dunbartonshire is a great place to live, work, learn, visit, invest, do business and more. It's a message that Community Planning Partners quite simply live and breathe in practice, too – we all carry out our core business and deliver our essential services in East Dunbartonshire, and we depend on its success as much as everyone else who lives and works here.

SFRS has participated in the development of East Dunbartonshire Local Outcome Improvement Plan and its six outcomes:

1. East Dunbartonshire has a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centres, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest.
2. Our people are equipped with knowledge and skills for learning, life and work.
3. Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn.
4. East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit.
5. Our people experience good physical and mental health and wellbeing with access to a quality built and natural environment in which to lead healthier and more active lifestyles.
6. Our older population and more vulnerable citizens are supported to maintain their independence and enjoy a high quality of life, and they, their families and carers benefit from effective care and support services.

Performance Scrutiny

Overseeing the performance of the SFRS at local level is the responsibility of East Dunbartonshire Council which undertakes the process of scrutiny to monitor progress against the priorities within East Dunbartonshire's Local Fire and Rescue Plan and it also engages with the Local Senior Officer in matters arising on a regional or national basis.

Local Priorities

In identifying the priorities for this Plan (listed below), we engaged with communities and stakeholders in East Dunbartonshire. The engagement process involved asking the views of citizens in relation to what the SFRS priorities should be within the local area, what additional work SFRS should undertake and asking if SFRS should target those most at risk. This proved valuable in ensuring that the services SFRS delivers meets the needs and expectations of the local community.

- Priority 1. Domestic Fire Safety**
- Priority 2. Unintentional Harm and Injury Priority**
- Priority 3. Deliberate Fire Setting**
- Priority 4. Non-Domestic Fire Safety**
- Priority 5. Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals**
- Priority 6. Operational Resilience and Preparedness**

SFRS Local Area Plan Priorities	Priority 1 Domestic Fire Safety	Priority 2 Unintentional Harm and Injury	Priority 3 Deliberate Fire Setting	Priority 4 Non-Domestic Fire Safety	Priority 5 Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals	Priority 6 Operational Resilience & Preparedness
LOIP Outcomes						
Outcome 1 East Dunbartonshire has a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centres, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest		✓				✓
Outcome 2 Our people are equipped with knowledge and skills for learning, life and work						✓
Outcome 3 Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn	✓	✓	✓			✓
Outcome 4 East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outcome 5 Our people experience good physical and mental health and wellbeing with access to a quality built and natural environment in which to lead healthier and more active lifestyles	✓	✓				✓
Outcome 6 Our older population and more vulnerable citizens are supported to maintain their independence and enjoy a high quality of life, and they, their families and carers benefit from effective care and support services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1. Domestic Fire Safety

Fire safety within the home is a key prevention strategy for the SFRS as the consequence of fires within the home can result in a range of impacts on individuals, families, social landlords and communities. For organisations the requirement to respond, intervene and deal with the aftermath of domestic fires places demand on their resources. To reduce this demand, it is essential that any approaches to prevention are evidenced-based to maximise and focus resources in order to make the biggest impact and to safeguard those most at risk of fire.

Analysis of accidental dwelling fire data identifies cooking activities as the most common cause of fires within the home in East Dunbartonshire and also the most prevalent cause where fire related injuries are sustained by occupants. Falling asleep and distraction have been identified as the main contributory factors where accidental dwelling fires and/or injuries occur. Those who are deemed at risk from fire may also have other vulnerabilities and impairments due to age, health or mobility reasons such as long-term limiting illness and other socio-demographic factors, however they may also be receiving support from other partners. The scope therefore exists to work more closely together to protect those most at risk from fire through effective information sharing.

In order to reduce the potential for fires from occurring, influencing positive change in occupant behaviours through raising fire safety awareness will be at the forefront of our preventative activities. By increasing the ownership of working smoke detection, the means of giving early warning of fire will also contribute to mitigating the severity of fires and fire related injuries within the home. By using assistive technology such as 'Telecare', the opportunity exists to further enhance the safety of those who are at risk from fire.

We will seek to reduce accidental dwelling fires and fire related injuries within the home by:

- *Promoting and undertaking Home Fire Safety Visits to those deemed at risk from fire.*
- *Working with our partners in East Dunbartonshire to share information where fire risks within the home have been identified and to provide solutions to protect those who are at risk.*
- *Focusing engagement activities in those areas where service demand has been identified.*
- *Supporting the provision of assistive technology within the home to increase occupant safety.*

We will monitor our progress in promoting our Domestic Safety Strategy by:

- *Reviewing the number of accidental dwelling fires and their severity*
- *Reviewing the number and the severity of fatal and non-fatal fire related injuries*
- *Increasing the presence of working smoke/heat detection within homes affected by fire.*

By achieving a reduction in the frequency and severity of accidental dwelling fires and fire related injuries we will:

- *Support the safety and well-being of East Dunbartonshire residents*
- *Support the independent living of vulnerable members within our communities*
- *Reduce the social and economic cost of fires and fire related injuries*
- *Reduce demand on the SFRS and its partners.*

2. Unintentional Harm and Injury

It is not uncommon for those at risk from fire to also be at risk from other types of accident/incident within the home resulting in injury, in particular, those arising from slips, trips and falls. Requests to SFRS to provide aid and assistance directly through a first responder role or to provide support to other agencies when attending these types of incidents are increasing. Analysis of incident data indicates that falls are a common cause of accidental deaths and injuries and these account for a significant proportion of admissions to hospital. Those persons injured through falls may often be affected by other medical conditions such as dementia. The SFRS has a role to play in contributing to the protection of those at risk from injury and harm within the home. Through operational attendances and delivery of Home Fire Safety Visits, we have the opportunity to identify those at risk and through an assessment of such risk, refer individuals to partner organisations for additional support.

Out-with the domestic environment, the SFRS respond to a range of non-fire related emergencies. Of these, the most common incident type within East Dunbartonshire is attendances at Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) resulting in the majority of non-fire related injuries. Responding to RTCs is a statutory duty for the SFRS, however a collective approach is required amongst Community Planning partners to support risk reduction measures. As a partner, SFRS will support the education of young drivers who are considered to be an 'at risk' group and support other initiatives intended to reduce the instances and impact of RTCs within East Dunbartonshire. To maximise impact and safety within our communities our resources are continually reviewed to ensure they are situated in the correct locations.

Almost 3,500 people in Scotland undergo attempted resuscitation each year after an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA), with only one in twenty survive an OHCA to return home. By undertaking a role in emergency medical response, firefighters can play a vital role in the survival rate for people suffering and surviving a cardiac arrest, increasing the overall number of survivors with those incidents attended by SFRS crews.

SFRS education programmes will focus on two main areas:

- The Curriculum for Excellence part of the programme delivered by teachers.
- Specific school programmes delivered by specialist trained staff and operational crews, in conjunction with partner agencies. Engagement activities such as: awareness briefs (bonfire), RTC awareness, Fireskills, CPR and mentoring.



We will seek to reduce the impact of unintentional injury and harm by:

- *Utilising our Home Fire Safety Visit programme to assess for non-fire related risk and refer those deemed at risk from injury and harm to partners to provide additional support.*
- *Raising awareness of fire and rescue service personnel as to those factors that increase the risk of unintentional injury or harm.*
- *Working in partnership to deliver targeted Road Safety Programmes to young drivers*
- *Focusing resources where demand has been identified and deliver key safety messages.*
- *Reducing the amount of people impacted by out Of Hospital Cardiac Arrests.*

We will monitor the effectiveness of our intervention strategies by:

- *Reviewing the number of requests for assistance from other agencies and for the provision of medical and first responder support.*
- *Reviewing the number of attendances at RTCs and the frequency and severity of injuries arising from RTCs.*
- *Reviewing the number of other non-fire related emergencies and the frequency and severity of injuries arising from these incidents.*

By achieving a reduction in the frequency and severity of unintentional harm and injuries we will:

- *Reduce the social and economic cost of unintentional harm and injury.*
- *Support vulnerable members within our communities to live independently within their communities.*
- *Ensure the safety and well-being of those living, working and visiting East Dunbartonshire.*

3. Deliberate Fire Setting

Deliberate fire setting accounts for one fifth of all operational incidents within East Dunbartonshire and takes various forms. Whilst a small proportion involve occupied buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures (primary fires), the preponderance of deliberate fires are classed as secondary in nature and on most occasions, occur in an outdoor location.

Analysis of incident data identifies deliberate secondary fires occurring throughout the year, however peak activity is noted in the spring time, during the bonfire season and when prolonged periods of dry weather arise. Deliberate fire setting is regarded as anti-social behaviour and is also criminal in nature. These acts can lead to serious consequences such as personal injury, injury to others, damage to property and the environment. Dealing with instances of deliberate fire setting also diverts Fire and Rescue resources from other meaningful activities.

Working in partnership, we will seek to combine our information to identify those parts of our communities that are being affected by anti-social behaviour in order to reduce such instances whilst tackling the underlying causes of such behaviour. On occasion, the SFRS will work with Police Scotland to investigate deliberate fire setting to determine the cause and, if possible, those responsible for such acts. Diversionary and engagement activity is regarded as an important approach in tackling anti-social behaviour and will continue to be part of our approach to raise awareness of the impact of this unwanted activity.

We will seek to reduce the instances of fire related anti-social behaviour by:

- *Identifying those parts of East Dunbartonshire communities affected by deliberate fire setting to share this information with our partners.*
- *Utilising our Young Firefighters, Fireskills, Firesetters and school's education programmes to raise awareness of the impact of fire related anti-social behaviour.*
- *Working with partners to develop joint strategies to reduce the risk posed by deliberate fire setting and to mitigate its impacts.*

We will monitor the effectiveness of reducing fire related anti-social behaviour by:

- *Reviewing and reducing the number and type of deliberate fire setting incidents within East Dunbartonshire.*
- *Evaluating the effectiveness of our Youth Engagement Programmes.*

By achieving a reduction in fire related anti-social behaviour, we will:

- *Enable the SFRS to divert resources towards other community based activities*
- *Protect the natural and built environments.*
- *Support the promotion of active and responsible citizenship across East Dunbartonshire communities.*
- *Support our communities in feeling safe from crime, disorder and danger.*

4. Non-Domestic Fire Safety

In general, all workplaces and business are classed as non-domestic premises and as such come within the scope of Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 (the Act) which places duties on persons responsible for these premises to comply with the Act and its associated regulations. The SFRS has a statutory duty to promote fire safety and, where required, enforce compliance with fire safety legislation. To discharge this duty and to secure compliance, the SFRS has adopted an approach utilising advice, education and where required formal enforcement powers.

Given the variety of premises which come within the scope of the Act, the SFRS has developed a Fire Safety Enforcement Framework which is based on the principal of risk combined with historical fire data across occupancy groups to create the Fire Safety Audit Programme. Those premises which present a higher degree of risk from fire are subject to regular Fire Safety Audits to verify compliance.

The occurrence of fire in non-domestic premises can have a devastating impact on business, employment, the provision of critical services and also our heritage. Evidence suggests that premises affected by a serious fire experience a high failure rate. The SFRS will undertake its audit programme to support East Dunbartonshire's ambition to grow its economy during this challenging period of economic recovery and seek to safeguard its culture, heritage and continuation of employment opportunities.

We will seek to reduce the instances of fires within non-domestic property by:

- *Undertaking our Fire Safety Audit Programme in accordance with the SFRS Fire Safety Enforcement Framework.*
- *Engaging with duty holders to promote responsible fire safety management of premises that come under the auspices of Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005.*
- *Working in partnership to ensure the appropriate provision of fire safety standards are incorporated in new premises under construction or premises undergoing material changes.*
- *Working in partnership with other enforcement agencies and organisations to support legislative compliance.*

We will monitor the effectiveness of reducing fires in non-domestic premises by:

- *Reviewing and reducing the number of fires in non-domestic premises and the type of premises involved in fire*
- *Reviewing the number and types of Fire Safety Audits carried out across East Dunbartonshire*
- *Reviewing the outcome of Fire Safety Audits carried out in non-domestic premises.*

By achieving a reduction in fires within non-domestic premises we will:

- *Enable the industrial, commercial and service sector to maintain business continuity and employment across East Dunbartonshire*
- *Reduce the potential for loss of life and injury*
- *Protect East Dunbartonshire culture and heritage*
- *Protect the natural and built environments and reduce the impact of fire on our communities.*

5. Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

Fire protection within premises can be viewed as a holistic approach for the purposes of safeguarding life and/or property by inhibiting, growth and spread of fire. The design and use of premises will influence the extent of the fire protection required to be incorporated within it. In developing a Fire Protection Strategy for the various premises types and for that strategy to be successful, a key component is the provision of early warning of fire. The provision of early warning enables those within premises sufficient time for them to exit the building to a place of safety in the event of fire.

Whilst a small number of Fire Alarm Signals generated are due to confirmed fire conditions being present, there are an even greater number of signals generated which when investigated have occurred when no fire conditions have been present. On such occasions these are known as 'Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals' (UFAS) which is defined as *"An event which has required an operational attendance by the Fire and Rescue Service due to the unwanted actuation of a Fire Alarm System"*. On these instances the signal may originate from a monitoring/call centre as a result of an automatic activation of the fire alarm system or a person activating the fire alarm system either maliciously or with good intentions believing a fire was occurring within a non-domestic premises.

The impact of responding to UFAS incidents causes disruption to the total working environment of the premises and to the range of activities the SFRS undertake. Unnecessary blue light journeys, whilst responding to UFAS incidents, create additional risks and hazards to Firefighters and to the public and also have a detrimental impact on the environment through the generation of additional carbon emissions. Active and positive engagement with occupiers to take responsibility in limiting the number of UFAS incidents within their premises is integral to reducing these impacts.

We will seek to reduce the instances of Unwanted Fire Alarms Signals by:

- *Investigating every cause of alarm and engaging with those responsible for fire warning systems following an operational attendance at a UFAS incident.*
- *Analysing our UFAS attendances at those premises that give cause to frequent generation of False Alarms to identify trends and support occupiers to develop Demand Reduction Plans.*
- *Instigating where required, formal fire safety enforcement measures to ensure appropriate demand reduction action is taken by those responsible for premises generating unacceptable levels of false alarms.*

We will monitor the effectiveness of mobilising to Unwanted Fire Alarms Signals by:

- *Reviewing the number of attendances at non-domestic premises and the type of premises generating Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals across East Dunbartonshire.*
- *Evaluating the outcomes of occupier's Demand Reduction Plans to review progress and identify and share good practice.*
- *Reviewing our attendances at UFAS incidents to ensure our attendances are based on an assessment of risk and demand.*

By achieving a reduction in Unwanted Fire Alarms Signals we will:

- *Minimise the disruption to business and service continuity across East Dunbartonshire*
- *Increase the capacity of the Fire and Rescue Service to carry out other activities*
- *Reduce the risk to Firefighters and public whilst responding to UFAS incidents.*

6. Operational Resilience and Preparedness

The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Fire (Additional Function) (Scotland) Order 2005 defines the duties and responsibilities for the SFRS in relation to responding to emergencies. It is essential that our Firefighters possess the skills, knowledge and expertise to enable them to respond efficiently and effectively to incidents which, by their nature, can be varied in both their type and complexity.

It is important that our Firefighters understand the risks across their communities to ensure the level of risk is matched by an appropriate level of operational response. In gathering this knowledge, appropriate training can be carried out to safeguard Firefighter safety and to ensure any such response results in an effective and efficient deployment of our resources.

There will also be occasions whereby the nature of an emergency will require a combined operational response by emergency services and other organisations in order to deal with such a significant and/or major event. To ensure a co-ordinated response occurs, additional duties are placed upon the SFRS under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 to prepare for and be able to respond to and deal with major emergencies. The scope of such preparations may include responding to adverse weather events, natural disasters, pandemics, chemical incidents or major transport incidents. The threat of terrorism also compels the SFRS to ensure that it can also respond alongside other partner agencies should such an event occur.

As an emergency responder, the SFRS needs to ensure that it has the capability and the capacity to plan, prepare and respond to major emergencies. Working in partnership at a local and national level, the multi-agency joint approach requires those involved to assess these risks in order to develop appropriate response plans. Following their development, these plans require to be tested in operational preparedness for such events and to support a return to normality when a significant event and subsequent disruption arises.

We recognise the potential for the role of the SFRS to evolve providing scope to further protect those members of our communities from harm in the event of an emergency. Assisting other agencies in emergency situations, such as responding to 'Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrests' is one example where resources can be combined to maximise the potential for positive outcomes for those requiring assistance. Out with emergency responses the opportunity also exists to promote and support community resilience to improve the survivability rates from cardiac arrests through active engagement and education across East Dunbartonshire communities.

We will seek to ensure operational response and preparedness within East Dunbartonshire is maintained by:

- *Identifying and assessing the risk to our communities through Operational Intelligence gathering.*
- *Undertaking planned training events to support the acquisition and maintenance of skills to provide the capability to respond to emergency incidents.*
- *Reviewing our operational responses to incidents to ensure ongoing Firefighter safety and to ensure the ongoing protection our communities from harm.*
- *Working in partnership to plan, prepare and test our responses to major emergencies.*
- *Supporting and promoting the reduction of harm from 'Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrests'.*



East Dunbartonshire Crews training with Safe Working at Height Equipment

Review

To ensure this Local Fire and Rescue Plan remains flexible to emerging local or national priorities a review may be carried out at any time but will be reviewed at least once every three years. A review may also be carried out if the Scottish Minister directs it or if a new Strategic Plan is approved. Following a review, the Local Senior Officer may revise the Plan.

Contact Us

We are fully committed to continually improving the service we provide to our communities and recognise that to achieve this goal we must listen and respond to the views of the public and our partners.

We use all feedback we receive to monitor our performance and incorporate this information into our planning and governance processes in order to continually improve our service. We are proud that the majority of feedback we receive is positive and we are keen to hear examples of good practice and quality service delivery that exemplifies the standards of service that we strive to provide for the communities of Scotland.

If you have something you would like to share with us or you require additional information, you can get in touch in a number of ways:

Write to:	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Argyll & Bute, East and West Dunbartonshire Area HQ 2 Kilbowie Road Clydebank G81 6QT
Phone:	01389 385999
Visit our website:	www.firescotland.gov.uk
Follow us on Twitter	@scotfire_ABEWDHQ
Like us on Facebook	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service



firescotland.gov.uk

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sustainable thriving achieving

East Dunbartonshire Council

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk

COUNCIL SUNDAY, 1 OCTOBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/011/23/NU

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: NIALL URQUHART, SUSTAINABILITY & PLANNING POLICY MANAGER

SUBJECT TITLE: CLIMATE ACTION PLAN: EVIDENCE, OPTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to update Council on progress with the development of the Climate Action Plan (CAP); to agree the pathways, target dates and key actions for achieving net zero emissions; and to agree adaptation options and key actions based on the evidence provided..

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

2.1 In relation to the Net Zero Evidence & Options Report Summary:

- i. approves the recommended pathway to achieve net zero emissions for all Council activities by 2045, and for scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2036;
- ii. approves the recommended pathway to support achievement of net zero emissions for East Dunbartonshire as a whole by 2045; and
- iii. agrees to adopt the measures recommended in Appendix 2 within Appendix 1 to this report ('Recommended Actions for Corporate Net Zero') to progress towards the emissions reductions necessary to meet the net zero targets and notes that the detail of these and the delivery responsibilities for each will be further developed in the Draft CAP;

2.2 In relation to the Adaptation & Nature-based Solutions Evidence Report:

- iv. approves the adaptation options set out in the Evidence & Options Report as the basis for building resilience to the effects of climate change at both corporate and area-wide levels; and
- v. agrees the proposed actions set out in the Evidence & Options Report and further described in the Adaptation & Nature-based Solutions Options Assessment Report and notes that the detail of these and delivery responsibilities for each will be further developed in the Draft CAP;

2.3 Notes:

- vi. that following agreement of the above, officers will prepare the Draft CAP, setting out the vision, objectives and detailed actions to achieve net zero and build resilience to the negative effects of climate change, to be reported to Council during the first half of 2024; and
- vii. that the financial information provided in the attached reports is indicative only. Further refinement of the costs associated with delivery of actions will be undertaken as part of the preparation of the Draft CAP as set out in paragraphs 3.21 and 4.4 of the report; Progress on the development of the Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategy which will provide a key aspect of the evidence base for the production of the CAP.

**ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

3.1 This report sets out the evidence collected to date to support the preparation of the CAP and sets out the recommended options for achieving net zero, including recommended net zero target dates and associated measures to support meeting the targets, and options and measures to improve resilience to the effects of climate change. The proposed measures and targets will ensure that the Council is taking appropriate action to meet its duties under section 44 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and other relevant legislation. The evidence and options, and relevant supporting material, are set out in the following reports which are attached as appendices:

- Net Zero Evidence & Options Report Summary (**Appendix 1**)
- Financing Net Zero Report (**Appendix 2**)
- Adaptation & Nature-based Solutions Evidence & Options Report (**Appendix 3**)
- Adaptation & Nature-based Solutions Options Assessment Report (**Appendix 4**)

The full version of the Net Zero Evidence & Options Report and supporting details and technical information for the Adaptation & Nature-based Solutions Evidence & Options Report have been circulated to elected members and are available on request.

3.2 In January 2021, it was agreed under delegated decision that work would commence on the preparation of a Climate Action Plan (CAP) (PNCA/004/21/SG) and in June 2021, Council agreed the programme for its preparation (PNCA/046/21/NU). That report noted the mounting evidence of the accelerating effects of climate change on our planet, its increasing impacts on weather patterns, and the escalating risks to future wellbeing, economy and security arising from climate change.

3.3 In 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlighted the need for rapid, far reaching change if the commitment to limit global warming to 1.5°C, set by international consensus at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris in 2015, was to be achieved. Without such action, the risk of catastrophic and irreversible climate change would escalate.

3.4 Following publication of the IPCC report and independent advice from the Climate Change Committee, the Scottish Government significantly tightened Scotland's legally binding emissions reduction targets. The resulting Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 amended the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, introducing a target to reduce Scotland's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to net-zero by 2045 at the latest, with interim targets for reductions of at least 75% by 2030 and 90% by 2045.

3.5 The Council's Sustainability & Climate Change Framework (SCCF) was approved by D&R Committee (PNCA/073/16/SG) in November 2016. In December 2019, Council approved an update to the Framework, including the introduction of an Action Plan (PNCA/112/19/SG) which remains the current policy basis for the Council's action on climate change. The SCCF update included the introduction of the following 'headline commitments' for future action on climate change:

- The Council will set a date by which it will reach net-zero emissions, including interim annual targets.

- The Council will report on how its spending plans and its procurement activities align with its agreed emissions targets.
- The Council will report annually on progress towards achieving net zero emissions.

3.6 These 'headline commitments' reflect changes to the statutory public bodies reporting requirements introduced following the introduction of the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019.

3.7 Reflecting these legislative changes, Council report PNCA/046/21/NU (17 June 2021) set out that the main purposes of the CAP will be to:

- Set a date by which the Council can achieve zero direct emissions (emissions that are directly owned or directly controlled by the Council) for its own activities and operations, along with interim targets to support the progressive reduction of the Council's emissions, and setting out the actions necessary to achieve the reductions;
- Identify opportunities to reduce indirect emissions (emissions from sources that are not owned and directly controlled by the Council, including the Council's supply chain), including from procurement activities);
- Work with partners to establish a realistic target date by which net zero emissions can be achieved in East Dunbartonshire as a whole, and identify the main actions necessary to support achievement of this target; and
- Set out a local strategy to adapt to the increasing effects of changing climate and ensure resilience against the future impacts of climate change.

3.8 An update and further details on the programme for preparation of the CAP and its content was provided to Council in March 2022 (PNCA/022/22/NU).

3.9 The Climate Action Plan will supersede the existing climate change policies and actions contained in the SCCF and Action Plan and also the Council's existing Carbon Management Plan and will build on the considerable progress the Council has already made on emissions reduction. The Council's overall carbon footprint in 2020-21 was 52% lower than the 2012-13 emissions baseline and the background to this was set out in a report to PNCA Committee in November 2022 (PNCA/101/22/SG).

Influences on the Climate Action Plan

3.10 The approach being taken to the preparation of the CAP is influenced by a range of primary and secondary legislation and guidance. These include:

- The requirement for public bodies to take the lead in delivering net zero and accelerating action to become a net zero organisation. This guidance is based on the duties placed on public bodies in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to use the full range of their functions to address climate change and the expectation that all public bodies lead on achieving the Scottish net zero targets, including a 75% reduction in emissions by 2030 (Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009; Climate Change Plan Update, 2020;

Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency Guidance, 2021; Ministerial letter to Council Leaders and Chief Executives, 2021)

- A requirement for public bodies to integrate action on climate change into their governance arrangements. To date, this requirement has been met in East Dunbartonshire by the establishment of a Climate Change Member Officer Group and supporting working groups. These groups oversee and help co-ordinate the development of the Climate Action Plan (Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency Guidance, 2021);
- The requirement for public bodies to align investments and programmes with the priorities of the Scottish Government Climate Change Plan Update to support a just transition to net zero and a green recovery (Climate Change Plan Update, 2020; Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency Guidance, 2021)
- The introduction of a set of 'milestones' for the public sector, including implementation of the sustainable procurement duty, embedding circular economy principles into procurement strategies, promotion of nature-based solutions to climate change, and support for the delivery of Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Programme (Climate Change Plan Update, 2020; Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency Guidance, 2021);
- The need for public bodies to engage with the private sector to encourage them to take action towards a just transition, including transition planning, a commitment to partnership working, placing equity and environmental considerations at the heart of decision-making and supporting good, green jobs and sustainable procurement (Climate Change Plan Update, 2020; Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency Guidance, 2021)
- The requirement for emissions from homes and non-domestic buildings to fall by 68% between 2020 and 2030 and for all homes and buildings to be using zero emissions heating systems by 2045 to meet the Scottish net zero targets. The emphasis on public sector leadership on decarbonisation is reflected in the intention to introduce a series of phased targets commencing in 2024 for the phase-out of all fossil-fuel heating systems in the public estate, with a final deadline for the most challenging buildings to be decarbonised of 2038. Public bodies are also expected to lead in delivering the aim of transitioning at least 1 million homes to zero emissions heat by 2030 (Climate Change Plan Update, 2020; Heat in Buildings Strategy 2021)
- The preparation of Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategies for all local authority areas, for completion by the end of 2023 (Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategies (Scotland) Order 2022). See paragraphs 3.36-3.42 below.
- Steps to establish the potential for local zero-carbon heat networks, including the requirement for local authorities to prepare a report on Heat Network Zones in their area by the end of 2023 and Building Assessment Reports to be prepared for all public sector buildings as soon as reasonably practicable. The 2021 Act sets targets for the amount of heat to be supplied by heat networks and there is an expectation that local authorities will lead on facilitating this, including through linking their own buildings to heat networks where appropriate. (Heat Policy Statement 2015; Heat in Buildings Strategy 2021; Heat Networks (Scotland) Act 2021; Heat Networks Delivery Plan

2022; Heat Networks (Heat Network Zones and Building Assessment Reports) (Scotland) Regulations 2023)

- Public sector leaders are required to take ‘strong action’ to decarbonise the public estate fleet with the need for new petrol and diesel cars and light commercial vehicles phased out from 2025 and all new vehicles to be zero carbon from 2030 (Climate Change Plan Update, 2020; Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency Guidance, 2021)
- Implementation of changes to the Building Regulations requiring that heating of new and refurbished buildings consented from 1 April 2024 is not by means of a direct emission heating system. In practice, this will mean that new buildings must be heated by heat pumps or direct electric heating rather than gas boilers from that date. Decarbonisation of the electricity grid and electrification of heating is being promoted through the new draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan (Building (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2023)
- National and regional frameworks for adaptation and flood risk management setting the basis for local action to improve resilience to the effects of climate change (Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009; Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009; Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme; Flood Risk Management Strategy Clyde & Loch Lomond Local Plan District 2021; Glasgow City Region Adaptation Strategy & Action Plan)
- The requirement for public bodies to demonstrate in their organisational procurement strategies how they will prioritise and take account of climate and circular economy in their procurement activity, and to report ongoing progress against these commitments in their annual procurement reports (Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency Guidance, 2021; Scottish Procurement Policy Note 3/2022)
- The need for public bodies to support skills development and the just transition (draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan 2023; Climate Emergency Skills Action Plan 2020; Scotland’s Future Skills Action Plan 2021)
- Supporting decarbonisation and increasing resilience through the land use planning system. Significant weight is given to the global climate emergency, including steps to reduce emissions arising from new development and adapting to a changing climate, in National Planning Framework 4, and these principles will be carried through to both our Climate Action Plan and Local Development Plan 3 (NPF4, 2023)

3.11 The Draft CAP is being prepared within a rapidly changing landscape in terms of legislation and guidance relating to climate change and related issues. As the Draft Plan is prepared over the coming months these emerging requirements will be taken into account in the proposed measures and actions set out in the Plan. These new influences are expected to include:

- A new Scottish Climate Change Plan with the full draft to be laid before the Scottish Parliament before the end of 2023;
- New Statutory Guidance on climate action for public bodies currently in preparation to replace the interim Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency Guidance. Consultation expected early 2024;

- Heat in Buildings Bill (strengthened regulation on decarbonisation of buildings). Initial consultation expected late 2023;
- A Local Authority Cost Strategy for Heat Networks, due 2024;
- Energy Performance Certificate reform, consultation on which is currently under way;
- Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan. Consultation on draft completed; final version expected soon along with sectoral Just Transition Plans;
- New Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Plan (SCCAP 3). Consultation expected early 2024 with final Plan laid in Scottish Parliament later in 2024. It is expected this will include a requirement to significantly accelerate work on climate change adaptation within the public sector;
- Local Transport Strategies guidance is being updated to support climate change objectives;
- The final version of the Scottish Government's 20% Car km Reduction Route Map is expected in late 2023;
- The Circular Economy (Scotland) Bill, which includes development of a circular economy strategy and targets, waste reduction, and improved waste monitoring was laid in Parliament in June 2023 and is currently at Stage 1 of the legislative process;
- A Natural Environment Bill (to include content on nature based solutions to climate change) is due to be introduced to Parliament during 2024.

3.12 Scrutiny on the performance of public bodies and the ways in which local authorities can contribute to climate change targets is also increasing. The outcome of this work will be taken into account in the preparation of the Draft CAP. Recent and current activity includes:

- Expansion of reporting requirements related to the climate change public bodies duties;
- Publication of the Scottish Parliament Net Zero, Energy and Transport Committee report on the Role of Local Government and its Cross-sectoral Partners in Financing and Delivering a Net-zero Scotland (January 2023) which includes recommendations to the Scottish Government on the need for a clearer roadmap for delivery of net zero for local government; the creation of a 'climate intelligence unit' to provide specialist help to local government (now under way); the provision of larger, fewer and more flexible funding streams; speeding up delivery of renewables projects through the planning system; and greater clarification of the role Councils will play in an area-based approach to heat decarbonisation and the additional support they will be offered to prepare LHEES;
- An ongoing investigation by Environmental Standards Scotland into the effectiveness of the systems in place concerning local authorities' contribution to the delivery of the Scottish climate change targets;
- Audit Scotland's 2022 report on 'Addressing Climate Change in Scotland – A summary of Key Recommendations for Public Bodies'; and the 'Auditing Climate Change' strategy published in December 2022.

Co-ordination with Supporting Plans and Strategies

- 3.13** While the CAP will provide the over-arching strategic direction to ensure that the Council meets its statutory net zero and adaptation duties, its success depends on the alignment of its objectives and actions with those of other programmes, plans and strategies prepared and implemented by both the Council and key partners.
- 3.14** Close partnership working is therefore vital to ensure that the Council and partners' policies align with the CAP's emerging objectives and proposed measures. Work on the preparation of the LHEES, which is a key influence and source of data and intelligence for the CAP, has been integrated into the CAP development process, with the same Council officers and consultancy support working on both projects in tandem. This has ensured that their objectives are closely linked and complementary. Other key supporting plans and strategies include the Circular Economy Strategy, which integrates with the waste reduction aspect of the CAP and was approved by PNCA Committee in March 2023; the emerging Greenspace Strategy; Active Travel Strategy and Local Housing Strategy.

Engagement

- 3.15** Internal and external stakeholders have been involved at all stages of CAP development to date. This approach not only helps align the CAP with other emerging policies but also ensures that community and other stakeholder voices are heard and can influence the direction the CAP takes. An initial Climate Conversation early engagement exercise was carried out between March and May 2021 which helped frame the key considerations and emphasis given to each aspect of the CAP. A Report of Consultation on the Climate Conversation was reported to Council in June 2021 (PNCA/046/21/NU).
- 3.16** The approach being taken to engagement is based on the Scottish Government's 'Net Zero Nation: Public Engagement Strategy for Climate Change'. This sets out strategic objectives to 'Understand', ensuring awareness of action necessary to tackle climate change and help people understand how it relates to their lives; to 'Participate', to ensure that people can actively participate in shaping just, fair and inclusive policies that promote mitigation of and adaptation to climate change; and to 'Act', by encouraging and normalising the action needed on climate change in households, communities and places across East Dunbartonshire. Following the 'Net Zero Nation' principles, a range of engagement sessions and events have been undertaken during the evidence-gathering stages to ensure that the CAP is prepared in collaboration with key internal and external partners. The Net Zero Nation principles will continue to underpin the approach taken to engagement as the draft version of the CAP is prepared.
- 3.17** Following on from the Climate Conversation, a regular quarterly newsletter has been published on the Council's website to provide updates on CAP development and update meetings have been held with interested parties during the preparation period. To ensure effectiveness of engagement and efficiency in use of resources, joint engagement on the development of both the CAP and LHEES have been undertaken together. Community workshops to further inform CAP and LHEES development were held in June 2022 and January 2023, with housing interests also being invited to the latter. Throughout the CAP development process to date, a large number of focus meetings have been held with a range of internal and external

stakeholders including community planning partners, distribution network operators/utilities, the NHS and HSCP, and business interests, and an update report was also provided to the Community Planning Partnership Board. Carbon literacy training has also been arranged for elected members and is now being rolled out to community groups. Specific adaptation-related events including elected member adaptation training and community adaptation events have also been held.

3.18 In terms of internal partnership working, regular meetings of the Net Zero Focus Group and the Adaptation & Nature Based Solutions Working Group have brought together partners from internal Council teams with an interest in, and a role in delivering, the main actions in the CAP. The Member Officer Group has been convened to ensure oversight of the process and keep its elected member representatives and senior management informed of the CAP development process at intervals during CAP preparation and a progress update was also provided to the Council's Strategic Management Team in September 2022.

3.19 Further engagement will be carried out as preparation of the Draft CAP proceeds over the next few months. Following approval of the Draft CAP, a comprehensive engagement exercise will be carried out to ensure that there is agreement on the vision, objectives and detailed delivery actions contained in the Plan.

The Net Zero Evidence & Options Report

3.20 A summary of the Net Zero Evidence & Options Report prepared by consultants Ricardo is attached to this report as **Appendix 1**. This sets out options for achieving net zero at both the corporate and area-wide levels and the full technical report has been circulated to elected members and is available on request. The Report sets out the evidence on what action the Council and its partners need to take to make sure that we are on track to achieve net zero emissions by the target year of 2045, in alignment with the Scottish Government's targets set out in the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019. To conform with the expectation that the Council, along with the public sector as a whole, 'leads' on the delivery of net zero, the Net Zero Evidence & Options Report identifies those areas where it would be practical to deliver net zero in advance of the 2045 target date and the actions we need to take to ensure that this is achieved.

3.21 The Net Zero Evidence & Options Report includes:

- For the Council as an organisation:
 - The GHG emissions baseline
 - A 'business as usual' scenario which shows what would happen if we took no action to reduce our emissions
 - An assessment of opportunities to reduce emissions across Council services
 - Net zero pathways and costings
 - Offsetting options
 - Governance proposals
- For East Dunbartonshire as a whole:
 - The GHG emissions baseline
 - A 'business as usual' scenario which shows what would happen if we took no action to reduce our emissions

- An assessment of opportunities to reduce emissions across all sectors and mapping of the Council's influence in reducing emissions in various activity areas
- Net zero pathways

3.22 In addition to the 'business as usual' scenario, a range of other scenarios, or 'pathways' towards net zero have been modelled. Each pathway is based on a set of assumptions with a different level of ambition attached to each pathway. Each of the measures set out in these pathways has a cost attached to them. The consultant has estimated these costs as far as possible given limitations on available data and this provides a range of indicative costs for each of the pathways for comparative purposes. Further assessment work will be necessary to improve the accuracy of these costs along with development of more dependable figures on which future financial planning can be based.

3.23 It is evident from the work that has been carried out that the costs of meeting net zero will be substantial, with indicative costs at the corporate level ranging from around £429m to £1.37bn in the period to 2045 (before revenue savings arising from the measures taken are factored in). However, equally there will be very significant economic and social costs for the Council and the people of East Dunbartonshire if the Council and other public sector bodies do not act to bring down their own emissions and prepare for the impacts of climate change. The consultants have submitted a 'Financing Net Zero' report to accompany the Evidence & Options Report identifying potential sources of funding to support the cost of transition. This report is attached as **Appendix 2**.

3.24 At the corporate level, the recommended net zero option, Pathway 1a, enables the Council to reach net zero for scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2036, and scope 3 by 2045. The main features of this scenario are that:

- Scope 1 emissions are substantially reduced by 2036 through a move to electric heating and electric or green hydrogen fuelled vehicles in the fleet.
- Scope 2 emissions are substantially reduced by 2035, mainly due to grid decarbonisation, although a small proportion of emissions remain that could be removed through the increased use of local renewable generation or green energy procurement
- 90% of scope 3 emissions are removed largely due to assumed decarbonisation in the supply chain, enabling net zero to be met by 2045 for all scopes. This assumes that supply chain emission reductions are largely delivered without significant cost to the Council and with limited Council intervention. However, there is a high level of uncertainty related to this and it is recommended that further assessment is required (at a cost of around £100,000).

An explanation of what comprises scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions is included in **Appendix 1**.

3.25 At the area-wide level, modelling indicates that the recommended net zero option, Pathway 1, would deliver a net zero target for the whole of East Dunbartonshire of 2045, in line with the Scottish target. However, given the Council's very limited influence over most emissions at the area-wide level, there is less certainty associated with setting a target at this level. The main features of this scenario are that:

- Energy use in buildings is largely decarbonised, with the use of zero carbon heat networks and heat pumps, along with improved thermal efficiency
- The electricity grid is decarbonised
- Massive increase in local deployment of roof-mounted solar technologies
- Near complete electrification of the transport sector with reduced demand for LGV and HGV movements
- Car journeys are reduced (e.g. through increased working from home) and a proportion of remaining car journeys are replaced with more sustainable modes
- Decarbonisation of industry
- Reduced emissions from waste
- Reduced emissions from agriculture and land use and increased carbon sequestration in the land use and forestry sector
- However, substantial residual emissions would remain (around 10% of 2019 emission levels are not removed at source) and these emissions would require to be offset through options such as expansion of woodland planting and the regeneration of peatlands.

The Adaptation & Nature-based Solutions Evidence & Options Report

3.26 Section 44 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 requires public bodies, in exercising their functions, to “help deliver Scotland’s climate change adaptation programme” and the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020 requires that public bodies report on “how the body is contributing to Scotland’s Adaptation Programme”. The Programme, prepared by the Scottish Government, sets out and responds to the priority risks for Scotland independently verified by the Climate Change Committee and as set out in the evidence reports of the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (UKCCRA)

3.27 The consequences of climate change are increasingly causing impacts across the globe, including an increasing incidence of wildfires, flooding and high winds, and an increasing intensity in the scale and frequency of these events. In the UK, 2022 was the warmest year on record and the 10 years with the highest annual temperature in the UK, since records began in 1884, have all occurred in the last 20 years. The UK’s highest ever temperature was recorded in July 2022 (40.3°C) and Scotland’s highest ever temperature was recorded in the same month (34.8°C). Along with the 2022 heatwave, the UK suffered widespread drought and crop failures testing the resilience of our water supply and agriculture, and more widely Europe suffered its worst drought in 500 years. July 2023 was the hottest month on record globally with ocean temperatures also reaching record high levels. There has also been an increase in destructive storms in recent years, such as Storm Arwen in November 2021 which resulted in damage to transport infrastructure and resulted in extensive loss of power across the east coast of Scotland and England.

3.28 As these impacts continue to accelerate it is becoming more urgent to ensure that we are taking steps to build resilience. The Council has taken an active role along with its partners in Climate Ready Clyde to develop the Glasgow City Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan which was launched in June 2021. The

adaptation strand of the CAP will form the local expression of the regional Strategy and Action Plan, incorporating proposals to progress each of its 11 interventions at the local level. The CAP will also form the delivery mechanism for the 16 high-level Flagship Actions contained within the Strategy at the local level including:

- New integrated climate warning alert system
- Communities shaping climate ready places through a place-based approach
- Climate resilient design principles and guidelines
- Net zero, climate resilient housing retrofit
- Regional transport resilience
- Clyde Climate Forest

Work on delivering the adaptation strand of the CAP will be taken forward together with our partners in Climate Ready Clyde and will include work to develop initiatives such as an Adaptation Finance Lab to establish means of mobilising the finance required to effectively adapt to the impacts of climate change.

3.29 Nature Scot has identified climate change as the number one threat to Scotland's habitats. Given the close links between the nature crisis and climate crisis, particular emphasis has been placed on work completed to date on nature-based solutions to adaptation as a means of reversing biodiversity decline while addressing both resilience to climate change and the need to sequester carbon. Work on this includes woodland planting, peatland regeneration and wetland creation.

3.30 The Adaptation & Nature Based Solutions Evidence & Options Report summarises the findings of the Local Climate Impact Profile, which provides baseline data on the frequency and severity of recent extreme weather events; a Climate Risk & Opportunity Assessment; and the development of a suite of Options and Delivery Actions to build resilience to climate change. The full technical data contained in these reports is available on request. Some of these directly support the delivery of the interventions and flagship actions contained in the Glasgow City Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan at the local level, while others are more specific to local needs in East Dunbartonshire. All of the Options and Delivery Actions are influenced by the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme.

3.31 The Adaptation & Nature-based Solutions Evidence & Options Report is attached to this report as **Appendix 3**. A companion Options Assessment Report which sets out further supporting information on each of the proposed options developed to date, including details of financial and economic analysis and identified constraints and limitations is attached as **Appendix 4**.

Climate Action Plan Next Steps

3.32 Following agreement of the recommendations of this report, the Draft CAP will be prepared. This will be based on the modelling and recommendations completed as part of the evidence and options work and, in terms of climate mitigation, will develop the agreed pathways to net zero set out in the Evidence & Options Report along with the necessary delivery actions to achieve the emission reduction milestones and targets.

- 3.33** In the case of the net zero work, the recommendations set out in the Evidence & Options Report will be developed along with a carbon offsetting strategy to identify the most effective means of sequestering residual carbon emissions.
- 3.34** In the case of both the adaptation and mitigation aspects of the Plan, further work is required on risk, including development of the recommendations on preparing a Climate Change Risk Register; on the approach to financing the necessary transition; and on meeting our duty to align the Council's spending plans and use of resources to the reduction of emissions and achieving our set emission reduction targets.
- 3.35** The Climate Action Plan will only be successful if each Council service takes the lead in driving the necessary carbon reduction and resilience actions within their operational areas. Collaborative work on this is already under way in key areas such as fleet decarbonisation (assisted by the Energy Saving Trust) and building decarbonisation (assisted by consultants). The Action Plan will identify the Executive Officer leads for each of the corporate actions, along with the key external partners with whom the Council will work to deliver area-wide climate action to support the achievement of the area-wide emissions reduction targets.
- 3.36** The Draft Climate Action Plan will be subject to a range of impact assessments including Strategic Environmental Assessment. Initial assessments based on the work carried out to date are included as **Appendices 5-9** of this report.

Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategy

- 3.37** Reports to Council in June 2021 (PNCA/046/21/NU) and March 2022 (PNCA/022/22/NU) set out the requirement for the Council to develop a Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) and the close relationship between the LHEES and the CAP.
- 3.38** The LHEES will set out how carbon emissions from buildings, which constitute a significant proportion of East Dunbartonshire's emissions, will be addressed via energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation measures. The scope of the LHEES covers both domestic properties, including the Council's own stock, and non-domestic properties.
- 3.39** The Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies (Scotland) Order 2022 places a statutory duty on local authorities to prepare, publish and update a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy and accompanying Delivery Plan for their area. The Order requires that each local authority must publish their first LHEES and Delivery Plan on or before 31 December 2023, keep them under review and update them at intervals of no more than 5 years after the date of publication of the previous Strategy and Delivery Plan.
- 3.40** LHEES are required to:
- Set out how each segment of the building stock needs to change to meet national and local objectives, including achieving zero greenhouse gas emissions in the building sector, and the removal of poor energy efficiency as a driver of fuel poverty;

- Identify strategic ‘heat decarbonisation zones’, and set out the principal opportunities and measures for reducing building emissions in each zone; and
- Prioritise areas for delivery, against national and local priorities.

3.41 The LHEES is being developed in line with guidance and a supporting methodology published by the Scottish Government in October 2022. Work is now largely complete on five of the six evidence stages but has been delayed at Stage 6 due to data issues affecting all Scottish local authorities and procurement issues relating to the extension of the contract for technical support. These issues appear to be close to resolution and it is now anticipated that the evidence stages will be completed during the autumn and it is anticipated that the Draft LHEES and initial outline Delivery Plan will be completed in spring 2024.

3.42 While this will be later than the December 2023 deadline set in the statutory order, the reasons for the delay have affected all Scottish local authorities and discussion has been between Council officers and Scottish Government on the factors causing delay. Officers are also in regular contact with other Scottish local authorities and it is understood that very few if any will be in a position to meet the deadline and that most are aiming to complete their LHEES in 2024. It is understood that the Scottish Government appreciate the reasons for the delay and that is not intended that any action will be taken as a result of the December 2023 deadline not being met.

3.43 Evidence work undertaken on the LHEES provides much of the data on building emissions informing the CAP net zero evidence and options. As the LHEES is developed, it will continue to provide a source of data and set the policy framework for building decarbonisation and the identification of heat network zones which will then be incorporated into the CAP. Given this close relationship, it is intended that the draft CAP and draft LHEES will be reported to Council together during the first half of 2024, and that joint consultation on both will proceed thereafter.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

4.1 Frontline Service to Customers – There are no specific implications on front line service to customers arising from the work carried out to date. As the proposed measures are developed in the draft CAP implications for service delivery will be assessed and reported when the draft CAP has been completed.

4.2 Workforce - (including any significant resource implications) – none.

4.3 Legal Implications – The measures set out in the Evidence & Options Reports are strongly influenced by legislative requirements and guidance as set out in paragraph 3.9 of this report. Significant new legislation and statutory guidance relevant to action on climate change and related issues is anticipated in the coming months as explained in paragraph 3.10 of this report. The implications arising from these will be considered and will influence the final measures proposed in the draft CAP.

4.4 Financial Implications – As set out in the Evidence & Options Reports, there are very significant capital and revenue implications for the Council in meeting its statutory

duties to achieve net zero emissions and increase its resilience to the effects of climate change. There are also considerable financial implications of achieving net zero across East Dunbartonshire as a whole, with costs falling on all sectors of society and the economy. The Evidence & Options report provides indicative costs associated with decarbonisation and the report attached as **Appendix 2** provides further information on financing net zero. Further work will continue in tandem with the preparation of the draft CAP on the financial implications including work on decarbonisation of buildings, decarbonisation of the Council's fleet and the costing and potential means of funding climate change adaptation, in association with Climate Ready Clyde.

It is important that the emerging findings from the CAP process, and the outcome of carbon and cost analyses of proposed projects and programmes, are closely integrated with the Council's Capital Programme and Asset Management Planning process, and that the Council re-visits the financial implications of the actions required to achieve emissions reduction on an annual basis through its budget-setting processes. Officers will continue to liaise as information on the cost of decarbonisation is further developed and report back to Council on these as the information becomes available.

The Net Zero Evidence & Options Report identifies the need to allocate £100,000 for an in-depth assessment of the steps required to decarbonise the supply chain and consideration should be given to allocating this funding in the 2024/25 financial year.

- 4.5** Procurement – In accordance with sustainable procurement commitments, consideration will be given in the preparation of the draft CAP on how the Council's procurement process will promote decarbonisation and the circular economy, while also extending provisions for community benefits to support reskilling and upskilling for the transition to net zero. As set out in the Net Zero Evidence & Options Report, the supply chain is the largest single contributor to the Council's footprint and the report recommends that £100,000 is allocated for a more in-depth assessment of the steps required to decarbonise the supply chain.
- 4.6** ICT – There are no implications arising from this report in relation to ICT. Consideration will be given to the role of ICT in supporting emissions reduction through the development of the draft CAP.
- 4.7** Corporate Assets – The Net Zero Evidence & Options Report places emphasis on the importance of decarbonising the Council's building stock and fleet in order to meet the Council's statutory duties. Action on both are key aspects of achieving the recommended net zero pathways. Officers will work to establish realistic interim targets to be met for the decarbonisation of corporate assets once approval has been given for the incorporation of the recommended pathways in this report into the draft CAP.
- 4.8** Equalities Implications – The equalities implications of this report are set out in **Appendix 6**.
- 4.9** Corporate Parenting – There are no implications arising in relation to Corporate Parenting.
- 4.10** Sustainability – The Evidence & Options Reports have been prepared in the context of the statutory requirement for public bodies to "act sustainably" in exercising their

functions. The main purpose of the CAP is to ensure that the Council meets the three public bodies duties set out in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. In addition to acting sustainably, this includes contributing to delivery of Scotland's national net zero target and helping deliver Scotland's climate change adaptation programme.

4.11 Other – There are no other direct implications arising from this report.

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The main risk associated with this work is increased pressure on Council and partner resources (e.g. officer time and particularly budgets) to align with climate transition and achievements in relation to progress adhering to new emissions reductions targets in line with Scottish Government targets (or delivered earlier, if possible) and to implement other actions within the CAP. The risk and control measures relating to the preparation of the CAP are set out in **Appendix 8** in full however a number of control measures are in place including project planning, engagement and governance arrangements.

6.0 IMPACT

- 6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** – The evidence and options work on the CAP has been prepared alongside the development of the Circular Economy Strategy which was recently approved by PNCA Committee and is now at the implementation stage. The draft CAP will reflect the agreed actions in the Circular Economy Strategy and the approved Economic Recovery Plan. The draft CAP will consider how East Dunbartonshire can benefit from the opportunities associated with green recovery, while minimising the risks presented by the climate emergency.
- 6.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS** – The need for rapid decarbonisation of the economy offers opportunities to nurture employment and training in green growth sectors of the economy. The CAP will integrate with the Economic Recovery Plan to identify skills development to capitalise on these opportunities and will consider how the principles and actions contained in Scotland's Future Skills Action Plan and the Climate Emergency Skills Action Plan and Implementation Plan can be effectively delivered at the local level.
- 6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** – Climate action is of particular relevance and importance to children and young people. Focused consultation has been carried out to gather the views of young people during the evidence stages of CAP development and this will continue as the CAP is developed.
- 6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES** – The impacts of climate change tend to fall disproportionately on more vulnerable communities and households. The evidence stage of the adaptation strand of the CAP has considered the socio-economic impacts of climate change and ways in which these can be mitigated.
- 6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING** – Climate change can have significant impacts for health, wellbeing and safety. Environmental and social determinants of health, including clean air, the prevalence of infectious diseases, and availability of nutritious food and safe drinking water are all impacted by the causes and effects of

climate change. The impacts of extreme weather events which are made more likely by climate change, such as heatwaves and flooding, can have a direct effect on physical wellbeing. Climate change can also affect mental health, for example through the effects of flooding on homes and impacts on businesses. These effects have been considered as part of the evidence work undertaken to date and the responses to them will be further developed through the preparation of the draft CAP.

- 6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS** - The impacts of climate change tend to fall disproportionately on more vulnerable communities and households. The impacts of extreme weather events which are made more likely by climate change, such as heatwaves and flooding, can have a direct effect on physical wellbeing. Climate change can also affect mental health, for example through the effects of flooding on homes. The adaptation strand of the CAP will consider the socio-economic impacts of climate change and ways in which these can be mitigated.
- 6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE** – The CAP is intended to form the overarching policy response of the Council to climate change, ensuring that the Council takes a consistent and integrated approach to meeting its statutory climate change duties.
- 6.8 STATUTORY DUTY** – The CAP is strongly influenced by the action required to ensure that the Council is fully meeting its statutory climate change public bodies duties and reporting on those duties, as required by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and related legislation, and other relevant legislation and statutory guidance.

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 Completed versions of the following are appended to the Report:-

- Appendix 5:** Policy Development Checklist template checklist attached
- Appendix 6:** Equality Impact Assessment template assessment attached
- Appendix 7:** Strategic Environmental Assessment completed
- Appendix 8:** Risk Assessment template assessment attached
- Appendix 9:** Data Protection Impact Assessment Policy template assessment attached

8.0 APPENDICES

- 8.1 Appendix 1:** Net Zero Evidence & Options Report Summary
- 8.2 Appendix 2:** Financing Net Zero Report
- 8.3 Appendix 3:** Adaptation & Nature-based Solutions Report
- 8.4 Appendix 4:** Adaptation & Nature-based Solutions Options Assessment Report
- 8.5 Appendix 5:** Policy Development Checklist template checklist
- 8.6 Appendix 6:** Equality Impact Assessment template assessment

8.7 Appendix 7: Strategic Environmental Assessment

8.8 Appendix 8: Risk Assessment template assessment

8.9 Appendix 9: Data Protection Impact Assessment Policy template assessment

East Dunbartonshire Climate Action Plan – summary evidence and options report

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1. THIS DOCUMENT

This document summarises the evidence and options report that has been prepared by the consultancy Ricardo, to inform the development of East Dunbartonshire’s Climate Action Plan (CAP). It looks at greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Council itself, and also across the whole of East Dunbartonshire. For both, it gives information on current emissions, key measures to help deliver net zero and possible pathways to delivering net zero.

Based on the evidence and options report, the Council will prepare the CAP, which will set out the proposed net zero targets for both the Council and the whole of East Dunbartonshire, and a plan of action for how they will be delivered.

2. NET ZERO COUNCIL

Local authorities have a key role to play in helping Scotland meet its 2045 net zero target. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 states that public bodies have a duty to contribute to Scotland’s national emission reduction target. And Scottish Government guidance in 2021 on Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency proposed a number of key milestones for the public sector to achieve this, including achieving zero direct emissions from buildings by 2038 and no further purchase of petrol or diesel vehicles from 2025.

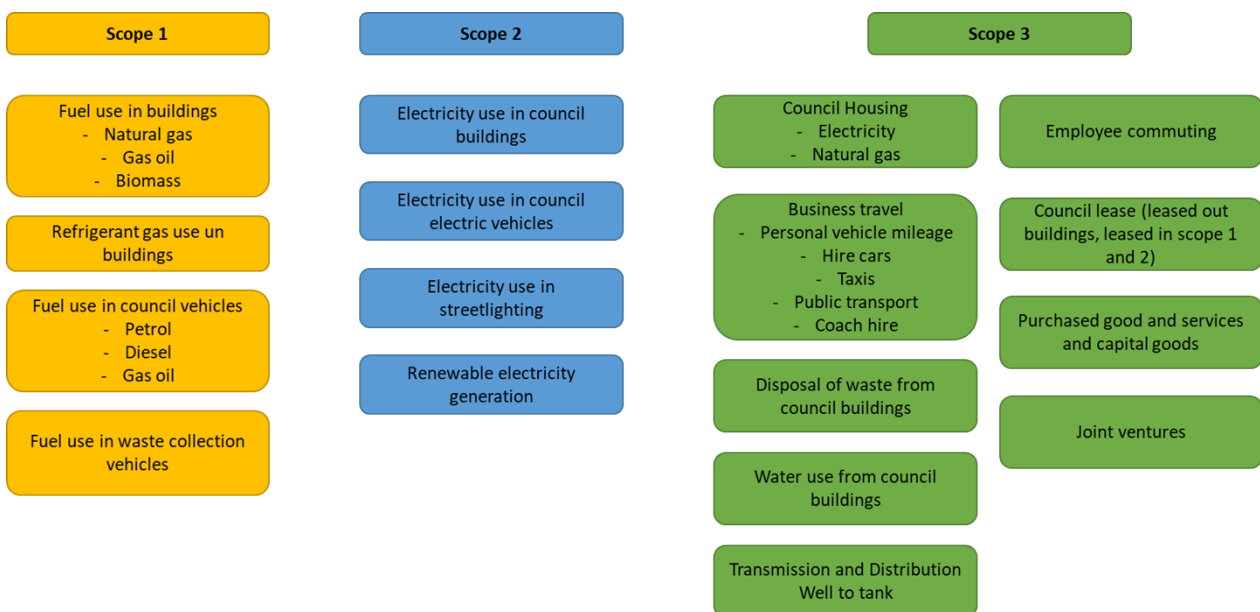
This section looks at what the Council’s current GHG emissions are, analysis of the options for reducing these emissions and recommendations on how this might be achieved.

2.1 THE COUNCIL’S CURRENT GHG EMISSIONS

2.1.1 Scope of emissions

The Council’s GHG emissions includes scope 1 (direct emissions from Council buildings and vehicles), scope 2 (indirect emissions from electricity use) and scope 3 (all other indirect emissions), as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Council emission sources



2.1.2 Latest emissions

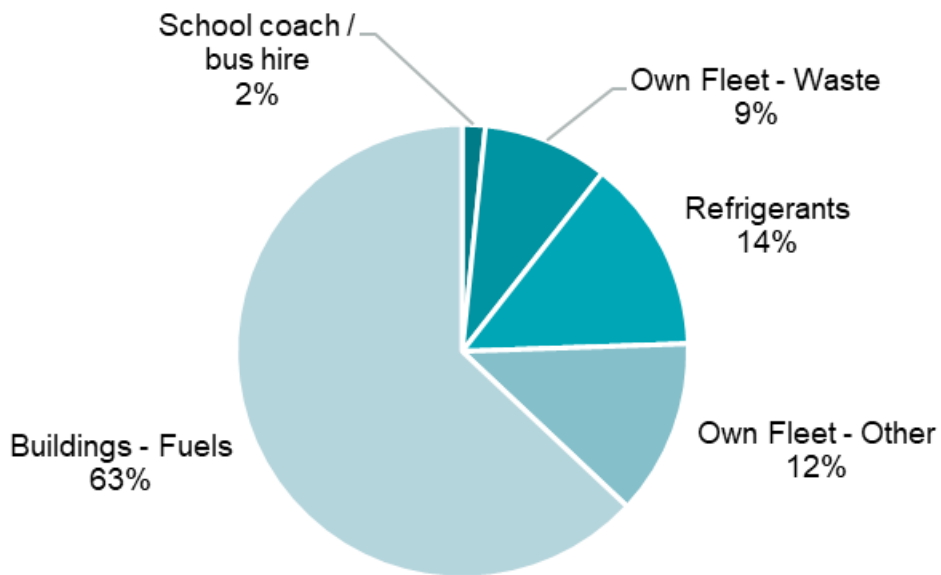
The Council’s GHG emissions were estimated for the 2019/20 year, the latest year for which representative (i.e., pre-pandemic) data was available. Total GHG emissions in this base year were 95,826 ktCO₂e¹.

Table 1: summary of total Council GHG emissions in 2019/20, broken down by scope

Category	Emissions tCO ₂ e/yr	%
Scope 1	10,067	10.5
Scope 2	5,291	5.5
Scope 3	80,467	84.0
Total	95,826	100

The Council’s direct GHG emissions (e.g., from its own buildings and vehicles, aka scope 1 emissions) and indirect emissions from electricity use (aka scope 2 emissions) were 15,358 tCO₂e. This is 3.2% of total GHG emissions across East Dunbartonshire². The breakdown of scopes 1, 2 and 3 is shown in Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 below.

Figure 2: Breakdown of scope 1 Council emissions



¹ ktCO₂e = Thousand tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This takes all greenhouse gases and converts non-CO₂ gases to a carbon equivalent based on their potency (aka their global warming potential).

² This is as expected – typically a Council’s own GHG emissions represents less than 5% of the GHG emissions across the local authority area that it covers.

Figure 3: Breakdown of scope 2 Council emissions

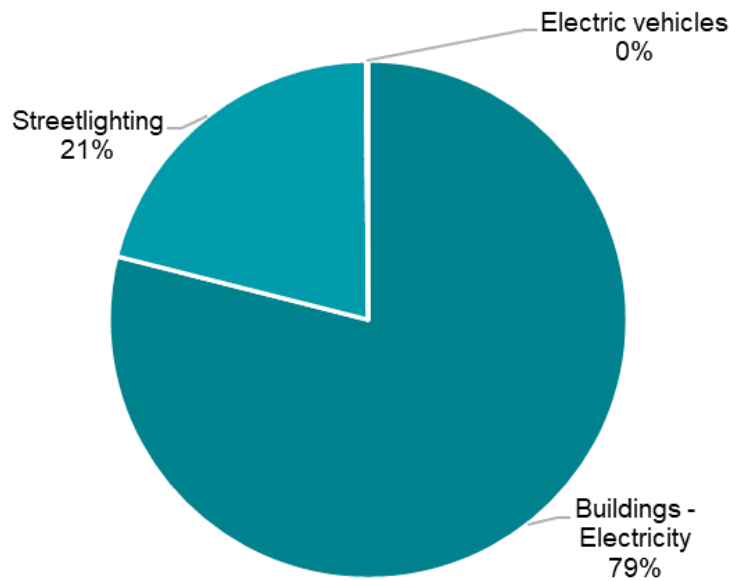
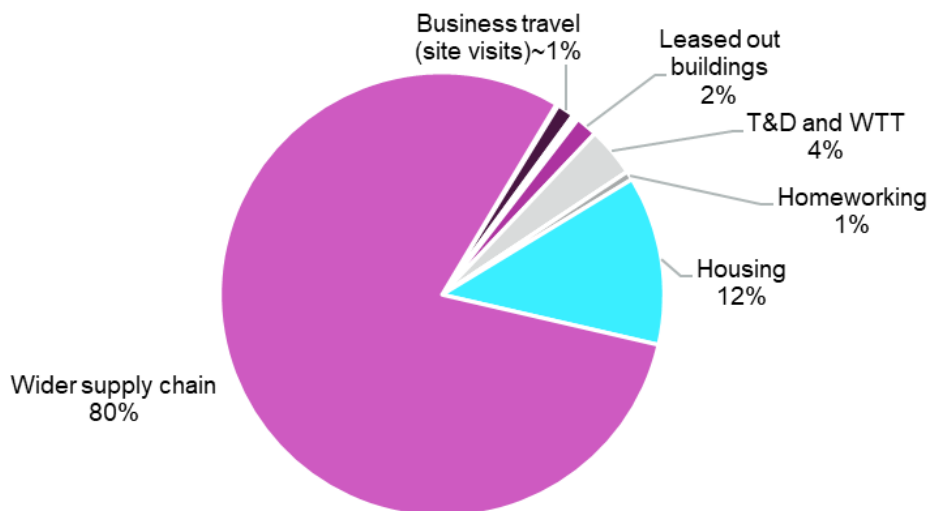


Figure 4: Breakdown of scope 3 Council emissions



2.2 THE COUNCIL’S FUTURE GHG EMISSIONS

A number of future GHG emissions scenarios were developed using Ricardo’s net zero modelling tool. The tool is designed to enable the development of scenarios for reaching net zero by any given target year and allows the users to define mitigation measures for each emissions source (the same tool was also used to model the area-wide net zero scenarios).

2.2.1 Business as usual scenario

A business as usual (BAU) scenario predicts what might happen to GHG emissions in the future based on planned emissions reductions/increases due to known projects (e.g., estate changes, street lighting projects, staff number changes), organisation growth and external changes (grid decarbonisation impacts, population growth and market move to EVs). It therefore does not assume any new and additional action above what is

already planned or where the action is not ‘firm and funded’. For example, it does not include the proposed milestones in the Scottish Government guidance on ‘Public Sector Leadership on the Global Climate Emergency’. Detailed assumptions for the BAU scenario are shown in Table 9 of the evidence report.

The graphs below show the Council’s BAU emissions by sector, both with (Figure 5) and then without (Figure 6) emissions from its supply change (as the change in other emissions sources is dwarfed by and therefore obscured by the supply chain emissions in Figure 5). The following key observations can be drawn.

- There is a small decrease in the Council’s total emissions. To an extent the expected reductions will be offset by growth areas such as staff numbers and population. Scope 3, in particular the wider supply chain, accounts for such a large proportion of the emissions and are not forecast to change in the BAU.
- Therefore, the Council needs to make a proactive effort if net zero is to be achieved as the business-as-usual measures do not achieve net zero, as shown by the projections.
- Scope 2 emissions (emissions from electricity use) decrease substantially across the period as the grid decarbonises.
- Key emission areas that remain in 2044/45 that require addressing by net zero measures are supply chain, heating fuel use in buildings, housing, and employee commuting.

Figure 5: BAU emissions by sector

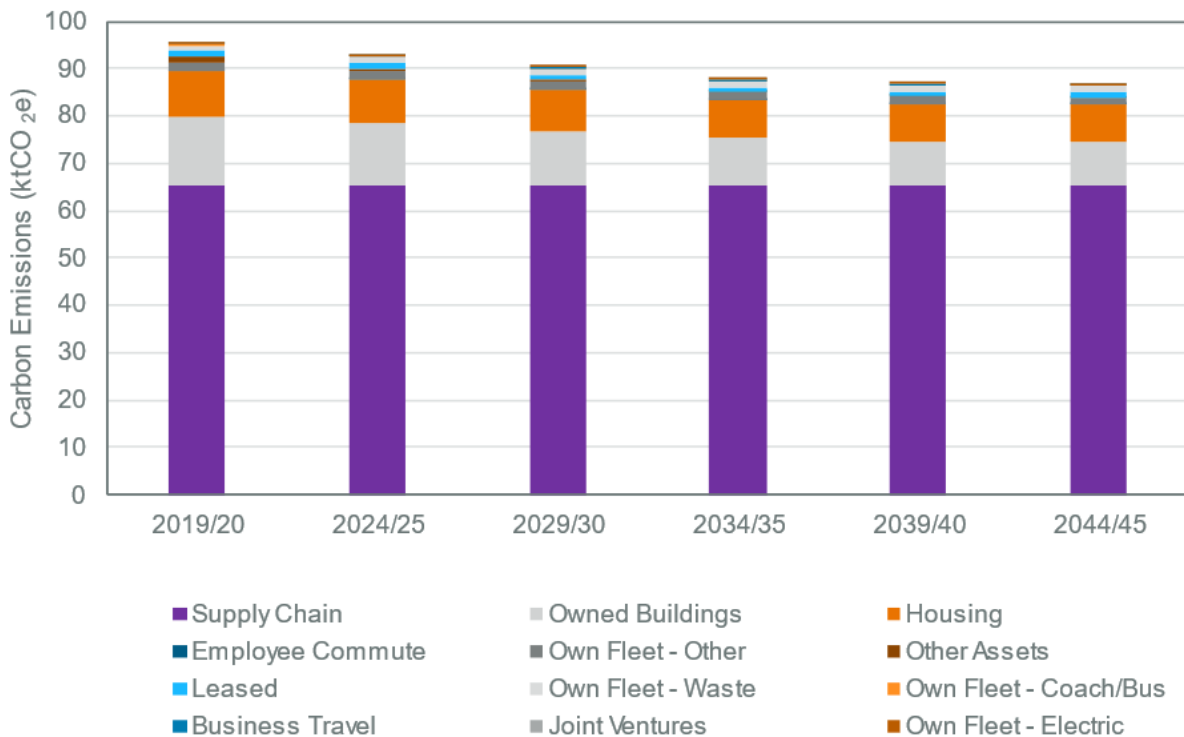
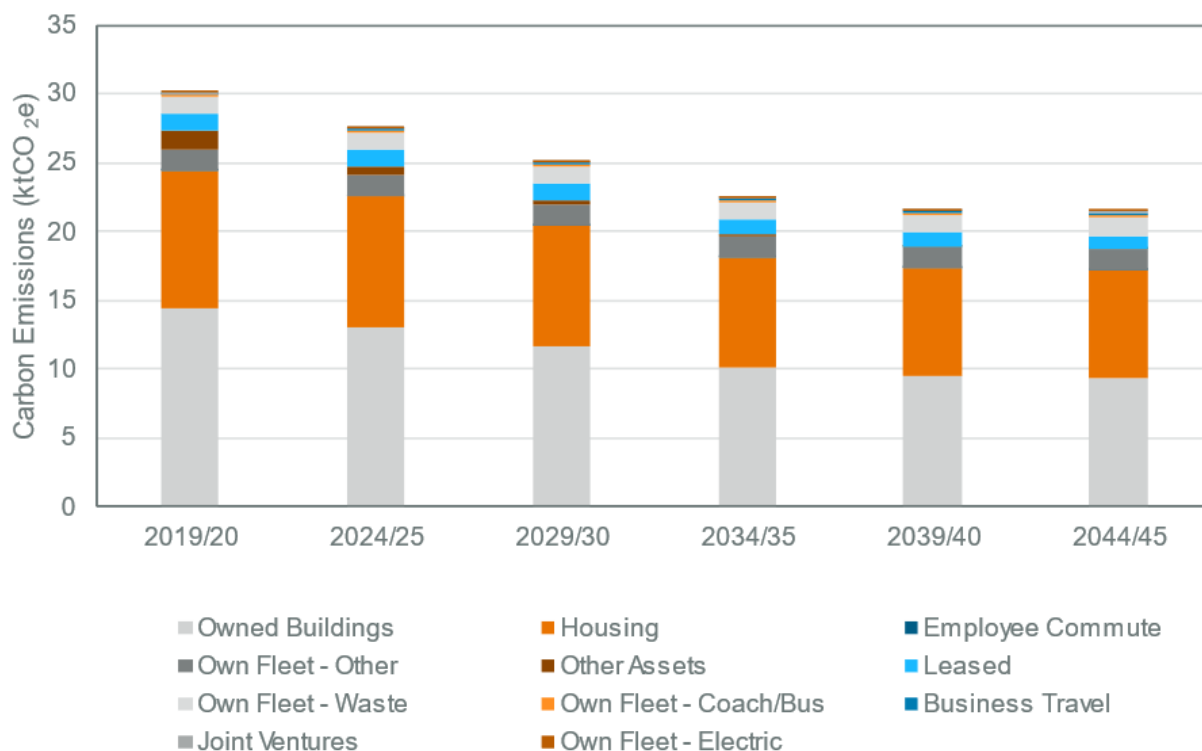


Figure 6: BAU Emissions by sector (excluding wider supply chain)



2.2.2 Net zero scenarios

Four scenarios were modelled using Ricardo’s net zero modelling tool:

- 1 – balanced, with lower ambition on supply chain decarbonisation
- 1a – balanced, with greater ambition on supply chain decarbonisation
- 2 – balanced, plus additional local leadership
- 3 – conservative

All these scenarios broadly entail the same sort of measures – there are not many different ways to achieve net zero:

- Scope 1
 - Improved fabric efficiency of council-owned buildings and switching to low carbon heating (e.g., air-source heat pumps and direct electric heating).
 - Switching Council cars and vans to electric and, in the short term, more efficient fuel use.
 - Moving to electric and/or hydrogen school buses and waste vehicles and, in the short term, more efficient fuel use.
 - More efficient refrigerant use and moving to lower emission refrigerants.
- Scope 2
 - Reduced electricity consumption.
 - Greater levels of renewable energy generation (e.g., rooftop solar).
- In both Scopes 1 & 2
 - Reduction in office space due to increased council workforce homeworking,
- Scope 3
 - Reduced business travel emissions from travel policies.
 - Switching to low carbon cars and taxis for business travel.
 - Reductions in water use and waste.
 - Decarbonisation of supply chain.

The next sections explain the four scenarios in a bit more detail. Further information is in the evidence report and the assumptions for each measure in each scenario are set out in Appendix 1.

2.2.2.1 Scenario 1

Delivers net zero for scopes 1 and 2 by 2036, but scope 3 does not reach net zero so the Council would not achieve overall net zero by 2045.

Scope 1 emissions are substantially reduced by 2036 through the move to electric heating and electric or green hydrogen vehicles. A small portion of emissions remain from the use of refrigerants in air conditioning systems.

Scope 2 emissions are substantially reduced by 2035. This is attributed mainly to grid decarbonisation, although a small portion of emissions remain that could be removed through the increased use of local renewable generation or green energy procurement.

Scope 3 emissions are reduced, though a large portion (primarily wider supply chain emissions) remain. These would require addressing by offsets or more proactive measures.

The pathway does not reach net zero if scope 3 emissions are included, achieving a 47% reduction from the baseline.

The pathway reaches net zero for scopes 1 and 2 by 2036, achieving a 91% reduction from the 2019 baseline.

The total net cost of reaching net zero in this scenario (capital costs, plus the costs of offsetting any residual emissions, minus fuel savings) is up to £339m over the period to 2045 (see Section 2.4).

Figure 7: Net zero scenario 1 – emissions by sector

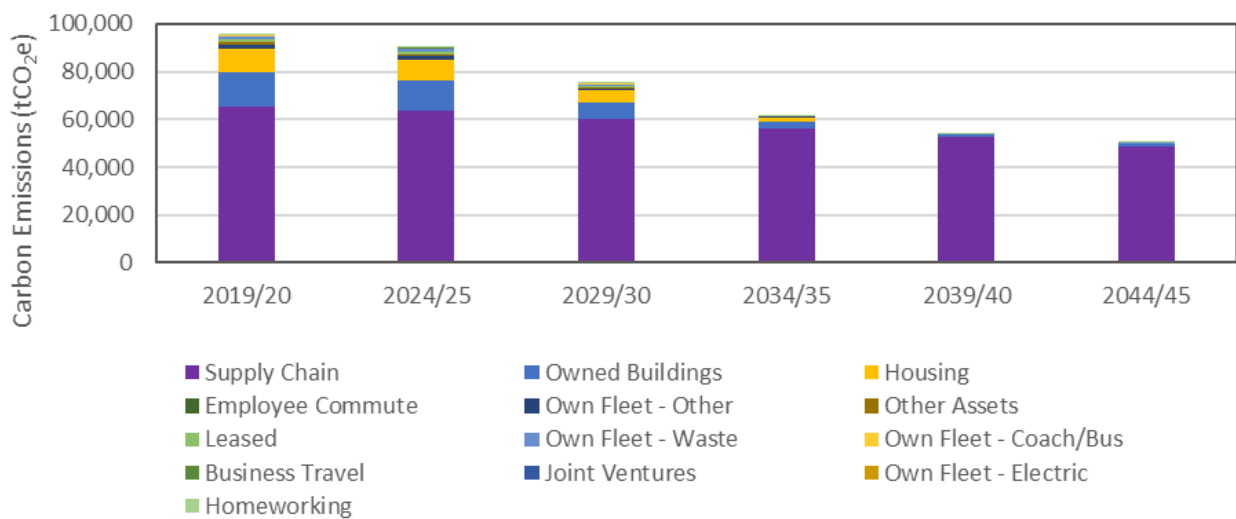
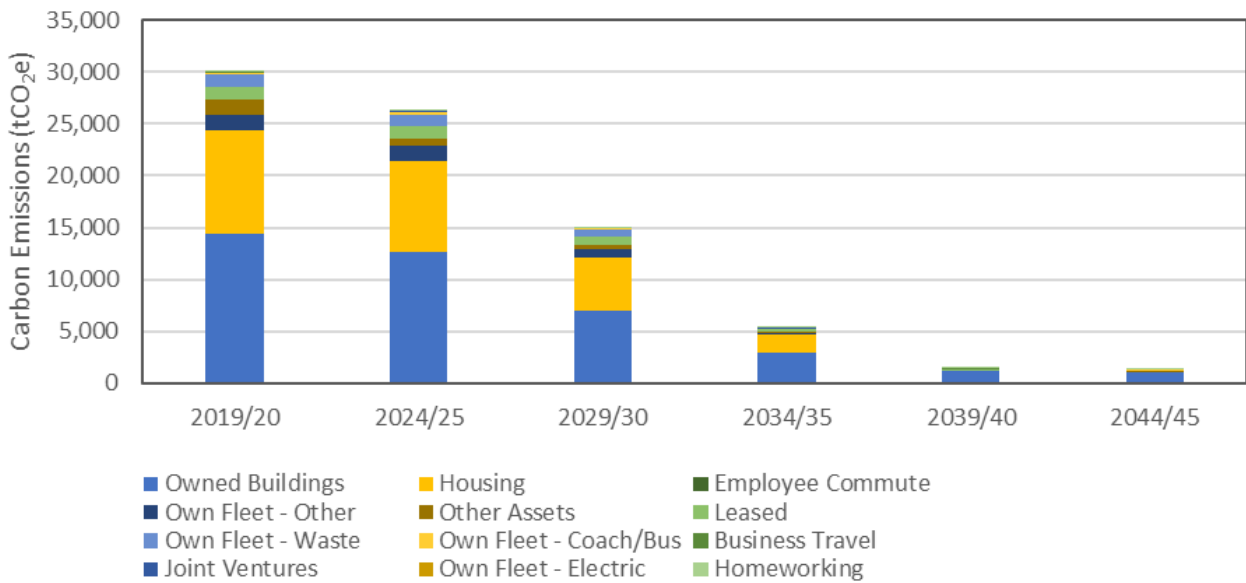


Figure 8: Net zero pathway 1 – emissions by sector (excluding supply chain)



2.2.2.2 Scenario 1a

Delivers net zero for scopes 1 and 2 by 2036, and overall net zero by 2045.

This scenario delivers net zero across all scopes by 2045, as in the case of Scenario 2 below, but contains cost at approximately the level of Scenario 1.

It is identical to Scenario 1 above in relation to Scopes 1 and 2.

It also matches Scenario 1 above in relation to scope 3, with the exception of procurement. Modelling for Scenario 1 assumed a 25% reduction in procurement emissions whereas the modelling for Scenario 2 assumes 90% of suppliers decarbonise by 2045. Adopting the Scenario 2 procurement assumption therefore enables net zero to be met by 2045 for all scopes while containing costs at the lower level set out for Scenario 1. This assumes that supply chain emission reductions are largely delivered without significant cost to the Council and with limited Council intervention. However, there is a high level of uncertainty related to this with further assessment required (see Financing Net Zero section below). The cost of this further assessment is estimated to be around £100,000.

The total net cost of reaching net zero in this scenario (capital costs, plus the costs of offsetting any residual emissions, minus fuel savings) is up to £326m over the period to 2045 (see Section 2.4).

Figure 9: Net zero scenario 1a – emissions by sector

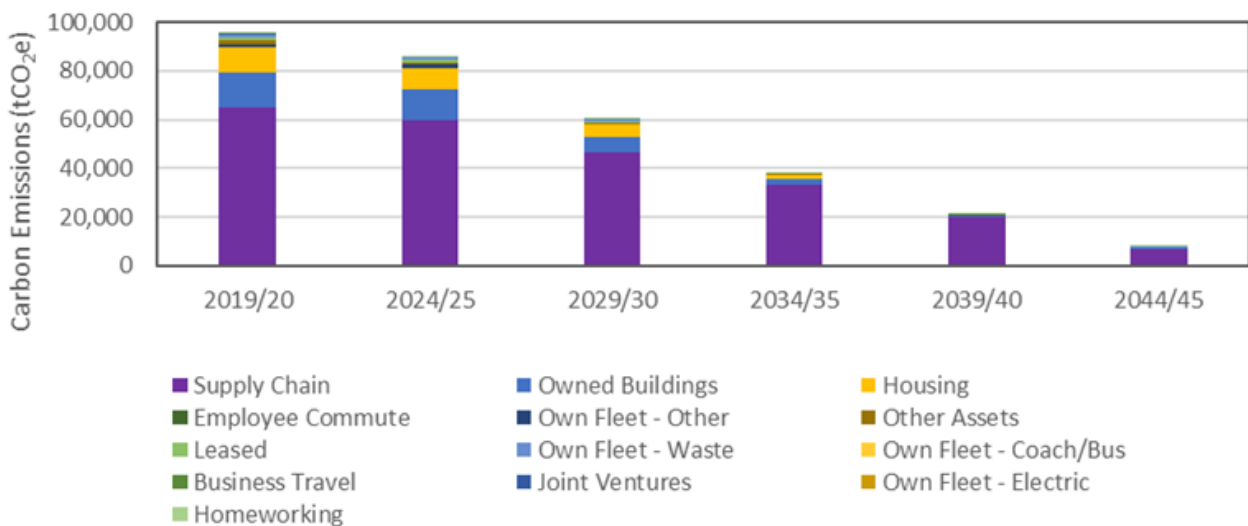
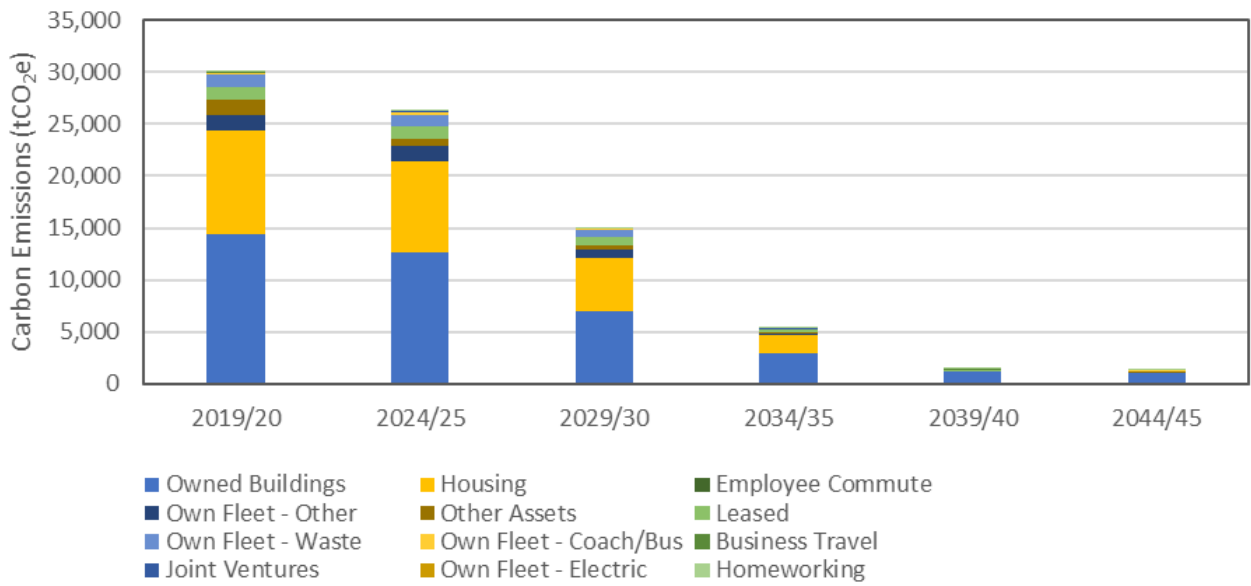


Figure 10: Net zero scenario 1a – emissions by sector (excluding supply chain)



2.2.2.3 Scenario 2

Delivers net zero for scopes 1 and 2 by 2036, and overall net zero by 2045.

This scenario prioritises local action, including greater levels of uptake of heat pumps and increased renewable energy generation (e.g., from rooftop solar). It also delivers substantial reductions in scope 2 emissions earlier than in scenario 1 and delivers greater reductions in scope 3 emissions.

Scope 1 emissions are substantially reduced by 2036 through the move to heat pump heating and electric or green hydrogen vehicles. A small portion of emissions remain from the use of refrigerants in air conditioning systems. But the additional local action does not result in net zero being achieved sooner than in scenario 1.

Scope 2 emissions are substantially reduced by 2033, this is attributed to grid decarbonisation and the installation of solar PV renewable technology to meet 75% of EDC’s demand.

Scope 3 emissions are significantly reduced, with an assumption that 90% of Council suppliers will decarbonise in line with 2050 commitments.

The pathway reaches net zero including scope 3 by 2045, achieving a 92% reduction from the 2019 baseline.

The pathway reaches net zero for scopes 1 and 2 by 2036, equally achieving a 92% reduction with residual emissions of 1,204 tCO2e.

The total net cost of reaching net zero in this scenario (capital costs, plus the costs of offsetting any residual emissions, minus fuel savings) is up to £1.2bn over the period to 2045 (see Section 2.4).

Figure 11: Net zero scenario 2 – emissions by sector

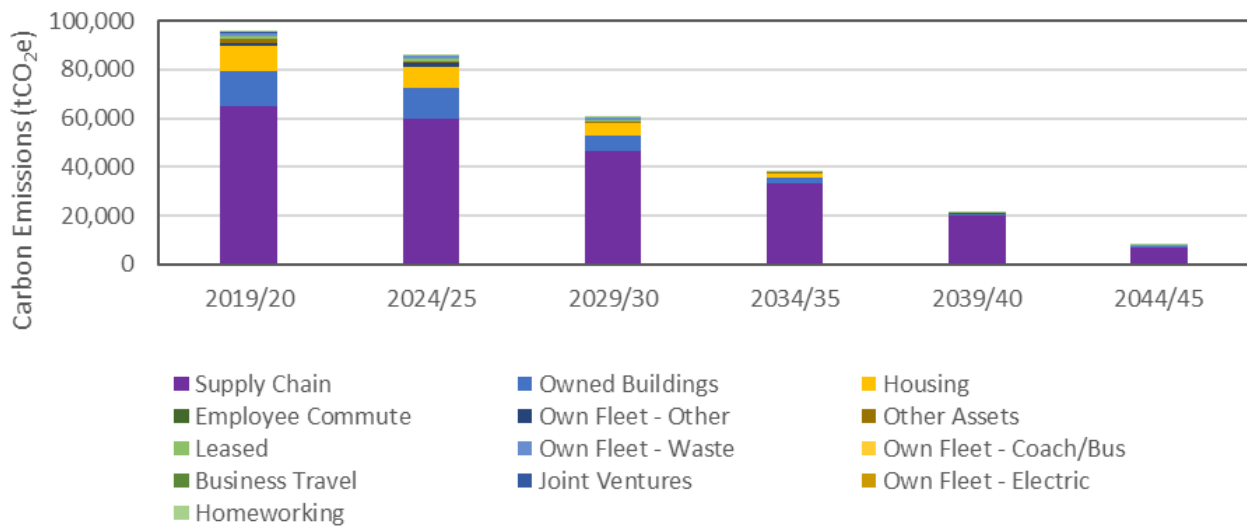
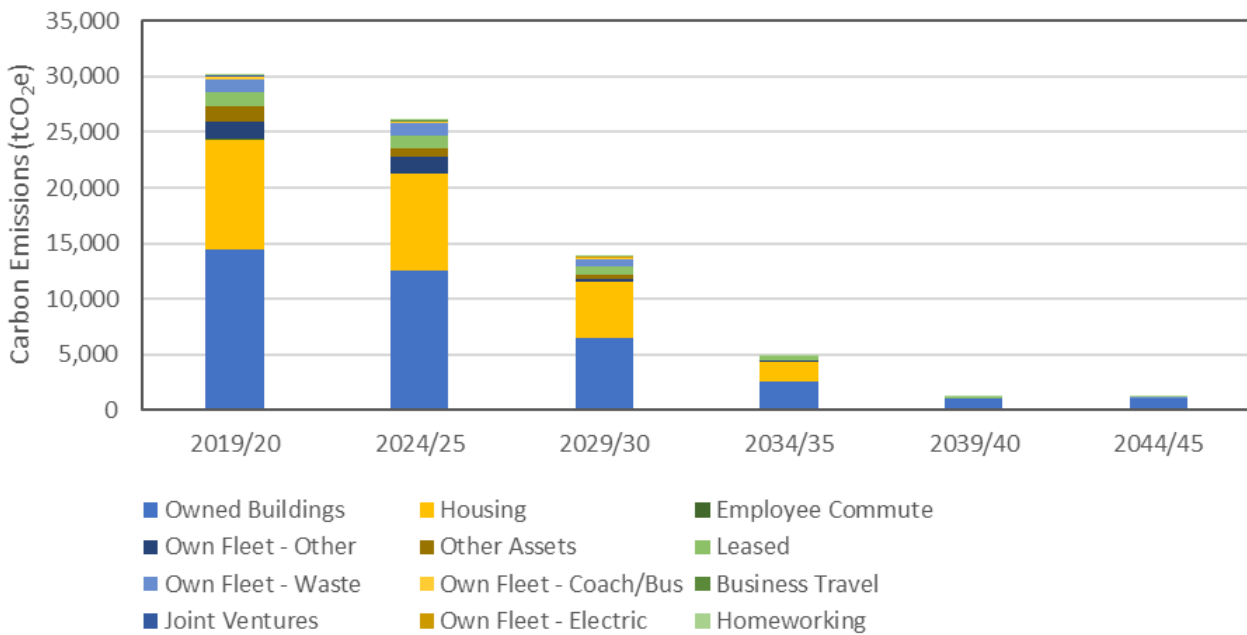


Figure 12: Net zero scenario 2 – emissions by sector (excluding supply chain)



2.2.2.4 Scenario 3

Net zero by 2041 with 91% emissions reduction for scopes 1 and 2, but scope 3 does not reach net zero.

Scope 1 emissions are reduced more slowly, reaching a 90% reduction by 2041, with reduced impact from building decarbonisation and a decelerated implementation timeline for conversion to a low carbon fleet.

Scope 2 emissions are reduced significantly by 2039, mainly through grid decarbonisation, although some residual emissions remain.

Scope 3 emissions are not significantly reduced, with only a 26% reduction from the baseline.

The pathway does not reach net zero if scope 3 emissions are included, achieving a 47% reduction from the baseline.

The pathway reaches net zero for scopes 1 and 2 by 2041, achieving a 91% reduction from the 2019 baseline.

The total net cost of reaching net zero in this scenario (capital costs, plus the costs of offsetting any residual emissions, minus fuel savings) is up to £270m over the period to 2040 (see Section 2.4).

Figure 13: Net zero scenario 3 – emissions by sector

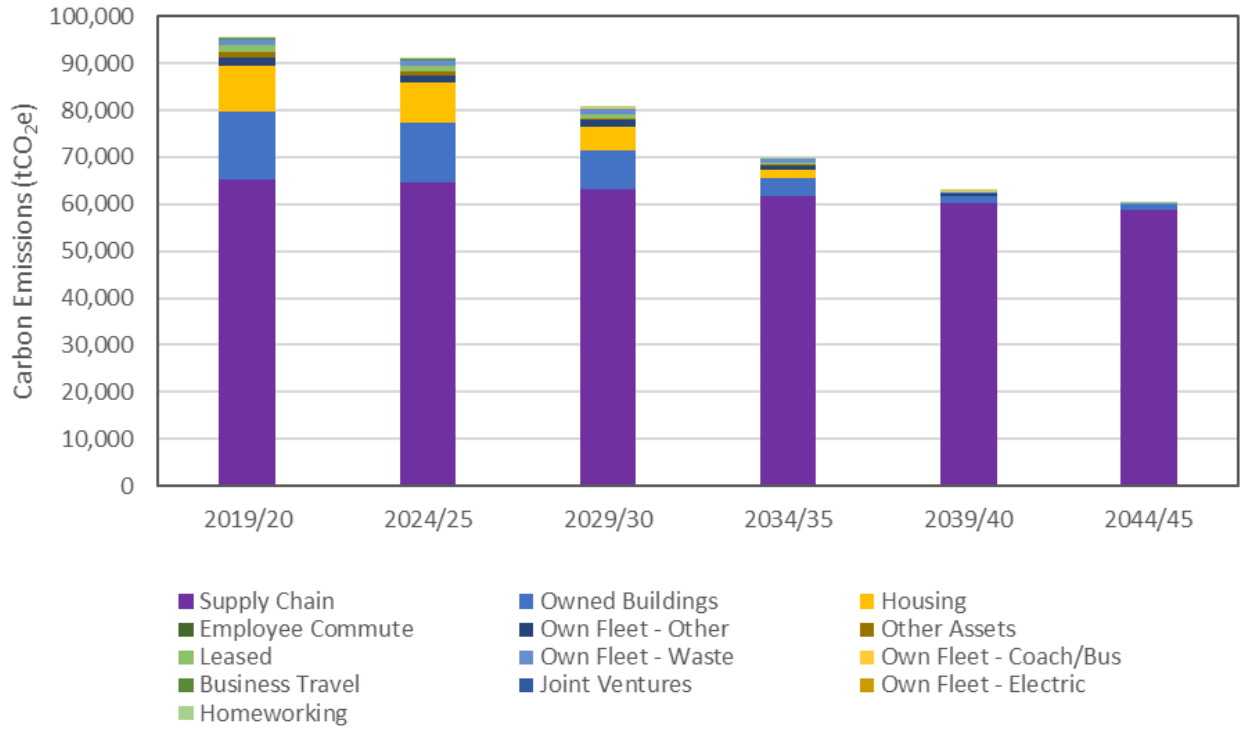
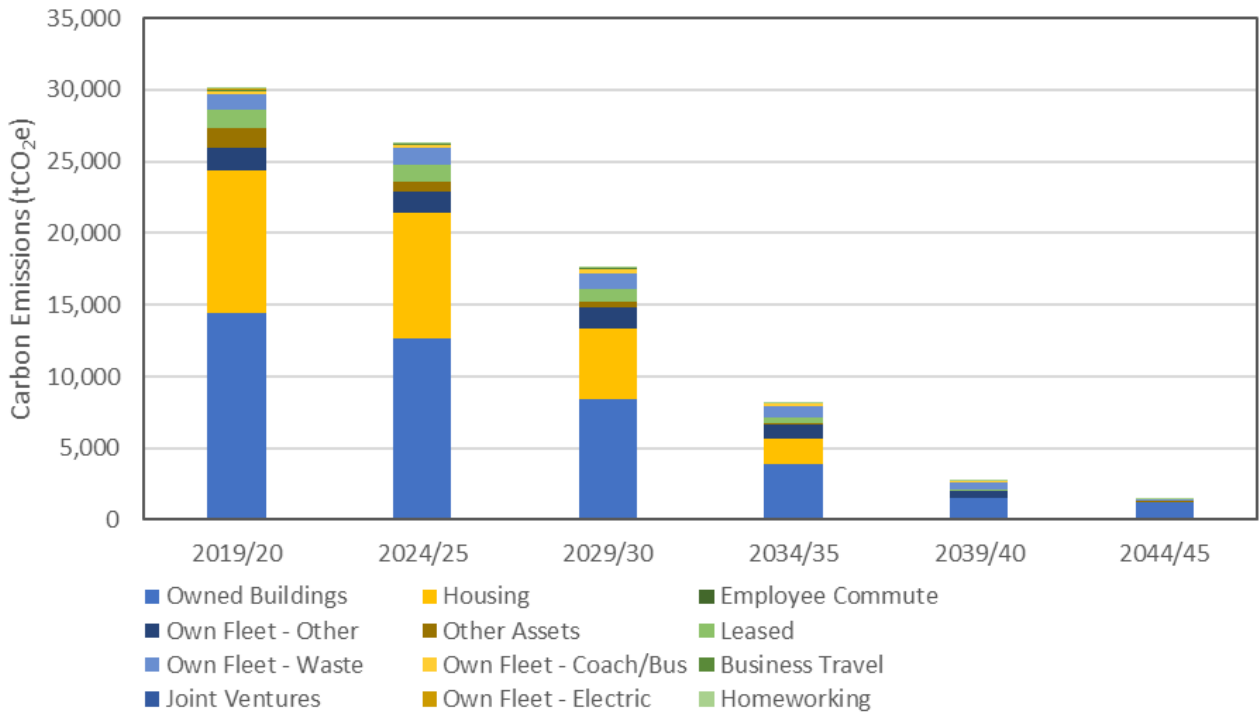


Figure 14: Net zero scenario 3 – emissions by sector (excluding supply chain)



2.2.3 Summary

- Only scenarios 1a and 2 meet net zero for all GHG emissions by 2045. This is due to deep cuts in emissions from procurement. Without this, net zero by 2045 for all GHG emissions is not possible. However, the cost associated with scenario 2 is substantially higher than the other scenarios.
- Scenario 1 cannot meet net zero for all emissions scopes by 2045 **and is therefore not recommended.**
- We therefore recommend scenario 1a. This follows the ambition set out in scenario 1 for all emissions except those from procurement (supply chain). Emissions from procurement follow the ambition set out in scenario 2, with these emissions being reduced sufficiently to reach net zero for all emissions by 2045. This would deliver net zero for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2036, thus demonstrating Council leadership on net zero, while achieving net zero for Scope 3 by 2045 but at a cost similar to that attached to Scenario 1 and much lower than scenario 2.

2.3 DELIVERING CORPORATE NET ZERO

2.3.1 Summary of recommended actions

The evidence report sets out in detail the actions that the Council will need to take to deliver net zero. The recommended actions are listed in Appendix 2. Some of the key recommendations that were set out in the evidence report include:

- Heat decarbonisation strategy for the council estate (including council housing, joint ventures, and leased buildings). This should include actions such as the development of a BEMS upgrade programme, a HVAC optimisation programme, and lighting upgrade programme.
- Completion of the draft fleet decarbonisation plan, ensuring the document addresses all vehicle types and the supporting infrastructure needed, including a review of the Broomhill depot design.
- Energy plan focusing on meeting the gap between demand and generation through various options, including PV roll out, private wire/sleeving opportunities (see below for explanation), community ownership schemes, and green electricity procurement for any residual demand.
- A travel policy establishing guidance on elements such as flights, business travel, and public transport prioritisation.
- Sustainable procurement action plan including mapping of priority suppliers and engagement plans to reduce emissions from key suppliers. The Council has already committed to furthering sustainability within the Annual Procurement Strategy in line with the adopted Circular Economy Strategy.
- A water management plan to formalise existing monitoring arrangements and improvement roll outs.
- A waste strategy aligning with the Circular Economy Strategy.

2.3.2 Homeworking

Evidence shows that overall, the emissions impacts of homeworking are small, and that the reduction in emissions (e.g., reduced commuting) broadly balance out the increase in emissions (e.g. heating homes more), where office spaces remain open. But if increased homeworking is combined with efforts to reduce office sizes, then a 2% reduction in overall buildings and transport emissions can arise.

An increase in homeworking will increase the Council's scope 3 emissions associated with homeworking. However, it will reduce the emissions associated with employee commuting and scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions associated with office use where a reduction in offices accompanies the increase in homeworking. The Council is considering closing 1,500m² of offices (30%) as part of the workforce for the future programme. Analysis suggests that there would likely be emissions reductions from working from home under most home heating circumstances for lone car and long-distance lone car drivers, which make up the majority of EDC commuting patterns. In addition, reducing office space would also make it easier to meet the 2038 milestone proposed by the Scottish Government for public sector bodies to reach zero direct emissions from their buildings, thus also reducing costs.

2.3.3 Green energy procurement

There are a range of options for the Council in procuring green energy, including selecting a green tariff, installing renewables on the Council's own sites (or on partner sites) or private wire/sleeving. Private wire systems are localised electricity grids connected to the local distribution networks but linked to privately-owned central plant which produces electricity, whereas sleeving is where the electricity from the generation plant travels through the grid (and network charges are paid) to the Council. The Council may also wish to consider community ownership (where local residents can buy shares in the renewable installation to raise the capital).

2.4 FINANCING CORPORATE NET ZERO

The total cost of doing this will depend on how the emissions reductions are delivered, but as a minimum is likely to cost around £320m over the period (£430m of costs and £115m of cost savings, e.g., lower fuel bills). **If greater levels of local renewable electricity generation (e.g., rooftop solar) and building fabric efficiency improvements are assumed (as in scenario 2), it would increase the capital costs to nearer to £1.4bn (it would result in lower ongoing operational costs, but these reductions would be much lower than the increase in capital spend). But doing this would not deliver net zero more rapidly.** Costs are set out in Table 2 table below and broken down by measure in Appendix 4.

Table 2: Estimated costs per pathway

Costs/savings	Pathway 1	Pathway 1a	Pathway 2	Pathway 3
Total CAPEX to 2045	£429-439m	£429-439m	£1.37bn	£293-304m
Fuel cost savings to 2045	£115m	£115m	£137m	£52m
Residual GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	50,142	7,700	7,688	60,068
Offsetting cost range for residual emissions (indicative)	£1.5m - £15m	£231k - £2.3m	£230k - £2.3m	£1.8m - £18m
Total expenditure by 2045	£316-339m	£314-326m	£1.265bn	£243-270m

The biggest costs come from decarbonising buildings (both Council offices – scope 1 – and leased out buildings and Council housing – scope 3) **and from switching the vehicle, school bus and waste collection fleets to electric and hydrogen.**

The costs to the Council of decarbonising its supply chain such that net zero is delivered by all emissions by 2045 (scenarios 1b and 2) **are very uncertain and need further analysis**³. They have therefore not been included in these figures other than a small amount for consultancy to carry out the further analysis. **The actual costs of decarbonising the supply chain will be borne by suppliers, but there could in theory be a cost to the Council if it results in more expensive bids being favoured over most cost competitive ones.** However even this is highly uncertain and may not be the case in a future where we expect all businesses to be decarbonising their operations.

There would also be a cost to offset residual emissions. Under the recommended approach outlined above (i.e., scenario 1a), there would still be residual GHG emissions in 2045 of about 7700 tCO₂e (8% of 2019 emissions). If these were to be offset, it would entail an additional cost. There is significant uncertainty over the future cost of carbon credits. Assuming a range of £30-300 per tCO₂e would result in a total cost of £230,000 to £2.3m in 2045. See 2.5 below for more details on offsetting.

³ £100,000 has been included in the cost data, to support consultancy work on decarbonising EDC's supply chain.

Funding streams are available to support action by Council's to reduce their own emissions, for example the Scottish Central Government Energy Efficiency Grant scheme⁴. More information on funding sources and options are set out in the accompanying note on financing net zero.

2.5 OFFSETTING

As seen, residual emissions will remain across all pathways in 2045 that will need to be offset. Offsetting will be required annually to meet net zero as the Council and area continue to emit emissions. These will need to be included within annual operational costs.

There is a wide range of possible offsetting costs. For example, the Woodland Carbon Code is selling carbon credits for £10-30/tCO₂e. The GLA currently sets it at £95/tCO₂e for development projects. The Treasury Green Book indicates that carbon values could go up closer to £600/tCO₂e in the future and research from PwC suggests prices could go up by almost a factor of 10. Hence, in the analysis that was carried out, a range of £30-£300/tCO₂e was used.

An alternative to purchasing carbon credits from an already certified carbon offset project is to invest in the creation of carbon offsets within East Dunbartonshire. This would offer more local benefits and would give EDC greater control over the schemes and certainty over the outcomes of the projects. However, doing so would require additional effort to establish and run and would not be certified.

The following factors should be considered as the Council reviews its options for additional offset projects:

- What would council stakeholders prefer?
- Does the Council wish to use sequestration / offsetting projects as 'good news' stories?
- Do the Council have additional available land or can use third party land?
- Would the benefits of the natural sequestration options be of use? Are there any other co-benefits for council operations? (Such as air quality, flood prevention and recreational space development).
- Short term vs long term strategies and reliance on future markets

The next steps for the Council would be to:

- Quantify the sequestration potential of current and planned projects as identified in council strategies.
- Review potential land (both council and suitable third party) for additional projects.
- If needed review the option of purchased offsets for any remaining emissions.

3. NET ZERO EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

East Dunbartonshire Council has a legal duty to support the national target of net zero GHG emissions by 2045 under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act of 2009. This is not limited to council operations; therefore, it is expected that local authorities use their powers and influence to contribute to emissions reductions in the local authority area beyond their own operations. This requires ambitious mitigation actions in all key sectors, namely buildings, transport, energy system, agriculture, industry, and waste. If carried out in a well-thought-out manner, these mitigation actions can result in a wide range of co-benefits, such as enhanced biodiversity, improved well-being, increased social connectivity, and climate adaptation.

3.1 EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE'S CURRENT GHG EMISSIONS

3.1.1 Scope of emissions

Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions at an area level are set out in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Explanation of scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions at an area level

Type	Definition	Examples

⁴ [Scottish Central Government Energy Efficiency Grant scheme: form and guidance - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/resources/documents/2019/04/Scottish-Central-Government-Energy-Efficiency-Grant-scheme-form-and-guidance.pdf)

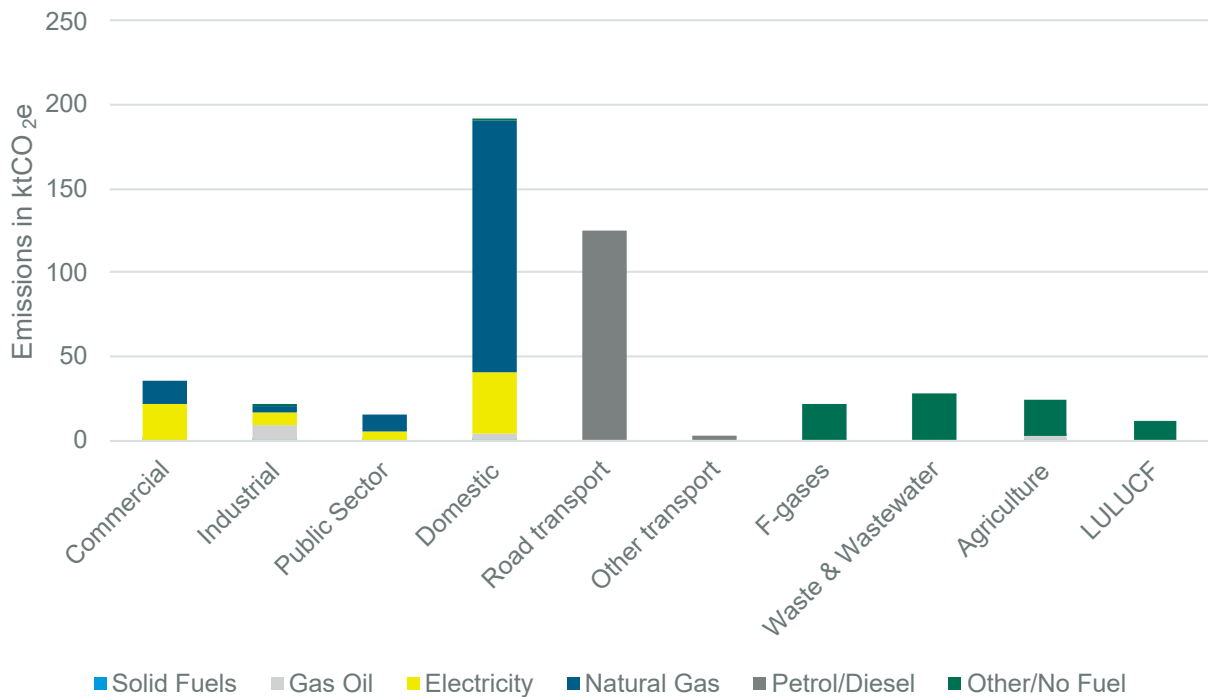
Scope 1	Direct emissions from fuel combustion and fugitive emissions within the local authority boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel combustion in buildings and road vehicles Emissions from agriculture, waste and wastewater treatment, or landfill activities taking place within East Dunbartonshire
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling that is generated elsewhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of grid electricity within East Dunbartonshire homes and businesses
Scope 3	Other indirect emissions	<p>All other indirect emissions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste or wastewater treatment <i>outside</i> of East Dunbartonshire (of waste arisen within East Dunbartonshire) Transport of fuels that are used within the city Supply chains for food, products, and materials Journeys to/from the city that are outside the local authority boundary Shipping and aviation

At the area-level the aspiration has been to ensure that the emissions baseline conforms to the reporting standard of the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GPC), specifically the BASIC+ framework, as far as is reasonably possible. This would mean covering all scope 1 and 2 emissions, as well as scope 3 emissions for energy (transmission and distribution losses), transport (trans-boundary transportation) and waste (emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste outside of East Dunbartonshire that was generated within East Dunbartonshire). However, it was not entirely feasible to conform to the BASIC+ reporting standard as the official, national datasets have not been set up to conform with this framework. The GHG baseline developed thus far conforms with all BASIC and BASIC+ requirements other than transboundary transport.

3.1.2 Latest emissions

GHG emissions across East Dunbartonshire in 2019 (the latest year for which data was available when the project started) were 476 ktCO₂e. The breakdown of these emissions by sector and by fuel type is shown in Figure 15 below.

Figure 15: Estimated GHG Emissions in East Dunbartonshire by sector and fuel type

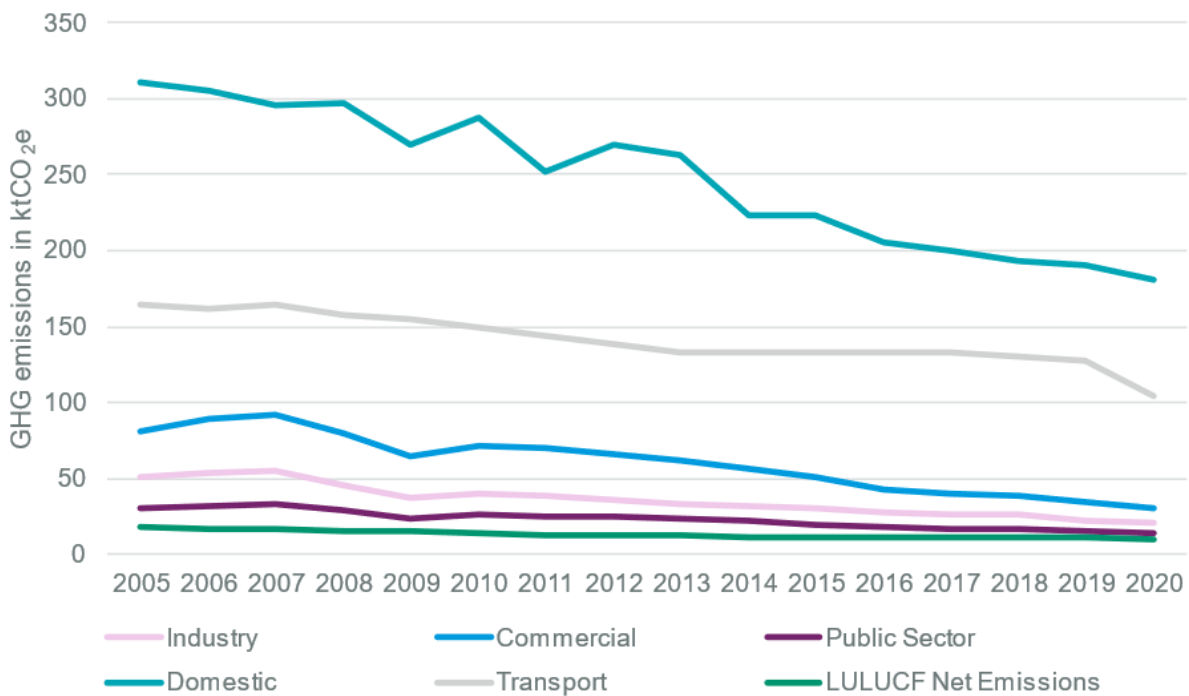


Energy use in domestic buildings accounts for the largest portion of the total, at around 40%, followed by road transport (26%). Emissions from commercial buildings and industry are estimated to account for roughly 10% of GHG emissions respectively while public sector buildings account for around 3%. Emissions from fluorinated gases account for roughly 4% of emissions.

The land use and forestry (known as land use, land use change and forestry, or LULUCF) sector is not a large contributor to overall emissions (c. 2%) but bears the potential to be turned into a net sink (i.e., absorbing more GHG emissions than it emits). The majority of agricultural emissions stem from livestock. Overall, agriculture makes up around 5% of emissions. Emissions from waste and wastewater treatment associated with East Dunbartonshire are estimated to be roughly 28 ktCO₂e (almost 6%). These are Scope 3 emissions meaning that the waste is generated in East Dunbartonshire but disposed of elsewhere (for example at the Dunbar waste treatment facility in East Lothian).

The majority of the GHG emissions across East Dunbartonshire are CO₂ from combustion activities. Figure 16 below shows how the CO₂ emissions have changed over time since 2005. This shows emissions in 2020 dropped significantly, as we would expect as a result of lockdowns. However, we know from more recent data that there has since also been a considerable uplift in emissions between 2020 and 2021 as the economy bounced back.

Figure 16: Trends in CO₂ emissions in East Dunbartonshire, 2005-2020



3.2 EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE’S FUTURE GHG EMISSIONS

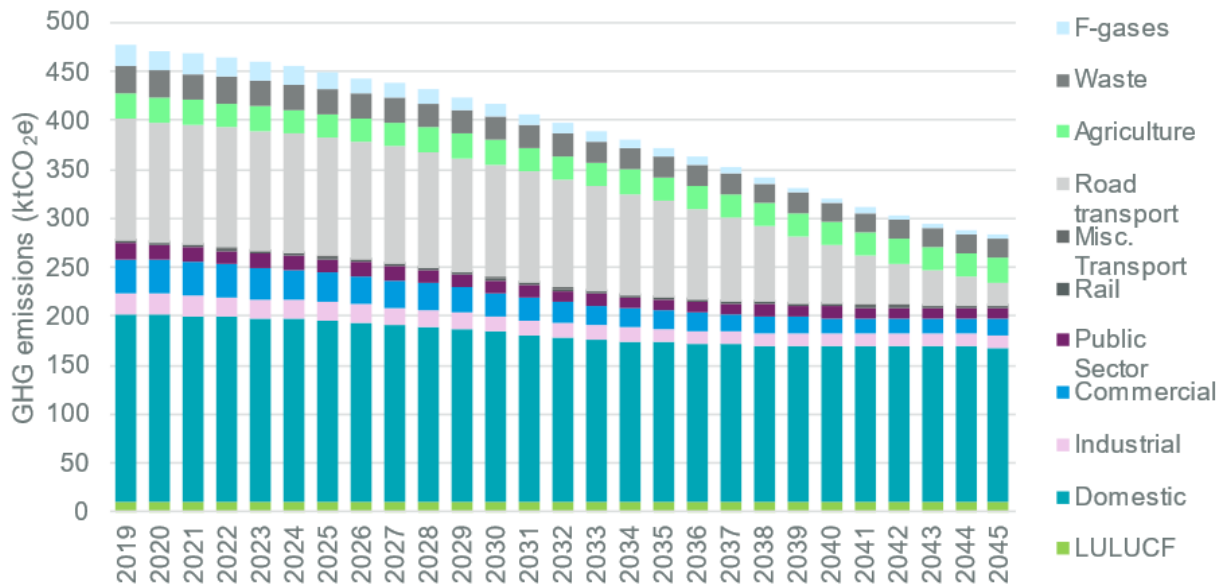
A number of future GHG emissions scenarios were developed using Ricardo’s net zero modelling tool.

3.2.1 Business-as-usual scenario

The BAU scenario is intended to show the changes that could occur if no additional action, either locally, regionally, or nationally, was taken to mitigate GHG emissions in East Dunbartonshire, beyond those that are already planned and committed. It includes national-level economic and demographic trends, along with projected energy prices and likely technological improvements (e.g., better vehicle efficiency). The scenario essentially answers the question “what would happen to emissions if we continued doing what we are doing now”.

In the BAU scenario, GHG emissions in East Dunbartonshire would fall by roughly 13% by 2030, 33% by 2040, and 43% by 2045.

Figure 17: Changes in GHG emissions by sector in the BAU scenario



This simply reflects the fact that the policy landscape does not yet exist, either locally or nationally, to deliver net zero. Similar BAU trends can be seen in other local authorities, as well as at the Scottish and UK levels. The major factor driving these changes is the decarbonisation of the electricity grid. Overall, the BAU results highlight the fact that additional GHG mitigation efforts will be necessary to ensure that the net zero target in East Dunbartonshire can be met.

3.2.2 Net zero scenarios

Three scenarios were modelled using Ricardo’s net zero modelling tool:

- 1 – balanced
- 2 – balanced, plus local ambition
- 3 – accelerated

All these scenarios broadly entail the same sort of measures – there are not many different ways to achieve net zero:

- Energy use in buildings
 - Improving thermal efficiency of buildings.
 - Connecting a proportion of domestic buildings that are currently on the gas network to heat networks, and then converting these to use renewable heat (such as large-scale electric heat pumps).
 - Almost all domestic buildings that aren’t suitable for heat networks are assumed to switch to individual heat pumps.
 - A small proportion of buildings (around 4%) was identified as not suitable for heat pumps. These were assumed to be switched to (or remain on) direct electric heating.
 - Hydrogen was not considered as a suitable heating option for East Dunbartonshire due to both the technical issues and high costs associated with this fuel. This is in line with recent policy developments.
- Energy system
 - Electricity grid decarbonisation taking place in line with national modelling and targets.
 - Massive increase in local deployment of roof-mounted solar technologies on suitable buildings.
- Transport

- Avoiding car journeys via behavioural and technological change, e.g., working from home.
- Replacing a proportion of remaining car journeys with walking, cycling and public transport.
- Reducing demand for LGV and HGV movements through trip consolidation and changes in logistics.
- Improving HGV efficiency through technology improvements and driver training initiatives.
- Uptake of electric vehicles (cars, vans, buses, motorcycles and possibly HGVs, which could also run on hydrogen).
- Industry
 - Decarbonisation of heat through fabric efficiency measures and switch to low-carbon heat such as heat pumps.
 - Decarbonisation of industrial processes through a switch to low-carbon fuels such as grid electricity and hydrogen.
- Waste
 - Reduce emissions from landfill through waste reduction measures, namely: reduced waste arisings, increased recycling rates.
 - Reduce emissions from landfill through landfill gas (methane) capture.
 - Improved wastewater management.
 - Improved composting management.
- Agriculture and land use
 - Diet change to reduce meat and dairy consumption.
 - Halving food waste by 2030.
 - Measures to release land such as productivity improvements and moving 10% of horticulture indoors.
 - Reducing emissions from agricultural machinery through a switch to electricity, green hydrogen, and biofuel.
 - Mitigation actions for the land use and forestry sector require further, site-specific research (the CCC suggests a range of measures, such as afforestation, peatland restoration, agro-forestry, broadleaf management, and energy crops & short rotation forestry).

The next sections explain the three scenarios in a bit more detail. Further information is in the evidence report and the assumptions for each measure in each scenario are set out in Appendix 3.

3.2.2.1 Scenario 1 - *balanced*

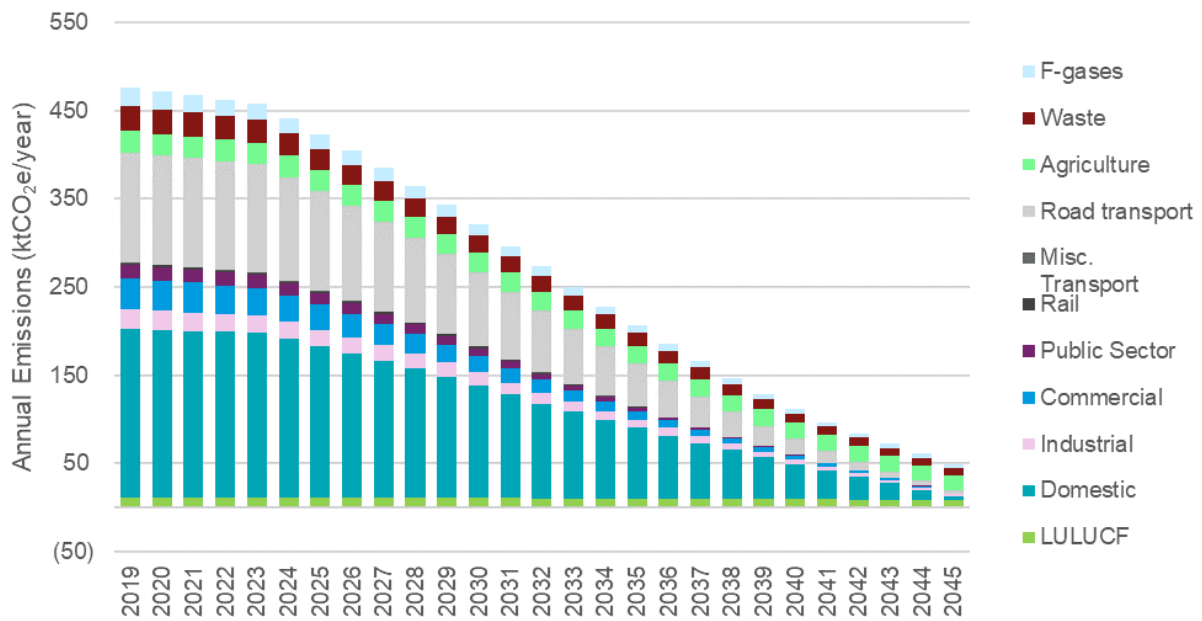
Achieves net zero by 2045 but would still require some offsetting.

This is based on the CCC's 6th carbon budget's "Balanced Pathway", with all possible actions brought forward from 2050 to 2045 in line with the Scottish Net Zero target, and with some changes made to reflect Scottish climate policy (e.g., the 20% reduction in car km travelled).

It illustrates a pathway to net zero that is very ambitious (e.g., full switch to low-carbon heating such as heat pumps, near complete electrification of the transport sector, partial decarbonisation of industrial processes).

It gets East Dunbartonshire relatively close to net zero (90% reduction from 2019 levels) but still results in substantial residual emissions (49.4 ktCO₂e annual emissions in 2045).

Figure 18: GHG emissions by sector in scenario 1



3.2.2.2 Scenario 2 – balanced plus local ambition

Achieves slightly greater emissions reductions by 2045.

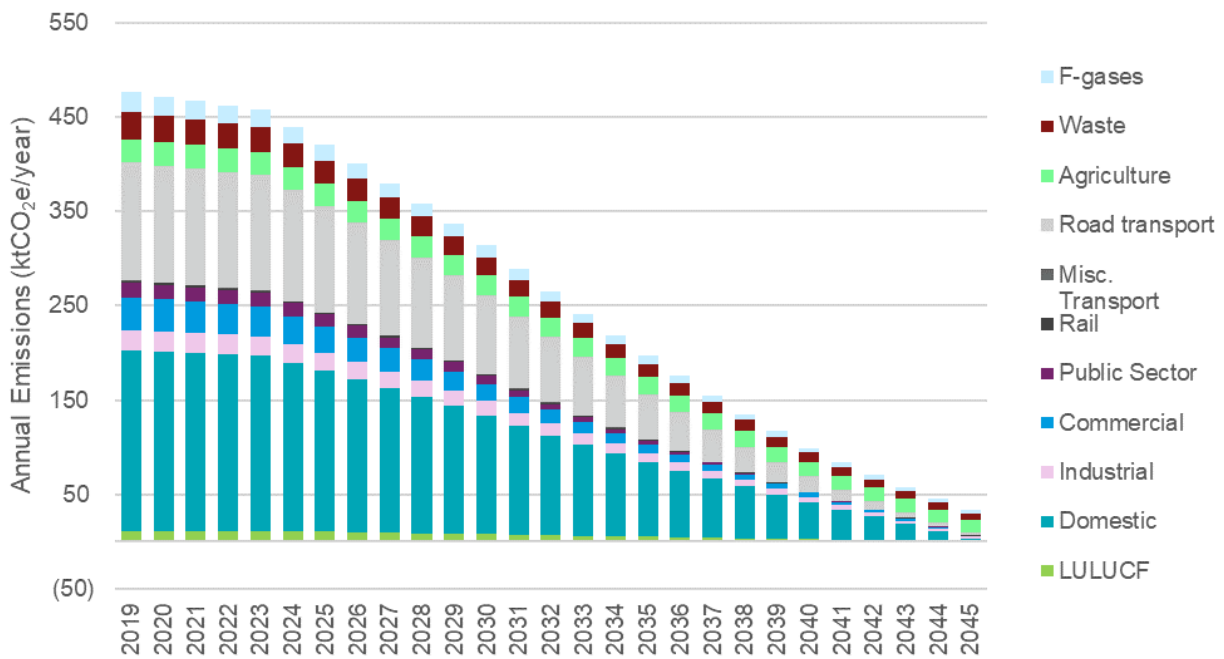
Scenario 2 builds on Scenario 1 but assumes that the target was met more through local ambition where this was deemed feasible.

Specifically, it is assumed that more vehicle kilometres (i.e., the distance covered by cars) are avoided through behavioural and societal changes and shifted to sustainable alternatives. It was further assumed that higher levels of retrofitting are realised, resulting in a decrease in energy consumption in buildings. Actions in both these sectors have impacts on energy consumption as well as – albeit to a lesser degree – GHG emissions.

In addition to the energy-related measures, it was assumed that more ambitious measures can be realised in the land use sector, assuming a 100% reduction in LULUCF emissions (up from 25% in scenario 1).

Under this scenario East Dunbartonshire would see an emissions reduction of 93% by 2045 – with residual annual emissions of 34.3 ktCO2e in 2045.

Figure 19: GHG emissions by sector in scenario 2



3.2.2.3 Scenario 3 – accelerated

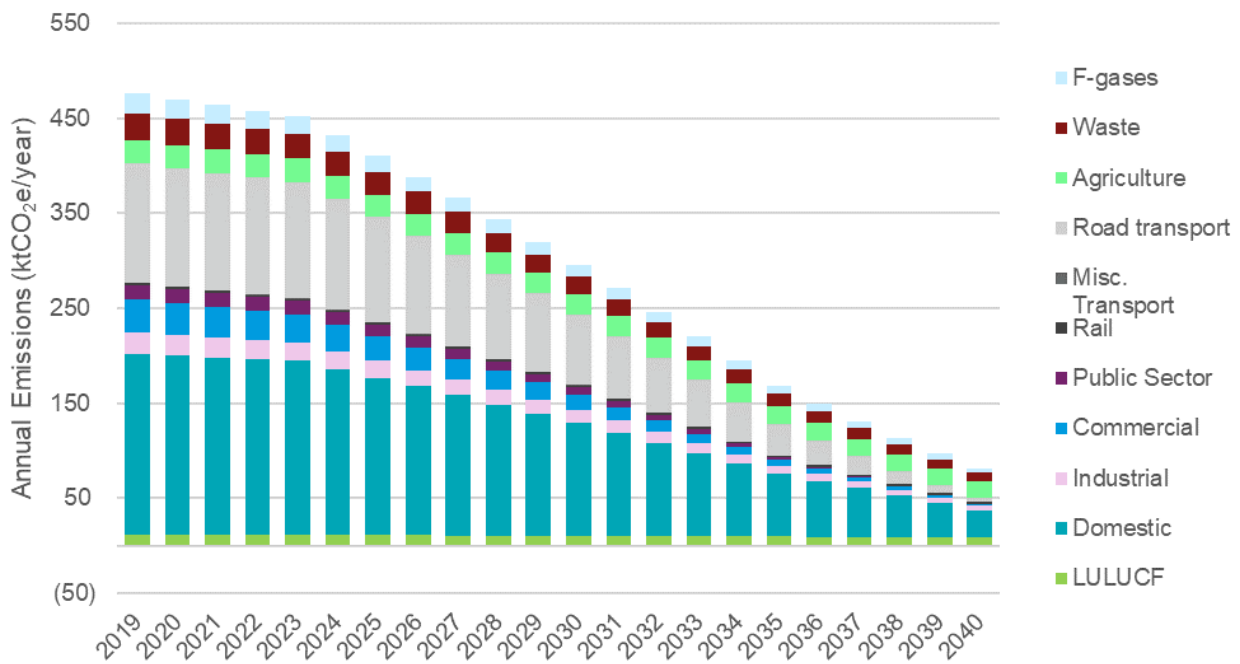
Net zero is not reached by 2040 without significant levels of offsetting.

This illustrates an accelerated pathway to net zero with a target year of 2040. The aim with this scenario was to test the scope for meeting net zero before 2045. It assumes the UK Government’s target to decarbonise the grid by 2035 is met (unlike the other scenarios). This is far from certain and is outside of the Council’s control.

Many of the measures are brought forward to 2040 where this was deemed feasible. However, in some cases it was judged that this would not be feasible for certain measures, for example bringing forward by five years the full decarbonisation of all buildings in East Dunbartonshire, or the transition of HGVs from diesel to electric or hydrogen.

The scenario results in an 83% reduction in GHG emissions from 2019 levels. Hence, even accelerating many of the measures, net zero would not be attainable without significant quantities of offsetting.

Figure 20: GHG emissions by sector in scenario 3



3.2.3 Summary

- The analysis shows that a net zero target for East Dunbartonshire in advance of the 2045 Scotland date would be challenging, and setting such a target would entail considerable risk.
- Scenario 2 delivers slightly deeper emissions cuts than scenario 1, although both achieve the technical definition of net zero by 2045 (a 90% or more cut in emissions).
- Scenario 2 delivers the emissions reductions through greater ambition at the local level, for example higher rates of uptake of solar PV, and of modal shift away from private car use. But it also entails higher costs, primarily from assumed greater levels of fabric efficiency in buildings.
- The recommendation is therefore scenario 1, and to commit to a net zero target for the whole of East Dunbartonshire of 2045, in line with the Scottish target.

3.3 DELIVERING NET ZERO ACROSS EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

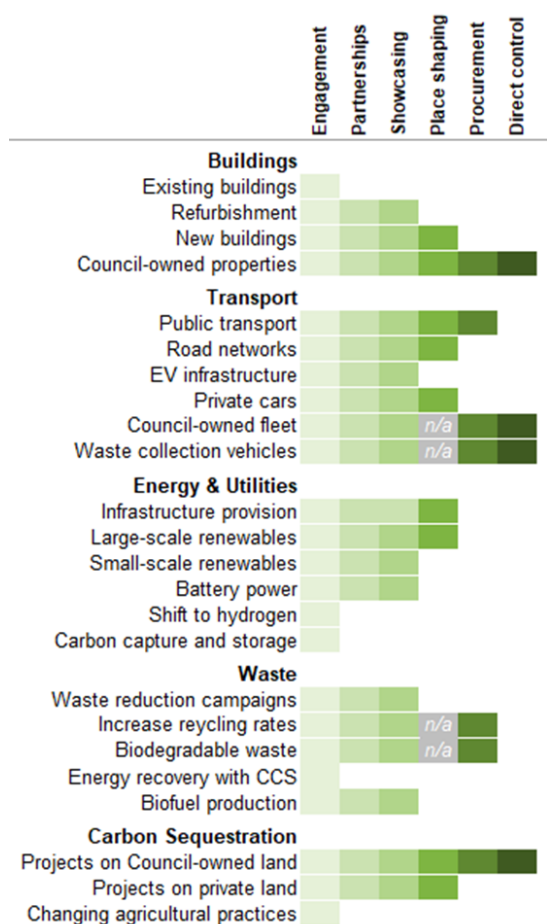
Whilst the Council’s own (scope 1 and 2) emissions only account for 3% of all GHG emissions across East Dunbartonshire, local authorities have a wide range of options for exerting indirect influence over emissions that they do not directly control.

Figure 21: Ways in which local authorities can influence GHG emissions across the area



Figure 22 summarises how East Dunbartonshire Council (EDC) can influence decarbonisation across key policy areas. The colour coding is used to indicate the ways that EDC can play a role. Indirect methods of influence are shown in lighter green and direct methods in darker green. Grey shading with 'n/a' means that a method is not applicable or not likely to be used.

Figure 22: EDC influence over emissions in different sectors



Overall, much of the Council’s influence will be reliant on engagement with stakeholders to promote carbon reduction projects, showcasing best practice, raising awareness, partnerships and lobbying for change. Some examples of key actions are as follows:

- Buildings:
 - The Council will need to primarily rely on engagement and partnerships to reduce emissions in existing buildings (e.g., continuing to provide energy saving advice, or continuing to make grant funding available for energy efficiency improvements).
 - EDC has more influence over new buildings and major refurbishments, and direct influence over council-owned properties or developments. There are a number of registered social landlords that provide social housing provision throughout East Dunbartonshire – working closely with them will be key.
- Transport:
 - While EDC can procure public access EV charging points, they will need to rely on showcasing, partnerships, and engagement to successfully encourage uptake of private EVs.
 - Additionally, the Council needs to ensure that all new developments are located and designed to reduce demand for travel and encourage active/sustainable transport options. This could involve, for example, identifying sites for consolidation centres to reduce the number of commercial goods vehicles operating in town centres. This would have co-benefits for air quality, public health, etc.
 - For assets directly controlled by EDC, the planned EV charging points (co-located with renewable power generation and battery storage) need to be rolled out and it needs to be ensured that the vehicle fleet is 100% low emission.

- EDC has been in communications with other local authorities from the Glasgow City Region and carried out a public consultation at the end of 2022 with the goal to develop an EV strategy.
- The Council has significant influence on the area’s spatial design via the planning system which, in turn, impacts future transport emissions. Specifically, the NPF 4 includes ‘local living’ as one of the key spatial principles. As part of this, LPAs should help create “connected and compact neighbourhoods where people can meet the majority of their daily needs within a reasonable distance of their home, preferably by walking, wheeling or cycling or using sustainable transport options”. This could specifically include the creation of 20-minute neighbourhoods, where possible.
- Energy:
 - EDC will be able to play an indirect role through engagement, partnerships and in its capacity as an LPA. For example:
 - Demonstrating and showcasing the feasibility and benefits of projects, particularly small-scale renewable energy and battery power projects on council-owned land or properties, or innovative pilot projects
 - Playing a coordinating role (e.g., through community energy projects).
 - While EDC is not in charge of grid upgrades and expansion, local authorities can encourage the development of the required infrastructure by bringing local partners together and steering implementation through planning policy.
 - There are limited opportunities for EDC to influence the use of some technologies such as hydrogen gas and carbon capture usage and storage, initiatives which will be driven predominantly at the national/UK level. EDC’s role in this regard will primarily be to keep abreast of new developments. There could potentially be opportunities to engage in pilot schemes in the future.
- Land use and agriculture:
 - EDC can deliver carbon sequestration projects on council-owned land. It needs to be ensured these projects also consider biodiversity requirements, tackling the ecological emergency alongside the climate emergency.
 - The Council can further provide business support to landowners and farmers to enable them to adopt low carbon practices, and support research initiatives or pilot projects on these topics as appropriate. The Council should maximise existing partnerships such as the green network partnership and utilise their service agreement with the Green Action Trust. EDC may also partner with local organisations working in this area, such as ‘Friends of...’ organisations which focus on specific nature reserves such as Lenzie Moss.
 - EDC can promote tree cover and other green infrastructure through local plans and strategies, although in practice this would primarily impact new developments. Note that biodiversity should be given high importance alongside carbon emissions and energy use in planning policy, although that is not the focus of this report.
 - As per NPF 4, EDC should “protect, restore and enhance natural assets making best use of nature-based solutions.” and “protect and expand forests, woodland and trees.” This not only ensures that the ecological emergency is tackled alongside the climate crisis, but also that emissions from the LULUCF sector are reduced as far as possible through increasing carbon sequestration.
- Waste:
 - The Council should continue to provide separate collections for different waste streams, including food and green waste, and consider options for additional carbon emissions reduction when renewing waste contracts in future.
 - Engaging with residents, businesses, waste contractors and Government can promote waste reduction measures and showcasing best practice by setting targets for reducing waste within operations that EDC directly controls. The CCC suggests that Local Authorities ‘introduce a zero-waste procurement policy that bans single-use plastics, excess packaging, specifies recycled content, favours appliances and goods that can be repairable and recyclable.’

- EDC can encourage construction sector organisations to monitor and report on waste arisings, set waste reduction targets, and adopt circular economy principles to maximise the beneficial reuse of assets and materials.

3.4 FINANCING NET ZERO ACROSS EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

The most significant costs are associated with upgrading the building stock and replacing the vehicle fleet.

The scale of investment in the building stock – to upgrade the building fabric and replace fossil fuel heating systems – is estimated to be in the region of £970-1,650 million for domestic buildings and around £280-350 million for non-domestic buildings.

The cost to replace existing cars and vans with zero-emission alternatives is in the region of £1,500 million; however, this is based on current vehicle ownership rates whereas many of the mitigation measures related to transport would promote lower reliance on private vehicles.

Using the same cost of carbon credits as above, the costs of offsetting residual emissions in each scenario are as follows. It is not necessarily the case that these costs should be borne by the Council.

Table 4: Estimated cost for offsetting

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Residual emissions (tCO ₂ e)	49,400	34,300	82,000
Cost of offsetting residual emissions ⁵	£1.5m - £14.8m	£1m - £10.3m	£2.5m - £24.6m

It is important to understand the context of these cost figures:

- **These are not costs that need to be fully met by the Council.** Funding is also available from national government (both Scotland and UK). Furthermore, it is widely recognised that public finance will only be able to meet part of the costs of delivering net zero. Significant private sector and other investment will also be needed. A key challenge for all local authorities will be how to unlock and encourage this private sector investment.
- The cost figures quoted above are total investment costs, for example the cost of an electric vehicle or a heat pump. It **does not deduct the cost of what someone would be purchasing anyway**, for example a petrol/diesel vehicle or a condensing gas boiler.
- **The transition to net zero will generate significant benefits, many of which are hard to quantify.** These include reducing costs of congestion (through measures to increase use of public transport and active travel), tackling fuel poverty (through improved thermal efficiency of homes), improved air quality (through a shift to cleaner vehicles) and improved health outcomes (through cleaner air, more green spaces and more active travel).
- That said, it will be **necessary to ensure a just transition**, so that specific social groups and businesses are not unduly adversely affected by the transition to net zero.

There are a range of funding streams available to support the transition to net zero, with Scotland-specific ones including the Social Housing Net Zero Heat Fund, the SME Loan Fund and the Heat Network Fund. There are also other options for funding local net zero action that local authorities are starting to explore more and more, such as local climate bonds, local insetting schemes, revenue raising schemes such as parking levies and as-a-service models (e.g., energy-as-a-service).

3.5 OFFSETTING

It is widely recognised that getting GHG emissions in an area down to zero will not be possible and there are always likely to be some residual emissions in hard-to-tackle sectors. To achieve true net zero, these emissions would therefore need to be offset. Section 2.5 above explains the uncertainty in the future cost of carbon credits and this wide range was used to calculate the costs of offsetting in Section 3.4. However, there is no

⁵ Assuming a carbon cost of between £30 and £300 per tCO₂e.

clarity on who would be responsible for paying this cost. As outlined above, whilst the Council has considerable influence over delivering net zero, it does not hold all the levers needed to achieve it and arguably should not be solely responsible for meeting the costs of any offsets.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – ASSUMPTIONS FOR CORPORATE NET ZERO SCENARIOS

Measure	Pathway 1 - Balanced	Implementation timeframe	Pathway 1a - Balanced + greater supply chain ambition	Pathway 2 - Balanced plus additional local leadership	Implementation timeframe	Pathway 3 - Conservative	Implementation timeframe	Rationale
	Assumptions		Assumptions	Assumptions				
Scope 1								
School coach / bus hire vehicle switch	Assumes a move to green hydrogen with refuelling facility costs shared between neighbouring LAs/commercial re-fuelling becomes available(whole fleet, 21 vehicles conversion by 2035)	2027 - 2035	Same as pathway 1	Assumes a move to green hydrogen with Council funded refuelling facility at Broomhill depot(whole fleet, conversion by 2035)	2027 - 2035	Assumes a move to electric vehicles (whole fleet conversion by 2045)	2030 - 2045	Larger vehicles have a less developed market of low carbon solutions than small vehicles. As such the two most likely options available to the council (electrification and hydrogen) have both been considered and included in relevant different pathways. Third party providers will potentially require support in transitioning to low carbon vehicles. Therefore, this is likely to be possible later in the timeframe.
Own fleet – waste vehicles – improved efficiency	5% fuel saving	2023 - 2028	Same as pathway 1	10% fuel saving	2023-2028	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Typically, efficiency measures can achieve a fuel saving of greater than 10%. In the balanced and conservative pathways, 5% has been assumed to reflect that telematics has already been rolled out by the council, though there is opportunity for further efficiency improvements. For example, the council could target driver training and more fuel efficient tyres. There are few barriers to the implementation of these actions therefore, it is recommended that they are targeted early in the pathway.

Measure	Pathway 1 - Balanced		Pathway 1a - Balanced + greater supply chain ambition	Pathway 2 - Balanced plus additional local leadership		Pathway 3 - Conservative		Rationale
	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe		Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	
Own fleet – waste vehicles – vehicle switch	Assumes a move to green hydrogen with refuelling facility costs shared between neighbouring LAs/commercial re-fuelling becomes available (whole fleet, 72 vehicles conversion by 2035)	2027 - 2035	Same as pathway 1	Assumes a move to green hydrogen with Council funded refuelling facility at Broomhill depot (whole fleet conversion by 2035)	2027 - 2035	Assumes a move to electric vehicles (whole fleet conversion by 2045)	2030 - 2045	Larger vehicles have a less developed market of low carbon solutions than small vehicles. As such the two most likely options available to the council (electrification and hydrogen) have both been considered and included in relevant different pathways. Fuel switching should align with vehicle end of life, understood to be post 2030 for some of the fleet.
Refrigerant leakage	10% saving of refrigerant leakage	2023 - 2025	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Up to 50% leakage reduction is achieved at lower temperatures[1]. A 10% reduction has been assumed to reflect current refrigerant maintenance practices.
Refrigerants replacement	60%[1] saving on emissions associated with refrigerants	2025 - 2030	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Replace refrigerants with drop in alternatives with a lower global warming potential, thus retaining existing air conditioning, heat pump and chiller equipment whilst minimising the emissions associated with any refrigerant leakage.
Own fleet – other vehicle – efficient use	5% saving of current fuel	2023 - 2026	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Typically, efficiency measures can achieve a fuel saving of greater than 10%. 5% has been assumed here to reflect that the Council has rolled out telematics, but has additional scope for other areas such as driver training and fuel efficient tyres, These are

Measure	Pathway 1 - Balanced		Pathway 1a - Balanced + greater supply chain ambition	Pathway 2 - Balanced plus additional local leadership		Pathway 3 - Conservative		Rationale
	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe		Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	
								relatively ready to implement so have been given an earlier timeframe.
Own fleet – other vehicle – vehicle switch	Assumes a transition to an electrified vehicles fleet (all 500 by 2030). Electric vehicles assumed to be 60% more energy efficient.	2025 - 2035	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1 with accelerated timeframe	2025-2030	Same as pathway 1 with decelerated timeframe	2030 – 2045	Assumes these are the smaller vehicles (cars and vans) for which there are suitable electric alternatives. The timeframe allows for vehicles being replaced as they reach end of life. This is highly dependent on the installation of the new Broomhill depot (understood to be imminent) with charging facilities, and suitable charging infrastructure being installed at other key council sites. Timeframes may be impacted by the need for infrastructure upgrades.
Buildings – Building fabric	16% savings of heating consumption	2024 – 2038	Same as pathway 1	27% saving of heating consumption	2024 – 2038	12% saving of heating consumption	2024 – 2038	Energy intensity (kWh/m ²) limits applied to determine whether specific building fabric upgrades to be applied – these limits vary per pathway. Threshold hierarchy: Conservative>balanced>ambitious Thus less buildings meet criteria in conservative pathway compared to balanced and from balanced to ambitious. Various packages of measures applied across building stock -requires building level assessment to justify cost and savings. Savings of between 12-27% estimated through calculations on building level. There is a knock-on impact to heating decarbonisation – higher building fabric upgrade levels allow HPs with better sCOPs to be installed, increasing energy savings.20% is a

Measure	Pathway 1 - Balanced		Pathway 1a - Balanced + greater supply chain ambition	Pathway 2 - Balanced plus additional local leadership		Pathway 3 - Conservative		Rationale
	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe		Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	
								typical saving that can be achieved from building fabric improvements. These are ready to implement but have been given a longer implementation timeframe due to the large number of buildings, but with the programme completed in advance of the 2038 zero direct emissions target.
Buildings – efficient heating	10% saving on building heating use	2023 - 2033	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	10% is a typical saving in heating demand that can be achieved from efficiency measures for heating systems, such as pump and fan replacement works. These are ready to implement but have been given a longer implementation timeframe due to the large number of buildings
Buildings – heating switch	Move to electrification [1] reduction in use	2025 - 2038	Same as pathway 1	Move to electrification via ASHP or direct electric with a 50% reduction in fuel use. Higher b/fab upgrade resulting in better HP performance	2025 - 2038	Move to electrification via direct electric or ASHP with a 12% reduction in fuel use	2025 - 2038	<p>Estimates for existing boiler /heat generation technology efficiency against new heat pump seasonal Coefficient Of Performance (sCOP) to reduce fuel for heat generation.</p> <p>Higher sCOP in ambitious pathway due to higher building fabric upgrades – higher sCOP leads to lower energy requirements for the buildings.</p> <p>These are ready to implement but have been given a longer implementation timeframe due to the large number of buildings, but with the programme completed in advance of the 2038 zero direct emissions target.</p>

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Measure	Pathway 1 - Balanced		Pathway 1a - Balanced + greater supply chain ambition	Pathway 2 - Balanced plus additional local leadership		Pathway 3 - Conservative		Rationale
	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe		Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	
								<p>For pathway 1 there is a mix of moderate levels of building fabric and a mix of direct electric and HPs.</p> <p>For pathway 2 there is high building fabric and high HP installation.</p> <p>For pathway 3 there is reduced levels of building fabric and high direct electric installation.</p>
Scope 1 & 2								
Building space usage rationalisation	30% reduction in office space utilised	2025 - 2030	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	30% reduction in office space in order to reflect increased council workforce homeworking.
Scope 2								
Buildings – electricity energy management	2% saving of electricity consumption	2025	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	10% is a typical saving that can be achieved from efficiency measures. These could include review and upkeep of energy data, and adjustment of pump and fan set points through BEMS. As the Council's has already undertaken considerable work in this area 2% is assumed based on information provided by EDC. These are ready to implement so have been given an earlier timeframe.
Buildings – electricity efficiency improvements	2% saving on electricity consumption	2024	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1. Assumed this could be implemented	Same as pathway 1. Assumed this could be implemented	Same as pathway 1. Assumed this could be implemented in	Same as pathway 1. Assumed this could be implemented	15% is a typical saving that can be achieved from moving to more efficient appliances. As the Council's has already undertaken considerable work in this area 2% is assumed based on

Measure	Pathway 1 - Balanced		Pathway 1a - Balanced + greater supply chain ambition	Pathway 2 - Balanced plus additional local leadership		Pathway 3 - Conservative		Rationale
	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe		Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	
				in procurement specification in a single year	in procurement specification in a single year	procurement specification in a single year	in procurement specification in a single year	information provided by EDC. These are ready to implement so have been given an earlier timeframe.
Buildings – electricity renewable generation	20% of electricity demand (Typical figure for moderate level of installations)	2025 - 2035	Same as pathway 1	75% of electricity demand (Would likely require most available roof space and potentially additional land)	2025 - 2035	10% of electricity demand (lower level of installations)	2025 - 2045	The pathways assume varying rates of renewable generation to meet electricity demand. For pathway 1, this is a typical figure which could be achieved with a moderate level of installation. Pathway 2 is ambitious and would likely require most available roof space and possibly additional land and storage. Pathway 3 is a conservative view of deploying renewables on site. These technologies are ready to be deployed but have been given a longer timeframe to reflect the scale of systems that would need deployed. A detailed study would need to be conducted to confirm feasible percentages on the Council's estate or additional land.
Buildings – electricity green procurement	Not included in pathway 1	Not included in pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Purchase green electricity for all grid supplied electricity	2035 - 2045	Not included in pathway 3	Not included in pathway 3	Only pathway 2 includes green electricity These would also require emissions to be reported on a market basis rather than a location basis as they currently are. This is because market based emissions are required to be reported when electricity is purchased through green tariffs. As the Council do not

Measure	Pathway 1 - Balanced		Pathway 1a - Balanced + greater supply chain ambition	Pathway 2 - Balanced plus additional local leadership		Pathway 3 - Conservative		Rationale
	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe		Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	
								currently procure green energy this would result in them having to use the residual emission factor rather than average grid for their current emissions, which would increase their current emissions.[1]
Streetlighting - LED	No accelerated programme compared to BAU	No accelerated programme compared to BAU	No accelerated programme compared to BAU	No accelerated programme compared to BAU	No accelerated programme compared to BAU	No accelerated programme compared to BAU	No accelerated programme compared to BAU	Remaining LEDs to be converted over the next 15 years as part of the current programme.
Scope 3								
Joint ventures (same as buildings)	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	Same as pathway 1	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	
Leased out buildings, (same as buildings)	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	Same as pathway 1	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	Assumptions as per council owned buildings	
Business Travel – Other Travel policy	20% reduction in travel emissions	2024 - 2030	Same as pathway 1	40% reduction in travel emissions	2024 - 2030	10% reduction in travel emissions	2024 - 2032	Travel policies are readily implementable, and it is recommended the Council undertake one. Timeframe reflects that ongoing engagement will be required to sustain savings. Typical savings are from Ricardo project experience.
Business Travel – Taxi Switch to low carbon vehicles	Assumes 36 taxis switch to EVs by 2030	2027- 2030	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Assumes 36 taxis switch to EVs by 2045	2030 - 2045	Assumes these are the smaller vehicles (cars and minivans) for which there are suitable electric alternatives. The timeframe allows for vehicles being replaced as they come up for renew. Assumes all taxi travel is electrified. Third party providers will potentially require support in moving to low carbon vehicles. As such, costs will be

Measure	Pathway 1 - Balanced		Pathway 1a - Balanced + greater supply chain ambition	Pathway 2 - Balanced plus additional local leadership		Pathway 3 - Conservative		Rationale
	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe		Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	
								attributed to the Council for these upgrades across the pathways.
Business Travel - Car mileage Travel policy	Assumes switch to electric vehicles	2024 - 2030	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Assumes switch to electric vehicles	2028 - 2035	Assumes that policy can encourage an earlier switch to electric vehicles and council staff could be encouraged to switch faster than third parties such as taxis. Council should implement a travel policy to prevent unnecessary journeys where public transport is available and results in similar travel time.
Waste, waste strategy	25% reduction in waste	2025 - 2030	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	The Council should begin collecting actual waste data from its operations to assess where these can be reduced, drawing from draft policies such as the circular economy strategy. Savings are typical from Ricardo project experience).
Water, water management programme	10%[1] reduction in water	2024 - 2030	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	The Council should resolve the issues with its water data to allow better management of water consumption and to continue the roll out of efficient appliances.
T&D and WTT, Reduced as fuel consumption decreases	Reduced as fuel consumption decreases		Same as pathway 1					
Employee commuting, Travel policy and facilities	50% reduction in travel emissions	2024 - 2030	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	25% reduction in travel emissions	2024 - 2030	Measures have the potential to be developed rapidly once funding becomes available. It is recommended a Travel Plan be put in place as quickly as possible. Timeframe reflects that

Measure	Pathway 1 - Balanced		Pathway 1a - Balanced + greater supply chain ambition	Pathway 2 - Balanced plus additional local leadership		Pathway 3 - Conservative		Rationale
	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe		Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	Assumptions	Implementation timeframe	
for low carbon travel								ongoing engagement will be required to sustain savings. Respective percentages would require staff modal shift to low carbon transport solutions including electric vehicles, zero carbon public transport, or increased homeworking in the timeframe.
Employee commuting, homeworking	51% reduction in staff travelling to offices	2025 - 2030	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	New work patterns proposed suggest a 51% reduction in staff travelling to the office compared with the baseline year.
Homeworking – additional homeworking	Staff hours of homeworking as per proposed new working patterns	2025 - 2030	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Staff hours will be as per the workforce for the future assumptions, and staff numbers as per the increasing trend discussed in the BAU. Assumed domestic heating would remain gas Note this increases emissions
Housing, Element energy	Aligned to Element Energy work and projections. 100% removal of fossil fuels	2024 to 2038	Same as pathway 1					
Wider supply chain, Sustainable procurement strategy	25% reduction in emissions	2024 - 2045	Same as pathway 2	Assumes 90% suppliers decarbonise with legally binding 2050 net zero target	2024 - 2045	10% reduction in emissions	2024 - 2045	Pathway 1 - Assumptions reflective of a conservative and slower transition to sustainable procurement. Pathway 2 assumes 90% is based upon 90% of suppliers being large enough to have net zero commitments. These are typical percentages from Ricardo experience. Pathway 3 assumes only a small % of suppliers decarbonise.

APPENDIX 2 – RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR CORPORATE NET ZERO

Sector/Area

Buildings

- Develop decarbonisation strategy and programme for council buildings
- Review buildings without BEMS and assess whether BEMS should be installed aligning with decarbonisation of heat in buildings strategy
- Review buildings with BEMS and investigate possible improvements to systems
- Develop HVAC improvement plan detailing maintenance and upgrade of current system
- Utilise thermal camera to assess heat loss from council estate and develop building upgrade plan, in conjunction with decarbonisation strategy
- Establish lighting upgrade programme for council estate

Homeworking

- Conduct a staff survey to establish confirm the assumptions associated with the workstyle time allocations
- Complete an office rationalisation assessment to decide if offices can be further consolidated or closed (an initial reduction of 1,500 m² has been estimated)
- Conduct a staff home energy use survey in order to more accurately establish the emissions associated with homeworking

Transport

- Assessment of needs
 - Undertake vehicle rationalisation across fleet / other council vehicles
 - Undertake assessment of HGV zero/low emission options for future looking at:
 - a) Use case assessment of each vehicle type
 - b) Lead times/availability
 - c) Cost-benefits
 - d) Funding availability
 - e) Duty and strategic factors as per table 15
 - Undertake EV fleet review including:
 - a) Engaging with third parties on availability of all types of vehicles, esp. coaches/taxis, lead times
 - b) Assessment of energy demand / grid upgrades

- c) Assessment of charging infrastructure need at sites / across district
 - d) Charging software platforms
 - e) Charge time requirements and how this will be supported
 - f) Comparison of lease models vs owned outright
 - g) Cost-benefit analysis
 - h) Funding availability
 - i) Duty and strategic factors as per table 15
- Policy development
 - Complete Roads Service Climate Action Plan and ensure alignment with overall CAP
 - Develop and implement business travel policy (flights, public transport prioritisation, guidance on travel for meetings) and capture data on all forms of travel
- Feasibility studies
 - Undertake feasibility study into power/hydrogen demand of EV fleet
 - Ensure Broomhill depot design is net zero aligned – accounts for future need/use
- Surveys
 - Run staff commuting survey (annually/biannually) to ascertain commuting patterns to calculate emissions accurately
- Actions
 - Deploy suitable charging network across council sites based on review
 - Undertake measures to change staff commuting behaviour including:
 - a) Investigate car share schemes
 - b) Review number of parking spaces at council offices
 - c) Investigate parking policy options
 - d) Ensure active travel approaches encouraged
 - e) Promote public transport use
 - f) Promote switch to EVs
 - g) Investigate salary sacrifice
 - h) Ensure suitable charging facilities
 - Establish sustainable travel employee forum
 - Deploy suitable charging network across council sites based on review
 - Undertake measures to change staff commuting behaviour including:
 - a) Investigate car share schemes

- b) Review number of parking spaces at council offices
- c) Investigate parking policy options
- d) Ensure active travel approaches encouraged
- e) Promote public transport use
- f) Promote switch to EVs
- g) Investigate salary sacrifice
- h) Ensure suitable charging facilities
- o Establish sustainable travel employee forum
- o Add additional improvements to efficiencies such as telematics on all vehicles, eco driver training for all drivers, efficient tyres

Water

- Establish water management plan looking at:
 - a) Improving metering and monitoring (e.g., installing meters on remaining 14 sites - where viable, monitoring programme, investigating zero readings from meters)
 - b) Efficiency upgrade programme across the estate
 - c) Investigation into grey water/rainwater use
 - d) Actions to drive behaviour change

Waste

- Utilise additionally captured data on purchased goods to identify key areas for improvement (CES Action 1B)
- Develop and implement waste strategy focusing on:
 - a) Priority areas as determined by accurate data
 - b) Reducing waste across Council operations
 - c) Increasing recycling rate of purchased goods/materials
 - d) Increasing low carbon waste disposal
- Utilise additionally captured data on purchased goods to identify key areas for improvement (CES Action 1B)
- Develop and implement waste strategy focusing on:
 - a) Priority areas as determined by accurate data
 - b) Reducing waste across Council operations
 - c) Increasing recycling rate of purchased goods/materials

d) Increasing low carbon waste disposal

Procurement

- Update annual procurement strategy to embed sustainability further
- Include action plan for reducing supply chain emissions in updated procurement strategy
- Plan and agree data collection mechanisms for all purchased goods and services
- Develop supplier engagement prioritisation plan
- Develop sustainable procurement capacity building training programme for all staff
- Update CES and procurement strategy with any additional steps outlined in this evidence report
- Review council process in line with refinements detailed in this evidence report

Green procurement of energy

- Conduct a review of their own land, roof space and carpark to assess the generation potential and develop an action plan to develop the roll out of these schemes
- Assess the gap between electricity demand and electricity generation to identify sites that may benefit from a private wire arrangement (noting that the electrification of heat and transport will increase electricity demand considerably) and review surrounding land for potential private wire sites
- Seek suitable sites where larger and potential multiple technology (wind and solar) installations could be installed to meet the Council's power needs via sleeving
- Consider which of these sites would be suitable for community ownership
- Fill any gap between electricity demand and supply with green tariff electricity

APPENDIX 3 – ASSUMPTIONS FOR AREA-WIDE NET ZERO SCENARIOS

Measure	Pathway 1 – Balanced (2045)	Implementation timeframe	Pathway 2 – Balanced plus local ambition (2045)	Implementation timeframe	Pathway 3 – Accelerated (2040)	Implementation timeframe	Rationale
	Assumptions		Assumptions		Assumptions		
Energy in Buildings							
Retrofitting measures: Domestic	Demand reduction: 12%	2024-2045	Demand reduction: 20%	2024-2045	Demand reduction: 12%	2024-2040	Sources: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report and expert judgement based on modelling undertaken for the Scottish Government. <i>Note: These figures are to be interpreted as the average across the whole building stock. Individual buildings will achieve different levels of heat demand reduction.</i>
Retrofitting measures: Commercial	Demand reduction: 20%	2024-2045	Demand reduction: 25%	2024-2045	Demand reduction: 20%	2024-2040	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report.
Retrofitting measures: Public	Demand reduction: 20%	2024-2038	Demand reduction: 25%	2024-2038	Demand reduction: 20%	2024-2038	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report. Primarily based on the CCC figures, although for the public sector additional work was undertaken to align these figures with the council pathways.
Use of smart heating controls – domestic	Demand reduction: 2-3% - applicable to 50% of properties (which did not have a smart meter as of Q1 2023).	2021-2029	Demand reduction: 2-3% - applicable to 50% of properties (which didn't have a smart meter as of Q1 2023).	2021-2025	Same as Scenario 2	Same as Scenario 2	Sources include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand reduction potential taken from BEIS' 2019 smart meter roll-out cos-benefit analysis⁶ • Proportion of properties with smart metres taken from the DESNZ Smart meter statistics⁷ • ElectraLink database used to calculate average monthly roll-out since after the COVID-19 lockdowns⁸

⁶ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/831716/smart-meter-roll-out-cost-benefit-analysis-2019.pdf

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/smart-meters-statistics>

⁸ <https://www.electralink.co.uk/smartinsight/>

							Pathway 1 assumes roll out in line with past roll-out speed. Pathways 2 and 3 assume that the 2025 target can be achieved (full roll out by the end of 2025).The implementation time frame commences in 2021 as the ElectraLink data suggests consistent roll-out in Scotland following the Covid-19 lockdowns.
Use of smart heating controls – commercial	Demand reduction: 3-5% - applicable to 50% of properties (which didn't have a smart meter as of Q1 2023 – estimated as only domestic figure available for East Dunbartonshire)	2021-2029	Demand reduction: 3-5% - applicable to 50% of properties (which did not have a smart meter as of Q1 2023 – estimated as only domestic figure available for East Dunbartonshire)	2021-2025	Same as pathway 2	Same as pathway 2	As domestic rationale
Energy savings from water efficiency measures - domestic	Uptake: 60% Saving: 24%	2024-2045	Uptake: 90% Saving: 33%	2024-2045	Uptake: 80% Saving: 33%	2024-2040	Source: HM Government / Defra ⁹
Energy savings from water efficiency measures – non-domestic	Uptake: 70% Saving: 24%	2024-2045	Uptake: 95% commercial/ 100% public Saving: 33%	2024-2045	Uptake: 95% Saving: 33%	2024-2040	Source: HM Government / Defra ¹⁰
Energy savings from LED lighting	Uptake: 60% Saving: 70%	2024-2045	Uptake: 86% Saving: 70%	2024-2045	Uptake: 86% Saving: 70%	2024-2040	Sources: BEIS ¹¹ and Tech Advisor ¹² <i>Note: Based on the assumption that 14% of households have LED lighting, therefore 86% marks full uptake.</i>
Energy savings from energy	Uptake: 60% Saving: 15%	2024-2045	Uptake: 90% Saving: 15%	2024-2045	Uptake: 80% Saving: 15%	2024-2040	Source: IEA ¹³

⁹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf

¹⁰ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf

¹¹ BEIS (2020). Lighting Guide: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/874898/Lighting_Technology_Information_Leaflet_April_2020.pdf

¹² <https://www.techadvisor.com/article/740371/14-of-the-uks-household-lights-are-now-leds.html>

¹³ <https://www.iea.org/articles/a-call-to-action-on-efficient-and-smart-appliances>

efficient appliances							
Upgrades to non-domestic ventilation, and air conditioning systems	Demand reduction: 30%	2024-2045	Demand reduction: 43%	2024-2045	Demand reduction: 40%	2024-2040	Sources: Swegon ¹⁴ and IEA ¹⁵
Switching from natural gas to heat pumps: Domestic	Fuel switching: 90% of buildings on gas grid switched to electricity at high efficiency (ASHP).	2024-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	<p>Sources: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget, LHEES, and expert judgement. Air source heat pumps (ASHPs) were chosen as the main alternative to fossil fuels for heat in buildings. This is due to their use of renewable electricity as well as their high efficiency (around 300% efficiency, with the CCC’s widespread innovation pathway even suggesting over 400%) compared to alternatives such as direct electric heating. While we only modelled ASHPs, this is merely a simplification for the scenarios, it will likely be a mixture of different heat pumps depending on the site (as efficiencies and emissions are similar this was not broken down further).</p> <p><i>Note: as identified in the Stage 3 LHEES report, 75% of properties are currently suitable for heat pumps. However, as we are modelling a longer time frame than the LHEES, we have assumed a higher uptake as suitability can be increased with the necessary fabric improvements. We assume that if suitability can’t be increased sufficiently, the remaining properties will need to switch to direct electric instead. While this will be less efficient and thereby have slightly higher emissions while we have not reached the grid electricity net zero target, this does not impact the modelling substantially. However, it should be noted that direct electric would incur significantly higher</i></p>

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¹⁴ <https://blog.swegon.com/en/the-energy-saving-from-an-hvac-solution-is-the-most-sustainable-and-cost-efficient-source-of-energy>

¹⁵ IEA (2018). The future of cooling. Technical Report. Available at: <https://www.iea.org/reports/the-future-of-cooling>

							<i>running costs, thereby making it a less effective option than heat pumps.</i>
Buildings remaining on direct electric heating	4% of all domestic buildings not suitable for heat pumps remaining on direct electric. This translates to 73% of direct electric heating systems (1,900 properties) not switching.	N/A	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: LHEES analysis and expert judgement <i>Note: While it is assumed from the LHEES baseline that 25% of buildings are <u>presently</u> not suitable for heat pumps, this figure is expected to increase with an uptake of the necessary fabric improvement measures.</i>
Switching from direct electric to ASHPs	27% of domestic buildings with direct electric heating (i.e., 100% - 73%, see row above) to switch to ASHPs.	2024-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	See “Buildings remaining on direct electric heating” above. <i>Note: In reality, future direct electric heating properties will be a mix of those staying on direct electric heating and those switching to direct electric from fossil fuel heating systems. This modelling approach is a simplification which results in the same future heating system composition.</i>
Switching from natural gas to district heating	Fuel switching: 10% of domestic buildings on gas grid switched to district heating.	2025-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as Scenario 1 but accelerated	2025-2040	Source: LHEES analysis and expert judgement. <i>Note: Based on analysis undertaken for the LHEES, it was estimated that district heating potential is between 5-10% in East Dunbartonshire due to the low density of the local authority area.</i>
Commercial fossil fuel heating systems – switch to electrified heat sources	95% of fossil fuel systems switch to electrified heat sources This will be a split between direct electric and heat pumps	2024-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: CCC and expert judgement based on LHEES inputs. <i>Note: The CCC suggests up to 5% of hydrogen uptake between 2037 and 2050 – however, recent evidence has been firmly against use of hydrogen in buildings.^{16,17,18} The CCC further suggests significant district heating uptake; however, this was determined to</i>

¹⁶ Rosenow, J. (2022). Is heating homes with hydrogen all but a pipe dream? An evidence review. Available at: <https://www.cell.com/joule/fulltext/S2542-4351%2822%2900416-0>

¹⁷ <https://www.cornwall-insight.com/press/new-report-shows-fuel-bills-could-rise-90-under-governments-hydrogen-plans>

¹⁸ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/sep/20/world-first-hydrogen-project-raises-questions-about-its-role-in-fuelling-future-homes>

							<i>be limited to 10% of domestic buildings in East Dunbartonshire following LHEES analysis.</i>
Commercial fossil fuel heating systems – switch to district heating	5% of fossil fuel heat systems switch to heat networks	2025-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	2025-2040	Source: Expert judgement based on LHEES inputs. (see domestic district heating)
Public sector fossil fuel heating systems	95% of fossil fuel systems switch to electrified heat sources This will be a split between direct electric and heat pumps	2025-2038	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: CCC and expert judgement. <i>Note: The CCC suggests up to 5% of hydrogen uptake between 2037 and 2050 – however, given the 2038 backstop date, this would be too late to implement. The CCC further suggests significant district heating update, however, this was determined to be limited to 10% of domestic buildings in East Dunbartonshire following LHEES analysis.</i>
Public sector fossil fuel heating systems – switch to district heating	5% of fossil fuel heat systems switch to heat networks	2025-2038	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: Expert judgement based on LHEES inputs. (see domestic district heating)
Energy Systems							
Grid decarbonisation	In line with BEIS modelling (0.0066kgCO ₂ e/kWh by 2045)	2020-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	In line with 2035 decarbonisation target	2020-2035	Sources: BEIS Green Book ¹⁹ and UK target. We have used the BEIS grid modelling for Scenarios 1 & 2 because it was deemed ambitious, yet more likely to be implemented than the UK target. The accelerated pathway (Scenario 3) assumes that the UK is able to achieve the 2035 target. ²⁰ The CCC has assessed this as “Generally good plans with some risks” and noted the following: “However, it is not clear whether the combination of these policies and proposals will be sufficient to meet the

¹⁹ Grid decarbonisation trends taken from BEIS greenbook:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/valuation-of-energy-use-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions-for-appraisal>

²⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plans-unveiled-to-decarbonise-uk-power-system-by-2035>

							overall objective of fully decarbonising electricity generation by 2035." ²¹ Concerns around the achievement of the 2035 target were reiterated in a recent CCC press release. ²²
Solar PV - domestic	c. 40 GWh – assumes 60% uptake	2024-2045	c. 67 GWh – assumes 100% uptake	2024-2045	c. 53 GWh – assumes 80% uptake	2024-2040	Source: Calculations based on Home Analytics Data. <i>Note: 100% uptake refers to full uptake of all suitable roof space. This is an approximate calculation.</i> <i>We assumed lower uptake for the domestic sector in Scenario 3 as it is (a) more roof-space to cover, therefore more materials and workforce required and (b) it was deemed more difficult to engage 100% of individuals.</i>
Solar PV – commercial / public	c. 2 GWh – assumes 30% uptake	2024-2045	c. 3 GWh – assumes 40% uptake	2024-2045	c. 2 GWh – assumes 30% uptake	2024-2040	Source: DECC (2010) Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Capacity Methodology <i>Note: As the calculation for non-domestic solar PV differs from the domestic one, 40% refers to full uptake (as it is estimated that 40% of roof space is suitable).</i>
Solar PV – industrial	c. 2 GWh – assumes 60% uptake	2024-2045	c. 3 GWh – assumes 80% uptake	2024-2045	c. 2GWh – assumes 60% uptake	2024-2040	Source: DECC (2010) Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Capacity Methodology <i>Note: As the calculation for non-domestic solar PV differs from the domestic one, 80% refers to full uptake (as it is estimated</i> In addition to these figures, 4.45 GWh were modelled for the recently implemented solar PV Scottish Water Horizons Project. ²³

²¹ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/independent-assessment-the-uks-net-zero-strategy>

²² <https://www.theccc.org.uk/2023/03/09/a-reliable-secure-and-decarbonised-power-system-by-2035-is-possible-but-not-at-this-pace-of-delivery/>

²³ <https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/About-Us/News-and-Views/2023/04/260423-Solar-Giant-Switched-on-in-East-Dunbartonshire>

Transport							
Avoiding car journeys behavioural changes, switching to active travel and public transport as well as increasing vehicle occupancy.	22% of vkm avoided	2024-2045	30% of vkm avoided	2024-2045	22% of vkm avoided	2024-2040	Sources: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report and Scottish Household Survey 2018. ²⁴ The result of the overall reduction (individual figures taken from CCC) is in line with the national “20% reduction in car km by 2030 target”. This total reduction was calculated as a mixture of avoiding the need for car journeys in the first place (e.g., through working from home), switching to active travel and public transport, as well as increasing vehicle occupancy from 1.5 to 1.7 (scenario 1 and 3) and 1.8 (scenario 2).
Reducing demand for LGV and HGV movements through trip consolidation and changes in logistics	11% reduction in trips	2024-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report.
Improving HGV efficiency through technology improvements and driver training initiatives	Assuming 80% uptake and 15% energy savings	2024-2045	Assuming 100% uptake and 15% energy savings	2024-2045	Assuming 100% uptake and 15% energy savings	2024-2040	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report.
Uptake of electric vehicles (cars, vans, motorcycles)	Near full uptake of EVs by target year	2024-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	95% uptake of EVs by target year	2024-2040	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report and FES. ²⁵
Uptake of electric buses	55% switched to electric	2024-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	55% switched to electric	2024-2040	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report.
Uptake of hydrogen buses	45% switched to hydrogen	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report. <i>Note: This measure was not accelerated as it is assumed that full uptake is possible before 2045.</i>

²⁴ <https://www.transport.gov.scot/publication/transport-and-travel-in-scotland-results-from-the-scottish-household-survey-1/table-td9-car-occupancy-percentage-of-car-stages-1-by-car-occupancy-2008-2018-2-3/>

²⁵ <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/future-energy/future-energy-scenarios>

Uptake of electric HGVs	55% switched to hydrogen	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report. <i>Note: This measure was not accelerated as it is assumed that full uptake is possible before 2045.</i>
Uptake of hydrogen HGVs	45% switched to electric	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report. <i>Note: This measure was not accelerated as it is assumed that full uptake is possible before 2045.</i>
Rail electrification & hydrogen trains	99.4% electrification, 0.6% hydrogen	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: Calculations based on data provided by Ricardo Rail team. Already almost entirely electrified, only small number of diesel trains passing through which will require hydrogen solution. <i>Note: As network is already electrified, no increased local ambition modelled. As hydrogen uptake is not market-ready yet, no accelerated implementation modelled.</i>
Industry							
Fabric efficiency measures	As commercial						Source: expert judgement
Fuel switching measures	As commercial						Source: expert judgement
Decarbonisation of industrial processes through a switch to low-carbon fuels such as grid electricity and hydrogen	50% reduction via a switch to low-carbon fuels and BECCS/ CCUS	2024-2040	100% reduction via a switch to low-carbon fuels and BECCS/ CCUS	2024-2045	Same as Scenario 2	<i>Note: This is an illustrative measure which is reliant on ambitious actions in the industrial sector and government funding.</i>	50% reduction via a switch to low-carbon fuels and BECCS/ CCUS
Waste							
Landfill: reduce, recycle, bans, methane capture	2025 ban on biodegradable wastes, 2040 full ban 80% CH4 capture & 10% oxidation	2024-2045	2025 ban on biodegradable wastes, 2035 full ban 80% CH4 capture & 30% oxidation	2024-2045	2025 ban on biodegradable wastes, 2040 full ban 80% CH4 capture & 30% oxidation	2024-2040	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report & Charts and Data in the Report <i>Note: Landfill emissions do not decrease by the full 100% in any scenario due to the residual emissions.</i>

Composting	23% reduction of current composting emissions	2024-2030	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report & Charts and Data in the Report
Wastewater	21% reduction of current wastewater emissions	2024-2045	43% reduction of current wastewater emissions	2024-2045	36% reduction of current wastewater emissions	2024-2040	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report & Charts and Data in the Report
Agriculture							
Diet change	20% reduction in meat consumption by 2030, further 15% meat reduction by 2045.	2024-2045	50% reduction in all meat and dairy by 2045	2024-2045	Same as Scenario 1 but accelerated	2024-2040	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report
Land release measures	Halving food waste, increasing crop yield etc.	2024-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as Scenario 1 but accelerated	2024-2040	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report
Agricultural machinery	c. 60% of gas oil and similar fossil fuels switched to less carbon-intensive alternatives	2024-2045	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Same as pathway 1	Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report
LULUCF							
Emissions reduction from actions in cropland & peatland.	25% emissions reduction	2024-2045	100% emissions reduction	2024-2045	20% emissions reduction	2024-2040	<i>Note: This is an illustrative measure – emissions estimates in the LULUCF sector are subject to large uncertainties even when local data is used. As no local studies are available to estimate LULUCF reduction potential, illustrative values were used.</i>

APPENDIX 4 – CORPORATE NET ZERO COSTS FOR INDIVIDUAL MEASURES

Measure	Costing method	Assumptions	Pathway 1 Cost	Pathway 2 Cost	Pathway 3 Cost
Scope 1					
School coach / bus hire vehicle switch	Typical cost per vehicle x fleet numbers Assume costs to be borne by Council	Assumes 21 coaches and vehicle replacement cost of FCEV bus £500,000 Assumes 21 coaches and vehicle replacement cost of BEV bus at £350,000	£10,500,000	£10,500,000	£7,350,000
Own fleet – waste improved efficiency	Typical cost per vehicle x fleet numbers	Assumes 72 vehicles and a cost of £300 per vehicle for driver training and vehicle adjustments (such as fuel efficient tyres). Route planning is assumed to be implementable by the transport team (cost associated with council staff time not included.)	£21,600	£21,600	£21,600
Own fleet – waste vehicle switch	Typical cost per vehicle x fleet numbers	Assumes a vehicle replacement cost of £480,000 x 72 vehicles. Does not include refuelling infrastructure Assumes a vehicle replacement cost of £380,000 x 72 vehicles.	£34,560,000	£34,560,000	£27,360,000
Refrigerants efficient use	Typical cost of audit x number of sites	TM44 air inspection cost at £250 per site (46 sites). Note this applies to systems over 12kW (most split systems would be less) so will be upper costs. Additional costs associated are operational costs so have not been included in the capital costs.	£11,500	£11,500	£11,500
Refrigerants replacement	Typical costs x number of buildings with air conditioning	Assumed 46 sites with air conditioning as provided by EDC and a cost of £7,000 per site (note this is an emerging solution so there is considerable uncertainty in this figure.	£322,000	£322,000	£322,000

Measure	Costing method	Assumptions	Pathway 1 Cost	Pathway 2 Cost	Pathway 3 Cost
Buildings –Building fabric	Building level approach with packages of measures selected based on the type of building and the energy consumption	<p>Assumes a package of measures has been applied to reduce the heat demand such that a modern heating system can be installed. Has been applied across a selection of buildings that have energy demands over a minimum threshold. Below this threshold, the buildings are deemed as low energy users (pavilions/toilets/some storage facilities etc and building fabric upgrades are not recommended).</p> <p>Measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draught proofing • Loft insulation/pitched roof insulation • Triple glazing • Cavity wall and/or external wall insulation <p>Measures are based off the floor area, which is largely known, building perimeter and wall area is based on wall-to-floor assumptions based on assumed number of stories. Glazing upgrades are based on a % of the floor area.</p> <p>Significant proportion of costs (>70%) come from external wall insulation measures, which has been assumed required across much of the building stock</p>	£80,000,000	£567,000,000	£41,000,000
Buildings –efficient heating	Typical cost per building x no of buildings, based on floor areas of the buildings	Based on current buildings that are currently heated by fossil fuels. Improvements to distribution system.	£700,000	£700,000	£700,000
Buildings –heating decarbonisation	Building level approach with packages of measures selected based on the type of building and the energy consumption	An assumed cost of switching to an electrified heating source (either an ASHP system or direct electric radiant heating (electric radiant panels or overhead heaters)). Includes emitter upgrades. where required. Includes buildings currently heated by gas or biomass, buildings that are currently electrically heated are not included in the analysis.	£69,000,000	£70,000,000	£43,000,000
Scope 1 & 2					

Measure	Costing method	Assumptions	Pathway 1 Cost	Pathway 2 Cost	Pathway 3 Cost
Building space usage rationalisation	There would likely be savings and costs associated with this which are difficult to estimate. Costs are likely to be associated with relocation or setting up hot desking spaces.				
Scope 2					
Buildings – electricity energy management	Typical cost per building x no of buildings (63 with significant energy use that are to remain open)	Based on an average cost of £2,000 per site for building energy management systems control review and improvements in line with technology developments.	£126,000	£126,000	£126,000
Buildings – electricity efficiency improvements	Typical cost per building x no of buildings (63 with significant energy use that are to remain open)	Costs based upon lighting as move to efficient appliances assumed to be done from ongoing asset replacement budget. Assumes an average cost of £6,000per building (based upon lamp replacement rather than full lighting refurbishment) . Noting that 1/3 of council properties have LEDs.	£252,000	£252,000	£252,000
Buildings – electricity renewable generation	Size of system needed to meet % demand x typical costs (to be based on solar)	Assuming 850kWh per annum from 1kW of PV installed and a cost £750,000 per MW. Providing 20% of EDC electricity demand requires generating 3,272,551kWh per annum = 3.85MW PV is required.	£2,887,500	£10,830,000	£1,447,500

Measure	Costing method	Assumptions	Pathway 1 Cost	Pathway 2 Cost	Pathway 3 Cost
		Providing 75% of EDC electricity demand: 12,272,066kWh = 14.44MW PV is required Providing 10% of EDC electricity demand: 1,636,275kWh = 1.93MW PV is required			
Buildings – electricity green procurement	Not included in pathway 1 and 3 (and is an operational cost rather than capital)				
Streetlighting - LED	No accelerated programme compared to BAU				
Scope 3					
Joint ventures (same as buildings) ²⁶	Same as buildings	One joint venture site (costs apportioned according to site share - 27%).	£495,588	£2,045,990	£281,805
Leased out buildings, (same as buildings) ²⁷	Same as buildings	Assumptions based on 74 energy using leased out sites.	£135,827,703	£560,752,892	£77,208,095
Business Travel – Other Travel policy	Typical travel policy cost	Could be implemented by the Council's Land Planning & Development Service (cost associated with council staff time not included). If consultant support were required for a full strategy, then it would be £10 to £15k	£15,000	£15,000	£15,000
Business Travel – Taxi Switch to low carbon vehicles	Typical cost per vehicle x fleet numbers	Assumes an average of 3 vehicles per each of the 12 taxi contractors and a vehicle replacement cost of £28,000.	£1,008,000	£1,008,000	£1,008,000

²⁶ Joint ventures costs calculated as total of building measures (fabric, efficient heating, heating switch, electricity management) per building x joint venture ownership (27%)

²⁷ Leased assets costs calculated as total of building measures (as above) per building x total no. of leased assets (74)

Measure	Costing method	Assumptions	Pathway 1 Cost	Pathway 2 Cost	Pathway 3 Cost
Business Travel - Car mileage Travel policy	Typical travel policy cost	Could be implemented by the Council's travel team (cost associated with council staff time not included). If consultant support required £10 to £15k.	Covered by main travel policy costs	Covered by main travel policy costs	Covered by main travel policy costs
Waste, waste strategy	Typical waste strategy cost	Could be implemented by the Council's waste team (cost associated with council staff time not included). If consultant support required £10 to £15k.	£15,000	£15,000	£15,000
Water, water management programme	Typical water management programme costs	Assumes 63 sites and £500 per site to review metering and continue fitting of water efficient appliances.	£31,500	£31,500	£31,500
T&D and WTT, Reduced as fuel consumption decreases	No capital cost				
Employee commuting, Travel policy and facilities for low carbon travel	Typical travel policy cost and one EV charger per 10 employees	Could be implemented by the Council's travel team (cost associated with council staff time not included). If consultant support required £10 to £15k. Assuming council provided an EV charger (estimated cost £1000) per 10 employees.	£340,000	£340,000	£340,000
Housing, Element energy	Element energy	Costs provided by element energy as part of their study.	£78,220,373 to £88,664,142	£78,220,373 to £88,664,142	£78,220,373 to £88,664,142
Wider supply chain, Sustainable procurement strategy	Typical sustainable procurement action plan development costs	Consultant costs of £30k for developing an action plan. Additional costs are likely to arise from implementing the action plan recommendations and maintaining an improved sustainable procurement system. These costs would likely be defined within the action plan.	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000
Joint ventures (same as buildings) [1]	Same as buildings	One joint venture site (costs apportioned according to site share - 27%).	£495,588	£2,045,990	£281,805

Measure	Costing method	Assumptions	Pathway 1 Cost	Pathway 2 Cost	Pathway 3 Cost
Leased out buildings, (same as buildings)[2]	Same as buildings	Assumptions based on 74 energy using leased out sites.	£135,827,703	£560,752,892	£77,208,095
		Total	Up to £439.5 million	Up to £1,362 million	Up to £304 million



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APPENDIX 2

East Dunbartonshire Climate Action Plan – funding net zero

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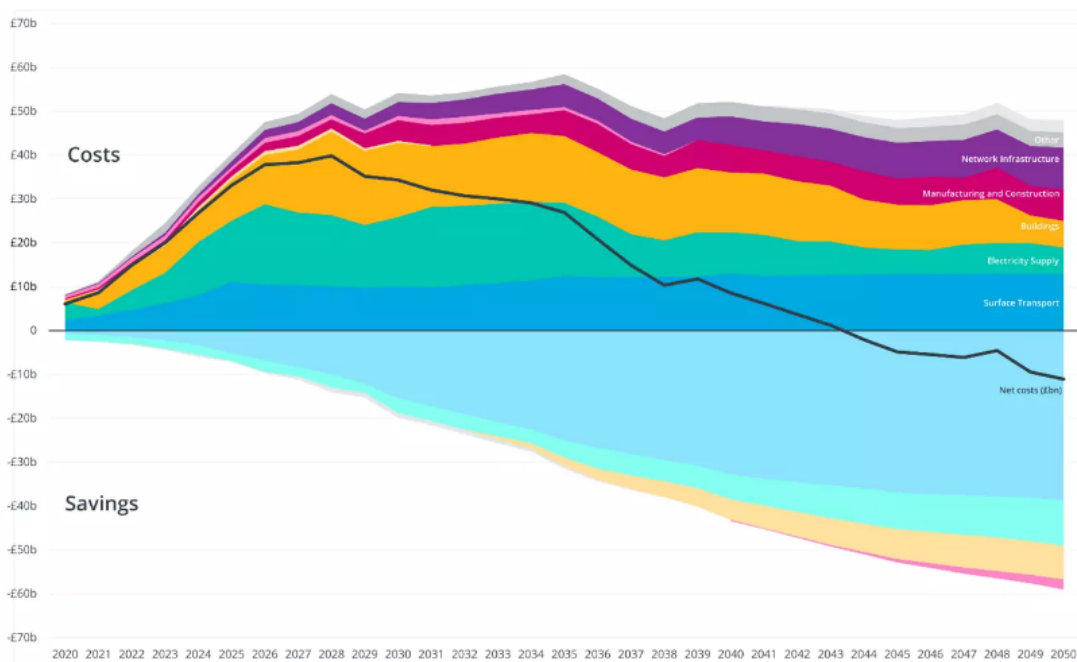
1. INTRODUCTION

In the UK, to reach net zero, the CCC predict a need for public and private investment in low-carbon projects to be around £50 billion per year by the late 2020s and remaining at that level until at least 2050 – see Figure 1.¹ The level of investment is currently around £10 billion per annum. The required climate expenditure is particularly high, when considering national and local government budgets. In 2020, the UK Gov spent £700 billion and local governments combined spent around £180 billion across all their services.²

There are a number of mechanisms available to pay for reaching net zero including general taxation, grants and subsidies, and private finance mechanisms. At the moment, the majority of funding for net zero in the UK is met via the public purse or through encouraging public action. Numerous grants and subsidies exist that can be accessed by members of the public or businesses to deliver on net zero, these predominantly focus on energy efficiency in the built environment, low carbon technology deployment, EV charging infrastructure, and renewable energy generation. However, to reach net zero, it is now acknowledged that mobilising private finance will be critical to delivering on goals.³

This report will identify the current grant funding options available to EDC, that could contribute to their corporate and area-wide ambitions, any future waves of funding that are expected or likely to be available in the near future, as well as highlighting some innovative finance options with a focus on mobilising private sector investment for delivering on EDC’s net zero goals.

Figure 1: Capital and investment (CAPEX) and operational (OPEX) expenditure to get the UK to net zero by 2050⁴



Source: Climate Change Committee, *The Sixth Carbon Budget - Dataset*, 9 December 2020
 Note: Darker colours represent CAPEX, lighter colours represent OPEX. Values are a three-year rolling average of in-year costs.
 "Other" includes: aviation, shipping, LULUCF, agriculture, removals, waste and F-gases. Costs of electricity are included in the energy supply sector, other low-carbon fuels such as hydrogen and bioenergy are included in the respective sectors which use those fuels.

2. GRANT FUNDING OPTIONS

Grant and subsidy funding schemes from public sources exist across many sectors that need to be aligned to net zero. Typically, these grant schemes offer a set amount of funding with a requirement for an element of match funding from the recipient. With grant funding, projects must often meet criteria set by the funding body

¹ [Paying for net zero | Institute for Government](#)
² [City Investment Analysis Report \(corecities.com\)](#)
³ [BEIS Green Finance Strategy July 2019 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)
⁴ [Paying for net zero | Institute for Government](#)

and can only be applied for by certain groups within delivery windows. With allotted bidding periods for funding, it is wise for local government bodies to develop a pipeline of projects that could be ready for grant funding windows in order to make the most of the eligible funding.

The below table lists the current funding available that EDC could apply for across several sectors in relation to net zero. These include housing, buildings, energy, heating, transport, waste, and land use as well as wider schemes that could be utilised for a variety of projects. Known future funding has also been listed.

Grant scheme guidance is released by the government or funding body prior to or within the funding application period. While it is possible to indicate the parameters of the funding requirements and details such as percentage match needed, it is not possible to predict how much funding would be available for EDC from that funding budget, if successful, and so this information cannot be included.

Table 1: existing funding streams to support net zero

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions to apply	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
A-W	Buildings	Local Energy Scotland - CARES	Community Heat Development Fund	Community Heat Development Programme will work with eligible community organisations and groups of householders to help develop their ideas for locally-generated, low and zero carbon heat project ideas. Successful applicants will receive technical support to appraise the feasibility of their project.	Grants / subsidies	Community organisations, groups of householders	Not funding but free guidance on project development for community led decarbonisation of heat. Webinar with further into August 29th 2023	Open	Ongoing	https://localenergy.scot/funding/community-heat-development-programme/
A-W	Buildings	Local Energy Scotland - CARES	Let's Do Net Zero: Off Electricity Grid Communities Fund	The Let's Do Net Zero: Off Electricity Grid Communities Fund aims to decarbonise and future-proof the existing local independent electrical grids of those communities that are not connected to the national electricity grid.	Grants / subsidies	Applicants must be constituted non-profit distributing community organisations, including organisations with charitable status, that are established and operating across a geographically defined community ('local community organisations').	Development funding up to 100% grant available up to £25,000, capital funding up to 90% grant available with no limit (total of £3,000,000 available for 2023-2024)	Open	Ongoing	https://localenergy.scot/funding/lets-do-net-zero-off-electricity-grid-communities-fund/
A-W	Buildings	Local Energy Scotland - CARES	Let's Do Net Zero: Community Buildings Fund	The Community Buildings Fund helps community organisations reduce their building energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions by installing renewable technologies such as heat pumps, batteries, and solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, along with energy efficiency measures.	Grants / subsidies	Charity, community or faith group	Grants of up to 80% of eligible costs up to a max of £80,000	Open	Until end of March 25	https://localenergy.scot/funding/lets-do-net-zero-community-buildings-fund/

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Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type Funding of	Institutions apply to	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
A-W	Buildings	Nationwide	Community Grants	Local organisation with a great housing solution, you can apply for a Community Grant of up to £60,000.	Grants / subsidies	Co-operatives and community benefit societies registered with the Financial Conduct Authority are also eligible, so long as their associated activities target housing and/or homelessness. Partnership and consortia are also encouraged to apply	Shortlist applications our Community Board members, who'll discuss and vote on which projects receive funding in their local area.	Future	Annual fund, next round spring 2024	https://www.nationwidecommunitygrants.co.uk/apply-for-a-community-grant
Council	Buildings	Scottish Government	Scottish Central Government Energy Efficiency Scheme	A scheme to offer capital grant funding support to enable the delivery of heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency projects across the public sector.	Grants / subsidies	Public bodies - classified by ONS as Scottish central government	List of accepted measures across 'Renewables and low carbon heating', 'Energy conservation measures', 'Heating, cooling and ventilation'.	Open	Until 30 Sep 25	https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-central-government-energy-efficiency-grant-scheme-form-and-guidance/pages/how-to-apply/
Council	Buildings	Salix Finance	Scotland Salix Recycling Fund	The Salix Recycling Fund, as part of the Scottish Public Sector Loan Scheme, is a ring-fenced fund held by the eligible public sector body, created with capital provided by Scottish Government through Salix, and equally matched by the public sector body. The Salix contribution is a long-term 100% interest-free repayable grant. Scottish local authorities can use their former Central Energy Efficiency Fund or their own capital as their match contribution. The financial savings achieved by the projects are reinvested in further eligible	Grants / subsidies combined with debt financing	Scottish local authorities	Local Fund projects in Scotland can apply for a payback period of 12 years or less with a cost of no more than £305 per tonne of life-time carbon saved.	Open	Ongoing	https://www.salixfinance.co.uk/recycling-fund/scotland-recycling-fund

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions apply to	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
				projects year on year, hence the term 'Recycling Fund'.						
Both	Buildings	Salix Finance	Scottish Public Sector Energy Efficiency Loan Scheme	<p>This scheme offers zero-interest loans to the public sector to facilitate energy efficiency improvement projects that result in financial and carbon savings and contribute towards achieving their net-zero aspirations.</p> <p>Funded by the Scottish Government, we have been working with the public sector in Scotland since 2008. Together with our clients Salix has invested over £75 million in energy efficiency projects in Scotland to date, which is forecasted to save the public sector more than £202 million over the lifetime of the projects.</p>	Debt financing / loans	Scottish local authorities	Project criteria in Scotland offer up to a 12-year payback at a cost of £305 per tonne of carbon dioxide (£305/tCO2) over the lifetime of the project on all new loan agreements.	Open	Ongoing	https://www.salixfinance.co.uk/loans/scotland-loans
Both	Buildings	Scottish Government	Social Housing Net Zero Heat Fund	Set up to support social landlords across Scotland to install zero emissions heating systems and energy efficiency measures across their existing stock. £200 million available between 2021-2026.	Grant / subsidies	Scottish RSLs, local authorities, ESCOs	Projects will be required to provide 50% match funding, of which 30% loan funding can be applied for. A minimum of 20% of project costs must be funded from the project's own capital or agreed private financing.	Open	Next application check point 30 June 2023	-
A-W	Buildings	Scottish Government	SME Loan Fund	The SME Loan, funded by Scottish Government, offers small to medium enterprises based in Scotland loans of up to £100,000 for renewable or energy efficiency projects. You may be able to get £30,000 cashback. This is on a first come basis and while funding lasts. An SME loan can be used to	Debt financing / loans	Small to medium enterprises, not-for-profit organisations, and charities, exact requirements:	High level of PV applications meaning new PV applications will experience delays	Open	Ongoing	https://energy.zerowastescotland.org.uk/SMELoan

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Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions apply to	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
				finance the installation of energy efficient systems, equipment or building fabric, including: heating, ventilation, and air conditioning upgrades; renewable heat technologies such as installing an air source heat pump; improving insulation, draught-proofing; double or secondary glazing; installing LED lighting; installing solar panels, wind turbines and wood-burning stoves.						
A-W	Buildings	Scottish Hydro Electric Community Trust	The Scottish Hydro Electric Community Trust Connection Grant	The Trust offers help to customers faced with high charges for an electricity connection within the Scottish Hydro-Electric Distribution area.	Grant / subsidies	Member of the local community	The supply must be for a connection to a domestic property or a community project. Domestic customers up to 50% of connection cost, community projects between 50-75%. It can be for a supply to new property or to upgrade an existing supply.	Open	Deadline 5 Sep 2023	https://www.shect.org/how-to-apply.php#:~:text=For%20domestic%20customers%20a%20grant,community%20will%20influence%20the%20grant.
A-W	Heating	UK Government	Green Gas Support Scheme	The UK Government Green Gas Support Scheme will run for four years from autumn 2021. The scheme will support biomethane injection in to the gas grid and is expected to contribute 21.6MtCO ₂ e of carbon savings over its lifetime. The scheme is to be funded via a Green Gas Levy.	Other	Producer of biomethane, or plan on producing biomethane in the future, you may be eligible to apply for the GGSS.	Applicants must meet the eligibility criteria to be granted registration. Our functions also include validating and calculating quarterly participant's periodic data and support payments, monitoring and administering compliance with the requirements of the regulations.	Open	Open until at least FY25/26	https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/green-gas-support-scheme-and-green-gas-levy/green-gas-support-scheme-and-green-gas-levy-applicants

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions to apply	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
Both	Heating	Scottish Government	Scotland's Heat Network Fund	The Scottish Government are making £300 million available over the next parliamentary session to support the development and rollout of zero emission heat networks across Scotland. This fair and open fund aims to stimulate commercial interest, investment and maximise Scotland's vast potential in the low carbon sector, whilst contributing to the positive progress on reducing Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions.	Grants / subsidies	Public and private sector	50% funding available	Open	Ongoing	https://www.gov.scot/publications/heat-network-fund-application-guidance/
Both	Heating	Scottish Government	District Heating Loan Fund	The Scottish Government's district heating loan fund is designed to help address the financial and technical barriers to district heating projects as commercial borrowing can be extremely expensive and difficult to obtain. Low interest loans available, can be of more than £1million	Debt financing / loans	Local authorities, registered social landlords, small and medium sized enterprises and energy services companies (ESCOs) with fewer than 250 employees.	Repayment terms of 10-15 years with typical interest rates of 3.5%	Open	Ongoing	https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/programme/district-heating-loan-fund/
Both	Housing	UK Government	Energy Company Obligation (ECO)	The Energy Company Obligation (ECO) is a UK Government programme to deliver energy efficiency measures across Great Britain (GB). The legislation obliges eligible energy providers to deliver energy efficiency improvements to help fuel poor households to reduce the cost of heating their homes (HHCRO or the Help to Heat Cost Reduction Obligation). ECO is funded through a charge on the energy bills of all customers of regulated energy companies with over 250,000 customers.	Other	Delivered by energy providers based on targets and eligibility factors. LAs can apply to participate in ECO 4 Flex, which allows LAs to widen the criteria to their area's needs. Suppliers can deliver 50% of their target via Flex	Note: As of December 2020, BEIS report that 287,996 households in Scotland have received ECO finance (13.4% of total ECO measures in GB); an average of 118 measures per 1000 households (compared to 81 in Wales and 77 in England). The council with the highest reported number of ECO measures per household (number of measures per 1000 households) in GB is Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (Western Isles council).	Open	ECO4 - running until 31 Mar 26	https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/energy-company-obligation-eco ECO4 Guidance Local Authority Administration (1).pdf

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions apply to	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
A-W	Housing	UK Government	Warm Homes Discount (WHD)	Warm Home Discount is a GB wide scheme that provides an annual one-off discount on electricity bills paid by energy companies between September and March. Currently the Warm Home Discount is worth £150 and the costs of the discount are applied to all household bills.	Other	In Scotland you qualify if you get the Guarantee Credit element of Pension Credit or are on a low income and meet supplier's criteria	Letters will be sent out by electricity suppliers telling residents if they are eligible	Future	Opening Oct 2023	https://www.gov.uk/the-warm-home-discount-scheme
Both	Housing	Scottish Government and UK Government	Affordable Housing Supply Programme	The Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP) comprises a range of funding mechanisms to enable affordable housing providers to deliver homes for social rent, mid-market rent, and low cost home ownership in communities across Scotland to support local authorities' Local Housing Strategies. According to SG, this is part of a policy to "Accelerate the introduction of zero emissions heating into new homes delivered by Registered Social Landlords and local authorities ahead of regulations coming into force which will require all new buildings, for which a building warrant is applied for from 2024, to use zero emissions heating (and cooling)."	Multiple instrument types combined	Local authorities, RSLs, ALMOs	Grant funding available on a streamlined process if projects deliver housing within baseline benchmarks.	Open	Until 2026	https://www.gov.scot/policies/more-homes/affordable-housing-supply/ https://www.gov.scot/publications/affordable-housing-supply-programme-and-procedures-and-procedures-mhdgn-2023-01/pages/funding-applications-and-appraisal-procedures/

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions to apply	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
A-W	Housing	Scottish Government	Rural and Islands Housing Funds	Funds aim to increase the supply of affordable housing of all tenures in rural Scotland and contribute to our 50,000 affordable homes target.	Grants / subsidies combined with debt financing	Both funds are open to a wide range of applicants including: community organisations development trusts private landowners private developers traditional housing providers	Have a specific site or properties identified Have support of LA Be in an eligible rural area – levels 4, 5, and 6 of the six-fold urban/rural classification - EDC eligible Demonstrate evidence of housing pressure in the location identified Be prepared to undertake appropriate community engagement Be able to provide long term affordable housing	Open	Ongoing	https://www.gov.scot/policies/more-homes/rural-housing-fund/
A-W	Housing	Home Energy Scotland	Home Energy Scotland Grant and Loan	Up to 40% cashback for some eligible energy efficiency measures and 75% for certain renewable heating systems	Debt financing / loans	Householders in Scotland	If applying for energy efficiency improvements only, then the work must be recommended in an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). If applying for renewables only, then the system must be recommended in an EPC or in a report issued by a Home Energy Scotland specialist advisor.	Open	Ongoing	https://www.homeenergyscotland.org/find-funding-grants-and-loans/interest-free-loans/
A-W	Housing	Home Energy Scotland	Warmer Homes Scotland	The Scottish Government's Warmer Homes Scotland programme offers funding and support to households struggling to stay warm and keep on top of energy bills. Improvements offered will depend on a survey of the home	Grants / subsidies	Homeowners and private tenants	Be homeowners or the tenants of a private-sector landlord Live in the home as their main residence Have lived there for at least 6 months Live in home with an energy rating of 72 or lower and which is not more than 230 square metres in floor size Live in a home that meets the tolerable living standard set out in the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006	Future	Referrals opening again Oct 23	https://www.homeenergyscotland.org/find-funding-grants-and-loans/warmer-homes-scotland/

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions apply to	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
							Householders must be a recipient of a passport benefit			
A-W	Housing	Home Energy Scotland	Home Energy Scotland - Private Rented Sector Landlord Loan	Scottish Government funded loan that helps landlords improve the energy efficiency of their properties and meet minimum standards.	Debt financing / loans	Landlords registered on the Scottish Landlord Register	Property must be already built and have at least one tenant occupying the property, or will be occupying within 30 days of the loan being paid	Open	Ongoing	https://www.homeenergyscotland.org/funding/private-landlord-loans/
A-W	Land use	EU Horizon Europe	A Soil Deal for Europe	The main goal of the Mission 'A Soil Deal for Europe' is to establish 100 living labs and lighthouses to lead the transition towards healthy soils by 2030. reduce soil pollution and enhance restoration and improve soil structure to enhance soil biodiversity	Grants / subsidies	n/a	Project examples include, reduce desertification, conserve soil organic carbon stocks, stop soil sealing and increase re-use of urban soils	Open	Deadline 30 Sep 2023	https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/soil-health-and-food_en
A-W	Land use	Nature Scot	Peatland Action Project	Funding from Scottish Government primarily supports on-the-ground restoration activities. Building on the work undertaken to date now also looking to fund large-scale projects over multiple years, for which we will, where appropriate, make multi-year offers.	Grants / subsidies	n/a	Recommend to apply 12 weeks before your intended start date, this is to allow time to complete an assessment.	Open	Ongoing	https://www.nature.scot/doc/peatland-action-application-form-guidance-applicants-and-standard-terms-and-conditions-funding

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Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions to apply	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
A-W	Land use	Scottish Government	Forestry Grant Scheme	The scheme will support the creation of new woodlands – contributing towards the Scottish Government target of 10,000 hectares of new woodlands per year and the sustainable management of existing woodlands.	Grants / subsidies	Existing owners of woodland and future owners woodland, including local authorities	Need to register with Rural Payments and Services website	Open	Ongoing	https://forestry.gov.scot/support-regulations/forestry-grants https://forestry.gov.scot/publications/108-the-forestry-grant-scheme-a-guide-to-grant-options-for-woodland-creation/viewdocument/108 https://forestry.gov.scot/publications/107-the-forestry-grant-scheme-a-guide-to-grant-options-for-existing-woodland-owners/viewdocument/107
A-W	Land use	The Woodland Trust	MOREhedges	MOREhedges scheme includes saplings, advice and funding for new hedging projects of 100 metres or more. Can subsidise up to 75% of the cost to plant 100 metres or more of new hedging and allow a large tree to grow every six metres. Includes advice and guidance on planting.	Grants / subsidies	Any land owners or farmers	<p>Projects must plant 100 – 250 metres of new hedgerow with at least 100m in a single run. They must also:</p> <p>connect directly with existing or newly planted woodland (at least 0.2Ha in England and Wales, or 0.1Ha in Scotland and Northern Ireland)</p> <p>or connect to woodland within 500m of the new hedge via established hedgerows.</p>	Open	Open for applications for hedging projects delivered Nov 23-Mar 24	https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/plant-trees/trees-for-landowners-and-farmers/morehedges-application/

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions apply to	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
A-W	Land use	The Woodland Trust	MOREwoods	Support to plant more trees and support landowners and farmers. Where 500+ trees are planted as woodland on at least half a hectare, MOREwoods can help you design your woodland, create a bespoke species mix, supply the agreed trees and tree protection, and cover up to 75% of costs. MOREwoods is funded by Lloyds Bank and Bank of Scotland as part of a broader commitment to plant one million trees a year over the next decade	Grants / subsidies	Any land owners or farmers	The MOREwoods initiative is intended to create new habitat for wildlife across the UK. Projects must plant: at least 0.5 hectare (1.25 acres) of new woodland 1,000-1,600 trees per hectare The area can be made up of smaller blocks of at least 0.1ha in size, or shelterbelt strips that must be at least 4m wide. There is no maximum size limit, although larger projects may be advised of other grant schemes available. MOREwoods cannot fund trees for restocking in established woodland, or planting on areas of recently felled woodland.	Open	Ongoing	https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/plant-trees/trees-for-landowners-and-farmers/morewoods/
A-W	Land use	Big Lottery Fund: Community Fund	Scottish Land Fund	Supporting urban and rural communities to become more resilient and sustainable through the ownership and management of land and land assets.	Grants / subsidies	Voluntary or community organisations, public sector organisations	All projects must clearly demonstrate that their project will help their local community to achieve more sustainable economic, environmental and/or social development through ownership of land and buildings	Open	Ongoing	https://www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk/funding/programmes/scottish-land-fund
A-W	Land use	Rewilding Britain	Rewilding Innovation Fund	To help remove barriers to rewilding projects within Britain, whether they're at the early planning stages or want to move a project one step wilder.	Grants / subsidies	Based in Britain, part of the Rewilding Network, rewilding (or about to) at scale – potentially as a group of landowners – and to our rewilding principles	Funds are awarded to projects with potential for the highest impact for people and nature. Focus areas include: following community ownership models implementing community co-design developing the health benefits of rewilding, such as social prescribing	Future	Opening Autumn 2023	https://www.rewildingbritain.org.uk/support-rewilding/the-rewilding-network/rewilding-innovation-fund

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions apply to	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
A-W	Transport	Transport for Scotland via Energy Saving Trust	Switched on Taxis Loan	An interest-free loan for operators and owners or hackney cabs and private-hire taxi drivers to replace vehicles with EVs.	Debt financing / loans	Businesses and sole traders	Electric cars can get loan up to £30,000, electric vans £35,000. Both must be less than £50,000. Loan repayments will be over 6 years. Can make multiple applications up to set limit per business type. New stream launching summer 2023 for purchase of used electric taxis	Open	Ongoing	https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/grants-and-loans/switched-on-taxis-loan/
A-W	Transport	Transport for Scotland via Energy Saving Trust	Business Charge Point Funding	In order to support the uptake of electric vehicles across Scotland, Transport Scotland has made grant funding available to help organisations install electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure on their premises. Funding is currently available for charge points for sole use by occupiers, staff and visitors.	Grants / subsidies	SME and third-sector organisations	Typically cover a maximum of 50%-75% of installation costs but this depends on the type of business (50% for SME, 75% for third-sector). Actual funding per project will also depend on things like overall size, cost the project, and the number of electric vehicles currently operate.	Open	Ongoing	https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/grants-and-loans/business-charge-point-funding/
A-W	Transport	Transport for Scotland via Energy Saving Trust	Domestic charge point funding	As part of its Electric Vehicle Home Charge scheme, OZEV currently offers applicants £350 towards the cost of a home charge point and Energy Saving Trust will provide up to £250 further funding on top of this, with an additional £100 available for those in the most remote parts of Scotland	Grants / subsidies combined with debt financing	EV owners	Electric cars can get loan up to £30,000, electric vans £35,000. Both must be less than £50,000. Loan repayments will be over 6 years. Can make multiple applications up to set limit per business type. New stream launching summer 2023 for purchase of used	Open	Ongoing	https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/grants-and-loans/domestic-charge-point-funding/
Both	Transport	Transport for Scotland via Energy Saving Trust	Low Carbon Transport Business Loan	Interest-free loan for businesses wanting to purchase electric or hydrogen vehicle. Cars, mopeds, utility vehicles, vans, hearses, HGVs all suitable for loan with different levels of loan.	Debt financing / loans	Businesses and sole traders including non profit and charities. Local authorities and those funded by SG or its agencies are not automatically included and will be	Mopeds and motorcycles £10,000 Electric utility vehicles £15,000 Electric cars £30,000 must be less than £50,000 total value Electric vans and hearses £35,000 Hydrogen cars £50,000 Other hydrogen vehicles	Open	Ongoing	https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/grants-and-loans/low-carbon-transport-business-loan/

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Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions apply to	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
						reviewed on a case-by-case basis	£75,000 Electric HGVs £75,000			
Both	Transport	Transport for Scotland via Energy Saving Trust	e-Bike loan	The popularity of eBikes, or pedal assisted electric bikes, has been growing year on year and TfS and Energy Saving Trust are supporting individuals to transition to more active travel. We offer an interest-free loan for individuals, repayable over four years.	Debt financing / loans	Individuals with principal residence in Scotland	Can receive funding for: Up to two eBikes, a maximum loan amount of £3,000 per bike One cargo or eCargo bike, a maximum loan amount of £6,000 per bike One adapted or electric adapted cycle (valued on case-by-case basis)	Open	Ongoing	https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/grants-and-loans/ebike-loan/
Both	Transport	Transport for Scotland via Energy Saving Trust	e-Bike Business Loan	Interest-free loan for businesses that want to purchase an e-bike, repayable over four years.	Debt financing / loans	Businesses and sole traders including non profit and charities. Local authorities and those funded by SG or its agencies are not automatically included and will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis	Can receive funding for: eBikes, a maximum loan amount of £3,000 per bike Cargo or eCargo bike, a maximum loan amount of £6,000 per bike Adapted or electric adapted cycle (valued on case-by-case basis)	Open	Ongoing	https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/grants-and-loans/ebike-business-loan/
Both	Transport	Transport for Scotland via Energy Saving Trust	Used EV Loan	TfS and Energy Saving Trust are supporting individuals to transition to more sustainable travel with the used EV interest free loan or individuals, repayable over five years.	Debt financing / loans	Individuals with principal residence in Scotland	Can receive funding for: Electric moped costing £5,000 or less are eligible for £5,000 Electric motorcycle costing £5,000 or less are eligible for £5,000 Electric car costing £30,000 or less are eligible for £30,000 Electric van costing £30,000 or less are eligible for £30,000 Hydrogen vehicle requests reviewed on case-by-case basis	Open	Ongoing	https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/grants-and-loans/used-electric-vehicle-loan/

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions apply to	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
A-W	Transport	Transport for Scotland via Energy Saving Trust	Plugged-In Communities Grant	The Plugged-in Communities Grant Fund provides funding for not-for-profit housing associations, housing cooperatives and community groups in Scotland allowing them to secure a zero-emission car club vehicle for use by their tenants and the wider community. Customers can rent a car for a specified number of hours, paying a small fraction of the price it would cost to rent out a petrol or diesel car.	Grants / subsidies	Established community transport organisation or operators with UK bank	Funding can cover 100% of costs for one vehicle, either purchase cost or lease costs, to support community trips and services, up to £75,000 per vehicle. This excludes VAT (unless deemed non-reclaimable), and no match funding is required. This can cover the following zero-emission vehicles: Cars Light goods vehicles Minibuses Mopeds/ motorcycles	Open	Ongoing	Plugged-in Communities Grant Fund - Energy Saving Trust
Both	Transport	Office for Zero Emission Vehicles	On-street residential charge point scheme	The Office for Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV) announced £15 million for on-street residential chargepoint scheme (ORCS) for this financial year (FY 23-24) to increase the availability of plug-in vehicle charging infrastructure for residents who do not have access to off-street parking. This remains open to all relevant local authorities within the UK.	Grants / subsidies	Only local authorities are eligible to apply for ORCS. Some local authorities are collecting resident requests as evidence of demand in their ORCS applications.	50% match funding needed. Grants are capped at a maximum of £7,500. Funding can also be applied to charging infrastructure for car clubs	Open	Ongoing	https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/grants-and-loans/on-street-residential-chargepoint-scheme/
Both	Transport	Office for Zero Emission Vehicles	Residential Landlord EV Chargepoint and Infrastructure grants	To meet demand from tenants for access to EV charging facilities, these grants allow residential building owners to apply for grant to cover 75% of cost of purchase and installation of chargepoints and wider building and installation work that is needed to install multiple chargepoints.	Grants / subsidies	Residential landlords including private, social, including local authorities. Infrastructure grant only available for multiple-occupancy properties. Commercial landlords can also apply if they are the freeholder.	EV chargepoint can apply for £350 or 75% of cost of chargepoint socket (whichever is lowest amount), can apply for maximum 200 grants for residential and 100 for commercial. EV Infrastructure grant can get up to £30,000 or 75% (whichever is lowest amount), can get up to 30 grants per year	Open	Ongoing	https://www.gov.uk/electric-vehicle-chargepoint-grant-landlords/eligibility

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions to apply	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
Both	Transport	UKRI	Scottish Zero Emission Bus Fund (SCOTZEB)	The aim of the Scottish Zero Emission Bus Challenge Fund (ScotZEB) is to support swift, and significant, change in the bus market in favour of zero-emission technologies. This will support the Scottish Government's purpose to create sustainable and inclusive growth. In particular, the fund aims to support the National Outcomes relating to the Economy, the Environment, and Fair Work and Business.	Grants / subsidies combined with debt financing	Local authorities, financiers, bus and coach operators etc	Various value thresholds exist dependent on vehicle being replaced	Open	Deadline 15 Sep 2023	https://www.transport.gov.scot/public-transport/buses/scottish-zero-emission-bus-challenge-fund/
A-W	Transport	Transport for Scotland	Access Bikes	Pilot programme funded by Transport Scotland aiming to increase access to bikes and cycling for the disabled and those on low incomes.	Grants / subsidies	Local organisations working with low income individuals/groups	Minimum is 3 bikes and maximum is 20	Open	Until fund runs out latest 31 Jan 2024	https://www.cyclenguk.org/access-bikes
A-W	Transport	Transport for Scotland	Smarter Choices, Smarter Places - Open Fund	The Smarter Choices, Smarter Places (SCSP) Open Fund aims to encourage people to change their everyday travel behaviours. Grants are available to encourage people to use public transport or other sustainable options such as buses and community car clubs for longer journeys; walking and cycling for short journeys, and home-working to replace daily commutes.	Grants / subsidies	Constituted groups, registered charities, statutory bodies, NfPs, education, regional transport partnerships, health and social care partnerships, health boards, business improvement districts. Local authorities cannot apply 'in certain instances' - have specified LA fund	Projects need to be match funded. Funding is available for 50% of a total project cost, although 25% of the total project cost can be in-kind contributions. The funding is for revenue activities only and not for capital works.	Open	Ongoing	https://www.pathforall.org.uk/open-fund#:~:text=The%20Smarter%20Choices%2C%20Smarter%20Places,public%20transport%20for%20longer%20journeys.
A-W	Transport	Transport for Scotland	Smarter Choices, Smarter Places - Local	Smarter Choices, Smarter Places programme supports local authorities in Scotland to encourage more active and sustainable travel choices.	Grants / subsidies	Local authorities	Allocated on population basis and requires match funding. Funding allocated to allow project implementation from April each year	Future	Annual fund	https://www.pathforall.org.uk/local-authority-fund

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions to apply	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
			Authority Fund							
A-W	Transport	Transport for Scotland	Smarter Choices, Smarter Places - Active Nation Fund	The Active Nation Fund is available to support public, third and community sector organisations. Grants are available to encourage people to walk, wheel and cycle for short journeys. The fund aims to help cut Scotland's carbon emissions and improve our air quality. It will also help reverse the trend towards sedentary lifestyles and will tackle health inequalities.	Grants / subsidies	Constituted groups, registered charities, statutory bodies, NfPs, education, regional transport partnerships, health and social care partnerships, health boards, business improvement districts. Local authorities can apply 'in certain instances'	Projects need to be match funded. Funding is available for 50% of a total project cost, although 25% of the total project cost can be in-kind contributions. The funding is for revenue activities only and not for capital works. Projects need to be working nationally or across two or more local authority areas.	Open	Closes 6 July 2023	https://www.pathforall.org.uk/active-travel/smarter-choices-smarter-places-1/active-nation-fund
A-W	All sectors	EU Horizon Europe	EU Horizon Europe	Horizon Europe is an EU research and innovation programme. It has a budget of €95.5 billion and runs until 2027. The programme facilitates collaboration and strengthens the impact of research and innovation in developing, supporting, and implementing EU policies while tackling global challenges. Horizon Europe incorporates research and innovation missions, these include, adaptation to climate change, climate-neutral and smart cities, soil deal and restore our oceans and water.	Grants / subsidies	Horizon Europe is open to all types of organisations across Europe and the world. Some funding calls allow a single organisation to apply but many require a team of partner organisations to form a consortium. Usually, the consortium must be made up of at least 3 organisations from different countries.	Dependent on grant applied for	Open	Until 2027	https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe_en

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Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions to apply	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
A-W	All sectors	EU Horizon Europe	Adaptation to Climate Change	<p>This mission aims to fight climate change by better understanding its causes, evolution, risks, impacts and opportunities, and by making the energy and transport sectors more climate and environment-friendly, more efficient and competitive, smarter, safer and more resilient.</p> <p>The expected impacts of this cluster are contained in the Horizon Europe strategic plan.</p>	Grants / subsidies	Mission aims to get a wide range of regions and communities on board and assist them, alongside their national adaptation strategy, on their specific journey, whether they are just starting out or are already taking steps towards adaptation to climate risks. Other entities, such as research institutions or businesses may endorse the Charter to declare their support to the Mission.	Regions and communities that would like to sign the Mission Charter are requested to fill in the EU Survey. An assessment of the replies and evidence provided will gauge the commitment of the regions and communities to implement adaptation measures to climate change. Regions and communities that show past, ongoing or future initiatives or the willingness to consider adaptation initiatives will be invited to sign the Charter.	Open	Calls closing on various dates in Sep 2023	https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/adaptation-climate-change-including-societal-transformation_en
A-W	All sectors	The Royal Foundation and The Global Alliance Founding Partners	Earthshot Prize	The Earthshot Prize is the most prestigious global environment prize in history, designed to incentivise change and help repair our planet over the next ten years. Each Earthshot is underpinned by scientifically agreed targets including the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally recognised measures to help repair our planet and will be awarded 1 million pounds to fund an innovative idea.	Grants / subsidies	Nominations can be from any country or sector in the world and represent not for profit, foundation, investment, corporate, academic, governmental and community led organizations from around the world all united by a common aim of supporting and scaling eco-solutions that can repair and regenerate the planet in this decisive decade.	Five, one million-pound prizes will be awarded each year for the next 10 years, providing at least 50 solutions to the world's greatest environmental problems by 2030.	Future	Annual award	https://earthshotprize.org/

Funding For (A-W = area-wide)	Target sector	Funding Body	Funding Programme / Scheme	Description of funding	Type of Funding	Institutions apply to	Further Funding Info	Funding open or future	Key dates	Link
A-W	All sectors	National Lottery	The Heritage Lottery Fund	Heritage can be anything from the past is valued and to be passed on to future generations, the fund will provide support to range of projects that connect people and communities to UK's heritage.	Grants / subsidies	Range of organisations either non-profit or private owners of heritage including local authorities, charities, community councils	Three different levels of funding with different requirements (£3-10,000, £10-250,000, £250,000-10million)	Open	Ongoing	https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/funding/what-we-fund

3. BEYOND GRANT FUNDING – INNOVATIVE OPTIONS AND PRIVATE FINANCE

It has been acknowledged in the UK's new Green Finance Strategy that private finance needs to be mobilised to support the net zero transition. Cities Commission for Climate Investment (3Ci) support this, highlighting that grant funding and subsidies will not be enough to finance the challenge. Finance mechanisms that must be repaid and generate a return are more likely to scale sufficiently to meet the investment levels required. There is a particular importance for these green finance solutions to be delivered at the local and regional government level, since it is at this scale that many of the changes needed in the net zero transition must occur.

The following will detail a number of different non-grant funding finance solutions that could be accessed by EDC. These will range from familiar mechanisms, such as debt instruments and bonds, to newer, more innovative solutions to deliver net zero aligned projects. Throughout, sectors which are likely to be suitable and could benefit from these solutions will be highlighted, alongside examples of the mechanism in use by other UK councils, or international case studies where appropriate.

3.1 LOANS

Debt instruments are well understood mechanisms for raising finance for green projects and involve a local authority borrowing money to be repaid at a later date over a set period of time with interest. The borrowing comes from lenders such as banks or insurance institutions.

3.1.1 Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

One of the main lenders to councils, accounting for around two thirds of local authority debt, is the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) lending facility which, since 2020, has been operated by the UK Debt Management Office (DMO) on behalf of HM Treasury.⁵ The **PWLB loan** function offers a low interest loan which is secured against revenues of the local authority. A successful example of a DMO loan (PWLB at time of delivery) being utilised for green projects can be seen in the development of two solar farms in York and Hull for Warrington Borough Council in partnership with GRIDSERVE.⁶ Loan repayments are funded through the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) between the solar farms and the Council.

3.1.2 UK Infrastructure Bank (UKIB)

UKIB was established in 2021 and is a 100% treasury-owned lending facility with an initial £4 billion available for local authorities to support projects that meet the UK's net zero targets or support regional and local economic growth. UKIB has five priority sectors of clean energy, waste, water, digital, and transport. UKIB offers more flexible interest payments than PWLB with long loan durations and financial terms that match project profiles making it an attractive option.

So far, £120million has been lent to LAs for projects. Three pilot projects with Bristol City Council, Transport for Greater Manchester, and West Yorkshire Combined Authority have benefitted delivering a range of projects including strategic heat networks, zero-emission fleet support, and mass transit programmes.

3.1.3 Sustainability linked loans (SLL)

SLLs are another form of loan which can be acquired from lenders, such as banks, which links the economic outcome of the loan with the borrower delivering on certain sustainability performance targets. As demonstrating a good track record in Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) becomes more important to lenders in the market, the sustainability element of the loan is expanding to include social requirements as well as environmental. SLLs or ESGs (Environmental and Social Governance Loans) do not require the loan to be utilised on green projects but commonly they are. Examples of SLLs delivered in the UK have seen registered social landlords (RSLs), access bank and insurance loans for the delivery of energy efficient

⁵ [Local Authority Lending \(dmo.gov.uk\)](https://www.dmo.gov.uk/Local-Authority-Lending)

⁶ [UK's most advanced hybrid solar farm completed for Warrington council | GRIDSERVE](#)

homes.⁷ Tesco, the supermarket, has also signed an SLL providing it lower interest repayments should the supermarket perform against its climate KPIs.⁹

3.1.4 Suitable sectors

A PWLB loan is most commonly utilised for large infrastructure projects but as non-discretionary lenders, the DMO does not ask the purpose of a loan and so could be suitable for a range of sectors. SLL loans are similar in that terms will be agreed with the provider, but it is expected these will be non-discretionary in terms of the loans purpose. UKIB loans must fall within their five priority sectors.

3.2 BONDS

Another form of debt financing is bonds. A bond is essentially an IOU that can be traded on financial markets and is another form of revenue raising that is paid back over a long time with low interest.¹⁰ There is growing interest in climate bonds being issued as a means for Local Authorities to raise revenues for green projects. They can be delivered through various models including those backed by assets (Asset Backed Securitisations - ABS), where the collateral for the debt comes from streams of revenue collected by the issuer, such as taxes or fees, or project bonds whereby the investors will make returns from the assets related to the project, such as energy savings.

3.2.1 Municipal Loans Board Agency (UKMBA)

The UKMBA is a lending agency owned by local government for local government, with the Local Government Association (LGA) and 56 local authorities as its shareholders. UKMBA sells municipal bonds on the capital markets to raise funds that can be lent to local councils, with favourable lending terms around or below those of the PWLB making it a good option for capital net zero projects.

3.2.2 Local Climate Bonds (LCB) or green bonds

LCBs¹¹ issued by Local Authorities, are positioned as an inclusive way to raise revenue as they allow retail investors, including members of the local public, to be involved. Along with offering a long-term form of investment returns for the public, they also heighten the sense of community involvement when the climate projects the bond are raised for are delivered locally. Many Local Authorities have begun to issue LCBs, and the Green Finance Institute (GFI) is running a campaign to increase their prevalence in the UK. Signatories so far include Lewes District Council, Eastbourne District Council, Westminster City Council, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council.¹² Upon signing the pledge, signatories must issue a LCB within 18 months.

There are numerous case studies of LCBs already being delivered as well, including:

- West Berkshire Council Community Municipal Bond
 - o July 2020 – the first LCB in the UK
 - o Delivered through Abundance Investment crowdfunding platform, regulated by FCS
 - o Raised £1million from 543 investors, 22% of the funds raised from local people
 - o Projects to be delivered with the fund include:
 - Solar PV installations on roofs of council offices, care facility, leisure centre and school
 - Urban tree planting
 - Active travel infrastructure projects
 - Energy efficiency upgrades for traffic signals and street lighting
 - o In 2021, 1 in 6 investors donated their returns back to the council to further invest into a wildflower project
- Warrington Borough Council CMI

⁷ [Social Housing - News - Bromford and NatWest sign debut SLL based on energy-efficient homes](#)

⁸ [Social Housing - News - Manchester housing association secures £60m loan in first deal with Scottish Widows](#)

⁹ [Sustainable Loan: Tesco's £2.5bn sustainability-linked loan | IFR \(ifre.com\)](#)

¹⁰ [Financing Green Ambitions | Local Government Association](#)

¹¹ Often the terms climate bond and green bond are used interchangeably but it is understood that while climate bond relates to those projects that deliver measures to reduce carbon emissions or improve carbon sinks, green bonds may have wider environmental impacts, such as increasing biodiversity or combating air pollution. The term Community Municipal Investments can also refer to these local green and climate bonds.

¹² [Local Climate Bonds \(greenfinanceinstitute.co.uk\)](#)

- August 2020
- Delivered through Abundance Investment crowdfunding platform
- Raised £1m
- Revenues part funded the development of ground mounted solar system with battery storage
- Five-year term and will pay investors 1.2% twice per year
- Islington Council Greener Futures CMI
 - October 2021
 - London's first CMI
 - Delivered through Abundance Investment crowdfunding platform
 - Raised £1million from 661 investors, with 21% of the funds raised by local people
 - Projects to be delivered with the fund include:
 - Traffic and mobility improvements to improve air quality outside of schools
 - Zero carbon recycling and waste collection efforts
 - EV charging points
 - LED and solar PV installations on public buildings
- The most recent example is Westminster City Council, which has launched Westminster Green Investment in partnership with Abundance Investment.
 - March 2023
 - Aiming to raise £1million from first round
 - Residents can invest as little as £5 and will earn returns of 4.2% a year across 5 years paid 6 monthly
 - Westminster has a target of becoming a net zero Council by 2030 and a net zero city by 2040
 - Currently the City of Westminster has some of the highest carbon emissions in the country by local authority area and will need to reduce city-wide emissions by 91,000 tonnes a year to reach their 2040 goal
 - Projects on council buildings and community owned sites that will be supported by the fund will be
 - Installation of solar PV
 - Fabric upgrades
 - Heat pump installation

Abundance Investment, the ethical crowdsourcing platform, which is a large player in the LCB arena, involved with issuing all case study LCBs, believes up to £3 billion could be leveraged if all local authorities issued their own bonds.¹³

3.2.3 Suitable sectors

As with loans, bonds may be used for a range of purposes and could suit all sectors. With the local climate bonds, keeping retail investors updated on progress and where the money has been spent will be key to maintain community support for projects and this method of fund raising.

3.3 SPECIFIC FUNDS

Creating specific funds for climate action projects is another way to guarantee costs can be met for delivering measures on a long-term basis. This may involve creating a revolving fund, establishing and utilising a local offset fund or protecting energy efficiency savings.

3.3.1 Revolving green funds

Revolving green funds are separate funds from other expenditure accounts, with savings/outputs generated, from projects the money is spent on, then being reinvested into the fund to spend on other projects – it is a cyclical way of using savings from investments to continue to build and utilise funding for similar projects. As mentioned in the grant and funding section above, the Salix Recycling Fund is available to public organisations in Scotland to begin a revolving fund for energy efficiency projects. However, funds can be started without

¹³ [West Berkshire Council launches 'UK's first' resident-funded green bond - edie](#)

public input, including through investment from Council's directly, offsetting funds, or mobilising community investment.

In England, Hampshire County Council have created a Revolving Community Energy Fund as part of the Community Energy Pathways project. The aim of the fund is to provide up to £25,000 from the Council for investment in local community renewable energy projects.¹⁴ The Council expect the fund will stimulate significant community investment through share offers in the scheme and eventually become self-sustaining. Any ongoing profits will be returned to the revolving fund so that they can be utilised for additional community projects.

Another successful example is the London Green Fund (LGA). This was launched in 2009 with support from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Greater London Authority (GLA), the London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), and some private investment. The LGA provides funding for three revolving funds for waste projects, energy efficiency projects, and green social housing. The London Energy Efficiency Fund (LEEF) since its inception has invested nearly £90m of capital into energy projects, with all original capital spent by 2015 and continuing to recycle funds for a further 3 years.¹⁵ It is now known as Mayor of London's Energy Efficiency Fund (MEEF) and has £500m to invest in low carbon projects.

3.3.2 Offsetting / Insetting Funds

Another potential source of seed capital for a revolving fund is through the creation of offsetting or insetting funds. As described in section 2.8, offsetting occurs where a project or company, cannot reach set net zero targets and, to compensate for emissions which cannot be avoided, 'offset' the residual emissions by buying carbon credits for projects delivered offsite that would reduce the same amount of emissions, or through providing the monetary value per tonne of carbon still emitted by the project or company into a designated offsetting fund. Offsetting funds are often developed by Local Planning Authorities (LPA) and they collect income from developments which do not reach net zero through measures taken to reduce their operational impact at site. The price to offset the carbon can be set locally. This means local authorities should have an indication of their offset funds value based off approved planning applications, which can be helpful for project planning.

Examples of UK local authorities with carbon offsetting funds that link to planned development net zero differences include Greater London Authorities,²³ such as Camden Council¹⁶ and Lambeth Council¹⁷, and Bristol City Council are developing a Carbon Multiplier Fund as part of their Net Zero Investment Co-Innovation Lab.¹⁸

3.3.3 Insetting

Insetting can also provide source capital for a revolving fund, whereby financial savings from energy efficiency or low carbon technologies are reinvested into the same supply chain or sector where the emissions would have been emitted. EDC could reinvest monetary savings from energy efficiency or low carbon projects into additional projects within specific sectors and supply chains within the local area continually.

Both offsetting and insetting funds can be created and used without setting up as a revolving fund, however, by protecting the savings and profits made from the use of this funding, there can be a longer-term cash flow to continue delivering projects in their operations or local area.

3.3.4 Suitable sectors

As these funds are set up by the Council, they have the opportunity to determine the scope of the fund. If using grant funding to set up the fund, such as Salix Finance's Scottish Recycling Fund, there will likely to certain parameters that must be met which could restrict the sectors suitable.

¹⁴ [County Council agrees £0.25 million investment fund for community energy projects | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁵ [The London Energy Efficiency Fund is a £112m fund that provides competitively priced finance for energy efficiency retrofit and decentralised energy projects in existing private and public sector buildings | Amber \(amberinfrastructure.com\)](#)

¹⁶ [Camden climate fund - Camden Council](#)

¹⁷ [Minimising greenhouse gas emissions | Lambeth Council](#)

¹⁸ [€1.5 million more secured for Bristol Climate Action](#)

3.4 PUBLIC-PRIVATE-PARTNERSHIPS (PPPS)

Public-private-partnerships (PPPs) are collaborations between public and private sectors to achieve common goals. Typically, PPPs are long term, fixed contracts and are often used for large scale infrastructure projects required by governments and local authorities. Raising the funds for the project is the responsibility of the private company involved in the PPP, unless it is a co-funding arrangement where responsibility is shared.

PPPs have faced criticism as tools for delivering public projects as the profit seeking element of private businesses is seen to conflict with delivering the full scope of public benefits required of these projects. Importantly, in light of criticisms, the World Bank has created a toolkit for maximising the benefits of PPPs for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.

Examples include Castle Park View, a low carbon regeneration project, delivered between Homes England, Bristol City Council, and M&G, Linkcity, and Bouygues UK, and Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub, a collaboration between Aberdeen City Council and bp.

3.4.1 Suitable sectors

PPPS are best suited to larger scale net-zero projects including electrification of transport networks, industrial cluster development, heat networks, and large-scale renewable energy generation projects.

4. ADDITIONAL INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Alongside these tried-and-tested financing methods, other, often more innovative, solutions are being utilised to fund net zero projects in the UK and worldwide.

4.1 REVENUE RAISING

Revenue raising or saving activities for local authorities can take many forms. There are familiar mechanisms related to net zero projects, such as parking levies or congestion charges, that have been used across the UK, as well as emerging ways to boost an organisations finance.

Scheme	Description	UK Examples	Considerations
Congestion charges and Clean Air Zone (CAZ) charges	Fees are imposed on drivers for driving in specific areas during peak hours (congestion charges), and for driving vehicles that fail to meet specific emissions standards (clean air zone charges). CAZ have different progressive classes depending on which vehicles they affect. Class A includes buses, coaches, and private hire vehicles while class D impacts ALL vehicles.	London: the seminal scheme – London introduced congestion charges in 2003 and the first clean air zone in 2008. This has evolved to include an ultra-low emission zone which will be expanding across all London Boroughs in August 2023. ¹⁹ During the ULEV's first year of operation in 2019, £149.1million was raised. ²⁰ Birmingham: Introduced in 2021 covering the central districts. ²¹ It is expected to raise £50million in 2023. Bristol: Introduced in November 2022 and covers the central city districts. ²²	While CAZ charges can reduce vehicle use in city centres and contribute to reducing air pollution, introducing charges should be considered alongside the cost-of-living crisis and the ability of local areas to manage the collection element of CAZ penalties.
Parking levies	Workplace parking levies (WPL) charge employers who provide workplace	Nottingham City Council introduced the WPL in 2012 to tackle traffic congestion. For	These charges directly affect the public and consideration should be

¹⁹ [Ultra Low Emission Zone - Transport for London \(tfl.gov.uk\)](https://www.tfl.gov.uk)

²⁰ [ULEZ gross income rises to £226 million in 2022 \(swlondoner.co.uk\)](https://www.swlondoner.co.uk)

²¹ [Introduction | A clean air zone for Birmingham | Birmingham City Council](https://www.birmingham.gov.uk)

²² [Bristol's Clean Air Zone](https://www.bristol.gov.uk)

	<p>parking. Employers can cover the charge themselves or pass all or part of the costs onto staff driving to work.</p> <p>Small employers with 10 or fewer workers are exempt.</p>	<p>2023-24 the annual charge is £522 per parking space (over 10 spaces).</p> <p>Scotland introduced legislation in March 2022 that will allow councils to introduce WPLs if they want to. Individual councils will be able to decide the terms and how much is charged.²³</p>	<p>given to low-income households when developing policy.</p>
Fleet loan out	<p>To increase fleet utilisation and raise additional revenue, organisations and government offices can offer the option for public hire of their EV fleet.</p>	<p>Scottish Borders Council, in conjunction with E-Car Club, opened their EV fleet booking system to allow the public to use the fleet when it was not in-use by Council staff. In the first 6 months of running the scheme, 6,500 bookings were made on 55 vehicles.²⁴</p>	<p>There may be special insurance requirements. Working in collaboration with existing car-share schemes or car-club could ease administration requirements.</p>
Flexible energy services / Demand side response	<p>Flexible energy systems involve a range of services that can help the grid balance energy demand and supply issues. This could involve selling locally generated energy back to the grid at times of low supply or restraining energy consumption from appliances or EV charging at times of high demand.</p>	<p>The Home Response project was a trial of DSR solutions in London. Two use cases were investigated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery installations in households with existing solar PV installations. • Smart controls and monitoring equipment for existing electrically heated hot water storage tanks on E7 tariffs in flats owned by housing associations or local authorities. <p>Lambeth, Islington, Barking and Dagenham, Newham, and Southwark Councils took part. The study suggested for battery installation households could save £117/year and hot water storage tank households could save 50% of costs.²⁵</p>	<p>If councils do decide to take part through a 'demand side provider', they should ensure that the provider is signed up to the voluntary Flex Assure scheme. Flex Assure is a Code of Conduct and compliance scheme, which sets common standards for flexibility services providers (sometimes referred to as 'aggregators').²⁶</p>
Scaled infrastructure investment – what do you really need?	<p>The key to saving costs is understanding the requirement and looking at a wide range of solutions that could offer this. Infrastructure will be required to meet the scale of decarbonisation and electrification of a lot of systems, but could these be met by different types of infrastructure at lower costs?</p>	<p>Leeds City Council chose to provide home charging facilities to its employees that would be using their EV fleet. Instead of developing a large charging depot that would put constraint on the local grid and may require reinforcement, LCC chose to offer home charging to staff. This reduces and spreads out the demand on the grid as well as providing the benefit of reducing</p>	<p>Time should be built into project development to weigh up other options that could provide the same solution in a more efficient way. The Council should take time to understand their need across different sectors and the available options.</p>

²³ [Workplace Parking Licensing and the Transport \(Scotland\) Act | Transport Scotland](#)

²⁴ [City Investment Analysis Report \(corecities.com\)](#)

²⁵ [hr - insights report - final.pdf \(london.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁶ [National Energy Category Strategy for Local Government 2022 – energising procurement | Local Government Association](#)

		commuting costs for employees. ⁵⁴	
Group procurement	Group procurement typically creates larger projects that encourage cost efficiencies and savings. Rather than piecemeal change, 3Ci are keen for local authorities to develop projects at neighbourhood to regional levels that make projects easier to deliver and more likely to attract private investment.	Newcastle City Council is working with at least 15 schools across the city as part of their Net Zero Schools programme. The project will include solar PV installations, energy efficiency and low carbon measures, taking a whole buildings approach. The project has attracted private finance due to its scale and 30-year cash flows. Solar Together is another example of group procurement leading to savings. Individuals in participating council areas can register their interest for installing PV and/or battery onto their property. Once a phase of registrations is completed, a reverse auction is run for pre-approved installers and the lowest bid wins, setting the price for all installations.	Establishing the contractual relationship between all parties is key. Consortium or group procured contracts may still need to be managed at authority level and councils should ensure they have the appropriate resources to undertake this.

4.2 AS-A-SERVICE MODELS

As-a-service models are forms of long-term loans that allow for upfront financing for projects to be provided by a separate third party and the recipient will pay back the loan through additional charges on bills, such as utility, service, or tax bills.²⁷ This turns upfront capital, that can often be the main hindering factor in project delivery for local government, into a more manageable and easier to budget operational cost.²⁸

The options for ‘as a service’ are vast and can support many different types of net zero project.

Energy-as-a-service: Energy as a service (EaaS) shifts from the traditional energy model of asset focused, centralised power generation and subsequent sale to passive end customers, to an end-to-end management of a customer’s energy assets and services as part of a smarter energy system. Like paying for a phone or streaming subscription, energy is bundled into a customer-centric subscription or ongoing maintenance model.²⁹ EaaS has been delivered through network infrastructure companies paying for electrical infrastructure or upgrades in return for monthly service charges, or where energy supply is part of a product purchase, such as charging allowances with EV purchases.

Heat-as-a-service: This is already well-established in a traditional format within multi-occupancy dwellings that utilise heat networks or communal heating, such as commercial buildings with multiple tenants, flat blocks, and some social housing estates. Heat is provided by the building owners and can be charged to tenants as part of service packages. The ERDF funded Heat the Streets project in Truro, Cornwall has seen Kensa Utilities install shared loop ground source heat pumps in neighbourhoods with an annual connection fee paid rather than customers paying for the install. The concept is gaining traction with ClimateXChange recommending the Scottish government investigate Haas to support building decarbonisation³⁰, and Energy Systems Catapult has been researching Haas models with support from Baxi.³¹

²⁷ [On-Bill Financing: Encouraging Energy Efficiency - Center for Climate and Energy Solutions \(c2es.org\)](https://www.c2es.org/)

²⁸ [City Investment Analysis Report \(corecities.com\)](https://www.corecities.com/)

²⁹ [deloitte-uk-energy-as-a-service-report-2019.pdf](https://www.deloitte-uk-energy-as-a-service-report-2019.pdf)

³⁰ [The potential of Heat as a Service as a route to decarbonisation for Scotland \(climateexchange.org.uk\)](https://www.climateexchange.org.uk/)

³¹ [Baxi & Bristol Energy Heat | Energy Systems Catapult](https://www.baxi.com/)

Transport-as-a-service: Familiar examples of this include car-leasing and the ever-growing network of scooter, e-bike, and cargo bike hire options across cities. Interestingly, the model can also be expanded to larger scale vehicles.

In some local areas, E-buses are starting to be provided using this model. Bus operators in Newport,³² Guildford,³³ London,³⁴ and Coventry³⁵ have all utilised the Zenobe Energy EV fleet offer which sees an end-to-end service where Zenobe Energy provide 'new electric vehicles, on-board battery replacement, charging and grid infrastructure, a second life battery system at the depot, unique software to optimise charging, parts, and full operational support.'³⁵ In return, operators pay a monthly operational fee, or a charge based on mileage usage of the fleet.

Funding environmental services: The concept of economic valuation of ecosystem services has raised social and ethical debates regarding the appropriateness of allowing nature to be valued in a capitalist way, in contrast to acknowledging nature's intrinsic, social, and cultural values. While these debates are valid, there remains a significant gap in funding for ecological and environmental projects (the Financing Nature Recovery UK initiative estimates a gap of £5.6 billion annually),³⁶ and charging companies for the benefits they receive from ecosystem services may be one way to raise revenue.

The Wyre Catchment Natural Flood Management Project³⁷ is using this innovative model to provide part of the costs needed for nature-based improvements such as restoring wetlands, floodplains, and woodland that will store, slow, and intercept flood water and prevent peak flow in the Wyre catchment. The finance solution is being supported by the Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund, which was set up to bring natural environment projects and private investment together.³⁸ Beneficiaries of the reduced flood risk, such as United Utilities, the Environment Agency and Flood Re will fund part of the improvements through an annual project fee from year one, which is conditional on the implementation and maintenance of the interventions by land managers. From year 6, outcomes-benefit payments will start once performance data has been captured and verified.

Retrofit as a service: Using the former successful examples of as-a-service models delivering decarbonisation and climate change projects, 3Ci suggests that local authorities and private companies should trial retrofit-as-a-service models to upscale delivery of deep-retrofit.

They envisage a scheme where:

- there are no upfront costs to asset owners
- the costs are attached to buildings rather than occupiers
- whole retrofit solutions delivered at scale
- there is a street-by-street approach
- economies of scale are delivered through joint procurement
- Returns are made through legal contracts with properties to capture net resident energy savings

3Ci cite the largescale need for retrofit across the UK domestic and non-domestic stock as an opportunity to create retrofit-as-a-service models that could span from more localised areas to joining multiple cities' requirements into a larger offering.

4.2.1 Suitable sectors

Service models can be applied to most sectors by turning upfront capital costs products, materials or construction works into operational costs.

³² [Newport Transport orders electric Yutong fleet - CBW \(cbwmagazine.com\)](#)

³³ [Stagecoach to introduce Zenobē battery powered 'electric' buses on the Guildford Park & Ride - Zenobē \(zenobe.com\)](#)

³⁴ [Zenobē Energy featured in the Financial Times - Zenobē \(zenobe.com\)](#)

³⁵ [Zenobe announces deal for 130 electric buses for National Express in Coventry - Zenobē](#)

³⁶ [FINAL Financing UK Nature Recovery Final Report Overview ONLINE VERSION.pdf \(cdn-website.com\)](#)

³⁷ [The Wyre Catchment Natural Flood Management Project \(greenfinanceinstitute.co.uk\)](#)

³⁸ [Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund \(greenfinanceinstitute.co.uk\)](#)

5. CONCLUSIONS

The investment required to reach net zero is vast, however the cost of not meeting net zero will be much larger, not only financially but also socially and ecologically. To meet this vast requirement, there is a need to go beyond public grant funding and to incentivise large scale private investment into the net zero transition. To do this, long term returns on investment need to be established for net zero projects. The UK's 2023 Finance Strategy makes a core recommendation that local authorities should blend finance streams as much as possible utilising available funds, match funding, and mobilised private investment.

When developing business cases for those projects that are hard to finance, quantifying holistic co-benefits can increase the attractiveness for investment and will mean those important projects that do not have as high or obvious returns profiles can get funded.



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APPENDIX 3

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Evidence and Options Report

Background

The impacts of climate change are being increasingly felt internationally, nationally and locally. Impacts extend to the health of the natural environment, agricultural and forestry productivity and security of food supply, health and wellbeing, availability and quality of water, increased risk of flooding and resilience of our homes and businesses, and the security and efficiency of our infrastructure and energy supply.

While a growing number of countries – including Scotland – have committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero, further warming is already locked in over the coming decades. It is therefore essential to combine emissions reduction with climate adaptation strategies, to create sustainable places, practices, infrastructure and behaviours and make East Dunbartonshire more resilient to the effects of climate change.

Adapting to climate change includes adapting to present climate and weather and making changes based on future projected changes in the climate. Our response to the challenge of adapting to climate change also intersects with wider social, environmental, and economic priorities as well as our transition to net-zero.

There is clear evidence demonstrating the accelerating pace of warming in recent decades and the impacts we will face should this continue. As we deliver on our net-zero agenda, we must also continue to raise ambitions on adaptation to ensure we are resilient to the challenges of a warming world.

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 requires the Council to address its resilience and that of its area by contributing to Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Programme (SCCAP), and to report annually on this. The Programme, prepared by the Scottish Government, sets out and responds to the priority risks for Scotland independently identified by the Climate Change Committee (CCC) in the evidence reports of the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (UKCCRA) and cover a range of climate change scenarios.

National resources are provided by Adaptation Scotland to support the development of resilience frameworks at the local level, including the Scotland Adapts Handbook and Adaptation Capability Framework. This along with other resources, such as an Adaptation Benchmarking Tool and Climate Ready Places interactive models, provide a basis to identify the 'maturity' of an organisation in terms of addressing adaptation risks, and sets out the four capabilities (set out below) public sector organisations must develop if they are to successfully adapt to climate change. The Adaptation strand of the CAP will develop the maturity level for each of the four capabilities, set out within the Adaptation Capability Framework. CAP adaptation options, delivery actions and projects will be required:

1. To help us better understand the challenge for our organisation and area-wide in terms of the impacts on service delivery and the significant associated costs.
2. To adapt our organisational culture and resources accordingly to raise the awareness and necessity of adaptation as well as an adaptation governance framework.
3. To develop a resilience plan and implementation programme.

4. To ensure collaborative working with key internal and external stakeholders to align our CAP with existing resilience planning.

From a regional perspective, East Dunbartonshire Council is a member of Climate Ready Clyde and Council Officers have worked with the other partners of this initiative to prepare the [Glasgow City Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan](#) (launched in June 2021). The Strategy and Action Plan is supported by extensive research and evidence including an Adaptation Risk and Opportunity Assessment, a Theory of Change and substantial economic analysis, which sets out the necessity for adaptation for the city region along with the specific adaptation priorities to achieve this. These priorities are addressed through 11 interventions in the Strategy itself. These interventions include developing the ability of organisations, business and communities to adapt; ensuring everyone's homes, offices, buildings and infrastructure are resilient to future climate impacts; beginning the transition to an economy resilient to future climate impacts, and delivery of nature-based solutions for resilient, blue-green ecosystems, landscapes and neighbourhoods. As the local expression of the regional strategy, the CAP will incorporate proposals to progress each of the interventions at the local level.

The CAP will also be the delivery mechanism for the 16 high-level Flagship Actions contained within the Strategy, including the following:

- New integrated climate warning alert system.
- Communities shaping climate ready places through a place-based approach
- Climate resilient design principles and guidelines.
- Net zero, climate resilient housing retrofit.
- Regional transport resilience.
- Clyde Climate Forest.

One of the main Actions we continue to play a key role in delivering is *Flagship Action 1: Local authorities in the region working together to build capabilities and deliver collaborative adaptation*. A Local Authorities Forum, which has been Co-Chaired by East Dunbartonshire Council since 2021, has been established to progress this Flagship Action. The Forum is already taking forward a number of actions that can support our local adaptation agenda, including considering how to ensure that adaptation is incorporated into development plan policy as effectively as possible and investigating how local authorities can build adaptation into their capital investment decisions. The Forum will also participate in progressing other Flagship Actions contained in the Strategy and Action Plan, which can feed into the CAP, including action to support communities to shape climate-ready places; the development of climate resilient design principles and guidelines; climate finance; and integrating climate resilience into regional supply chains and procurement.

Building Ecological Resilience

Addressing the climate risks to people involves recognising that we are inherently related to and reliant upon the natural environment. Adaptation therefore must also seek to build the resilience of nature and wider ecological systems.

The Dasgupta Review¹ on the Economics of Biodiversity identified that our economy and society have collectively failed to engage with nature sustainably, to the extent that our demands far exceed its capacity to supply us with the goods and services we all rely on. This has neatly been acknowledged in the concept of ‘Doughnut’ economics² – which explicitly recognises the environmental constraints, as well as the need to provide strong social foundations for all. The review recognises that the world is operating far beyond the ecological ceiling in many areas, including climate change. This global overshoot is mirrored at the EU and UK levels. We face twin reinforcing crisis: a decline in biodiversity will exacerbate the climate crisis – and a changing climate will accelerate the rate of biodiversity loss (Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2045). The actions we take to adapt and build our own resilience to climate change (e.g. through nature-based solutions) also offer the potential to enhance the natural environment, protecting and building the resilience of vital habitats and ecosystems and our own in a virtuous cycle. This will help ecological systems adjust to the historic consequences of carbon emissions, as we restructure our economy and society to work within them.

The CAP will focus on addressing the climate and ecological emergencies together. An important means of responding to the climate emergency is through the delivery of nature-based solutions. ‘Nature-based solutions’ refers to any action that can be taken to work with nature to resolve social or environmental challenges, providing benefits for both human wellbeing and biodiversity.

Nature-based solutions can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide carbon sinks, capturing and storing carbon from the atmosphere. In terms of climate adaptation, nature-based solutions can help to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change including flooding, moderating heat and enabling migration of species that have been displaced due to climate change via strengthened habitat corridors. An example of nature-based solution would be flood risk alleviation through the naturalisation of watercourses.

In comparison to technology-based solutions to climate change, nature-based solutions are generally more cost-effective, longer lasting, and deliver more co-benefits including:

- Reduced net emissions.
- Expanded carbon sinks through tree planting, and through effective management, restoration and preservation of peatland and carbon rich soil habitats.
- Provision of habitats for biodiversity.
- Benefits to human health and wellbeing.
- Help society and the economy to adapt to climate change.
- Make more resilient and attractive places to live.
- Flood risk alleviation through naturalisation of watercourses.
- Improvements to air quality through tree planting.

¹ The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review (2021): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/962785/The_Economics_of_Biodiversity_The_Dasgupta_Review_Full_Report.pdf

² Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist (2017)

EDC Governance for Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions

The Adaptation & Nature-Based Solutions Working Group is the Council's strategic governance approach to improving resilience, identifying Options and Delivery Actions, including nature-based solutions, to adapt to the impacts of a changing climate. The Group works closely with Climate Ready Clyde to implement the principles of the Glasgow City Region Adaptation Strategy & Action Plan at the local level, and with national and regional organisations to develop cross-boundary responses to climate risks. This Group has wide representation from Council Services, including Land Planning & Development, Housing, Assets & Estates Management, Community Planning & Partnerships, Streetscene, Roads Technical & Engineering Support (including Flood Risk Assessment), and HSCP (Health Improvement). Since the end of November 2021, there have been four formal meetings of this group, in addition to communication and feedback to reports at various stages electronically.

This group has been utilised as a sounding board and seek opinions on all adaptation-related options and delivery actions being considered throughout the development of the CAP Options Report and will continue to play that critical role as we progress to developing the draft CAP. The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will also play a key role in this by assessing all options and reasonable alternatives and provide SEA preferred options to inform the Working Group and decision-making process. It is important to note that the scope of the Adaptation element echoes that of the wider CAP, in that it covers both the resilience of the Council in terms of services and operations as well as resilience throughout East Dunbartonshire, encompassing all communities and businesses.

Overview of Adaptation Progress within East Dunbartonshire

- **Stage 1:** Local Climate Impact Assessment (LCLIP)
- **Stage 2:** Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment
- **Stage 3:** Options Development

Stage 1: Local Climate Impact Profile (LCLIP)

As a key part of the adaptation evidence base, a Local Climate Change Impact Profile (LCLIP) has been produced. This is a tool designed to help enable Local Authorities understand their level of vulnerability and exposure to climate change in order to effectively prepare and respond to potential future impacts on Council areas. It identifies the specific weather events and trends to quantify the impacts and damage caused at an area-wide level in order to determine how resilient the Council is in relation to their infrastructure and service delivery. This allows Councils to prepare area-wide measures and policies to adapt to and mitigate for the risks posed, as well as harnessing any potential opportunities and co-benefits that may result. This enables the Council to develop and deliver the infrastructure and policy framework required to minimise the worst effects of extreme weather events and safeguard and improve the quality of life of its communities.

The LCLIP was a key part of the evidence base to develop the climate risk and opportunities assessment, demonstrate that extreme weather events are already occurring, outline the impacts experienced and how these may impact East Dunbartonshire in terms of the management and delivery of key services. While an LCLIP provides the baseline data to correlate the frequency and severity of events, it cannot by itself provide evidence of a changing climate. However, it can help establish and highlight the Council's levels of vulnerability and resilience to significant weather events in order to provide recommendations on how services can adapt more effectively.

The LCLIP, in combination with other literature, identified extreme weather events and identified three key trends for weather patterns experienced within East Dunbartonshire. These trends included:

- Milder, wetter winters;
- Warmer, drier summers; and
- More extreme rainfall and severe weather events.

These weather trends have become more apparent over the last few years and are discussed in detail throughout the report using a series of different data maps showing long-term weather trends and changes which are consistent with those outlined, and with the use of case studies. There has been a total of 126 extreme weather events across East Dunbartonshire since 2007, which have had a wide range of impacts in terms of disruption to residents, Council services and project delivery; damage to the environment and infrastructure; and financial implications for the Council. The LCLIP also identified that Council services and operations are particularly vulnerable to multiple types of weather event, but mainly from flooding (pluvial and fluvial) as this accounted for over a third of all extreme events recorded and impacted every service area. During the LCLIP period a number of specific impacts were identified as a result of various types of extreme weather events including:

- Building Damage.
- Transport infrastructure.
- Environmental damage most notably in terms of remediation works. For example, Storm Darwin in 2014 caused significant damage costing approximately £20,000 from fallen trees and landscaping remediation alone.
- Delays to projects and works.
- Disruption due to neighbouring authority weather impacts, mainly through heavy rainfall and flooding upstream.
- Health impacts.
- Changes in lifestyles – mainly through weather events restricting travel options and forcing staff to work from home back when it wasn't a regular occurrence for all service areas, but events also cost a number of lost days of work and service delivery.
- Positive impacts – Some notable examples included an uptake in active travel (during heat events) and increased community awareness and engagement with climate change and the related impacts.

Some services have developed resiliency measures at different rates so therefore the maturity and resilience levels differ significantly. There are also services, predominately front-line services such as Waste who have very little ability to become more resilient due to the nature of their work and lack of ability to work from home for example – which is one of the most common resilience measures for other services. Lastly, every service provided feedback that the lack of funding is the biggest barrier to them successfully building capacity for and implementing future climate resiliency measures.

Stage 2: Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment

Effective climate risk management requires that the likelihood and consequences of impacts are understood and assessed at the service delivery level within local authorities. The Council's LCLIP was

a step towards identifying potential threats and climate impacts for East Dunbartonshire. To further this process, a high-level analysis of existing climate risks and opportunities for the area was conducted. This risk analysis is based on the known climate trends and existing service responsibilities of the Council. The intention is for this work to be translated through and aligned with corporate and service level risk registers and procedures. This will be vital in identifying and developing appropriate actions for responding to climate risks and delivering opportunities identified. Following guidance in Adaptation Scotland's Capability Framework for a Climate Ready Scotland, risk is determined by a climate change impact's likelihood and level of impact, while opportunities have been assessed on the urgency of action and potential impact from implementation. This information has been pulled together in conjunction with our internal Adaptation and Nature-based Solutions Working Group. The process was finalised and signed off by the Working Group at our August (2022) meeting.

The Council has utilised the robust Glasgow City Region Adaptation Risk and Opportunity Assessment, which was produced to inform the development of the Climate Ready Clyde Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (adopted in June 2021). In addition to this, the UK Climate Risk Assessment 2022 has been used as a key reference document for this area of work.

As set out below, we divided the identified risks and opportunities into specific subject areas and they were also considered under each of the 3 weather trends evidenced from the LCLIP, which ties the two evidence gathering processes together.

Subject Areas	LCLIP Identified Weather Trends
Property Assets and Housing	Warmer, drier summers
Roads and Transport	Milder, wetter winters
Biodiversity Emergency and Natural Environment	Severe weather events and Extreme rainfall
Environmental and Community Health	
Economy and Waste Services	

We then developed a list of criteria to match the methodology and each risk and opportunity were subject to this matrix to illustrate the likelihood and impact of identified risks as well as the urgency of action and potential level of benefits from opportunities. The collaborative assessment with the Working Group members provided an indicative scoring and also highlighted the accountable Council Service Areas and Teams or the primary delivery Service.

The table below sets out the key results but only focusses on the higher-level risks and opportunities identified and breaks them down by Service Area.

Subject Areas	Level of Risk (Likely & Major)	Level of Opportunity (High need and Major benefits)
Property Assets and Housing	10/20	5/6
Roads and Transport	10/17	2/3
Biodiversity Emergency and Natural Environment	5/23	1/2
Environmental and Community Health	6/15	1/2
Economy and Waste Services	2/15	n/a

The report indicates that a significant number of risks are in the higher-priority level. These high-level risks, included:

- Damage to new and existing buildings and infrastructure due to flooding, wind, storm damage and driving rain.
- Increased 'heat island effect' exacerbating unfavourable habitat conditions in urban environments and increased risk of respiratory problems, heat stroke and dehydration particularly for vulnerable groups.
- Reduced ability of vulnerable residents and communities to proactively adapt housing and properties to withstand severe weather events.
- Reduced ability of vulnerable residents and communities to react and recover from severe weather events.
- Increased road, footway and off-road pathways surface deterioration.
- Disruption to work programmes, general maintenance and operational issues caused by waterlogged ground conditions.
- Failure of drainage infrastructure.
- Risks to Council operations from disruption to transport infrastructure, supply chains and distribution networks.
- Degradation of peatland habitats.

The outcomes of the assessment process have clearly highlighted the scale and wide-ranging nature of climate impacts as well as the urgency of action. It is important to note that the content and levels of risk and opportunity are broadly in line with other local authority climate risk assessments that we have reviewed and taken account of as part of our wider research.

Phase 2 Climate Opportunities was a process whereby all the key climate opportunities identified through the Phase 1 Risk and Opportunity Assessment were collated to include the anticipated benefits, urgency of action and scope of influence in terms of internal corporate level or through external partners. This process also led to the creation of specific options and actions to take advantage of identified opportunities and link directly with Stage 3: Options Development (below).

Stage 3: Options Development

The adaptation element of the CAP Options Report required the identification and collaborative development of a suite of Options and Delivery Actions. The adaptation work strand focuses on a range of 22 Options, broken down into associated delivery actions.

Some of the Options and Delivery Actions directly support the delivery of the Interventions and Flagship Actions in the [Glasgow City Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan](#). These have been reshaped to be the local expression of the Glasgow City-Region Strategy. Other Options and Delivery Actions for Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions are more specific to East Dunbartonshire and reflect the local need to adapt and build resilience to the impacts of our changing climate. The links with the CRC Strategy and Action Plan are set out in the table below.

The development process was borne from the evidence already gathered through the LCLIP and Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment. This provided a foundation allowing us to examine and analyse what Options and course of action could be taken to prepare for and adapt Council Services and behaviours in relation to the specific subject areas and key risks. The identified risks and opportunities along with the associated risk level and urgency of action ratings helped produce a number of different options and proposals to adapt, remediate or mitigate to the associated risk, and the required processes – funding, timescales, Service area, operations etc. - to address and deliver each option.

The draft Options and Delivery Actions for Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions cover a wide range of information regarding their potential implementation and delivery. There a total of 22 different Options being brought forward which have all been subject to an iterative optioneering process. Each Option has a proposed set of delivery actions; timescales, funding and resources; policy drivers; Council Services/ Teams and key external partners required to deliver the intended outcomes. These have all been developed in conjunction with the A&NBS Working Group. The Options cover a range of themes from both an adaptation and nature-based solutions perspective, and where relevant, mitigation, from flood alleviation to greenspace; planning and transport; ecology and biodiversity; and integrating new processes and operations into Council Services.

Following agreement of the Options and Delivery Actions, these will be further developed and costed in more detail for the Draft Climate Action Plan before being widely consulted upon.

The table below sets out the identified Options and Delivery Actions for Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions. Additional detail and associated evidence for each of the Options can be found in A&NBS Options Evidence Sheets (**Paper 4 – Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options Evidence Sheets**).

Options	Delivery Actions	CRC Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (Links to Interventions and Flagship Actions)
ANBS1 - Undertake a Climate Ready Planting feasibility study.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map the opportunities for climate ready planting by habitat type (grassland, wildflowers, trees) 2. Create prioritisation for habitat implementation by habitat type and the co-benefit that would alleviate problem (e.g. surface water management, overheating) 3. Support habitat connectivity through the creation, enhancement and joining of habitat corridors (e.g. pollinator networks) 	<p>Interventions 8.8, 9.1, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 4, 5, 6, 11</p>
ANBS2 - Increase and improve resilience levels of transport networks and transmission infrastructure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of vulnerable sections of the transport network (road and active travel) frequently affected by weather events (e.g. flooding, road degradation, snow, ice). Transport can be disrupted by severe weather with knock-on effects that interrupt the flows of people and goods throughout the network. The resilience of transport networks, including active travel, can be increased through investing in maintenance, innovative engineering solutions and capital expenditure on improvements. Smart transport networks can improve response and communication. 2. Produce a design brief and resilience hierarchy in relation to the location, design and development of EV charging stations and infrastructure. 3. Use of sustainable materials appropriate for a changing climate when building road / path infrastructure (including carbon accountancy of building materials). 4. Use of permeable surfaces and surface water run-off management adapted to changing climate. Inclusive of existing and new road proposals, and parking. 	<p>Interventions 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 9.2</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6, 8, 14, 15</p>
ANBS3 - Undertake a SuDS audit and develop an improvement plan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct an audit by type of SuDS feature with ownership details and management of the features. 2. Develop a biodiversity value and habitat networking assessment framework to grade SuDS features on their biodiversity, habitat feature and water pollution characteristics. 3. Prioritise which SuDS features would be of biodiversity value to improve. 4. Develop a SuDS biodiversification implementation and management plan. 	<p>Interventions 7.3, 8.8, 9.4, 9.5</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6, 14</p>

ANBS4 - Proactively identify and deliver wetland habitat creation in the Kelvin Valley.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a brief to target biodiversity and habitat connectivity enhancement, water quality improvements and natural flood management opportunities. 2. Desk and site based ecological reviews, river catchment modelling and connectivity mapping exercises 3. Recommendations to implement including costings 	<p>Interventions 6.1, 6.3, 7.3</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6, 11</p>
ANBS5 – Naturalisation and de-culverting of watercourses for biodiversity and flood attenuation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. River restoration projects – Glazert, and Kelvin tributaries, including phased plan for biodiversity enhancement. 2. Council guidelines for new developments regarding best practice to be developed so developments are designed around watercourses or with daylighting as part of design. 	<p>Interventions 2.1, 6.1, 6.3, 7.3, 8.3, 8.4</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6, 11</p>
ANBS6 - Undertake a Nature-Based Surface Water Management programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify problem areas for surface water management. 2. Identify mix of appropriate nature-based solutions and traffic / engineering solutions. 	<p>Interventions 6.1, 6.3, 7.3, 9.1, 9.4, 9.5</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6</p>
ANBS7 - Development of implementation plan to deliver the Climate Ready Planting feasibility study.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In conjunction with the LBAP, develop an implementation plan for recommendations made in climate ready planting feasibility study. 	<p>Interventions 8.8, 9.1, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6</p>
ANBS8 - Identification of climate ready parks across East Dunbartonshire.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake an area-wide audit of parks and open space capacity for climate adaptation. 2. Deliver the recommendations from the audit. 	<p>Interventions 2.1, 7.3, 9.5, 9.6</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 4, 5, 6</p>
ANBS9 - Ensure that the Council has the relevant skills, knowledge and resources to deliver adaptation Options and Delivery Actions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake skills gap analysis in all relevant policy and project delivery services of the Council to ensure delivery of nature-based solutions. 2. Develop and roll-out a programme to upskill existing operational staff. 3. Identify projects with key partner agencies (TCV, HSCP, TFC) 	<p>Interventions 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 8.3, 8.4, 9.1, 9.5, 9.6, 11.2</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6</p>
ANBS10 - Develop strengthened actions for climate adaptation and biodiversity within LDP3.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of brownfield site hierarchy screening checklist for development sites. 2. Development of a fossorial water vole trigger map. 3. Development of guidance on nature networks and green corridors. 4. Develop buffers from key ecological sites (LNR, LNCS) and ecologically sensitive habitats (protected species). 5. Strengthen protection for trees in allocated development sites. 	<p>Interventions 1.1, 2.1, 7.3, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.5, 9.6</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6, 7</p>

	<p>6. Development of ecological and climate constraint maps for allocated housing sites.</p> <p>7. Working alongside colleagues in planning to develop an effective post-development monitoring framework to ensure compliance with planning constraints and annual review of projects development. Funding allocated for biodiversity and climate adaptation and mitigation should be ring-fenced.</p> <p>8. Incorporate climate change (adaptation and mitigation) into Developer Contribution policies. Align with ANBS12.</p> <p>9. Development of an adaptation retrofitting framework to promote and develop climate resiliency within existing buildings and developments.</p> <p>10. Develop policy framework to restrict development within flood risk areas and appropriately zone construction proposals to consider flooding (at various scales 1:100 events etc). Align with NPF4 and anchor in a policy approach policy 2 relate to the 6 qualities of successful places. One of the 6 qualities need to be adaptable. Policy 9 relates to homes - requirement to support householder developers where there's adaptation to climate change.</p>	
ANBS11 - Development of the Authority Construction Requirements in alignment with Climate Change and relevant Sustainability Policies.	1. Development of the housing estate should be undertaken in accordance with the ACR and the CAP. Align ACR with existing and emerging building standards regulations.	<p>Interventions 2.1, 7.3, 7.4, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6, 7, 14, 15</p>
ANBS12 - Ensure climate adaptation and building resilience is adequately financed.	<p>1. Investigate the flexibility of the 30-year capital programme - needs to reflect societal changes (the current war in Ukraine, inflation, the cost-of-living emergency and climate change).</p> <p>2. Ring-fencing of budgets allocated for each service for CAP implementation (both mitigation and adaptation). Align with ANBS10: Delivery Action 8.</p> <p>3. Investigate finance mechanisms to deliver climate adaptation.</p> <p>4. Continue to collaborate with Climate Ready Clyde (and Partner organisations) on the development of a City-Region Adaptation Finance Lab.</p>	<p>Interventions 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 8.3, 8.4, 8.8, 9.7</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11</p>
ANBS13 - Improve "Best value" process to raise the priority of sustainability and climate change criteria in procurement processes	<p>1. Develop a methodology for climate and biodiversity oversight of decision-making.</p> <p>2. Create a stage in the procurement process for Sustainability Policy Team to be consulted on the carbon and biodiversity costs associated with any major development or high value purchases.</p>	<p>Interventions 1.1, 2.1, 8.8, 11.3</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 15</p>

	3. Investigate the potential to embed a sustainability procurement officer.	
ANBS14 - Support communities to build resilience and create climate ready places throughout East Dunbartonshire.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop community-built resilience plans specifically for areas vulnerable to flooding and lower resilience areas. 2. Investigate the potential to create climate and biodiversity community hubs (involving community groups) which provide a central location to co-ordinate emergency response to severe weather, access to local services and workspace bringing people together to develop local projects and social enterprises. 3. Incorporate climate and biodiversity criteria for the development and implementation of place and locality plans. Achieved through generation of milestones and project targets. 4. Investigate the potential to create climate and biodiversity education resources to equip communities with the knowledge and tools to become climate resilient. 5. Explore options to provide climate resilience and biodiversity skills training to communities to support them in adapting to the challenges of severe weather events and protect and enhance local biodiversity. 	<p>Interventions 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 8.8, 11.2</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 2, 3, 6</p>
ANBS15 - Develop a climate change and biodiversity impact assessment which is to be undertaken at the inception of every project / policy under development and Council decision-making.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the SSN checklist in alignment with wider regional approach. 2. This assessment will be integrated as a key requirement through the Councils existing Impact Assessment Guide and Council / Committee approval process. 	<p>Interventions 9.1, 9.2</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 4, 6</p>
ANBS16 - Embed and mainstream adaptation considerations and actions throughout the Local Authority.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support council services in the implementation of adaptation options and delivery actions. 2. Work towards mainstreaming climate adaptation within Council processes and decision-making. 3. Support the development of and delivery of a retrofitting framework to promote and develop climate resiliency (ANBS10). 4. Develop a standardised approach to climate change (mitigation and adaptation) through Service, Corporate and Civil Contingency Risk Registers. 	<p>Interventions 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6, 14, 15</p>
ANBS17 - Develop an internal process to comprehensively record the impacts of climate change on Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a standardised data management and recording process. 2. Implement and promote the agreed process across the Council to record the impacts of extreme weather events on an annual basis. 	<p>Interventions 5.1, 5.2, 5.4</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1</p>

Services, Infrastructure and Operations.		
ANBS18 - Protect critical services (external and internal) to ensure functionality in our changing climate.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake an audit of external critical infrastructure and services (HSCP, NHS / Ambulance Service, Police Scotland, Fire Service). 2. Investigate the scope to expand current emergency response plans to produce an extreme weather event multi hazard early warning system in alignment with GCR approach within CRC Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan Flagship Action 5. 3. Conduct an audit of current emergency mobilisation plans for extreme weather events, including water and energy shortages incorporating an area-wide vulnerability mapping exercise. 	<p>Interventions 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 4.4, 5.4, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 9.5, 9.7</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6, 8</p>
ANBS19- Peatland conservation and restoration across the whole of East Dunbartonshire.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake area-wide baseline and feasibility study for peatland habitats. 2. Develop management plans for peatland. 3. Identify potential peatland restoration plans. 4. Align conservation and restoration works with carbon sequestration requirements identified through the mitigation consultancy work to inform the CAP development. 	<p>Interventions 2.1, 9.1</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 6</p>
ANBS20 - Ensure the council estate is resilient to climate change (including but not limited to offices, schools, leisure facilities, community facilities).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake an audit of the Council estates resilience to the impacts of climate change to develop an evidence base and required adaptive measures. 2. Implement all Audit recommendations for adaptation and nature-based solutions to build resilience of the Council estate. 	<p>Interventions 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 4.2, 4.3, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 9.1</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>
ANBS21 - Continuing to engage with external stakeholders to identify adaptation issues and vulnerabilities to produce relevant Options to action.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liaise with all relevant external stakeholders and service providers regarding resilience planning and capacity. 	<p>Interventions 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 9.1, 9.5</p> <p>Flagship Actions 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 15</p>
ANBS22 - Contribute to the delivery of adaptation at a Glasgow City-Region level.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued membership to be a key partner organisation with Climate Ready Clyde. 	All CRC Strategy and Action Plan Interventions and Flagship Actions

	2. Continued involvement with all existing and emerging CRC Forums and Working Groups to help deliver the Interventions and Flagship Action from the City-Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan	
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Adaptation Financing and Resourcing

Globally, there is considered to be a large adaptation finance gap, which is defined as the difference between the amount of finance flowing into adaptation, versus the total estimated need. At the global level, adaptation finance comprised approximately 7% of total global climate finance flows for 2020/21 (Climate Policy Initiative, 2021). The available evidence suggests that estimated adaptation costs, and likely adaptation financing needs, are five to ten times greater than current international public adaptation finance flows (UNEP, 2021).

- “Filling the investment gap for adaptation is critical to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. Finance to adaptation, from both public and private actors, must be scaled by orders of magnitude to respond to current and oncoming climate risks” **Climate Policy Initiative, Global Landscape of Climate Finance, December 2021**

This leads to a question of whether there is enough adaptation finance available to address the impacts identified in the UK 3rd independent Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3). In Scotland, most major public funding schemes on climate change focus on mitigation, and the level of available adaptation finance flows are likely to be far below what is needed. This gap poses a major threat to the Scottish economy as well as the health and wellbeing of people and ecosystems. Whilst the case for increased adaptation investment is clear there are significant barriers that impede the flow of finance, including:

- **Economic/financial:** adaptation actions can deliver significant *economic* benefits, but often lack *financial* returns
- **Mismatch in timing:** adaptation actions involve up-front costs, to deliver medium and long-term benefits
- **Information gaps:** lack of reliable, accessible information on climate risk and benefits of adaptation actions
- **Project design:** adaptation actions are often site and context specific, not easily replicable at scale
- **Policy constraints:** conflicting or competing policy objectives and competition for public finance resources

The [Glasgow City Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan](#) identifies the need for a “revolution in finance” to ensure that the funds and resources necessary to build climate resilience and achieve the strategy’s transformative vision are made available. The Climate Ready Clyde [Resource Mobilisation Plan](#) proposes the idea of an Adaptation Finance Lab to act as a focal point to help accelerate progress towards this aim. Flagship Action 12 of the Adaptation Action Plan sets out the intention to establish an *Adaptation Finance Lab* to:

- Support innovative financing models for adaptation action within Glasgow City Region
- Develop a pipeline of investable adaptation projects to match with suitable financing

An initial [strategic outline business case](#) for the Adaptation Finance Lab was also developed as part of the Clyde Rebuilt project. This was part of the EU-funded Resilient Regions Deep Demonstration programme and was delivered in partnership with EIT Climate-KIC (the EU’s climate innovation agency) and Paul Watkiss Associates (specialist climate and economics consultancy).

In January 2023, the CRC Action Group met for a focused discussion and exploration of the Adaptation Finance Lab. The meeting aimed to establish a common understanding of the work to date (and of

related work on climate finance through the [Glasgow Green Deal](#)), to collectively review the strategic outline business case for the Adaptation Finance Lab, and to agree next steps.

The Action Group agreed that they are supportive of developing the concept of the Adaptation Finance Lab further by progressing to a more detailed business case, however further work is required to better articulate the focus and benefits of the lab, and to define the service it would provide. This would need further consultation with potential users of the lab and key stakeholders, as well as potential financial investors. It was also clear that any Lab would need to be integrated where appropriate with proposals to support financing of climate adaptation in Glasgow City Region, and to maximise synergies with emerging developments on natural capital finance.

It was agreed that the CRC Secretariat would:

- Explore options, including potential timeframes and costs, for developing the Strategic Outline Case for the Lab into a more detailed business case
- Develop clear recommendations for next steps to develop Lab concept further

From a Local Authority perspective, indicative costs ranges have been assigned to each proposed Adaptation and Nature-Based Solution Options and set of Delivery Actions (Set out within **Paper 4 – Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options Evidence Sheets**). At the next stage of the CAP production, we will undertake further work to develop and refine the adaptation cost framework. The primary route for us to achieve this will be through the collaborative working with CRC on the Adaptation Finance Lab and its outcomes.

Next Steps

1. Following agreement of the Options and Delivery Actions, these will be further developed and costed in more detail in the Draft Climate Action Plan before being consulted upon.
2. Develop Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Policy Framework to increase/build resilience levels of the Council and area-wide and incorporate into the Draft Climate Action Plan.
3. Mainstreaming Adaptation: Ensuring adaptation is still achievable through successful mitigation and embedding adaptation within all Council-wide decision-making, operations and processes.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options Assessment Report: Evidence Sheets

This document contains Evidence Sheets for each of the Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options and Delivery Actions. These Evidence Sheets provide details of the intended benefits, financial and economic analysis as well as any limitations identified through stakeholder consultation.

Note:

The financial and economic implications for each set of Options and Delivery Actions (along with any cost-benefit analysis) that has been referenced within the evidence sheets have been derived from the *UK Climate Change Risk Assessment* and regionally through analysis undertaken by Climate Ready Clyde (CRC). The CRC *Glasgow City Region Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan* - identified that climate change is an important economic and financial risk for *Glasgow City Region. Annex 1: Financial and Economic Assessment* provided the source for the analysis that is referenced throughout this document. The second phase of the study, the *Economic Implications of Climate Change for the Glasgow City Region* provided the source for information on the economic benefits of managing the identified risks and adapting successfully. These were both undertaken by Paul Watkiss Associates, and can be found here:

- UK Climate Change Risk Assessment – https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1047003/climate-change-risk-assessment-2022.pdf
- Climate Ready Clyde Glasgow: City Region Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan – <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>
- Climate Ready Clyde: Glasgow City Region Financial and Economic Analysis – <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

Additional sources of information include:

- Climate Action Network - <https://pcancities.org.uk/news/planting-trees-could-benefit-economy-%C2%A3366m-and-create-36000-jobs>
- Croftfoot Adaptation - <https://www.mgsdp.org/index.aspx?articleid=27648>
- Glasgow City Council Active Travel Strategy - <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/viewDoc.asp?c=P62AFQDNZLDXT1UTDN>
- East Dunbartonshire Local Climate Impact Profile
- East Dunbartonshire Climate Risk & Opportunities Assessment
- East Dunbartonshire Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options & Projects Excel Sheet

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options and Delivery Actions

Option:

ANBS1 - Undertake a Climate Ready Planting feasibility study.

Delivery Actions:

1. Map the opportunities for climate ready planting by habitat type (grassland, wildflowers, trees)
2. Create prioritisation for habitat implementation by habitat type and the co-benefit that would alleviate problem (e.g. surface water management, overheating)
3. Support habitat connectivity through the creation, enhancement and joining of habitat corridors (e.g. pollinator networks)

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Roads and Environment (Road Network Operations / Greenspace and Streetscene)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Sustainability), Roads and Environment (Technical and Engineering Services)

Policy Driver:

Greenspace Strategy

Evidence:

Undertaking a Climate Ready Planting feasibility study provides the following benefits:

- Ensuring appropriate tree species planted in appropriate locations that enhances or restores the existing habitat value while providing climate adaptation benefits. These benefits include a reduction to the urban heat island effect, flood mitigation, carbon sequestration and air pollution reduction.
- Planting of shrub and undergrowth layer can trap particulate matter pollution while absorbing and slowing surface run off during high volume rainfall and extreme weather events.
- Installation of planting as part of nature-based surface water management, such as rain gardens and swales.
- Creating and adapting habitats and corridors to take account of our changing climate.

The Local Climate Change Impact Profile (LCLIP) indicated that Council Services are most vulnerable to flooding incidents – accounting for a third of all extreme weather events – and therefore strategic planting will play a role in the reduction of flooding impacts. This is reinforced throughout the national and regional work, which has identified multiple risks to infrastructure, the built and natural environment. This is then reflected in the Climate Ready Clyde (CRC) Economic Implications Report¹ and local Risk and Opportunities Assessments. These reports identified that there is an amber risk (risks that requires active management) that there will be an increase in air particulates worsening air quality and sensitive habitats, which can be addressed through the increased planting.

The CRC Economic Implications Report shows that surface water flooding costs the Glasgow City Region (GCR) approximately £20 million in annual average damages. The GCR flood risk management appraisal found cost-

¹ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

benefit ratio (CBR) of 5:1 for flood related risks.² Determining the CBR for a planting regime is more difficult to quantify. However, as per research published by Climate Action Network, a conservative estimate of the economic benefit of a tree can range from £1,200-£8,000 annually, with an initial cost of around £6. The long-term economic benefits accrued over 50 years can be over £8,000 per tree. This can also act as a defence to the urban heat island effect to prevent over heating which is estimated to cost £4million a year by 2050.³

Indicative costs to implement this option are anticipated to be in the range of £50,000 - £200,000 over a time period of 1-2 years from the adoption of the Climate Action Plan (CAP). Funding has been allocated from the Nature Restoration Fund to undertake the feasibility work and will be undertaken in partnership with the Green Action Trust.

Identified Limitations/Comments:

Internally, Streetscene noted that further discussion will be required in relation to:

- Implications of resource issues: Staff-time and vacancies;
- Implementation and planting schedules;
- The need for and creation of a Climate Action Implementation Team. Set up post-Options Report;
- Required input by partner agencies;
- Budgetary issues: availability of grant and capital funding; and,
- Maintenance of enhanced sites as there is currently no revenue allocated for this.

Any new planting will unlikely be maintained by existing revenue budgets in Streetscene, and therefore it is critical that there is community buy-in in terms of maintenance carried out by community groups such as Friends of Groups/Countryside Rangers and a realistic costings exercise on additional operational resource required. However, it is also noted that it is very unlikely that anything of real biodiversity benefit in terms of meadow creation could be managed by a Friends of Group or Countryside Ranger Service.

Grassland data remains poorly mapped out and therefore it may be wiser to include the habitat types as set out in the LBAP so that any actions can deliver for both the CAP and the LBAP. The first phase would look to deliver enhanced natural network relating to woodland/trees and future phases could take into account wetland/peatland and meadow creation (if the grassland data is improved). The comment that the grassland/meadow work will contribute to stronger pollinator trails will require to factor in the maintenance of this type of habitat as currently we are probably at our maximum level of budget available for cutting and lifting. We will also require assistance identifying hotspots to inform planting plans as we do not have access to this data. Timescales around initial feasibility are realistic.

Technical and Engineering Services also want to feed into open space strategies for Surface Water Management Plans where possible. They have undertaken SWMP's feasibility studies for Bishopbriggs, Bearsden and Milngavie which can be shared. These studies show opportunities for SUDs, retrofitting and landscaping for climate adaptation and biodiversity. These are to be progressed to concept and then detailed design to be delivered, if possible, between 2022 – 2026. However, under FRM these will be dependent on funding from SG / COSLA.

Streetscene have recently commissioned a very high-level review of mapping opportunities across East Dunbartonshire. The cost of the work is approximately £3,000. This will lead to a finer level of analysis and

² <https://climatereadyclde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

³ <https://pcancities.org.uk/news/planting-trees-could-benefit-economy-%C2%A3366m-and-create-36000-jobs>

production of site-specific maps. Indicative costs for this follow-on work have not been calculated to date. However, the Ash Dieback survey is starting in July 2023 and is costing approximately £18,000.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options and Delivery Actions

Option:

ANBS2 - Increase and improve resilience levels of transport networks and transmission infrastructure.

Delivery Actions:

1. Identification of vulnerable sections of the transport network (road and active travel) frequently affected by weather events (e.g. flooding, road degradation, snow, ice). Transport can be disrupted by severe weather with knock-on effects that interrupt the flows of people and goods throughout the network. The resilience of transport networks, including active travel, can be increased through investing in maintenance, innovative engineering solutions and capital expenditure on improvements. Smart transport networks can improve response and communication.
2. Produce a design brief and resilience hierarchy in relation to the location, design and development of EV charging stations and infrastructure.
3. Use of sustainable materials appropriate for a changing climate when building road / path infrastructure (including carbon accountancy of building materials).
4. Use of permeable surfaces and surface water run-off management adapted to changing climate. Inclusive of existing and new road proposals, and parking.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service – Land Planning & Development – Traffic and Transport

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Sustainability Policy Team, Traffic and Transport), Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene, Roads Network Operations Team, Technical and Engineering Services (Flooding and Drainage))

External Partnership: Sustrans and SPT

Policy Driver:

New project driven by LDP 2/3 and Surface Water Management Strategy

Evidence:

Increasing and improving the resilience levels of transport networks and transmission infrastructure provides the following benefits:

- Reduced vulnerable sections of the network can improved traffic levels and associated economic activity. The same effects are reflected across the active travel network.
- Improving transmission infrastructure can increase use of EVs and related infrastructure as it becomes more accessible and reliable, which in turn helps foster greater community knowledge and trust and encourages the transition to EVs. This in turn has air pollution benefits which can impact on the health and wellbeing of residents.
- Increasing the use of permeable surfaces reduces the quantity of hardscaping features which contribute to increased surface water flooding and underground sewage/waste-water overflow. Permeable surfaces will slow the build-up rate and reduce the chances of flooding the transport network

The LCLIP outlined that the Councils Road and Environment Service are one of the most vulnerable Services in relation to our changing climate and activity related to extreme weather events. All Services and daily activities require a reliable transport network to operate efficiently. Roads and Environment have been affected by every weather type/event recorded in the time period of the study, whether it is extreme cold, rain, ice or storms. Therefore, this option has multiple benefits across all Council operations and infrastructure. This is reinforced throughout the national and regional work, and the local Risk and Opportunities Assessments, which identified multiple urgent risks (risks that require immediate and urgent action) to road and active travel infrastructure from surface water flooding and deterioration. This is also reflected in the CRC Economic Implication Report.

As per the CRC Economic and Financial Assessment, surface water flooding costs the GCR approximately £20 million per annum, therefore introducing permeable surfaces to make infrastructure and the built environment climate resilience is vital, but also has a strong economic and financial foundations.⁴ The report also found that the cost-benefit ratios for these interventions are typically around 4: 1, and even higher for critical infrastructure (e.g. electricity, water supply, key transport routes) because of the risks of cascading effects. The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment estimates that early measures of adaptation could bring this cost-benefit ratio up to 10:1.⁵

This option would result in high relative cost, with indicative costs anticipated to be greater than £200,000, with the initial feasibility starting after a year from CAP adoption and full implementation after approximately 5 years.

Identified Limitations/Comments:

Streetscene require to be consulted. Changes to the active travel routes may impact on open space and therefore it is key to ensure any changes are discussed to confirm there is no additional maintenance burden and an appropriate level of funding to ensure measures can be maintained to good standard etc.

⁴ <https://climatereadyclide.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

⁵ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1047003/climate-change-risk-assessment-2022.pdf

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options
<p>Option: ANBS3 - Undertake a SuDS audit and develop an improvement plan.</p>
<p>Delivery Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct an audit by type of SuDS feature with ownership details and management of the features. 2. Develop a biodiversity value and habitat networking assessment framework to grade SuDS features on their biodiversity, habitat feature and water pollution characteristics. 3. Prioritise which SuDS features would be of biodiversity value to improve. 4. Develop a SuDS biodiversification implementation and management plan.
<p>Responsibility / Accountability: Lead Service - Roads and Environment - Technical and Engineering Services (Flooding and Drainage)</p> <p>In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Sustainability), Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene, Technical and Engineering Services (Flooding and Drainage))</p> <p>External Partnership: SEPA and Scottish Water</p>
<p>Policy Driver:</p> <p>Greenspace Strategy</p>
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Undertaking a SuDS audit and developing an improvement plan will provide the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity value and water quality through SuDs features. • Provide opportunities for natural flood alleviation. <p>The LCLIP identified flooding to be one of the widest ranging, impactful and frequent weather events across the authority area. Therefore, developing project options which contribute to reducing current and future flood and drainage risks, while creating valuable spaces for biodiversity enhancement will increase the resilience of the authority and could contribute to reducing further biodiversity deterioration. This is reflected in the East</p>

Dunbartonshire Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment as it identified this is as an amber risk (risk that requires active management).

According to the CRC Economic and Financial Assessment, river and surface-water flooding result in annual average damages in the GCR of approximately £46 million⁶. The flood risk management appraisal also found that dedicated projects related to flooding resulted in a cost-benefit ratio of 5:1 for flood related risks. Additionally, the analysis shows there are a set of interventions that reduce the probability of flooding. These measures are estimated to significantly reduce future flood risk, but not remove it entirely. The analysis also stated that works undertaken for flood adaptation far outweighs the costs, identifying a cost-benefit ratio of 6:1.

The indicative costs of this options are anticipated to range from £50,000 - £200,000 and could even exceed that range depending on the findings of the initial audit, extent of the upgrades proposed and implementation plan costs. Costs are unable to be more accurate until the audit is undertaken. Anticipated timescale for this option is between 1-5 years after the adoption of the CAP.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

It should be noted that there is limited information (nationally or regionally) available quantifying the cost-benefit analysis of biodiversity restoration, so these have not been included at this stage.

Potential funding mechanisms still to be identified.

Streetscene highlighted major issues around resources and the ability to lead on this project as a limitation due to staffing levels and multiple competing work streams. They also queried the variety of SuDS features, which would be implemented as well as how the biodiversity value/diversity will be measured and assessed (investigate Shannon Index). There is a need for quite substantial discussion particularly with:

- Retrofitting older SuDS, many of which would be exceptionally expensive to plant up and maintain.
- Liaising with landowners and residents.
- The cost of planting SuDS areas, which can be exceptionally expensive if there is nothing at the sides to plant up or if there is poor access for maintenance.

It is suggested that it would be prudent to look at the creation of newly planted SuDS features, which could be implemented in Council open space. This could follow flood risk colleague modelling, which could then provide additional capacity to deal with surface water flooding and increased habitat value.

We could tie into EDC SuDS via ongoing flood prevention works. Sites such as Golf Course Road are crying out for biodiversity retrofitting. All new flood prevention schemes, however small, should have biodiversity enhancements factored into the design.

The Council has a Statutory obligation to map SUDs in our area. The current position is that there are many historical SUDs in EDC which predates mapping SUDs under the Flood Act, however we would current only take any action for SUDs which have been adopted by the Council. Other private / factored or Scottish Water SUDs would remain as is and would not be part of the Council maintenance plan. In regard to maintaining existing SUDs there is no budget for this nor any resource to maintain such features either in Streetscene or Roads in house. The future Audit and Improvement Plan will need to set out the scope of the project to capture area-wide SUDs.

⁶ <https://climatereadyclde.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS4 - Proactively identify and deliver wetland habitat creation in the Kelvin Valley.

Delivery Actions:

1. Development of a brief to target biodiversity and habitat connectivity enhancement, water quality improvements and natural flood management opportunities.
2. Desk and site based ecological reviews, river catchment modelling and connectivity mapping exercises
3. Recommendations to implement including costings

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Roads and Environment - Technical and Engineering Services (Flooding and Drainage)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Sustainability), Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene)

External Partnership: SEPA, Glasgow City Council and North Lanarkshire Council

Policy Driver:

Greenspace Strategy

Evidence:

The Riverwoods Organisation have undertaken an extensive evidence review and the benefits of biodiversity and tree planting projects along riparian corridors can be found here:

<https://www.riverwoods.org.uk/resource/riverwoods-evidence-review/>

Further information can be found at the rivers trust:

<https://theriverstrust.org/our-work/data-evidence>

Proactively identifying and delivering wetland habitat creation in the Kelvin Valley through a feasibility study provides the following benefits:

- Creation of aquatic habitat.
- Natural flood management measures.
- Enhancement of natural amenity space.
- Improvement of blue/green network connectivity through a wetland corridor

The LCLIP identified flooding to be one of the widest ranging, impactful and frequent weather events across East Dunbartonshire and therefore developing project option, which reduce this while creating spaces for biodiversity increases resiliency and could prevent further biodiversity deterioration. This is reflected in the local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment as it identified this is as an amber risk (risks that require active management).

River flooding costs the GCR £26 million in annual average damages. The CRC Economic Implications Report a review of flood risk management appraisal found a cost-benefit ratio of 5:1 for flood related risks⁷. Additionally, as per the CRC Economic and Financial Assessment, there are a set of interventions that reduce the probability of flooding significantly, but do not remove it entirely. The analysis on flood adaptation demonstrated benefits far outweigh the costs, as intervention 6 '*adapt the Clyde Corridor for the twenty-second Century*' has a cost-benefit ratio of up to 6:1.⁸

The anticipated indicative costs of this option could range from £50,000 - £200,000, but it could even exceed that that range and won't be finalised until the option is explored further. This could take up to 5 years to implement due to the complexity of it. Funding has been allocated from the Nature Restoration Fund, the Shared Prosperity Fund (£50,000) and WEF to undertake the feasibility work.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

It should be noted that while there is sufficient information to demonstrate the vast benefits of wetland and habitat creation, there is limited information available quantifying the biodiversity restoration, so these have not been included.

Streetscene are not in a position to lead on this project. Could something be done by the Green Action Trust in terms of delivery? Funding should be sought and allocated to do so as none has been assigned in the existing budgets.

Kelvin Valley wetland creation is a separate project from all other Council river restoration works. The Council are looking at the Kelvin Valley for wetland creation opportunities, however kelvin Tributaries will focus on the three catchments being proposed.

⁷ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

⁸ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBSS – Naturalisation and de-culverting of watercourses for biodiversity and flood attenuation.

Delivery Actions:

1. River restoration projects – Glazert, and Kelvin tributaries, including phased plan for biodiversity enhancement.
2. Council guidelines for new developments regarding best practice to be developed so developments are designed around watercourses or with daylighting as part of design.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service – Roads and Environment – Technical and Engineering Services (Flooding and Drainage)

Collaboration required with Land Planning Development (Sustainability), Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene)

External Partnership: SEPA

Policy Driver:

Greenspace Strategy and CAP

Evidence:

Naturalisation and de-culverting of watercourses for biodiversity and flood attenuation provides the following benefits:

- Flood sequestration measures will slow the flow of rainwater into drains and rivers, help to reduce the risk of flooding, improve water quality and ecological status of watercourses and reduce the build-up and debris of litter.
- Create space for vegetation and more public greenspace for wider biodiversity benefits, and habitat protection/creation and networking.
- Daylighting watercourses will also improve the habitat connectivity for a wider range of fauna.
- Improvements for active travel and community amenity space.

The LCLIP identified flooding to be one of the widest ranging, impactful and frequent weather events across the area. Therefore, developing project options which reduce this while creating spaces for biodiversity improves the areas resilience and could prevent further biodiversity decline. This is reflected in the local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment as it identified this is as an amber risk (risks that requires active management).

River flooding costs the GCR £26 million in annual average damages, therefore enhancing its catchment through restoration could significantly reduce this cost.⁹ In terms of its cost-benefit analysis, the Economic Implication Report review of flood risk management appraisal found the cost-benefit ratio to be 5:1 for flood related risks.¹⁰

The anticipated indicative costs for this option could range from £50,000 - £200,000 and take up to 10 years to implement. Funding has been allocated from the SEPA, however in order to deliver the full benefits of the project it will most likely require matched funding.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

It should be noted that while there is sufficient information to demonstrate the vast benefits of wetland and habitat creation, there is limited information available quantifying the biodiversity restoration, so these have not been included.

Streetscene don't currently have the resource availability to take the lead of the Kelvin Tributaries project. However, they are currently involved in the design works, with SEPA providing additional funding support for a third party, such as Green Action Trust.

The Glazert is at a final design stage and is hoped to deliver on the ground during 2024/25, however the Kelvin Tributaries is at a very early stage and there are many constraints to fully assess in the coming years. Important to note that for this project the Council are not de-culverting or daylighting rather it's a river restoration project, which will result in better outcomes for biodiversity and accessibility.

⁹ <https://climatereadyclde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

¹⁰ <https://climatereadyclde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS6 - Undertake a Nature-Based Surface Water Management programme

Delivery Actions:

1. Identify problem areas for surface water management.
2. Identify mix of appropriate nature-based solutions and traffic / engineering solutions.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Roads and Environment - Technical and Engineering Services (Flooding and Drainage)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Sustainability), Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene)

External Partnership: SEPA and Scottish Water

Policy Driver:

Greenspace Strategy

Evidence:

Undertaking a Nature-Based Surface Water Management programme to provide the following benefits:

- Sequester carbon and trap particulate matter pollution from vehicles.
- Slows down surface run off to avoid road drainage being overwhelmed during high volume rain extreme weather events

A recent example of this is in Croftfoot in the southside of Glasgow.¹¹ The South-East Glasgow Surface Water Management Plan delivered a number of surface water management interventions including swales,

¹¹ <https://www.mgsdp.org/index.aspx?articleid=27648>

raingardens and new SuDS basin to manage storm water and reduce flood risks for communities downstream. Further information can be found here:
<https://www.mgsdp.org/index.aspx?articleid=27648>

The LCLIP identified flooding to be one of the widest ranging, impactful and frequent weather events across the area, accounting for a third of all extreme weather events. In particular, it identified issues regarding surface water management on the road network, and the increasing difficulty in providing underground drainage systems as a means for capturing and diverting surface water. The need for this is reflected in the local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment, which identified multiple related infrastructure risks, such as roads and property, which are classified as an urgent risk (risks that requires immediate and urgent action) from surface water flooding.

As per the CRC Economic Implications, the annual average damages for surface floods in the GCR are around £20 million. Therefore, developing project options which aim to minimise this impact can provide significant economic benefits. The report, through a flood risk management appraisal, found a cost-benefit ratio of 5:1 for flood related risks¹². In addition, the report outlines that there are a set of interventions that reduce the probability of flooding. These measures are estimated to significantly reduce future flood risk, but not remove it entirely. These works typically resulted in a 3:1 cost-benefit ratio but would mean a large increase in flood defence expenditure in GCR in future.¹³

As this programme aims to increase the level of green infrastructure and planting, there are a range of co-benefits that can be achieved through this option, such as improvements to health and wellbeing through reduce ambient pollutants; biodiversity habitats and steppingstones; as well as improved efficiency of the network, which can enhance economic activity.

The anticipated costs for this are expected to cost anywhere from £50,000, up to and perhaps exceeding £200,000. It is expected this will take from 1-3 years, with funding allocated from the Shared Prosperity Fund.

Identified Limitations / Comment:

This option should be predominantly led by SEPA/Scottish Water but will need significant collaboration and agreement with the Councils Flood Risk officer. It offers the opportunity to combine a nature-based solutions into sustainable surface water management projects.

Streetscene note that this can be very costly in terms of the capital required for design and implementation of e.g., rain gardens and their subsequent management. This Option needs significant investment and particularly the staffing or cost to have maintenance carried out by a third party.

The scope of this work is under the Surface Water Management Plan's umbrella. The Council are to progress with SWMP for three areas as highlighted in FRM cycle 2 actions - for concept with design thereafter. It will include opportunities for SUDs / retrofitting, however, will require Streetscene input for landscaping these features i.e. rain gardens / swales etc and discussion on how the Council maintains these once in place. There are both flooding, and biodiversity benefits for nature-based SWM and the Council are currently encouraging some of this work through major assets and access travel routes for blue green infrastructure. Again, delivery of this would be dependent on available resource, constraints assessment and most importantly funding.

¹² <https://climatereadyclide.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

¹³ <https://climatereadyclide.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>



Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options
<p>Option: <i>ANBS7 - Development of implementation plan to deliver the Climate Ready Planting feasibility study.</i></p>
<p>Delivery Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><i>In conjunction with the LBAP, develop an implementation plan for recommendations made in climate ready planting feasibility study.</i>
<p>Responsibility / Accountability: Lead Service - Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene)</p> <p>In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Sustainability policy team, Traffic and Transport), Roads and Environment (Roads Network Operations team, Technical and Engineering services).</p>
<p>Policy Driver:</p> <p>Greenspace Strategy and LBAP</p>
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>The development of an implementation plan to deliver a Climate Ready Planting feasibility study provides the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensuring appropriate tree species planted in an appropriate location that enhances or restores the existing habitat while providing climate adaptation benefits. These benefits include a reduction to the urban heat island effect, flood mitigation, carbon sequestration and air pollution reduction.• Planting of shrub and undergrowth layer can trap particulate matter pollution while absorbing and slowing the flow of water during extreme rainfall events.• Installation of planting as part of nature-based surface water management, such as rain gardens and swales.• Creating habitat for insects and fauna ensures there are adapted habitats and corridors as the climate changes.

The Local Climate Change Impact Profile (LCLIP) indicated that Council Services are most vulnerable to flooding incidents – accounting for a third of all extreme weather events – and therefore strategic planting will play a role in the reduction of flooding impacts. This is reinforced throughout the national and regional work, which have identified multiple risks to infrastructure, the built and natural environment. This is then reflected in the Climate Ready Clyde (CRC) Economic Implications Report¹⁴ and local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessments. These reports identified that there is an amber risk (risks that require active management) that there will be an increase in air particulates worsening air quality and sensitive habitats, which can be addressed through the increased planting.

The CRC Economic Implications Report shows that surface water flooding costs the Glasgow City Region (GCR) approximately £20 million in annual average damages. The GCR flood risk management appraisal found cost-benefit ratio of 5:1 for flood related risks.¹⁵ Determining the cost-benefit ratio for a planting regime is more difficult to quantify. However, as per research published by Climate Action Network, a conservative estimate of the economic benefit of a tree can range from £1,200-£8,000 annually, with an initial cost of around £6. The long-term economic benefits accrued over 50 years can be over £8,000 per tree. This can also act as a defence to the urban heat island effect to prevent over heating which is estimated to cost £4million a year by 2050.¹⁶

Indicative costs to implement this option are anticipated to be in the range of £50,000 - £200,000 after the completion of the feasibility study. Funding has been allocated from the Nature Restoration Fund, on top of additional funding which has still to be confirmed.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Streetscene highlighted that this work will need to be carried out by a consultant, funded by a third party, like the Nature Restoration Funds as there is currently no capacity in Streetscene to carry out the works.

¹⁴ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

¹⁵ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

¹⁶ <https://pcancities.org.uk/news/planting-trees-could-benefit-economy-%C2%A3366m-and-create-36000-jobs>

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS8 - Identification of climate ready parks across East Dunbartonshire.

Delivery Actions:

1. Undertake an area-wide audit of parks and open space capacity for climate adaptation.
2. Deliver the recommendations from the audit.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Sustainability policy team, Traffic and Transport), Roads and Environment (Roads Network Operations team, Technical and Engineering services).

Policy Driver:

Greenspace Strategy and Food Growing Strategy

Evidence:

The identification of Climate Ready parks includes (but is not limited to) and provides the following benefits:

- Flood alleviation.
- Habitat protection/creation.
- Community food growing.
- Community gathering space.

Adaptation Scotland have created a number of resources and tools to assist the public sector in adapting to our changing climate. One such tool is the Climate Ready Park visuals tools, showing a 'before' image of a typical urban park and an 'after' image of how a park could look when it is managed to support climate change mitigation and adaptation. It also highlights a wider range of greenspace actions and identifies their role in supporting climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, including green networks, soil conservation, floodplain restoration, street trees, green roofs and living walls.

Adaptation Scotland: Climate change park¹⁷

The LCLIP identified that Council Services are most vulnerable to flooding incidents – accounting for a third of all extreme weather events and often impacts on the ability to use parks and open spaces, as well as causing general landscaping and green infrastructure damage. While this can render these spaces unusable for long periods, they often provide critical adaptation benefits of water attenuation and therefore absorb and reduce the potential impact of extreme rainfall from surrounding infrastructure such as roads and properties. These large-scale greenspaces designed to be natural flood plains can extend beyond urban parks and using fields and agricultural land to protect key road networks and smaller villages.

Through this option, there could be an array of co-benefits through improving/creating these public spaces by providing enhanced community gathering space and habitat creation. This is reflected in the local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment, which identified multiple urgent risks (risks that requires immediate and urgent action) to parks and open spaces from extreme weather and flooding.

Surface and water flooding costs the GCR approximately £46 million in annual average damages.¹⁸ This option is estimated to significantly reduce future flood risk, but not remove it entirely, depending on the specific location being considered and upgraded. As per the CRC Economic Implication Report and a review of flood risk management appraisal found the cost-benefit ratio ranging from 3:1 to 5:1 for flood related risks.¹⁹ This can also act as a defence to the urban heat island effect, which is estimated to cost £4million a year by 2050.²⁰

Indicative costs for the implementation of this option are anticipated to be up to £50,000 and could take around 10 years to fully implement post-adoption of the CAP.

Funding mechanisms to be identified.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Streetscene have queried whether this could be incorporated into the Green Action Trust led planting/meadow creation study.

This Option will require significant investment to implement and officer time to develop. Streetscene highlight that instead of area-wide as intended, it might be more appropriate to look at the larger areas where we can get maximum benefit and in line with requirements from hydrological studies/surface water management plan.

Important to note, that there may be significant replanting for areas where Ash has been felled and this will not be in parkland areas (roadside/verges/transport networks). The Council should assess the improvements from our Climate Park and learn lessons as to how this can be developed elsewhere. There is likely to be a range of lessons learnt as not every park will be suitable.

¹⁷ <https://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/how-adapt/tools-and-resources/climate-change-park>

¹⁸ <https://climatereadyclde.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

¹⁹ <https://climatereadyclde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

²⁰ <https://pcancities.org.uk/news/planting-trees-could-benefit-economy-%C2%A3366m-and-create-36000-jobs>

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS9 - Ensure that the Council has the relevant skills, knowledge and resources to deliver adaptation Options and Delivery Actions.

Delivery Actions:

1. Undertake skills gap analysis in all relevant policy and project delivery services of the Council to ensure delivery of nature-based solutions.
2. Develop and roll-out a programme to upskill existing operational staff.
3. Identify projects with key partner agencies (TCV, HSCP, TFC)

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Sustainability policy team, Traffic and Transport), Roads and Environment (Roads Network Operations team, Technical and Engineering services).

External Partnership: HSCP, Trees for Cities and The Conservation Volunteers

Policy Driver:

CAP and Green Skills Development

Evidence:

Ensuring that the Council has the relevant skills, knowledge and resources to deliver adaptation Options and Delivery Actions will provide the following benefits:

- Ensure that the Council is in a position to deliver projects for adaptation and nature-based solutions, including wetland habitats, peatland restoration and rewilding habitats
- Enhance the climate resilience of the natural and built environment and infrastructure

The LCLIP, through the questionnaire process found that there were multiple services who felt they did not have the information or current knowledge to undertake many of the climate-based projects their service requires, as well as many services having little to no resilience measures in place, which reinforces the need for this option.

Through the skills gap analysis, this will enable the Council to identify key service delivery areas that require development and improvement. Through the upskilling of existing operational staff, this should enable them to undertake new forms of work or working patterns that will be required due a changing climate. While this is not physical adaptation project specifically, it should enable East Dunbartonshire to become more adaptable and resilient as a whole through increasing the skill and resources required to undertake climate adaptation-based projects. This option is important to contribute to mainstreaming the role of adaptation and nature-based solutions in the Council and putting climate change at the heart of Council projects development and its policy framework.

The anticipated indicative costs associated with option is expected to reach at least £200,000 but studies would need to be undertaken to quantify this fully. The costs should be met with existing staff resources and should take about 1-3 years to implement after the adoption of the CAP.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Streetscene agree with this and think there is a need to be given more training opportunities in regard to this, Operational Team Leads included.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS10 - Develop strengthened actions for climate adaptation and biodiversity within LDP3.

Delivery Actions:

1. Creation of brownfield site hierarchy screening checklist for development sites.
2. Development of a fossorial water vole trigger map.
3. Development of guidance on nature networks and green corridors.
4. Develop buffers from key ecological sites (LNR, LNCS) and ecologically sensitive habitats (protected species).
5. Strengthen protection for trees in allocated development sites.
6. Development of ecological and climate constraint maps for allocated housing sites.
7. Working alongside colleagues in planning to develop an effective post-development monitoring framework to ensure compliance with planning constraints and annual review of projects development. Funding allocated for biodiversity and climate adaptation and mitigation should be ring-fenced.
8. Incorporate climate change (adaptation and mitigation) into Developer Contribution policies. Align with ANBS12.
9. Development of an adaptation retrofitting framework to promote and develop climate resiliency within existing buildings and developments.
10. Develop policy framework to restrict development within flood risk areas and appropriately zone construction proposals to consider flooding (at various scales 1:100 events etc). Align with NPF4 and anchor in a policy approach policy 2 relate to the 6 qualities of successful places. One of the 6 qualities need to be adaptable. Policy 9 relates to homes - requirement to support householder developers where there's adaptation to climate change.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Land Planning and Development (Land Planning Policy)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Sustainability policy team, Traffic and Transport), Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene, Roads Network Operations team, Technical and Engineering services)

External Partnership: Glasgow City Council, Glasgow University, Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership, NatureScot and Scottish Government

Policy Driver:

LDP3 (NPF4) and CAP

Evidence:

Developing strengthened actions for climate adaptation and biodiversity within LDP3 provides the following benefits:

- Safeguarding of brownfield sites of ecological and green network importance.
- Safeguarding of protected species habitat from development and development of appropriate mitigation
- Ensure green network links and habitat corridors are functional and joined up
- Prevents cumulative impact from adjacent development for sensitive sites
- Safeguarding improvement for established trees and habitat connectivity
- Identifies site constraints prior to detailed design phase, so any sensitivities inform how the site is developed.
- Ensures that climate and biodiversity related actions are undertaken and funding for such projects utilised as expected.
- Ensure climate change considerations and financing are taken into account and allocated within the Developer Contributions policy framework.
- Ensure existing developments and buildings are adapted and resilient to climate change.
- Ensures future housing will not be impacted by future flooding events.

Without long-term climate planning through the LDP, this would increase the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and the natural and built environment, which could have substantial economic, social and environmental risks. It ultimately supports biodiversity and improves habitat creation, contributes to natural flood attenuation and carbon sequestration, and aids the development of resilience and adaptability for the rest of East Dunbartonshire. The LCLIP identified the major risks associated with flooding due to past development and the threat to biodiversity, habitats and green networks. Furthermore, the local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment identified multiple urgent risks (risk which demands immediate and urgent action) to existing and new developments of domestic and non-domestic properties; to the natural environment such as parks and open space; as well as key infrastructure such as transport and sewage. Through the above delivery actions, this will contribute to integrating climate policy into the long-term planning framework across all services and will enable the ring-fencing of climate adaptation finance to secure long-term projects; preserve key green belt areas, brownfield and biodiversity networks; and avoids development on land which can support climate-based activities – such as functional flood plains - all of which are risks that have been highlighted in the local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment and should be reflected in the LDP policy framework.

For the majority of the delivery actions, they don't have any costs associated with them as they are more process based and involve strengthening the policy development framework and mainstreaming adaptation into Council processes by the Sustainability Policy and Land Planning Policy Teams. This option explores a range of different policy measures around adaptation from flooding prevention, biodiversity and habitat restoration, greenspace development and zoning restrictions for development. These measures have a range in their cost-benefit ratio and will vary depending on implementation and timing of delivery. But generally speaking, the outcomes of the new policy framework are as follows:

- Some early adaptation investments are highly effective and deliver high value for money with cost-benefit ratios typically range from 2:1 to 10:1, depending on the emissions scenario and measures

implemented. This includes climate smart agriculture, climate resilient infrastructure, and upland peatland restoration.²¹

- Adaptation is shown on the whole to have significant GDP benefits and possess a strong cost-benefits ratio. For example, the overall analysis from the CRC Financial and Economic Assessment highlights that enhancing the climate resilience of key infrastructure has benefits that outweigh costs by a ratio of 4:1 on average.²²
- A review of flood risk management appraisal found a cost-benefit ratio of 5:1 for flood related risks.²³

As these are all delivery mechanism and outcomes that can already be achieved in-house as they lie in control of the Council, there will be limited costs and staff resources associated with significant benefits.

Actions 2 & 6 have anticipated costs of up to £200,000 but will require additional feasibility work to quantify this further.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Streetscene believe they can feed into this if required, however capacity is very limited and would ideally require to be carried out by a consultant or an Ecologist post, if funds could be found to create this post.

Reference made to the flexibility of the capital budgets but really important to identify revenue for ongoing maintenance. This is often the forgotten part but nevertheless an essential component to protect the investment made.

²¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1047003/climate-change-risk-assessment-2022.pdf

²² <https://climatereadyclide.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

²³ <https://climatereadyclide.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS11 - Development of the Authority Construction Requirements in alignment with Climate Change and relevant Sustainability Policies.

Delivery Actions:

1. Development of the housing estate should be undertaken in accordance with the ACR and the CAP. Align ACR with existing and emerging building standards regulations.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Assets and Facilities (Housing Investment)

In collaboration with Assets and Facilities (Estates) and Housing.

Policy Driver:

Building Standard Regulations

Evidence:

The Development of the Authority Construction Requirements in alignment with Climate Change and relevant Sustainability Policies provides the following benefits:

- Ensuring that council-led housing and infrastructure projects are undertaken to the highest environmental standards.
- Ensures alignment of infrastructure projects with existing and emerging policy frameworks.

The LCLIP highlighted the need for climate resilient infrastructure, such as bringing new builds up to the highest environmental standards, with elements such as improved fabric of buildings to withstand more extreme weather conditions like driving rain; energy efficiency measures such as insulation and double glazing to improve energy performances of buildings; and clean energy systems to reduce emissions. These measures help improve the standards of buildings and reduce the chances of buildings falling into disrepair, reduce their energy consumption and enable them to adapt to new weather conditions. This is reinforced in the local Climate Risk

and Opportunities Assessment as there are many risks, both amber (risks that requires active management), and urgent (risk which demands immediate and urgent action) that have been identified and which relate to the damage of buildings and other infrastructure.

Annual average damages in GCR are approximately £46 million from rivers and surface flooding, so it offers the opportunity for significant economic savings and a high-cost benefits based on indicative costs below. ²⁴

While this is not a construction project, the policy development of the Authority Construction Requirements could facilitate the following cost benefits:

- Some early adaptation investments are highly effective and deliver high-value for money with cost-benefit ratios typically ranging from 2:1 to 10:1, depending on the emissions scenario and measures implemented. This includes investments in heatwave alerts and plans, early warning systems, climate smart agriculture, and climate resilient infrastructure.²⁵
- Adaptation is shown on the whole to have significant GDP benefits and possess a strong cost-benefit ratio. For example, the overall GCR analysis highlights that enhancing the climate resilience of key infrastructure has benefits that outweigh costs by a ratio of 4:1 on average.²⁶
- The CRC review of flood risk management appraisal found cost-benefit ratio of 5:1 for flood related risks. ²⁷
- There are also household level options for enhancing resilience and resistance. These are more cost-effective when fitted in new buildings. Analysis of the costs and benefits of these options suggests that resistance measures (that stop entry of water) could be cost-effective in all new build properties; some resilience measures (that reduce recovery time, so that the building can quickly be returned to use after the flooding) are cost-effective, but these depend on flood frequency. ²⁸

It is anticipated that this Option is likely to have a low indicative cost, approximately up to £50,000. From the point of adoption, it is expected it would take approximately 2-3 years to implement this option with costs met through existing staff resources.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

²⁴ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

²⁵ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1047003/climate-change-risk-assessment-2022.pdf

²⁶ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

²⁷ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

²⁸ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options
<p>Option: ANBS12 - Ensure climate adaptation and building resilience is adequately financed.</p>
<p>Delivery Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigate the flexibility of the 30 year capital programme - needs to reflect societal changes (the current war in Ukraine, inflation, the cost-of-living emergency and climate change). 2. Ring-fencing of budgets allocated for each service for CAP implementation (both mitigation and adaptation). Align with ANBS10: Delivery Action 8. 3. Investigate finance mechanisms to deliver climate adaptation. 4. Continue to collaborate with Climate Ready Clyde (and Partner organisations) on the development of a City-Region Adaptation Finance Lab.
<p>Responsibility / Accountability: Lead Service - Finance</p> <p>In collaboration required with Land Planning and Development (Sustainability Policy) and Finance.</p> <p>External Partnership: Climate Ready Clyde (and partner organisations)</p>
<p>Policy Driver:</p> <p>CAP</p>
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Ensuring climate adaptation and building resilience is adequately financed provides the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures prioritisation of resources adaptation so funds are not re-allocated • Ensures sufficient flexibility in budgets to ensure projects can still progress • Future proofs adaptation and nature-based solution measures <p>These intended benefits link with the finding from the LCLIP. The report made it clear that essentially every service commented on funding and resourcing issues and are the largest barrier to progressing climate-based projects. This Option should help ring-fence funding to ensure the implementation of critical climate adaptation measures. While this was not identified in the local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment, this option helps safeguard and ensure the risks and opportunities identified in the local Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment are actioned.</p>

The outcomes of this Option could have significant economic benefits, but the pertinent element of this Option is that it should safeguard the long-term capital budgets to improve the resilience of the area and ensure critical adaptation measures are implemented.

To help accelerate progress in unlocking adaptation finance, Flagship Action 12 of the CRC Adaptation Action Plan sets out the establishment of an Adaptation Finance Lab to:

- Support innovative financing models for adaptation action within Glasgow City-Region.
- Develop a pipeline of investable adaptation projects to match with suitable financing.

The expected indicative costs for this are relatively low, costing up to £50,000 and being implemented 1-2 years after adoption of the CAP. It is expected that the costs will be met with existing staff resources and continued partner membership with Climate Ready Clyde.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Streetscene have highlighted that this is a critical Option and also call on a review and increase of revenue budgets to create additional posts to implement the work, and also to maintain areas that have been enhanced through the Climate Action work.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS13 - Improve "Best value" process to raise the priority of sustainability and climate change criteria in procurement processes

Delivery Actions:

1. Develop a methodology for climate and biodiversity oversight of decision-making.
2. Create a stage in the procurement process for Sustainability Policy Team to be consulted on the carbon and biodiversity costs associated with any major development or high value purchases.
3. Investigate the potential to embed a sustainability procurement officer.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Procurement

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Sustainability Policy) and Finance

Policy Driver:

CAP and EDC Procurement Policy Framework

Evidence:

Improving "Best value" process to raise the priority of sustainability and climate change criteria in procurement processes includes (but is not limited to) and provides the following benefits:

- Mainstreams sustainable development at the inception of projects and reduces environmental liability for the council
- Ensures that carbon and biodiversity costs are considered at the point of purchases
- Potential criteria: Sustainability of materials sourced, demonstration of supply chain sustainability and demonstration of environmental or net zero credentials from companies for large scale projects
- Longevity should also be considered in materials to be procured to reduce ongoing costs and prevent waste

One of the recommendations from the LCLIP states, '*Integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation elements into Council procurement and tendering procedures.*'. It is recognised that this is a committed Early Action as part of the Councils emerging Climate Action Plan. Early Action 15 '*Update of standard procurement documentation to improve embedding of climate considerations*' and 16 is to '*Include additional climate change considerations in annual Procurement Strategy update*'. Due to the impacts, essential changes could be required across Council services such as new clothing for a changing climate, purchasing machinery for maintaining green spaces, or mandating any partner organisations have a net zero strategy (or equivalent) including an

adaptation/resilience strategy. However, further examples should be explored across all services. This should aid in enabling climate change requirements are the forefront of Council policy framework and decision-making and ensure progress against climate change and biodiversity targets.

The anticipated costs for this are expected to be low, up to £50,000 and it is expected to 1-2 years from the implementation of the CAP.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

It is also important to factor in the circular economy, cost of management of materials and expected life spans of materials.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS14 - Support communities to build resilience and create climate ready places throughout East Dunbartonshire.

Delivery Actions:

1. Develop community-built resilience plans specifically for areas vulnerable to flooding and lower resilience areas.
2. Investigate the potential to create climate and biodiversity community hubs (involving community groups) which provide a central location to co-ordinate emergency response to severe weather, access to local services and workspace bringing people together to develop local projects and social enterprises.
3. Incorporate climate and biodiversity criteria for the development and implementation of place and locality plans. Achieved through generation of milestones and project targets.
4. Investigate the potential to create climate and biodiversity education resources to equip communities with the knowledge and tools to become climate resilient.
5. Explore options to provide climate resilience and biodiversity skills training to communities to support them in adapting to the challenges of severe weather events and protect and enhance local biodiversity.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service – Community Planning

In collaboration with: Land Planning Development (Land Planning Policy, Sustainability Policy), Place and Community Planning, CPP, HSCP, Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene, Technical and Engineering Services)

External Partnership: EDVA and relevant Community Groups

Policy Driver:

CAP and LDP

Evidence:

Supporting communities to build resilience and create climate ready places throughout East Dunbartonshire includes will provide the following benefits:

- Builds capacity to adapt to more frequent and severe weather events. The development of Lennoxton pilot can be used as an exemplar for other localities. This helps community coordination and people will be less reliant on travel to access services. Community hubs can support community groups, demonstrate good practice and co-ordinate emergency response to severe weather which is reflective of local circumstances.
- Inter-disciplinary expertise informs the development of the plans to create and improve resilience to safeguard the most vulnerable communities from the effects of climate change and biodiversity decline.

The LCLIP highlighted that there is a need and demand for local communities to become more engaged in matters local to them, primarily around concerns of flooding hotspots, in order for them to be able to respond to extreme events more effectively and reduce their impacts. This is also an urgent risk (risks which demands immediate and urgent action) that has been identified in the local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment as the least resilient areas tend to be the most financially vulnerable, and therefore are the demographic which are least likely to be able to adapt their properties and communities to fit a changing climate or react/recover to extreme weather events. This is linked to the Local Outcome Improvement Plan, which is designed to support and drive positive change in more vulnerable local communities through empowering residents to have a larger influence over local matters and create a step change in behaviour for both the Council and its residents. There are co-benefits of this option from both a mitigation and adaptation perspective as the Lennoxton project is aimed at creating a modal shift in travel behaviour from cars to more active and sustainable options, which in turn improves local air pollution and creates more community space. The long-term benefits from the Lennoxton development could help mainstream these ideas into Council design processes to be replicated across East Dunbartonshire.

Putting mechanisms and process in place to enable communities to become climate ready by designing them to be adapted, resilient and climate ready has strong economic savings and a high-cost benefit ratio. Flood risk management measures can range in their benefits depending on the measures, but generally they have a cost-benefit ratio of 3:1²⁹. Furthermore, the CRC Financial and Economic Assessment highlights that enhancing the climate resilience of key infrastructure has benefits that outweigh costs by a ratio of 4:1 on average³⁰. According to Glasgow's Active Travel Strategy 2022-2031, the new funding committed to developed 270km of cycling infrastructure around the City has been estimated to have cost-benefits of approximately 3.8:1.³¹

The anticipated indicative cost of developing this option is expected to cost up to £50,000. However, this could increase to up to £200,000 depending on the collaboration with communities and plans that come thereafter. This will take 1-5 years after adoption of the CAP.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Streetscene highlighted that this would require discussion with Streetscene and Community Planning Partnerships etc. as this will be resource intensive and would require additional posts in order to develop and support groups to seek funding for projects, developing and maintaining assets.

²⁹ <https://climatereadyclde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

³⁰ <https://climatereadyclde.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

³¹ <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/viewDoc.asp?c=P62AFQDNZLDXT1UTDN>



Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options
<p>Option: <i>ANBS15 - Develop a climate change and biodiversity impact assessment which is to be undertaken at the inception of every project / policy under development and Council decision-making.</i></p>
<p>Delivery Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><i>1. Implement the SSN checklist in alignment with wider regional approach.</i><i>2. This assessment will be integrated as a key requirement through the Councils existing Impact Assessment Guide and Council / Committee approval process.</i>
<p>Responsibility / Accountability: Lead Service – Land Planning Development (Sustainability Policy) In collaboration with wider Land Planning and Development</p>
<p>Policy Driver: CAP</p>

Evidence:

Develop a climate change and biodiversity impact assessment to be undertaken at the inception of every project / policy under development and Council decision-making will provide the following benefits:

- Review of council decisions and actions from a climate mitigation and adaptation perspective. Highlight climate and biodiversity impacts and limitations to inform council decisions. As part of the IAG process, this would ensure that Services are accountable for the completion of this assessment.
- Integration of biodiversity impacts into a wider Climate Change Impact Assessment will reduce duplication of assessments and align climate and ecological impacts under a single assessment process.

The LCLIP outlined the importance of adaptation and nature-based solutions as a means to improve resilience but also to support biodiversity where possible. The local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment further identified multiple different risks to biodiversity, habitats and ecological services. The sustainability and climate agenda often tend to focus on mitigation, but the role of ecological services and nature-based solutions are often overlooked. This option will help integrate and reinforce the importance of this into the mainstream culture of Council processes and the planning framework by having to consider biodiversity from the outset.

The expected indicative costing for this option ranges from up to £50,000-£200,00 and take roughly 1-3 years to implement from time of adoption of the CAP.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Streetscene identified the need for additional staff resources, such as in Major Asset's team, in order to undertake this option.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options**Option:**

ANBS16 - Embed and mainstream adaptation considerations and actions throughout the Local Authority.

Delivery Actions:

1. Support council services in the implementation of adaptation options and delivery actions.
2. Work towards mainstreaming climate adaptation within Council processes and decision-making.
3. Support the development of and delivery of a retrofitting framework to promote and develop climate resiliency (ANBS10).
4. Develop a standardised approach to climate change (mitigation and adaptation) through Service, Corporate and Civil Contingency Risk Registers.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service – Land Planning Development (Sustainability Policy)

In collaboration with wider Land Planning and Development and Finance (Risk)

Policy Driver:

CAP

Evidence:

Embedding and mainstreaming adaptation considerations and actions throughout the Local Authority will provide the following benefits:

- Provision of specialised sustainability, climate advice and guidance to achieve improved resilience area wide. This would support a Council-wide understanding of climate change risks across all service areas which may in turn could lead to an increased understanding of the financial impact of events and the return on investment from climate change projects.

The LCLIP highlighted the lack of resilience or adaptation measures across many Council services. Without long-term planning and mainstreaming considerations of adaptation, it will increase the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and the natural and built environment, which could have substantial economic, social and environmental risks for the Council and area wide. Delivery action 4 is key as it places emphasis on the need for a mechanism to be in place, which enables services to effectively monitor, record and understand extreme weather events and correlate their impacts against remediation costs, delays and staff resources. This should in turn help increase the awareness of the financial implications these weather events cause and help justify future projects, which increase resilience to climate change.

The funding for this option will be met through the existing staff resources and should have a low cost associated with it. This will be an ongoing process which will last the CAP lifespan.

Identified Limitations / Comments:



Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS17 - Develop an internal process to comprehensively record the impacts of climate change on Council Services, Infrastructure and Operations.

Delivery Actions:

1. Develop a standardised data management and recording process.
2. Implement and promote the agreed process across the Council to record the impacts of extreme weather events on an annual basis.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Land Planning and Development (Sustainability Policy)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Land Planning Policy), Place and Community Planning, CPP, HSCP, Roads and Environment (Technical and Engineering Services)

Policy Driver:

CAP

Evidence:

Develop an internal process to comprehensively record the impacts of climate change on Council Services, Infrastructure and Operations will provide the following benefits:

- Ensure best practice and recommendations from the LCLIP are implemented. This will enable a more complete understanding of the full extent of the impacts these events have on East Dunbartonshire as a whole and enable Council policy and infrastructure to evolve and become more focussed on resilience.

One of the key recommendations from the LCLIP was the need to develop more succinct and standardised processes for recording the impacts from climate change and extreme weather events. It was clear from the information gathering process in the LCLIP that there was very little in terms of recording the impacts of such events, and therefore it is difficult to quantify the disruption caused to infrastructure, operations and service delivery and assets, the cost to remediate and the impact on staff resourcing. This in turn becomes a barrier to develop effective policy and implement resilience measures.

It is anticipated that that the indicative costs for this shall be low, up to around £50,000. This will also have an impact on existing roles within the Council and take 1-2 years to implement from the adoption of the CAP.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS18 - Protect critical services (external and internal) to ensure functionality in our changing climate.

Delivery Actions:

1. Undertake an audit of external critical infrastructure and services (HSCP, NHS / Ambulance Service, Police Scotland, Fire Service).
2. Investigate the scope to expand current emergency response plans to produce an extreme weather event multi hazard early warning system in alignment with GCR approach within CRC Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan Flagship Action 5.
3. Conduct an audit of current emergency mobilisation plans for extreme weather events, including water and energy shortages incorporating an area-wide vulnerability mapping exercise.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Land Planning and Development (Sustainability Policy)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Land Planning Policy), Place and Community Planning, CPP, HSCP, Roads and Environment (Technical and Engineering Services)

External Partnership: Climate Ready Clyde, Community Councils, Emergency Services and NHS

Policy Driver:

CAP

Evidence:

Protecting critical services (external and internal) to ensure functionality in our changing climate will provide the following benefits:

- Ensure critical services are able to be accessed and function in all weather conditions (including severe weather events). Emergency services and their critical assets, like fire stations and ambulance depots, need to operate during severe weather events. These sites and access routes need a high degree of protection and resilience to ensure they remain operational in emergencies.
- Enables early warning and readiness in alignment with GCR approach. Identified shelters, resources, accountable services, accessibility and supply chains in preparation for climate related events and energy shortages. HSCP operate the strategies of their parent bodies. This exercise will ensure a cohesive streamlined approach between the two organisations to give the HSCP a clear pathway for adaptation of estates and services.

The LCLIP identified the need for the protection of critical services, such as first responders and utility providers through having an efficiently functioning transport network, which can tolerate the impacts of extreme weather events and protect critical services routes and infrastructure. This also require their critical assets to be developed in a climate resilient way so patients can be effectively managed, and key services can be delivered.

The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment concluded that many early adaptation investments are highly effective and deliver high-value for money with cost-benefit ratios typically range from 2:1 to 10:1³². This includes investments in early warning systems and climate resilient infrastructure. Ensuring the climate resilience of critical assets and infrastructure such as Fire Service, Police, HSCP, NHS and ambulance depots can be difficult to quantify, however, the CRC Financial and Economic Assessment suggest that flood adaptation far outweigh the costs, with the literature review identifying a cost-benefit ratio of 6:1 for intervention 6 & 7 - *adapt the Clyde Corridor for the twenty-second Century and enhance early warning and preparedness for floods and heatwave*; Intervention 8 - *ensure our homes, offices, buildings and infrastructure are climate resilient* – to shocks and stresses of climate change, was shown to have on average a cost-benefit of 4:1 and even higher for critical infrastructure (e.g. electricity, water supply, key transport routes) because of the risks of cascading effects³³. For measures to enhance preparedness such as evacuation plans are shown to have a higher cost-benefit ratio with studies reporting the highest (10:1) of all direct risk reduction interventions.³⁴

³² https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1047003/climate-change-risk-assessment-2022.pdf

³³ <https://climatereadyclde.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

³⁴ <https://climatereadyclde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

It is expected this option will take 1-2 years to implement fully once the CAP is adopted and will have a low cost associated with it, anticipated to cost up to £50,000.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

While the funding for this is to be met through existing staff resources, it is noted that an additional officer for impact and procurement work is required and would need more resources than currently exists.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS 19 - Peatland conservation and restoration across the whole of East Dunbartonshire.

Delivery Actions:

1. Undertake area-wide baseline and feasibility study for peatland habitats.
2. Develop management plans for peatland.
3. Identify potential peatland restoration plans.
4. Align conservation and restoration works with carbon sequestration requirements identified through the mitigation consultancy work to inform the CAP development.

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service – Land Planning Development (Sustainability Policy)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Land Planning Policy), Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene, Technical and Engineering Services)

External Partnership: GCVGNP and NatureScot

Policy Driver:

Campsie Peatland Management Plan

Evidence:

Peatland conservation and restoration across the whole of East will provide the following benefits:

- Peatland, peatland habitats and carbon rich soils have historically been drained, degraded and disturbed due to development and agriculture.
- As the climate continues to change, peatland is vulnerable to further degradation, emitting greenhouse gases that further contribute to climate change.
- Healthy peatland provides ecosystem services such as flood water retention, carbon sequestration and water filtration.

One of the recommendations from the LCLIP was *encouraging collaborative action wherever possible to address climate impacts*. There are two risks identified in the local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment which relate to peatland with one of them, *degradation and loss of peatland habitat*, assessed as an urgent risk (risks that requires immediate and urgent action).

It can be difficult to define the economic impact and cost-benefits of ecological measures. However, the CRC Economic Implications Report estimated the benefits from peatland restoration within the GCR. Future climate induced damage costs range from £7.5m p.a. to £10.3 p.a. based on the extent of peatlands within GCR. Restoring could bring benefits from £3.2m p.a. - £14.9m p.a. with assumed size of 25,000 Ha – 36,000 Ha. All sites have different benefits, but this would have an overall cost-benefit ratio of 1.3:1 – 12:1³⁵. Peatland protection and restoration is one of the few Options which has significant benefits for climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes.

It is expected this will have a medium to high indicative costs, ranging from £50,000 - £200,000 and will take 1-2 years after the adoption of the CAP. Funding mechanisms for this option will be met from existing resources as well as through procuring an external consultant.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Streetscene agree this work is required, however it would require to be funded and carried out by an external consultant. The work should also include hydrological assessment of the peatland areas and climate change modelling to determine proactive work to protect neighbouring houses from residential flooding, as well as access, species restoration and interpretation and ongoing monitoring of peatland condition.

- Updated management plans and hydrological surveys of our two sites managed by EDC are required.
- There are many fragments of peat bog, such as that at Bearhill Farm and near Westerhill Road that are not really identified and recorded in any meaningful way. This needs to be rectified.

³⁵ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

- Strongly recommend that fen peat is factored in here as well. The Kelvin Valley has many areas of fen peat including, Millersneuk Marsh and West Balgrochan Marsh.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS20 - Ensure the council estate is resilient to climate change (including but not limited to offices, schools, leisure facilities, community facilities).

Delivery Actions:

1. Undertake an audit of the Council estates resilience to the impacts of climate change to develop an evidence base and required adaptive measures.

2. *Implement all Audit recommendations for adaptation and nature-based solutions to build resilience of the Council estate.*

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - Assets and Facilities (Estates)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Land Planning Policy, Sustainability Policy), Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene, Technical and Engineering Services)

Policy Driver:

CAP and Climate Change Legislation

Evidence:

Ensure the council estate is resilient to climate change (including but not limited to offices, schools, leisure facilities, community facilities) will provide the following benefits:

- With an increase in flooding, key infrastructure such as water and sewage facilities will need improved flood protection. A variety of methods can be used to adapt sites to flood risk, for example, constructing hard defences (in built up environments where natural flood management cannot be achieved), creating upstream storage for flood waters, and raising control equipment above flood level to maintain services during floods.
- Better ventilation and maintenance of the building increases resilience to wind driven rain, damp conditions and overheating. A green roof can improve insulation, prevents overheating and reduces run-off. Increase the climate resilience of the school and raise awareness in the community.

The LCLIP identified the need for the protection of key infrastructure through a variety of adaptation measures, such as protecting council estates from a variety of extreme weather events and a changing climate. Such facilities were further identified in the local Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment as an amber risk (risks that requires active management).

Ensuring the climate resilience of the Council's infrastructure such as schools and offices can be difficult to quantify due to the varying climate impacts. However, as per CRC Financial and Economic Assessment, it found that the cost-benefit ratios for these interventions are typically around 4:1³⁶. General adaptation measures are highly effective and deliver high value for money with cost-benefit ratios typically range from 2:1 to 10:1³⁷, depending on the emissions scenario and when measures implemented. The GCR analysis states there are a set of interventions that reduce the probability of flooding and are estimated to significantly reduce future flood risk, but not remove it entirely. These have good cost-benefit ratios (typically 3:1) but would mean a large increase in flood defence expenditure in the GCR in the future³⁸. For measures to enhance preparedness such as evacuation plans are shown to have a high cost-benefit ratios with studies reporting the highest (10:1) of all direct risk reduction interventions.³⁹ Heat may also be an increasing risk in the future, and it is expected there

³⁶ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

³⁷ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1047003/climate-change-risk-assessment-2022.pdf

³⁸ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

³⁹ <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/report-economic-financial-risk-glasgow/>

will be 5,700 extra cases a year from heat by the 2050s, with estimates at an additional £4 million a year for morbidity cases, as per the CRC Economic Implications report⁴⁰.

It is expected this option will take anywhere from 1-5 years to implement fully once the CAP is adopted and will have a high cost associated with it, costing over £200,000.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

This requires the Option to be fully costed up with plans and funding to carry out any recommendations and future maintenance/additional operational staffing requirements.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS21 - Continuing to engage with external stakeholders to identify adaptation issues and vulnerabilities to produce relevant Options to action.

⁴⁰ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/http://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Full_Report_climate_risks_finance_and_opportunity_position_paper.pdf

Delivery Actions:

1. *Liaise with all relevant external stakeholders and service providers regarding resilience planning and capacity.*

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service - External Stakeholders (utility companies, business community and external partnership agencies)

In collaboration with Land Planning Development (Land Planning Policy, Sustainability Policy), Roads and Environment (Greenspace and Streetscene, Technical and Engineering Services)

Policy Driver:

CAP

Evidence:

Engaging with utility companies and service providers regarding resilience planning and capacity will provide the following benefits:

- Ensures long term resilience of critical services to continue service delivery during extreme weather events and to adapt to a changing climate.

The LCLIP detailed the critical nature of external stakeholders such as utility companies to have adaptation and resilience measures in place to ensure the continuity of their services in extreme events. Utility companies in particular enable a host of various key economic activities to be carried out in these events, such as enabling people to work from home – which is further required due to lack of resilience measures throughout Council services – as well as schools, facilities management, social work and HSCP. This is dependent on utility providers keeping their critical assets functioning which allow internet services, electricity transmission and water services to function.

The LCLIP detailed the critical nature of external stakeholders such as HSCP to have adaptation and resilience measures in place to ensure the continuity of their services in extreme events. External partnerships agencies need to have their own measures on their premises. However, they are also dependant on other Services, such as the Roads teams who work to keep the network running, as well as other transport systems. This is critical to enable community health and care services, social care services for children and families, and criminal justice social workers to get to appointments and provide the required care to patients.

This will require ongoing engagement to ensure sufficient protection and capacity of systems, identification and monitoring of vulnerable communities, and updating systems based on new emerging climate models and risks.

The cost of this cannot be defined clearly due to the nature of it, but it is expected that this will occur over a 1–2-year period from the implementation from the CAP.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Limited response by external stakeholders to date, despite multiple requests for information and invitation to all CAP engagement events so far.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options

Option:

ANBS22 - Contribute to the delivery of adaptation at a Glasgow City-Region level

Delivery Actions:

1. Continued membership to be a key partner organisation with Climate Ready Clyde.
2. Continued involvement with all existing and emerging CRC Forums and Working Groups to help deliver the Interventions and Flagship Action from the City-Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan

Responsibility / Accountability:

Lead Service – Land Planning & Development (Sustainability Policy)

In collaboration with all Council Services.

External Partnership: Climate Ready Clyde, Adaptation Scotland and SNIFFER.

Policy Driver:

Climate Ready Clyde Glasgow City-Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan

Evidence:

Continuing membership, engagement and contribute with all CRC Forums and Working Groups to support the delivery of adopted Flagship Actions and Interventions at the City-Region level to improve overall adaptation, resilience and enhance biodiversity. Creating a well-adapted environment will provide the following benefits:

- Reduce future losses and damage, create economic benefits – for example through reducing risk, increasing productivity and promoting innovation, and can bring about a range of social and environmental benefits.
- Co-benefits of adaptation include the positive effects on biodiversity, air quality, reducing flood risk and water management, greenhouse gas emission reductions, and health and well-being.

The economic case for adaptation has been assessed to have the following benefits:

- Some early adaptation investments are highly effective and deliver high value for money with cost-benefit ratios typically range from 2:1 to 10:1, depending on the emissions scenario and measures implemented. This includes climate smart agriculture, climate resilient infrastructure, and upland peatland restoration.⁴¹
- Adaptation is shown on the whole to have significant GDP benefits and possess a strong cost-benefits ratio. For example, the overall analysis from the CRC Financial and Economic Assessment highlights that enhancing the climate resilience of key infrastructure has benefits that outweigh costs by a ratio of 4:1 on average.⁴²
- The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment estimates that early measures of adaptation could bring this cost-benefit ratio up to 10:1.⁴³

The supplementary work streams such as the LCLIP and Risk and Opportunities Assessment have detailed the role and relationship between GCR Local Authorities and the CRC Adaptation work streams. This is particularly important in terms of the methodology that has been provided to enable the development of local adaptation, nature-based solutions and resiliency plans.

⁴¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1047003/climate-change-risk-assessment-2022.pdf

⁴² <https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan/>

⁴³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1047003/climate-change-risk-assessment-2022.pdf

It is expected this option will be on ongoing process through the lifetime of the CAP, and will have a low cost associated with it, anticipated to cost up to £50,000.

Identified Limitations / Comments:

Committed staff-time and resources will be required to fully engage with and support all the associated Working Groups, Task and Finish Groups and Forums to gain the maximum benefits from continued partnership with CRC.

Impact Assessment Checklist

Impact Assessment Checklist
1. Title of proposal¹
Climate Action Plan (CAP)
2. Accountable Executive Officer
Heather Holland – Land Planning and Development Executive Officer
3. Designated Officers (Names and Job Titles) for developing proposal
Neil Samson – Climate Change Policy and SEA Officer
4. What is the nature of the proposal?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Update or introduction of a new policy, plan, strategy etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Review existing or introduction of new service or function <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction or removal of an existing service or function <input type="checkbox"/> Budget proposal <input type="checkbox"/> Other (e.g. technical note, decision). Please provide details: Click or tap here to enter text.
5. What are the main implications from this proposal? Select all that apply
<input type="checkbox"/> Introduction/removal or increase/decrease of charging <input type="checkbox"/> Increase or addition of a service <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction or removal of a service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New ways of working or updates to procedures <input type="checkbox"/> Different location, format or time of a service <input type="checkbox"/> New/changed options or entitlements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New/changed priorities or criteria <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please provide details: Click or tap here to enter text.
6. What is the purpose of the proposal?
<p>The emerging Climate Action Plan will cover four key action areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a date by which the Council can achieve zero direct emissions (emissions that are owned or directly controlled by the Council) for its own activities and operations, along with interim targets to support the progressive reduction of our emissions, and setting out the actions necessary to achieve the reductions; • Identify opportunities to reduce indirect emissions (emissions from sources that are not owned and directly controlled by the Council, including the Council's supply chain); • Work with partners to establish a realistic target date by which net zero emissions can be achieved in East Dunbartonshire as a whole, and identify the main actions necessary to support achievement of the target; and • Set out a local strategy to adapt to the increasing effects of our changing climate and ensure resilience against the future impacts of climate change.

¹ This includes policies, plans, procedures, programmes, frameworks, strategies, strategic decisions, service changes, masterplans etc.

Impact Assessment Checklist

The Climate Action Plan will build on the considerable progress the Council has already made in these areas and will build on the collaborative approach that has made our existing achievements possible. The Council's own corporate carbon emissions have fallen 49% between 2012-13 and 2021-22. To maintain the momentum until the CAP, [an Interim Carbon Management Plan 2021-23](#) has been produced. Work is also under way to deliver a range of actions - contained in the [Sustainability & Climate Change Framework \(SCCF\) Action Plan](#), which was approved by Council in December 2019 and updated in September 2021 - to tackle climate change and fulfil our sustainability ambitions. Additionally, efforts to reduce carbon emissions at an area wide level and adapt to our changing climate are already being pursued through a range of Council strategies including the Local Housing Strategy, Local Transport Strategy, Local Development Plan and Economic Recovery Plan. A range of other work, including the preparation of our Flood Risk Management Plan, which is vital in responding to the increasing and intensifying rainfall experienced as a result of climate change, are important in increasing our resilience as weather patterns change.

The effects of climate change are already being felt. We are experiencing changing rainfall patterns, increased seasonality and more extreme weather events leading to greater risks arising from incidents such as flooding, high temperatures and higher wind speeds. These changes present a range of risks, including to health and wellbeing, economic losses and a greater burden on public spending impacting Council budgets. As a funding partner, Council officers have also made an important contribution to the development of the Glasgow City Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, which will be launched at the end of June 2021. The Climate Action Plan will be the local expression of the Regional Strategy principles and the delivery mechanism for relevant flagship actions.

7. What are the proposed vision, aims and objectives, if applicable?

It is intended that the document will set out how the Council will work towards achieving net zero carbon emissions in line with the Scottish Government's 2045 target for both the Council and area-wide through liaison with internal Council services and external organisations e.g. businesses, transport operators and energy suppliers. The Climate Action Plan final vision and objectives will be informed by data analysis, consultation and the relevant IAG assessment processes.

The draft Vision for the Climate Action Plan is as follows:

East Dunbartonshire will place climate change mitigation and adaptation, the green economy and biodiversity at the heart of its decision making. By 20xx, we will be a net zero carbon Council and area and will have developed a strong partnership with our businesses, communities, young people and other partners to support, engage and involve them in addressing the climate emergency, reducing waste and delivering a circular economy.

By 20xx, we will have reversed biodiversity decline and have delivered a strengthened network of high quality green infrastructure which provides a wide range of nature-based solutions to climate change.

Impact Assessment Checklist

We will undertake a programme of radical change, ensuring that our buildings and services rapidly decarbonise and achieve the goal of zero direct emissions by 20xx. Energy demands from our estate will be reduced then eliminated, we will identify the means to generate our own renewable energy, minimise waste and eliminate single use plastics from all our operations.

We will have minimised our indirect emissions by 20xx, and be purchasing goods and services in a way that minimise the climate impact of our expenditure.

8. What prompted the development of the proposal? (e.g. new legislation, administrative)

The Scottish Government accepted recommendations from the independent Climate Change Committee (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) to significantly tighten the Scottish emissions reduction targets. The resulting Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 amends the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, introducing considerably more ambitious targets to reduce Scotland's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to net-zero by 2045 at the latest, with interim targets for reductions of at least 75% by 2030 and 90% by 2045.

Following introduction of the 2019 Act, the existing statutory public bodies reporting requirements were amended, with the introduction of new requirements for Scottish public bodies to report on:

- The body's target date for achieving zero direct emissions of greenhouse gases, or such other targets that demonstrate how the body is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets;
- Where applicable, any targets for reducing indirect emissions of greenhouse gases
- How the body is aligning its spending plans and use of resources to contribute to reducing emissions and delivering its emissions reduction targets;
- How the body will publish, or otherwise make available, its progress towards achieving its emissions reduction targets;
- How the body is contributing to Scotland's Adaptation Programme.

9. What is the subject of the proposal (e.g. transport, land use, health)?

Climate change (mitigation and adaptation) – other subjects that are likely to be included are biodiversity, transport, flooding and drainage, housing, planning and land use, health and wellbeing, energy, renewables, air quality, water environment and utilities.

10. What are the intended outcomes and functions of the proposal?

It is intended that the CAP will set new targets and milestones for emissions reductions by describing strategic and practical measures that can be introduced or expanded/scaled up to enable the targets for both the Council and area-wide to be met.

The CAP will also focus on proactively adapting to climate change which means changing the way we do things, in all areas of our organisation as well as area-wide to respond to the changing circumstances. This means not only protecting against negative impacts identified, but also making us better able to take advantage of opportunities.

11. Will the proposal be driven by, influence or be influenced by any other existing or emerging proposals?

Impact Assessment Checklist

The CAP will be influenced by and have a significant influence over the Councils:

- existing Sustainability and Climate Change Framework
- Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy
- Local Outcome Improvement Plan
- Carbon Management Plan
- Corporate Asset Management Plan
- Local Development Plan 2 (and emerging LDP3)
- existing Green Network Strategy
- existing Open Space Strategy (and emerging Greenspace Strategy)
- Active Travel Strategy
- Local Transport Strategy and
- Local Housing Strategy.

At a regional level the CAP will be influenced and guided by the Climate Ready Clyde Strategy and Action Plan for Adaptation.

12. Has a previous version, or parts (e.g. objectives, actions) of this proposal been considered by any assessment before this?

- Equality Impact Assessment
- Risk Assessment
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Data Protection Impact Assessment

If yes for 1 or more assessment, please provide details:

All assessment undertaken at the inception of the CAP. This set of impact assessments relate to the CAP progress so far, which is the Options Report stage and will be fully revised for the draft CAP in 2024.

13. What is the period covered by the proposal and/or implementation date

The Climate Action Plan will cover a 10-year period from 2024-2034 to align with the Scottish Climate Change Plan. This period includes the 75% interim emissions reduction target which must be achieved by 2030 and covers the first half of the period leading up to the 2045 net zero emissions target. The Council has a statutory duty to support the delivery of these targets and will be required to report to the Scottish Government on progress towards contributing to their delivery on an annual basis and the Plan will form the context for this reporting.

14. What is the frequency of updates/reviews (e.g. annual)? Please include dates if possible

The CAP will be reviewed regularly in line with interim targets set within the Plan and will also need to take account of the fast-paced and evolving priorities of the Scottish Government.

15. Identify how the proposal supports the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP)² select all that apply

² The Hub > Home > Council > Plans, Policies And Strategies > Strategic Plans and Policies > Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017-2027

Impact Assessment Checklist

- Outcome 1:** East Dunbartonshire has a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centers, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest
- Outcome 2:** Our people are equipped with knowledge and skills for learning, life and work
- Outcome 3:** Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn
- Outcome 4:** East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit
- Outcome 5:** Our people experience good physical and mental health and wellbeing with access to a quality built and natural environment in which to lead healthier and more active lifestyles
- Outcome 6:** Our older population and more vulnerable citizens are supported to maintain their independence and enjoy a high quality of life, and they, their families and carers benefit from effective care and support services
- Guiding Principle 1:** Coproduction and engagement
- Guiding Principle 2:** Best Value
- Guiding Principle 3:** Evidence based planning
- Guiding Principle 4:** Fair and equitable services
- Guiding Principle 5:** Planning for place
- Guiding Principle 6:** Prevention and early intervention
- Guiding Principle 7:** Sustainability

16. Who is the main audience for this proposal? Select all that apply

- East Dunbartonshire Council employees
- Contractors or organisations/individuals carrying out a service on behalf of the Council
- Voluntary sector groups/organisations
- People living in a specific area of East Dunbartonshire. Please detail: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
- Everyone living in East Dunbartonshire
- People working, studying or volunteering in East Dunbartonshire
- Visitors to East Dunbartonshire
- Specific group(s) of people with a shared interest.
 - Experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage (this includes low/no wealth, low income, area deprivation, material deprivation)
 - Being in a particular age category
 - Being from a black or ethnic minority group e.g. Gypsy/Travellers
 - Speaking a language other than English
 - Women or girls
 - Identifying as Lesbian, Gay Bisexual or Transgender
 - Belonging to a particular religion or faith
 - Pregnant women or those on maternity/paternity leave
 - Having a long term limiting health condition or disability
 - Another marginalised group e.g. those experiencing homelessness, offenders/ex-offenders. Please detail: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Impact Assessment Checklist
<input type="checkbox"/> None of the above
17. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
<p>Stage 1: On completion and submission of the Impact Assessment Checklist to the relevant assessment officer(s) the level of SEA required will be determined.</p> <p>Stage 2: To be completed after Stage 1 and receipt of SEA Letter of Determination to identify relevant stages of SEA needed and completed.</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEA Letter of Determination <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Screening Notification <input type="checkbox"/> Screening Report <input type="checkbox"/> Screening Determination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scoping Report CAP Evidence and Options Report has now been developed along with SEA Indicative Assessments of all Options (attached as background evidence to Council Report). These assessments will be expanded upon during development of the Draft CAP and corresponding SEA Environmental Report. <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Report OR <input type="checkbox"/> SEA Letter of Determination stated SEA not required </p>
18. Risk Management
<p>Please tick boxes to confirm completion of each stage.</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conduct Risk Assessment - Initial Risk Assessment has been drafted. This will be further developed for the Options Report and Draft Climate Action Plan stages. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks Assessment document reviewed by Corporate Risk Adviser <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks Assessment document attached to Committee/Council papers along with Impact Assessment Checklist </p>
19. Data Protection Impact Assessment
<p>Please tick boxes to confirm completion of each stage.</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DPIA Screening Questions </p> <p>Is a full DPIA required? If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Full DPIA carried out</p> <p>If no: DPIA Screening complete & no further DPIA required</p>
<p>Signed: <i>Neil Samson</i></p>
<p>Date: 30/08/2023</p>

**EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL
EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EqIA) FORM**

This form is to be used in conjunction with the **Equality Impact Assessment Guidance**. Please refer to this before starting. If you require further support you can contact equality@eastdunbarton.gov.uk

Details
1.1 Name of Service
Sustainability Policy Team, Land Planning and Development
1.2 Title of proposal
Climate Action Plan (CAP) – Evidence and Options Report
1.3 Is this a new proposal or an update to an existing one? (Yes/No)
Yes
1.4 Officers involved in the EqIA, including name and title
Name: Neil Samson Job Title: Climate Change Policy and SEA Officer
1.5 Lead Officer carrying out the EqIA
Name: Neil Samson Job Title: Climate Change Policy and SEA Officer
1.6 Date EqIA started <i>Evidence gathering for EqIA should be started prior to any document drafting or decision making</i>
21/05/21

Details
1.7 Date EqlA completed <i>This should allow for the assessment to inform decision-making</i>
30/08/23
1.8 What is the purpose and aims of the proposal? <i>e.g. improve employability of young people aged 18-24 currently not in education, employment or training</i>
<p>We are developing of a Climate Action Plan which covers four key action areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a date by which the Council can achieve zero direct emissions (emissions that are owned or directly controlled by the Council) for its own activities and operations, along with interim targets to support the progressive reduction of our emissions, and setting out the actions necessary to achieve the reductions; • Identify opportunities to reduce indirect emissions (emissions from sources that are not owned and directly controlled by the Council, including the Council's supply chain); • Work with partners to establish a realistic target date by which net zero emissions can be achieved in East Dunbartonshire as a whole, and identify the main actions necessary to support achievement of the target; and • Set out a local strategy to adapt to the increasing effects of our changing climate and ensure resilience against the future impacts of climate change. <p>The Climate Action Plan will build on the considerable progress the Council has already made in these areas and will build on the collaborative approach that has made our existing achievements possible. The Council's own corporate carbon emissions have fallen 49% between 2012-13 and 2021-22. To maintain the momentum until the CAP, <u>an Interim Carbon Management Plan 2021-23</u> has been produced. Work is also under way to deliver a range of actions - contained in the <u>Sustainability & Climate Change Framework (SCCF) Action Plan</u>, which was approved by Council in December 2019 and updated in September 2021 - to tackle climate change and fulfil our sustainability ambitions. Additionally, efforts to reduce carbon emissions at an area wide level and adapt to our changing climate are already being pursued through a range of Council strategies including the Local Housing Strategy, Local Transport Strategy, Local Development Plan and Economic Recovery Plan. A range of other work, including the preparation of our Flood Risk Management Plan, which is vital in responding to the increasing and intensifying rainfall experienced as a result of climate change, are important in increasing our resilience as weather patterns change.</p>

Details
<p>The effects of climate change are already being felt. We are experiencing changing rainfall patterns, increased seasonality, rising sea levels and more extreme weather events leading to greater risks arising from incidents such as flooding, high temperatures and higher wind speeds. Scotland's ten hottest years having all occurred since 1997 despite record keeping beginning in 1884.¹ and Scotland's highest ever temperature of 34.8°C registered in July 2022, almost 2°C higher than the previous record.² These changes present a range of risks, including to health and wellbeing, economic losses and a greater burden on public spending impacting Council budgets. As a funding partner, Council officers have also made an important contribution to the development of the Glasgow City Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, which was launched at the end of June 2021. The Climate Action Plan will be the local expression of the Regional Strategy principles and the delivery mechanism for relevant flagship actions.</p>
<p>1.9 Who does the proposal intend to affect as a service user? <i>e.g. children and young people in East Dunbartonshire, EDC employees, unemployed and underemployed people</i></p>
<p>There are a number of audiences considered to be affected or influenced by the CAP. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East Dunbartonshire Council employees - Contractors or organisations/individuals carrying out a service on behalf of the Council - Voluntary sector groups/organisations - Everyone living in East Dunbartonshire - People working, studying or volunteering in East Dunbartonshire - Visitors to East Dunbartonshire
<p>1.10 Are there any aspects of the proposal which explicitly address discrimination, victimisation or harassment? Please detail <i>This question may be returned to after further development of the proposal</i></p>
<p>N/A</p>

¹ Adaptation Scotland (2022) [Adaptation Scotland :: Climate trends and projections](#) Accessed 03/08/2023

² Met Office (2022) [Record high temperatures verified - Met Office](#) Accessed 03/08/2022

Details
<p>1.11 Are there any aspects of the proposal which explicitly promote equal opportunities? Please detail <i>This question may be returned to after further development of the proposal</i></p>
<p>The Plan will look at the impacts of climate change and action to alleviate the impacts whilst achieving net zero emissions by 2045 at the latest. In doing so, there is likely to be action related to reducing or eradicating fuel poverty at a local level; this will have a significant impact to areas of socio-economic disadvantage. A key aspect of the Plan will be to identify potential inequalities that could arise or be exacerbated as a result of climate change, for example increased flood risk impacting on more deprived communities and the disproportionate burden faced by those most vulnerable to and least likely to be able to easily adjust to the negative effects of climate change, and to mitigate these effects where possible.</p> <p>From an adaptation perspective, the Plan will also identify areas within East Dunbartonshire and services provided by the organisation which are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and set out relevant adaptation actions and measures to increase resilience levels.</p> <p>From a transport perspective, decarbonising the transport network and in particular discouraging fossil fuelled vehicles will play an important role in the mitigation and adaptation agenda. However, the costs of transition needs to be taken into account and ability for all groups to adapt.</p>
<p>1.12 Are there any aspects of the proposal which explicitly foster good relations? Please detail <i>This question may be returned to after further development of the proposal</i></p>
N/A
Section 2 Evidence
<p>Please outline what is known currently about the experiences of people under each characteristic, in relation to the services and/or activities which this proposal addresses. Include relevant sources e.g. <i>Census or other national data sources, research reports, community consultation, service user monitoring, complaints, service provider experience.</i></p>
<p>Please outline what is known currently about the experiences of people under each characteristic, in relation to the services and/or activities which this proposal addresses</p>
<p>2.1 Age <i>Including the experiences of young people (age 18 and over) and older people.</i></p>

Details

- The effects of climate change are experienced by all age groups to some extent.
- Older people, and those who are considered to be at a socio-economic disadvantage, are more likely to be impacted by the potential negative effects of increased likelihood of weather extremes, including flood events, very high temperatures and very low temperatures which may exacerbate fuel poverty issues
- There is scope to influence climate action amongst younger groups i.e. through the school curriculum
- With the climate projected to become increasingly hostile to life until decades after net zero is reached on a planetary level (due to a lag between when greenhouse gas emissions are emitted and when the full climatological repercussions of the emissions take their toll – a phenomenon known as thermal inertia), the younger the generation, the more likely they are to be exposed to greater climate change impacts over the course of their life.

Sources:

EDC

National Statistics (Scottish Government)

Scottish House Condition Survey

IPCC

2.2 Disability***Including the experiences of people with long term limiting health conditions.***

Climate change will directly influence health outcomes in relation to factors such as:

- exposure to heat and cold, and increased periods of high and low temperatures
- air pollution and exposure to emissions
- access to food and food safety/quality
- access to health infrastructure and services
- increased risk of flooding
- potential increased exposure to UV radiation
- accessible prices for energy and food

Whilst not everyone will experience these impacts, those with underlying health conditions or long-term health concerns are more likely to experience the associated health impacts of climate change.

Details
Sources: World Health Organisation Scottish Government
2.3 Gender Reassignment <i>Where someone is living part/full time as the opposite gender to their assigned sex at birth.</i>
N/A
2.4 Marriage and Civil Partnership <i>This characteristic is only applicable in contexts where the proposal covers employment/employees. An employee or job applicant must not receive unfavourable treatment because they are married or in a civil partnership.</i>
N/A
2.5 Pregnancy and Maternity <i>This covers women as soon as they become pregnant. In the workplace this includes pregnancy-related illness. When a woman gives birth or is breastfeeding, this characteristic protects them for 26 weeks.</i>
N/A
2.6 Race <i>Including impact relating to race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.</i>
N/A
2.7 Religion or Belief Refers to any religion, including lack of religion.
N/A
2.8 Sex Sex can mean either female or male, or a group of people like men or boys, or women or girls.
N/A

Details
2.9 Sexual orientation Sexual orientation includes how you choose to express your sexual orientations, such as through appearance, or through the places individuals choose to visit.
N/A
2.10 Other marginalised groups <i>Including but not exclusive to the experiences of unpaid carers, homeless people, ex-offenders, people with addictions, care experienced people.</i>
N/A
2.11 Have people who identify with any of the characteristics been involved in the development of the proposal? Yes or No <i>If yes, please complete Section 2.12 If no, please go to Section 3</i>
Yes
2.12 Please outline any involvement or consultation relevant to the proposal which has been carried out or is planned <i>Add more rows below as necessary</i>
Include details, dates and summary of findings
Climate Conversation March – May 2021 Approval was given in January 2021 to commence the first stage in the development of the Climate Action Plan (PNCA/004/21/SG) comprising a ‘Climate Conversation’ early engagement exercise which ran from 8 March to 2 May 2021. The consultation provided an opportunity to assess local public opinion on climate change and related issues, including biodiversity loss, and to discuss potential actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve our resilience to the accelerating impacts of climate change, such as the damage caused by more frequent flooding and storms. The Climate Conversation was a ‘listening exercise’, encouraging as wide a range of people as possible to contribute their views on climate change issues. It comprised of a range of online surveys, including surveys specifically designed to gather views from young people, business and Council residents and employees. A series of online events were held comprising presentations, interactive features including whiteboards and polls, question and answer sessions and discussion.

Details
<p>Future Public Consultation – TBC All future consultations will be open to the public and advertised by all reasonable means to encourage a wide-ranging contribution.</p>
3 Impact
<p>Based on what is known in Section 2, please outline the impact you expect the proposal to have? Advise whether Possible positive (+) impact or Possible adverse (-) impact or Neutral impact likely</p>
<p>3.1 Age <i>Including impact relating young people (age 18 and over) and older people.</i></p>
<p>Positive Impacts Opportunities to reduce/remove the negative impacts of climate change to the local population through adapting to and mitigating the effects will be beneficial to all age groups. However, knowing that older people are likely to experience the negative effects associated with climate change including fuel poverty due to low incomes, high energy prices and potentially energy-inefficient housing means that older people are likely to experience benefits as a role of delivering on the Climate Action Plan.</p> <p>Adverse Impacts While the economic benefits of acting on Climate Change far outweigh the costs³, some low-emission technology is still more expensive in terms of up-front costs, such as low-emission vehicles and heating systems, than existing high-emitting systems. Therefore, limiting access to cheaper systems could lead to increased prices making some people less likely to be able to access services or afford transport, especially those that are younger or older and/or on lower incomes.</p>
<p>3.2 Disability <i>Including impact relating to long term limiting health conditions.</i></p>
<p>As described above, climate change has the potential to have negative impacts on health, including those that are long term. By implementing the Climate Action Plan and delivering on area-wide mitigation and adaptation opportunities the negative effects are likely to be reduced. Addressing climate change in East Dunbartonshire will, in general, result in positive impacts for health locally.</p>

³ See The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review (2006) <https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/publication/the-economics-of-climate-change-the-stern-review/>

Details
<p>More specifically, the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health report that exposure to outdoor air pollution is attributable to 40,000 premature deaths per year in the UK in addition to being linked to strokes and heart disease, cancer, asthma, obesity, diabetes, COPD and dementia.⁴</p> <p>While particulate matter contributes more towards this than fossil fuel emissions, tyre and brakes on vehicles are a major source of particulate matter so aims to reduce overall number of vehicles, as set out in the sustainable transport hierarchy reference in the CAP, would help to improve air quality which would benefit people with pre-existing conditions.</p> <p>Moreover, the link between long-term air pollution and the increased risk of Covid-19 hospitalisations underscores how improved air quality could benefit more vulnerable groups.⁵</p>
<p>3.3 Gender Reassignment <i>Where someone is living part/full time as the opposite gender to their assigned sex at birth.</i></p>
Neutral impact likely
<p>3.4 Marriage and Civil Partnership <i>This characteristic is only applicable in contexts where the proposal covers employment/employees. An employee or job applicant must not receive unfavourable treatment because they are married or in a civil partnership.</i></p>
Neutral impact likely
<p>3.5 Pregnancy and Maternity <i>This covers women as soon as they become pregnant. In the workplace this includes pregnancy-related illness. When a woman gives birth or is breastfeeding, this characteristic protects them for 26 weeks.</i></p>
Neutral impact likely

⁴ Royal College of Physicians (RCP) & the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH) (2016) <https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/news/doctors-say-40000-deaths-year-linked-air-pollution>

⁵ 19 Imperial College (2021) 'Long-term air pollution linked to greater risk of COVID-19 hospitalisation' [Long-term air pollution linked to greater risk of COVID-19 hospitalisation](#) | [Imperial News](#) | [Imperial College London](#)

Details
3.6 Race <i>Including impact relating to race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins</i>
Neutral impact likely
3.7 Religion or Belief Refers to any religion, including lack of religion.
Neutral impact likely
3.8 Sex Sex can mean either female or male, or a group of people like men or boys, or women or girls.
Neutral impact likely
3.9 Sexual orientation Sexual orientation includes how you choose to express your sexual orientations, such as through appearance, or through the places individuals choose to visit.
Neutral impact likely
3.10 Other <i>Including but not exclusive to the experiences of unpaid carers, homeless people, ex-offenders, people with addictions, care experienced people.</i>
Barriers to active travel, particularly safety concerns, hamper individuals' access to a cheap and healthy form of transportation. Certain groups in the population are disproportionately affected by the lack of available and affordable public transport ⁶ while some people find it necessary to purchase a car even when they cannot afford it. ⁷

⁶ Cooper E, Gates S, Grollman C, et al. Transport, health, and wellbeing: an evidence review for the Department for Transport. London: NatCen; 2019. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/847884/Transport_health_and_wellbeing.pdf

⁷ Gates, S. et al. (2019). Transport and inequality: An evidence review for the Department for Transport. NatCen https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/847884/Transport_health_and_wellbeing.pdf

Details

Moreover, active travel (walking, wheeling and cycling) is associated with improvements in mental health and reduced risk for all-cause mortality,⁸ it has the potential to reduce detrimental health impacts by reducing motorised traffic⁹ while providing benefits to local economies.¹⁰

Public transport, which is another key facet of reducing transport emissions, also has the potential to encourage active travel¹¹ while reducing carbon emissions¹² ¹³and improving access to services and facilities and connect communities.¹⁴

Motorised transport can increase risk of accidental injury and disrupt communities¹⁵ while potentially reducing levels of physical activity and social interactions.¹⁶The volume and speed of traffic and long commutes can also be detrimental to health.¹⁷

As highlighted earlier, low-emission vehicles often have higher up-front costs than existing high-emitting vehicles. Therefore, equalities impacts assessments need to be undertaken when exploring any limitations on widely-used high emitting vehicles, particularly since active transport is not a viable option for everyone, even with high quality infrastructure.

⁸ Rissel C, Curac N, Greenaway M, et al. (2012) Physical Activity Associated with Public Transport Use - A Review and Modelling of Potential Benefits. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 9: 2454-2478

⁹ Staatsen B et al. (2017) INHERIT: exploring triple-win solutions for living, moving and consuming that encourage behavioural change, protect the environment, promote health and health equity. Brussels: EuroHealthNet; www.inherit.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/INHERIT-Report-A4-Low-res_s.pdf

¹⁰ Living Strattes (2014) The business case for better streets and places www.livingstreets.org.uk/media/3890/pedestrian-pound-2018.pdf

¹¹ Rissel C, Curac N, Greenaway M, et al. (2012) Physical Activity Associated with Public Transport Use - A Review and Modelling of Potential Benefits. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 9: 2454-2478

¹² Patterson R, Webb E, Hone T, et al. (2019) Associations of Public Transportation Use with Cardiometabolic Health: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. American Journal of Epidemiology 188(4):785-795 55

¹³ Aether (2017) *Evidence Review of the Potential Wider Impacts of Climate Change Mitigation options: Transport sector.*

<https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/research-andanalysis/2017/01/evidence-review-potential-wider-impacts-climate-change-mitigation-optionstransport/documents/00513155-pdf/00513155-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00513155.pdf>

¹⁴ Cooper E, Gates S, Grollman C, et al. Transport, health, and wellbeing: an evidence review for the Department for Transport. London: NatCen; 2019. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/847884/Transport_health_and_wellbeing.pdf

¹⁵ Cooper E, Gates S, Grollman C, et al. Transport, health, and wellbeing: an evidence review for the Department for Transport. London: NatCen; 2019. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/847884/Transport_health_and_wellbeing.pdf

¹⁶ Mueller N, Rojas-Rueda D, Cole-Hunter T, et al. (2015) Health impact assessment of active transportation: A systematic review. Preventative Medicine ;76:103–114.

¹⁷ Beute F, Davies Z, de Vries S, et al. (2020) Types and characteristics of urban and peri-urban blue spaces having an impact on human mental health and wellbeing. EKLIPSE Expert Working Group, UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Wallingford, United Kingdom

Details
3.11 Cross Cutting <i>Where two or more characteristics above overlap and the proposal affects those people in a specific way</i>
<p>The committee of Climate Change note that elements of achieving net zero, such as improvements to energy efficiency on buildings, are amongst the most effective to deal with the soaring cost of living.¹⁸</p> <p>The Fuel Poverty Act's evidence review also identifies [lack of] energy efficiency of the home as one of the four main drivers of fuel poverty¹⁹ thereby highlighting the poverty alleviating potential of improved energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>Given the on-going cost of living crisis, with significant increases in the cost of energy and petrol affecting residents and businesses across East Dunbartonshire, the pathways to net zero set out in the CAP would entail harnessing the poverty-alleviating potential of these elements of decarbonisation and therefore offer cross-cutting benefits to economically marginalised groups.</p>
Section 4 Assessment
4.1 Select the assessment result, from 1-4, which applies and give a brief justification: 1. No major change: <i>If this is selected you are confirming that the EQIA demonstrates the budget proposal is robust and there is no possible adverse impact.</i>
Justification: <i>If this is selected you must demonstrate that all opportunities to promote equality have already been taken</i>
1 – No Major Change The Climate Action Plan will aim to promote equality through its implementation and delivery. Once in place, the EqIA will be reviewed to ensure that the assessment is accurate and revisited once the Plan is due to be reviewed/updated.
2 Continue the proposal <i>If this is selected you are confirming that the EqIA identifies possible adverse impact or missed opportunities but the proposal can be justified</i>

¹⁸ See Climate Change Committee (2022) Progress Report to Parliament <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/2022-progress-report-to-parliament/>

¹⁹ Scottish Government (2020) *Lived experience of fuel poverty: evidence review* <https://www.gov.scot/publications/evidence-review-lived-experience-fuel-povertyscotland/pages/3/#:~:text=The%20Scottish%20Government%20recognises%20four,is%20used%20in%20the%20home>

Details
Justification: <i>If this is selected you must set out the justifications for continuing with the proposal in terms of proportionality and relevance. For the more important proposal, more compelling reasons are needed</i>
N/A
3 Adjust the proposal <i>If this is selected you are confirming that the EqIA identifies possible adverse impact or missed opportunities which suggest the proposal needs to be adjusted</i>
Justification: <i>If this is selected you must set out the reasons why an adjusted proposal is required. For example to remove unjustifiable barriers or address opportunities that cannot be missed on the balance of proportionality and relevance</i>
N/A
4 Stop and remove the proposal <i>The proposal shows actual or possible unlawful discrimination. It must be halted or significantly changed</i>
Justification: <i>If this is selected you must set out the reasons for halting the proposal or significantly changing it to avoid unlawful discrimination</i>
N/A
Section 5 Actions
5.1 Please outline how you will monitor the impact of the proposal, e.g. performance indicators used, other monitoring arrangements, assigned individuals to monitor progress, criteria used to measure outcomes
Performance indicators will be developed as part of a Monitoring Framework for the Plan. Some elements of the Plan including meeting interim emissions reduction targets will be monitored annually.

Details

5.2 Please outline action to be taken in order to:

- **Mitigate possible adverse negative impact (listed under section 3);**
- **Promote possible positive impacts and;**
- **Gather further information or evidence**

Advise Action, Lead and Timescale

Action - Avoiding adverse effects will be ensured by considering all of the views expressed as part of the overall consultation processes for the Plan and by taking into account professional knowledge of the stakeholders involved.

Lead – Sustainability Policy

Timescale – Throughout the development of and life of the Plan

Action - Action towards climate change mitigation and adaptation in East Dunbartonshire will be promoted through the Plan and public engagement events.

Lead – Sustainability Policy

Timescale – Throughout the development of and life of the Plan

Action - Evidence will be gathered at each review point (to be determined as the Plan is developed). This will ensure that we are delivering a Plan that responds to local need and demand as well as local demographics and environment. New evidence will be used to help develop a revised Plan when this iteration comes to an end.

Lead – Sustainability Policy

Timescale – Throughout the development of and life of the Plan

5.3 When is the proposal due to be reviewed

As the Plan is likely to set interim emissions reduction targets, the Plan will be reviewed at various milestones.

6 Approval

6.1 Senior Officer who this proposal will be reported by (Name and Job Title)

Please ensure the EDC Equality lead has been contacted regarding this EqIA

Neil Samson, Climate Change Policy and SEA Officer

Details
6.2 Signature
<i>Neil Samson</i>
6.3 Date
30/08/23

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Net-Zero Corporate Options and Pathways

Options Indicative Assessments considering SEA Environmental Factors

(Population and Human Health; Cultural Heritage; Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna; Soil and Geology; Landscape; Water Quality; Air Quality; Climatic Factors; and Material Assets.)

Scope 1

Option 1 Pathway 1: School coach / bus hire vehicle switch: Assumes a move to green hydrogen with refuelling facility costs shared between neighbouring LAs/commercial re-fuelling becomes available (whole fleet, 21 vehicles converted by 2035)

Assessment Commentary:

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors **‘Population and Human Health’, ‘Biodiversity’, ‘Flora and Fauna’, ‘Air Quality’** and **‘Climatic Factors’** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality while a negative impact on the environment factor **‘Material Assets.’** could be anticipated due to the additional milage and wear and tear associated with this option.

Larger vehicles have a less developed market of low carbon solutions than small vehicles. As such the two main most likely options available to the council (electrification and hydrogen) have been both been considered and modelled included in the relevant different pathways.

The fact that hydrogen vehicles do not emit greenhouse gas emissions during their operation, unlike the Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles that they would replace, means that this option would reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly. Hydrogen vehicles also have a reduced quantity of harmful exhaust-based emissions. Collectively, this will offer significant benefits to **‘Population and Human Health’, ‘Biodiversity’, ‘Flora and Fauna’, ‘Air Quality’** and **‘Climatic Factors’**.

While shared refuelling points are likely to mean fewer refuelling points are constructed and therefore lower greenhouse gas emissions in the construction phase, the additional vehicle miles to get to the refuelling point could lead to an increase in particulate matter emissions from vehicle tyres and brakes which have a detrimental impact on health (particulate matter emissions come from all vehicles, whether fossil fuel powered or not) in addition to greater wear and tear on vehicles which would results in sub-optimal public value and additional emissions associated with vehicle maintenance and a negative impact on the environmental factor **‘Material Assets.’**

Option 1 Pathway 2: School coach / bus hire vehicle switch: Assumes a move to green hydrogen with Council funded refuelling facility at Broomhill depot (whole fleet, 21 vehicles converted by 2035)

Assessment Commentary:

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality'** and **'Climatic Factors'** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality.

Larger vehicles have a less developed market of low carbon solutions than small vehicles. As such the two main most likely options available to the council (electrification and hydrogen) have been both been considered and modelled included in the relevant different pathways.

The fact that hydrogen vehicles do not emit greenhouse gas emissions during their operation, unlike the Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles that they would replace, means that this option would reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly. Hydrogen vehicles also have a reduced quantity of harmful exhaust-based emissions. Collectively, this will offer significant benefits to **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality'** and **'Climatic Factors'**.

Having a vehicle refuelling point at Broomhill is likely to mean fewer vehicle miles than Pathway 1 and therefore lower particulate matter emissions (particulate matter emissions come from all vehicles, whether fossil fuel powered or not) and vehicle maintenance from lower mileage. The less detrimental impact that this would have on people's health and biodiversity and the potentially reduced greenhouse gas emissions from less maintenance, renders this the preferred option.

Option 1 Pathway 3: School coach / bus hire vehicle switch Assumes a move to electric vehicles (whole fleet conversion by 2045)

Assessment Commentary:

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality'** and **'Climatic Factors'** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality.

Larger vehicles have a less developed market of low carbon solutions than small vehicles. As such the two main most likely options available to the council (electrification and hydrogen) have been both been considered and modelled included in the relevant different pathways.

The fact that hydrogen vehicles do not emit greenhouse gas emissions during their operation, unlike the Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles that they would replace, means that this option would reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly. Hydrogen vehicles also have a reduced quantity of harmful

exhaust-based emissions. Collectively, this will offer benefits to **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality' and 'Climatic Factors'**.

However, as it will take until 2045 to decarbonise the fleet instead of 2035 in Pathways 1 and 2, a decade's worth of additional greenhouse gas emissions and harmful exhaust-based emissions from large vehicles can be anticipated from this pathway leading to significantly poorer outcomes for **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality' and 'Climatic Factors'**. Consequently, it is a weaker option from an environmental point of view than Pathways 1 and 2.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification: Pathway 2

Having a vehicle refuelling point at Broomhill is likely to mean that Pathway 2 will result in fewer vehicle miles than Pathway 1 and therefore lower particulate matter emissions (particulate matter emissions come from all vehicles, whether fossil fuel powered or not) and vehicle maintenance from lower mileage. The less detrimental impact that this would have on people's health and biodiversity and the potentially reduced greenhouse gas emissions from less maintenance, renders this the preferred option.

Options 2 Pathway 1: Own fleet – waste vehicles – improved efficiency - assumes 5% fuel saving

Assessment Commentary

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality' and 'Climatic Factors'** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality.

Typically, efficiency measures can achieve a fuel saving of greater than 10%. In the balanced and conservative pathways, 5% has been assumed to reflect that telematics has already been rolled out by the council, though there is opportunity for further efficiency improvements. For example, the council could target driver training and more fuel-efficient tyres.

There are few barriers to the implementation of these actions therefore, it is recommended that they are targeted early in the pathway.

Vehicles that are powered using fossil fuels emit greenhouse gas emissions, harmful pollutants from their exhaust pipes in addition to particulate matter from their tyres and brakes – the latter of which is particularly bad for human health.

A reduction in the first two sets of emissions from reduced fuel usage will have benefits for human health and biodiversity through improved air quality. Efficiency gains that achieve lower mileage could also reduce particulate matter and vehicle maintenance from lower mileage.

While shared refuelling points are likely to mean fewer refuelling points are constructed and therefore lower greenhouse gas emissions in the construction phase, the additional vehicle miles to get to the refuelling point could lead to an increase in particulate matter emissions from vehicle tyres and brakes which have a detrimental impact on health (particulate matter emissions come from all vehicles, whether fossil fuel powered or not) in addition to greater wear and tear on vehicles which would result in sub-optimal public value, additional emissions associated with vehicle maintenance and a negative impact on the environmental factor '**Material Assets.**'

Since this option has half the fuel savings compared to Option 2 it would offer significantly reduced benefits to health and environment. It is therefore the preferred option.

Option 2 Pathway 2: Own fleet – waste vehicles – improved efficiency - assumes 10% fuel saving

Assessment Commentary:

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors '**Population and Human Health**', '**Biodiversity**', '**Flora and Fauna**', '**Air Quality**', '**Material Assets**', and '**Climatic Factors**' due to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality.

Typically, efficiency measures can achieve a fuel saving of greater than 10%. In the balanced and conservative pathways, 5% has been assumed to reflect that telematics has already been rolled out by the council, though there is opportunity for further efficiency improvements. For example, the council could target driver training and more fuel-efficient tyres.

There are few barriers to the implementation of these actions therefore, it is recommended that they are targeted early in the pathway.

Vehicles that are powered using fossil fuels emit greenhouse gas emissions, harmful pollutants from their exhaust pipes in addition to particulate matter from their tyres and brakes – the latter of which is particularly bad for human health.

A reduction in the first two sets of emissions from reduced fuel usage will have benefits for human health and biodiversity through improved air quality. Efficiency gains that achieve lower mileage could also reduce particulate matter and in addition to vehicle maintenance from lower mileage and have a positive impact on the environmental factor '**Material Assets.**'

Since this option has twice the fuel savings compared to Option 1 it would offer significantly higher benefits to **'Population and Human Health'**, **'Biodiversity'**, **'Flora and Fauna'**, **'Air Quality'** and **'Climatic Factors'** through reduced greenhouse gas emissions and a reduced quantity of harmful exhaust-based emissions. Collectively, this makes this option the preferred option.

Option 2 Pathway 3: Same as Pathway 1

Assessment Commentary: Same as Pathway 1

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification

Since Pathway 2 option has twice the fuel savings compared to Option 1 it would offer significantly higher benefits to **'Population and Human Health'**, **'Biodiversity'**, **'Flora and Fauna'**, **'Air Quality'** and **'Climatic Factors'** through reduced greenhouse gas emissions and a reduced quantity of harmful exhaust-based emissions. Collectively, this makes this pathway the preferred option.

Option 3 Pathway 1: Own fleet – waste vehicles – vehicle switch. Assumes a move to green hydrogen with refuelling facility costs shared between neighbouring LAs/commercial re-fuelling becomes available (whole fleet, 72 vehicles conversion by 2035)

Assessment Commentary: Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors **'Population and Human Health'**, **'Biodiversity'**, **'Flora and Fauna'**, **'Air Quality'** and **'Climatic Factors'** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality.

Larger vehicles have a less developed market of low carbon solutions than small vehicles. As such the two most likely options available to the council (electrification and hydrogen) have both been considered and included in relevant different pathways. Fuel switching should align with vehicle end of life, understood to be post 2030 for some of the fleet.

The fact that hydrogen vehicles do not emit greenhouse gas emissions during their operation, unlike the Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles that they will replace, means that this option would reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly. Hydrogen vehicles also have a reduced quantity of harmful exhaust-based emissions which will offer health benefits to residents and biodiversity.

While shared refuelling points are likely to mean fewer refuelling points are constructed and therefore lower greenhouse gas emissions, the additional vehicle miles to get to the refuelling point could lead to an increase in particulate matter emissions from vehicle tyres and brakes which have a detrimental impact on health (particulate matter emissions come from all vehicles, whether fossil fuel powered or not) in addition to greater wear and tear on vehicles which would result in sub-optimal public value and additional emissions associated with vehicle maintenance.

Option 2 Pathway 2: Own fleet – waste vehicles – vehicle switch Assumes a move to green hydrogen with Council funded refuelling facility at Broomhill depot (whole fleet conversion by 2035)

Assessment Commentary: Larger vehicles have a less developed market of low carbon solutions than small vehicles. As such the two most likely options available to the council (electrification and hydrogen) have both been considered and included in relevant different pathways.

Fuel switching should align with vehicle end of life, understood to be post 2030 for some of the fleet. The fact that hydrogen vehicles do not emit greenhouse gas emissions during their operation, unlike the Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles that they will replace, means that this option would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Hydrogen vehicles also have a reduced quantity of harmful exhaust-based emissions which will offer health benefits to residents and biodiversity, although they will still emit particulate matter from their tyres and brakes.

Pathway 2 has a decade's worth of lower emissions than Pathway 3 and having a vehicle refuelling point at Broomhill is likely to mean fewer vehicle miles than Pathway 1 and therefore lower particulate matter emissions (particulate matter emissions come from all vehicles, whether fossil fuel powered or not) and vehicle maintenance from lower mileage. The less detrimental impact that this would have on environmental factors '**Population and Human Health**', '**Biodiversity**', '**Flora and Fauna**', '**Air Quality**' and '**Climatic Factors**', renders this the preferred option.

Option 3 Pathway 3: Own fleet – waste vehicles – vehicle switch. Assumes a move to electric vehicles (whole fleet conversion by 2045) Council to confirm technology for this pathway

Assessment Commentary: Larger vehicles have a less developed market of low carbon solutions than small vehicles. As such the two most likely options available to the council (electrification and hydrogen) have both been considered and included in relevant different pathways.

Fuel switching should align with vehicle end of life, understood to be post 2030 for some of the fleet. The fact that hydrogen vehicles do not emit greenhouse gas emissions during their operation, unlike the Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles that they will replace, means that this option would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles also have a reduced quantity of harmful exhaust-based emissions which will offer health benefits to residents and biodiversity, although they will still emit particulate matter from their tyres and brakes.

As it will take until 2045 to decarbonise the fleet instead of 2035 in Pathways 1 and 2, a decade's worth of additional greenhouse gas emissions and harmful exhaust-based emissions from large vehicles can be anticipated from this pathway leading to significantly poorer outcomes for '**Population and Human Health**', '**Biodiversity**', '**Flora and Fauna**', '**Air Quality**' and '**Climatic Factors**'. Consequently, it is a weaker option from an environmental point of view than Pathways 1 and 2.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification

Pathway 2 has a decade's worth of lower emissions than Pathway 3 and having a vehicle refuelling point at Broomhill is likely to mean fewer vehicle miles than Pathway 1 and therefore lower particulate matter emissions (particulate matter emissions come from all vehicles, whether fossil fuel powered or not) and vehicle maintenance from lower mileage. The less detrimental impact that this would have on environmental factors '**Population and Human Health**', '**Biodiversity**', '**Flora and Fauna**', '**Air Quality**' and '**Climatic Factors**', renders this the preferred option.

Option 4 Pathway 1: Refrigerant leakage - 10% saving on refrigerant leakage**Assessment Commentary:**

Up to 50% leakage reduction is achievable through implementation of a robust preventative maintenance programme including regular checks of receiver levels, system pressures and temperatures. A 10% reduction has been assumed to reflect current refrigerant maintenance practices.

Refrigerators and air conditioning units are energy-intensive, especially since they run continuously. They also contain highly potent greenhouse gases such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Leaks from refrigeration / air conditioning systems and disposal of units can be particularly emission intensive.

Consequently, a reduction in leakages will directly result in benefits for **Climatic Factors** while a robust preventative maintenance programme also has the potential to deliver cost savings and further reduce emissions by prolonging the running period of refrigerators.

Indirectly benefits for **Population and Human Health**, **Biodiversity** and **Flora and Fauna** would also be anticipated through the contribution (albeit very minor on a global scale) to climate change.

Option 4 Pathway 2: Proposed Option: Same as pathway 1**Option 4 Pathway 3:** Proposed Option: Same as pathway 1**SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification**

N/A

Option 5 Pathway 1: Refrigerants replacement 60% saving on emissions associated with refrigerants

Assessment Commentary:

Refrigerators and air conditioning units are energy-intensive, especially since they run continuously. They also contain highly potent greenhouse gases such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs).

Replacing refrigerants with drop-in alternatives which have a lower global warming potential, thus retaining existing air conditioning, heat pump and chiller equipment whilst minimising the emissions associated with any refrigerant leakage.

Consequently, the adoption of drop-in alternatives, which have a lower global warming potential, will directly result in benefits for **'Climatic Factors'**.

Indirectly benefits for **'Population and Human Health'**, **'Biodiversity'** and **'Flora and Fauna'** would also be anticipated through the (albeit very minor as a proportion of global emissions) contribution to climate change.

Option 5 Pathway 2: Same as Pathway 1

Option 5 Pathway 3: Same as Pathway 1

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification

N/A

Option 6 Pathway 1: Own fleet – other vehicle – efficient use - 5% saving of current fuel

Assessment Commentary:

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality'** and **'Climatic Factors'** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality.

Typically, efficiency measures can achieve a fuel saving of greater than 10%. 5% has been assumed here to reflect that the Council has rolled out telematics but has additional scope for other areas such as driver training and fuel-efficient tyres. These are relatively ready to implement so have been given an earlier timeframe.

A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and harmful pollutants from vehicle exhaust pipes will offer significantly benefits to **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality'** and **'Climatic Factors'**

Option 6 Pathway 2: Same as Pathway 1

Option 6 Pathway 3: Same as Pathway 1

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification

N/A

Option 7 Pathway 1: Own fleet – other vehicle – vehicle switch - Assumes a move transition to an electrified vehicles fleet vehicles (all 500 by 2035). Electric vehicles assumed to be 60% more energy efficient.

Assessment Commentary:

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality'** and **'Climatic Factors'** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality.

This assumes that these are the smaller vehicles (cars and vans) for which there are suitable electric alternatives. The timeframe allows for vehicles being replaced as reach end of life.

This is highly dependent on the installation of the new Broomhill depot (understood to be imminent) with charging facilities, and suitable charging infrastructure being installed at other key council sites. Timeframes may be impacted by the need for infrastructure upgrades.

The fact that electric vehicles do not emit greenhouse gas emissions during their operation, unlike the Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles that they will replace, means that this option would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles also have a reduced quantity of harmful exhaust-based emissions which will offer health benefits to residents and biodiversity, although they will still emit particulate matter from their tyres and brakes.

It also introduces the prospect of revenue generation through vehicle to grid which could be significant given the anticipated increase of demand that electric vehicles and heating systems will put on the grid. Smart-charging systems could also reduce the running costs and delivery further efficiency.

Since this pathway has targets to achieve decarbonisation of the fleet in more accelerated timescales than pathways 2 and 3, it would result in lower greenhouse gas emissions and lowers levels of harmful gases coming from vehicle exhausts and therefore, significant benefits to the following environmental factors '**Population and Human Health**', '**Biodiversity**', '**Flora and Fauna**', '**Air Quality**' and '**Climatic Factors**'. This renders it the preferred option.

Option 7 Pathway 2: Assumes a move transition to an electrified vehicles fleet vehicles (all 500 by 2030).

Assessment Commentary:

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors '**Population and Human Health**', '**Biodiversity**', '**Flora and Fauna**', '**Air Quality**' and '**Climatic Factors**' due to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality.

This assumes that these are the smaller vehicles (cars and vans) for which there are suitable electric alternatives. The timeframe allows for vehicles being replaced as they reach end of life.

This is highly dependent on the installation of the new Broomhill depot (understood to be imminent) with charging facilities, and suitable charging infrastructure being installed at other key council sites. Timeframes may be impacted by the need for infrastructure upgrades.

The fact that electric vehicles do not emit greenhouse gas emissions during their operation, unlike the Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles that they will replace, means that this option would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles also have a reduced quantity of harmful exhaust-based emissions which will offer health benefits to residents and biodiversity, although they will still emit particulate matter from their tyres and brakes.

It also introduces the prospect of revenue generation through vehicle to grid which could be significant given the anticipated increase in demand that electric vehicles and electric heating systems are anticipated to put on the grid. Smart-charging systems could also reduce the running costs and delivery further efficiency.

The accelerated timescales compared to pathway 1 mean that there would be an estimated five years' worth of additional greenhouse gas emissions and harmful emission from vehicle exhaust thus making pathway 2 weaker in terms of its impact on the following environmental factors **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality' and 'Climatic Factors'**.

Option 7 Pathway 3: Same as pathway 1 but with decelerated timeframe (all by 2045)

Assessment Commentary: Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality' and 'Climatic Factors'** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality.

This assumes that these are the smaller vehicles (cars and vans) for which there are suitable electric alternatives. The timeframe allows for vehicles being replaced as reach end of life.

This is highly dependent on the installation of the new Broomhill depot (understood to be imminent) with charging facilities, and suitable charging infrastructure being installed at other key council sites. Timeframes may be impacted by the need for infrastructure upgrades.

The fact that electric vehicles do not emit greenhouse gas emissions during their operation, unlike the Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles that they will replace, means that this option would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles also have a reduced quantity of harmful exhaust-based emissions which will offer health benefits to residents and biodiversity, although they will still emit particulate matter from their tyres and brakes.

It also introduces the prospect of revenue generation through vehicle to grid which could be significant given the anticipated increase in demand that electric vehicles and electric heating systems are anticipated to put on the grid. Smart-charging systems could also reduce the running costs and delivery further efficiency.

The accelerated timescales compared to pathway 1 mean that there would be an estimated fifteen years' worth of additional greenhouse gas emissions and harmful emission from vehicle exhaust thus making pathway 3 significantly weaker in terms of its impact on the following environmental factors **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality' and 'Climatic Factors'**

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification

Since Pathway 1 has targets to achieve decarbonisation of the fleet in more accelerated timescales than pathways 2 and 3, it would result in lower greenhouse gas emissions and lowers levels of harmful gases coming from vehicle exhausts and therefore, significant benefits to the following environmental factors **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity', 'Flora and Fauna', 'Air Quality' and 'Climatic Factors'**. This renders it the preferred option.

Option 8 Pathway 1: Buildings – Building fabric: 16% savings on of heating consumption**Assessment Commentary:**

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors: **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage** and **Climatic Factors** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions, greater cost savings, improved air quality and greater climate resilience.

Energy intensity (kWh/m²) limits were applied to determine which building fabric upgrades should be applied in each pathway. The nature of the fabric updates varies by pathway. The threshold hierarchy is as follows: conservative > balanced > ambitious. Thus, fewer buildings meet criteria in conservative pathway compared to balanced and from balanced to ambitious.

Various packages of measures were modelled across building stock. Savings of between 12-27% were estimated through calculations on the building level.

20% is a typical saving that can be achieved from building fabric improvements. These are ready to implement but have been given a longer implementation timeframe due to the large number of buildings, but with the programme completed in advance of the 2038 zero direct emissions target.

The vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels. Improving the fabric of buildings allows heat to be retained more effectively and therefore reduce the amount of heat required to keep properties warm. This can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the running costs of properties while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

Improvements in building fabric also reduces costs. These financial benefits will have a positive impact on **Material Assets** while the improved financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, will have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

There is also a knock-on impact to heating decarbonisation – higher building fabric upgrade levels allow heat pumps with better seasonal Coefficient of Performance to be installed increasing energy savings. The fact that the benefits to **Climatic Factors** are multi-faceted underscores the significance of this improvement.

Since Pathway 2 has higher savings on heating consumption than Pathway 1, the aforementioned benefits to **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage** and **Climatic Factors** would be more significant in Pathway 2 due to lower greenhouse gas emissions, greater cost savings, improved air quality and greater climate resilience.

Option 8 Pathway 2: Buildings – Building fabric: 27% savings on heating consumption

Assessment Commentary:

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors: **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage** and **Climatic Factors** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions, greater cost savings, improved air quality and greater climate resilience.

Energy intensity (kWh/m²) limits were applied to determine which building fabric upgrades should be applied in each pathway. The nature of the fabric updates varies by pathway. The threshold hierarchy is as follows: conservative > balanced > ambitious. Thus, fewer buildings meet criteria in conservative pathway compared to balanced and from balanced to ambitious.

Various packages of measures were modelled across building stock. Savings of between 12-27% were estimated through calculations on the building level.

20% is a typical saving that can be achieved from building fabric improvements. These are ready to implement but have been given a longer implementation timeframe due to the large number of buildings, but with the programme completed in advance of the 2038 zero direct emissions target.

The vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels. Improving the fabric of buildings allows heat to be retained more effectively and therefore reduce the amount of heat required to keep properties warm. This can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the running costs of properties while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

Improvements in building fabric also reduce costs. These financial benefits will have a positive impact on **Material Assets** while the improved financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, could have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

There is also a knock-on impact to heating decarbonisation – higher building fabric upgrade levels allow heat pumps with better seasonal Coefficient of Performance to be installed increasing energy savings. The fact that the benefits to **Climatic Factors** are multi-faceted underscores the significance of this improvement.

Since Pathway 2 has higher heat consumption savings than Pathways 1 and 3, the aforementioned benefits to **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage** and **Climatic Factors** would be more significant due to lower greenhouse gas emissions, greater cost savings, improved air quality and greater climate resilience. Therefore, it is the preferred option.

Option 8 Pathway 3: Buildings – Building Fabric: 12% savings on heating consumption

Assessment Commentary:

Improvements may include but are not limited to the following environmental factors: **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage** and **Climatic Factors** due to lower greenhouse gas emissions, greater cost savings, improved air quality and greater climate resilience.

Energy intensity (kWh/m²) limits were applied to determine which building fabric upgrades should be applied in each pathway. The nature of the fabric updates varies by pathway. The threshold hierarchy is as follows: conservative > balanced > ambitious. Thus, fewer buildings meet criteria in conservative pathway compared to balanced and from balanced to ambitious.

Various packages of measures were modelled across building stock. Savings of between 12-27% were estimated through calculations on the building level.

20% is a typical saving that can be achieved from building fabric improvements. These are ready to implement but have been given a longer implementation timeframe due to the large number of buildings, but with the programme completed in advance of the 2038 zero direct emissions target.

The vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels. Improving the fabric of buildings allows heat to be retained more effectively and therefore reduce the amount of heat required to keep properties warm. This can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the running costs of properties while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality,** and **Climatic Factors.**

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors.**

Improvements in building fabric also reduces costs. These financial benefits could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** while the improved financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, could have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

There is also a knock-on impact to heating decarbonisation – higher building fabric upgrade levels allow heat pumps with better seasonal Coefficient of Performance to be installed increasing energy savings. The fact that the benefits to **Climatic Factors** are multi-faceted underscores the significance of this improvement.

Since pathway 3 has the lowest proportion of savings on heat consultation, the benefits to the following factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage** and **Climatic Factors** would be significantly lower than in Pathways 2 and 1 due to lower greenhouse gas emission reductions, lower cost savings, poorer air quality and less climate resilience.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification

Since Pathway 2 has higher heat consumption savings than Pathways 1 and 3, the benefits to **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage** and **Climatic Factors** would be more significant due to lower greenhouse gas emissions, greater cost savings, improved air quality and greater climate resilience. Therefore, it is the preferred option.

Option 9 Pathway 1: Buildings – efficient heating 2023 – 2033.

Assessment Commentary:

10% is a typical saving in heating demand that can be achieved from efficiency measures for heating systems, such as pump and fan replacement works. These are ready to implement but have been given a longer implementation timeframe due to the large number of buildings.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, improving the efficiency of heating system reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

The improvements in heat demand will also reduce costs. These financial benefits will have a positive impact on **Material Assets** while the improved financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, could have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

Option 9 Pathway 2: Same as pathway 1

Option 9 Pathway 3: Same as pathway 1

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

NA

Option 10 Pathway 1: Buildings – heating switch: Move to electrification via air source heat pump or direct electric with a 16% reduction in fuel use

Assessment Commentary:

Estimates for existing boiler / heat generation technology efficiency against new heat pump seasonal Coefficient of Performance (sCOP) to reduce fuel for heat generation.

For this pathway there is a mix of moderate levels of building fabric and a mix of direct electric and heat pumps.

The vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels. Moving from fossil fuel powered systems to electric systems would lead to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**. The higher sCOP in the ambitious pathway is due to higher building fabric upgrades – higher sCOP leads to lower energy requirements for the buildings.

These are ready to implement but have been given a longer implementation timeframe due to the large number of buildings, but with the programme completed in advance of the 2038 zero direct emissions target.

Pathways 1 would have more significant environmental benefits than pathway 3 since it has higher reductions in fuel use, yet it would have significantly lower environmental benefits than pathway 2 since fuel savings are much lower than this pathway. As a result, the benefits to environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors** would be lower than pathway 2 but higher than pathway 3.

Option 10 Pathway 2: Move to electrification via air source heat pump or direct electric with a 50% reduction in fuel use. Higher building fab upgrade resulting in better heat pump performance

Assessment Commentary:

Estimates for existing boiler /heat generation technology efficiency were made against new heat pump seasonal Coefficient Of Performance (sCOP) to reduce fuel for heat generation.

In Pathway 2 there is high building fabric and high heat pump installation. These are ready to implement but have been given a longer implementation timeframe due to the large number of buildings, but with the programme completed in advance of the 2038 zero direct emissions target.

The vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels. Moving from fossil fuel powered systems to electric systems would lead to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**. Higher sCOP in ambitious pathway due to higher building fabric upgrades – higher sCOP leads to lower energy requirements for the buildings.

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

Since Pathway 2 delivers much higher fuel savings than the other two pathways in addition to more building fabric upgrades, it will have the most significant benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors** and is the preferred option

Option 10 Pathway 3: Move to electrification via direct electric or air source heat pump with a 12% reduction in fuel use

Assessment Commentary:

Estimates for existing boiler /heat generation technology efficiency were made against new heat pump seasonal Coefficient Of Performance (sCOP) to reduce fuel for heat generation. These are ready to implement but have been given a longer implementation timeframe due to the large number of buildings, but with the programme completed in advance of the 2038 zero direct emissions target.

The vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels. Moving from gas system to electric systems would lead to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**. Higher sCOP in ambitious pathway due to higher building fabric upgrades – higher sCOP leads to lower energy requirements for the buildings.

For pathway 3 there is reduced levels of building fabric and high direct electric installation. It has the lowest benefits to **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors** than the other two pathways since the fuel savings are much lower.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

Since Pathway 2 delivers much higher fuel savings than the other two pathways in addition to more building fabric upgrades, it will have the most significant benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors** and is the preferred option

Scope 1 & 2

Option 11 Pathway 1:

Building Space Usage Rationalisation - 30% reduction in office space utilised.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have significant positive environmental effects, particularly for **Climatic Factors**. Due to a 30% reduction in office space, this correlates to an approximate 30% reduction in energy demand, and therefore produce 30% less greenhouse gases (GHG) associated with the office space as it reduces heating and electricity consumption by a similar value, aiding to the net zero target and transition to low carbon heating systems.

Option 11 Pathway 2:

Building Space Usage Rationalisation - 30% reduction in office space utilised (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have significant positive environmental effects, particularly for **Climatic Factors**. Due to a 30% reduction in office space, this correlates to an approximate 30% reduction in energy demand, and therefore produce 30% less greenhouse gases (GHG) associated with the office space as it reduces heating and electricity consumption by a similar value, aiding to the net zero target and transition to low carbon heating systems.

Option 11 Pathway 3:

Building Space Usage Rationalisation - 30% reduction in office space utilised (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have significant positive environmental effects, particularly for **Climatic Factors**. Due to a 30% reduction in office space, this correlates to an approximate 30% reduction in energy demand, and therefore produce 30% less greenhouse gases (GHG) associated with the office space as it reduces heating and electricity consumption by a similar value, aiding to the net zero target and transition to low carbon heating systems.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. They are all the same pathways.

Scope 2**Options 12 Pathway 1:**

Buildings – electricity energy management - 2% saving of electricity consumption.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have minor positive environmental effects, specifically for **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. For **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased efficiency of energy consumption this should have an equivalent reduction in GHG emissions associated with the building, aiding to the net zero target. In terms of **Material Assets**, it will also have a minor positive impact as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 12 Pathway 2:

Buildings – electricity energy management - 2% saving of electricity consumption (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have minor positive environmental effects, specifically for **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. For **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased efficiency of energy consumption this should have an equivalent reduction in GHG emissions associated with the building, aiding to the net zero target. In terms of **Material Assets**, it will also have a minor positive impact as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 12 Pathway 3:

Buildings – electricity energy management - 2% saving of electricity consumption (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have minor positive environmental effects, specifically for **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. For **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased efficiency of energy consumption this should have an equivalent reduction in GHG emissions associated with the building, aiding to the net zero target. In terms of **Material Assets**, it will also have a minor positive impact as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. They are all the same pathways.

Option 13 Pathway 1:

Buildings – electricity efficiency improvements. 2% saving on electricity consumption.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have minor positive environmental effects, specifically for **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. For **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased efficiency of energy consumption this should have an equivalent reduction in GHG emissions associated with the building, aiding to the net zero target. In terms of **Material Assets**, it will also have a minor positive impact as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 13 Pathway 2:

Buildings – electricity efficiency improvements. 2% saving on electricity consumption (same as pathway 1). Assumed this could be implemented in procurement specification in a single year.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have minor positive environmental effects, specifically for **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. For **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased efficiency of energy consumption this should have an equivalent reduction in GHG emissions associated with the building, aiding to the net zero target. In terms of **Material Assets**, it will also have a minor positive impact as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 13 Pathway 3:

Buildings – electricity efficiency improvements. 2% saving on electricity consumption (same as pathway 1). Assumed this could be implemented in procurement specification in a single year.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have minor positive environmental effects, specifically for **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. For **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased efficiency of energy consumption this should have an equivalent reduction in GHG emissions associated with the building, aiding to the net zero target. In terms of **Material Assets**, it will also have a minor positive impact as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. They are all the same pathways.

Option 14 Pathway 1:

Buildings – electricity renewable generation. 20% of electricity demand (Typical figure for moderate level of installations).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have positive environmental effects, particularly for **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. For **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased levels of clean energy consumed, and therefore an approximate 20% reduction in GHG, aiding to the net zero target. In terms of **Material Assets**, it will also have a positive impact as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 14 Pathway: 2

Buildings – electricity renewable generation. 75% of electricity demand (Would likely require most available roof space and potentially additional land).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have major positive environmental effects, particularly for **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. For **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased levels of clean energy consumed, and therefore an approximate 75% reduction in GHG, aiding to the net zero target. In terms of **Material Assets**, it will also have a major positive impact as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 14 Pathway 3:

Buildings – electricity renewable generation. 10% of electricity demand (lower level of installations).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have minor positive environmental effects, particularly for **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. For **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased levels of clean energy consumed, and therefore an approximate 10% reduction in GHG, aiding to the net zero target. In terms of **Material Assets**, it will also have a minor positive impact as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 2 - this pathway has been selected as it supports the largest transition to renewable energy and therefore offers best chance to decarbonise and achieve net zero targets.

Option 15 Pathway 1:

Buildings – electricity green procurement.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have positive environmental effects, particularly for **Climatic Factors**. Due to the increased level of clean green electricity consumed over traditional sources, associated levels of GHG will be reduced, aiding to the overall net zero target. It is anticipated this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as it considers the life cycle and procurement of resources, as well as supply chain of energy.

Option 15 Pathway 2:

Buildings – electricity green procurement. Purchase green electricity for all grid supplied electricity.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have a major positive environmental effect, particularly for **Climatic Factors**. Due to the increased level of clean green electricity consumed over traditional sources, associated levels of GHG will be reduced, aiding to the overall net zero target. It is anticipated this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as it considers the life cycle and procurement of resources, as well as supply chain of energy.

Option 15 Pathway 3:

Buildings – electricity green procurement.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have positive environmental effects, particularly for **Climatic Factors**. Due to the increased level of clean green electricity consumed over traditional sources, associated levels of GHG will be reduced, aiding to the overall net zero target. It is anticipated this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as it considers the life cycle and procurement of resources, as well as supply chain of energy.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 2. This pathway offers the largest level of decarbonisation due to uplift in green electricity procured.

Options 16 Pathway 1:

Streetlighting – programme to convert all streetlight to all LED as part of 15-year programme

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect. It is expected to be significantly beneficial for **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased efficiency of the LED lighting in comparison to traditional fluorescent ones. The existing programme to have everyone replaced over the next 15 years, reducing the energy consumption and associated GHG with streetlighting by up to 50%. However, research has shown that the increasingly common implementation of LED streetlights has a negative impact on **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna**, reducing insect populations by as much as 52% compared with a

41% lower abundance in hedgerow species by yellow sodium lamps. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies and increased longevity of materials.

Option 16 Pathway 2:

Streetlighting – programme to convert all streetlight to all LED as part of 15-year programme (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect. It is expected to be significantly beneficial for **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased efficiency of the LED lighting in comparison to traditional fluorescent ones. The existing programme to have everyone replaced over the next 15 years, reducing the energy consumption and associated GHG with streetlighting by up to 50%. However, research has shown that the increasingly common implementation of LED streetlights has a negative impact on **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna**, reducing insect populations by as much as 52% compared with a 41% lower abundance in hedgerow species by yellow sodium lamps. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies and increased longevity of materials.

Option 16 Pathway 3:

Streetlighting – programme to convert all streetlight to all LED as part of 15-year programme (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect. It is expected to be significantly beneficial for **Climatic Factors**, due to the increased efficiency of the LED lighting in comparison to traditional fluorescent ones. The existing programme to have everyone replaced over the next 15 years, reducing the energy consumption and associated GHG with streetlighting by up to 50%. However, research has shown that the increasingly common implementation of LED streetlights has a negative impact on **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna**, reducing insect populations by as much as 52% compared with a 41% lower abundance in hedgerow species by yellow sodium lamps. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports the implementation of low carbon technologies and increased longevity of materials.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. They are all the same pathways.

Scope 3

Option 17 Pathway 1:

Joint ventures (same as buildings) - Assumptions as per council owned buildings

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This will positively effect **Population and Human Health** as it could encourage more sustainable behaviour choices across the Council and communities. As more buildings decarbonise through improved fabric efficiencies leading to a 16% saving in heating consumption, a 10% saving on heating efficiency improvements, and a 16% reduction in heat consumption through improved heating sources (i.e. ASHP), more could then follow. This will also have a positive effect for **Climatic Factors** through the reduction of GHG emissions associated with these aspects of building improvements. Lastly, this will also have a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the implementation of low-carbon technologies and the use of sustainable materials through design.

Option 17 Pathway 2:

Joint ventures (same as buildings) - Assumptions as per council owned buildings

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This will positively effect **Population and Human Health** as it could encourage more sustainable behaviour choices across the Council and communities. As more buildings decarbonise through improved fabric efficiencies leading to a 27% saving in heating consumption, a 10% saving on heating efficiency improvements, and a 50% reduction in heat consumption through improved heating sources (i.e. ASHP), more could then follow. This will also have a positive effect for **Climatic Factors** through the reduction of GHG emissions associated with these aspects of building improvements. Lastly, this will also have a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the implementation of low-carbon technologies and the use of sustainable materials through design.

Option 17 Pathway 3:

Joint ventures (same as buildings) - Assumptions as per council owned buildings

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This will positively effect **Population and Human Health** as it could encourage more sustainable behaviour choices across the Council and communities. As more buildings decarbonise through improved fabric efficiencies leading to a 12% saving in heating consumption, a 10% saving on heating efficiency improvements, and a 12% reduction in heat consumption through improved heating sources (i.e. ASHP), more could then follow. This will also have a positive effect for **Climatic Factors** through the reduction of GHG emissions associated with these aspects of building improvements. Lastly, this will also have a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the implementation of low-carbon technologies and the use of sustainable materials through design.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 2. This pathway offers the largest overall levels of decarbonisation and building upgrades, a critical step in achieving the net zero target.

Options 18 Pathway 1:

Leased out buildings, (same as buildings) - Assumptions as per council owned buildings

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This will positively effect **Population and Human Health** as it could encourage more sustainable behaviour choices across the Council and communities. As more buildings decarbonise through improved fabric efficiencies leading to a 16% saving in heating consumption, a 10% saving on heating efficiency improvements, and a 16% reduction in heat consumption through improved heating sources (i.e. ASHP), more could then follow. This will also have a positive effect for **Climatic Factors** through the reduction of GHG emissions associated with these aspects of building improvements. Lastly, this will also have a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the implementation of low-carbon technologies and the use of sustainable materials through design.

Option 18 Pathway 2:

Leased out buildings, (same as buildings) - Assumptions as per council owned buildings

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This will positively effect **Population and Human Health** as it could encourage more sustainable behaviour choices across the Council and communities. As more buildings decarbonise through improved fabric efficiencies leading to a 27% saving in heating consumption, a 10% saving on heating efficiency improvements, and a 50% reduction in heat consumption through improved heating sources (i.e. ASHP), more could then follow. This will also have a positive effect for **Climatic Factors** through the reduction of GHG emissions associated with these aspects of building improvements. Lastly, this will also have a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the implementation of low-carbon technologies and the use of sustainable materials through design.

Option 18 Pathway 3:

Leased out buildings, (same as buildings) - Assumptions as per council owned buildings

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This will positively effect **Population and Human Health** as it could encourage more sustainable behaviour choices across the Council and communities. As more buildings decarbonise through improved fabric efficiencies leading to a 12% saving in heating consumption, a 10% saving on heating efficiency improvements, and a 12% reduction in heat consumption through improved heating sources (i.e. ASHP), more could then follow. This will also have a positive effect for **Climatic Factors** through the reduction of GHG emissions associated with these aspects of building improvements. Lastly, this will also have a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the implementation of low-carbon technologies and the use of sustainable materials through design.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 2. This pathway offers the largest overall levels of decarbonisation and building upgrades, a critical step in achieving the net zero target.

Option 19 Pathway 1:

Business Travel – Other Travel policy - 20% reduction in travel emissions

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, with impacts **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. It is expected to have significantly positive effects for **Climatic Factors** due to a 20% reduction in consumption of petrol and associated emissions. Additionally, it is expected to have a significantly positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council. Lastly, this has benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to support a more sustainable network.

Option 19 Pathway 2:

Business Travel – Other Travel policy - 40% reduction in travel emissions

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. It is expected to have significantly positive effects for **Climatic Factors** due to a 40% reduction in consumption of petrol and associated emissions. Additionally, it is expected to have a significantly positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council. Lastly, this has benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in

less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to support a more sustainable network.

Option 19 Pathway 3:

Business Travel – Other Travel policy - 10% reduction in travel emissions

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall minor positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. It is expected to have positive effects for **Climatic Factors** due to a 10% reduction in consumption of petrol and associated emissions. Additionally, it is expected to have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council. Lastly, this has benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to support a more sustainable network.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 2- this pathway offers the largest reduction in GHG emissions, and therefore aids into the net zero target most swiftly. It could also have greatest positive impact on air quality, human health and the urban realm redesign due to reduce car usage.

Option 20 Pathway 1:

Business Travel – Taxi Switch to low carbon vehicles – Assumes 36 taxi's switch to EVs by 2030.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. It is expected to have positive effects for **Climatic Factors** due to Council travel now being undertaken via low carbon vehicles, and 36 vehicles outside Council travel will be clean journeys, and therefore a reduction in consumption of petrol and associated emissions. Additionally, it should have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council, and consequently have positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to support a more sustainable network.

Option 20 Pathway 2:

Business Travel – Taxi Switch to low carbon vehicles – Assumes 36 taxi’s switch to EVs by 2030 (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. It is expected to have positive effects for **Climatic Factors** due to Council travel now being undertaken via low carbon vehicles, and 36 vehicles outside Council travel will be clean journeys, and therefore a reduction in consumption of petrol and associated emissions. Additionally, it should have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council, and consequently have positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to support a more sustainable network.

Option 20 Pathway 3:

Business Travel – Taxi Switch to low carbon vehicles – Assumes 36 taxi’s switch to EVs by 2045.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall minor positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This pathway is reduced in its positive impact due to the increased 15-year time frame to transition to fossil fuel free based system. It is expected to have positive effects for **Climatic Factors** due to Council travel now being undertaken via low carbon vehicles, and 36 vehicles outside Council travel will be clean journeys, and therefore a reduction in consumption of petrol and associated emissions. Additionally, it should have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council, and consequently have positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to support a more sustainable network.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. This pathway offers the swiftest transition to EVs which will aid to the net zero target the most, as well as reduce air pollution and improve human health.

Option 21 Pathway 1:

Business Travel - Car mileage Travel policy - Assumes switch to electric vehicles

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. It is expected to have positive effects for **Climatic Factors** due to Council private travel now undertaken via low carbon vehicles, and therefore a reduction in consumption of petrol and associated emissions. Additionally, it should have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council, and consequently have positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to support a more sustainable network.

Option 21 Pathway 2:

Business Travel - Car mileage Travel policy - Assumes switch to electric vehicles (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. It is expected to have positive effects for **Climatic Factors** due to Council private travel now undertaken via low carbon vehicles, and therefore a reduction in consumption of petrol and associated emissions. Additionally, it should have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council, and consequently have positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to support a more sustainable network.

Option 21 Pathway 3:

Business Travel - Car mileage Travel policy - Assumes switch to electric vehicles

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have a minor overall positive environmental effect for **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This pathway is reduced as a minor positive as the increased time period to transition to EVs. It is expected to have positive effects for **Climatic Factors** due to Council travel now being undertaken via low carbon vehicles, and therefore a reduction in consumption of petrol and associated emissions. Additionally, it should have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council, and consequently have positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this will also have a positive impact on **Material Assets** as this option supports encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to support a more sustainable network.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. This pathway offers the swiftest transition to EVs which will aid to the net zero target the most, as well as reduce air pollution and improve human health.

Option 22 Pathway 1:

Waste, waste strategy - 25% reduction in waste

Assessment Commentary:

It is anticipated this will have an overall positive environmental effect, which impacts on **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. For **Population and Human Health**, it is expected that this will have a positive environmental impact as reducing waste streams by 25% both area wide and in the Council, will encourage sustainable behavioural changes and may lead to other sustainable behaviour choices across other domains. In terms of **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna**, a reduction of waste by 25% will have a minor positive effect as this can prevent waste can ending up in forests, greenspaces and water bodies, negatively effecting this environmental element. Additionally, if it avoids organic waste in landfill this prevents the production of methane – a significantly potent GHG, 25x the Global Warming Potential of carbon – and reduced energy use associated with processing waste, this will have a significantly positive effect for **Climatic Factors**. Lastly, there is a positive environmental effect for **Material Assets** as this option supports a transition towards zero waste principles and the circular economy.

Option 22 Pathway 2:

Waste, waste strategy - 25% reduction in waste (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

It is anticipated this will have an overall positive environmental effect, which impacts on **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. For **Population and Human Health**, it is expected that this will have a positive environmental impact as reducing waste streams by 25% both area wide and in the Council, will encourage sustainable behavioural changes and may lead to other sustainable behaviour choices across other domains. In terms of **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna**, a reduction of waste by 25% will have a minor positive effect as this can prevent waste can ending up in forests, greenspaces and water bodies, negatively effecting this environmental element. Additionally, if it avoids organic waste in landfill this prevents the production of methane – a significantly potent GHG, 25x the Global Warming Potential of carbon – and reduced energy use associated with processing waste, this will have a significantly positive effect for **Climatic Factors**. Lastly, there is a positive environmental effect for **Material Assets** as this option supports a transition towards zero waste principles and the circular economy.

Option 22 Pathway 3:

Waste, waste strategy - 25% reduction in waste (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

It is anticipated this will have an overall positive environmental effect, which impacts on **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. For **Population and Human Health**, it is expected that this will have a positive environmental impact as reducing waste streams by 25% both area wide and in the Council, will encourage sustainable behavioural changes and may lead to other sustainable behaviour choices across other domains. In terms of **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna**, a reduction of waste by 25% will have a minor positive effect as this can prevent waste can ending up in forests, greenspaces and water bodies, negatively effecting this environmental element. Additionally, if it avoids organic waste in landfill this prevents the production of methane – a significantly potent GHG, 25x the Global Warming Potential of carbon – and reduced energy use associated with processing waste, this will have a significantly positive effect for **Climatic Factors**. Lastly, there is a positive environmental effect for **Material Assets** as this option supports a transition towards zero waste principles and the circular economy.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. They are all the same pathways.

Option 23 Pathway 1:

Water, water management programme - 10%¹ reduction in water.

Assessment Commentary:

It is anticipated this will have a minor positive effect on the environment. In particular, this will affect **Climatic Factors** as significant amounts of energy are required to treat water properly and therefore a 10% efficiency gain should result in a reduction in associated energy use and GHG for the treatment. For **Material Assets**, it is expected that this will have appositve environmental effect as significant amounts of energy are required to treat water properly and therefore a 10% efficiency gain should result in a reduction in associated energy use and GHG for the treatment. In terms of **Water Quality**, the impact on this environmental factor is uncertain currently, however, further investigation of the option should help establish this impact.

Option 23 Pathway 2:

Water, water management programme - 10%² reduction in water (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

¹ <https://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/Guidance%20on%20water%20and%20associated%20energy%20efficiency.pdf>

² <https://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/Guidance%20on%20water%20and%20associated%20energy%20efficiency.pdf>

It is anticipated this will have a minor positive effect on the environment. In particular, this will affect **Climatic Factors** as significant amounts of energy are required to treat water properly and therefore a 10% efficiency gain should result in a reduction in associated energy use and GHG for the treatment. For **Material Assets**, it is expected that this will have appositve environmental effect as significant amounts of energy are required to treat water properly and therefore a 10% efficiency gain should result in a reduction in associated energy use and GHG for the treatment. In terms of **Water Quality**, the impact on this environmental factor is uncertain currently, however, further investigation of the option should help establish this impact.

Option 23 Pathway 3:

Water, water management programme - 10%³ reduction in water (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

It is anticipated this will have a minor positive effect on the environment. In particular, this will affect **Climatic Factors** as significant amounts of energy are required to treat water properly and therefore a 10% efficiency gain should result in a reduction in associated energy use and GHG for the treatment. For **Material Assets**, it is expected that this will have appositve environmental effect as significant amounts of energy are required to treat water properly and therefore a 10% efficiency gain should result in a reduction in associated energy use and GHG for the treatment. In terms of **Water Quality**, the impact on this environmental factor is uncertain currently, however, further investigation of the option should help establish this impact.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. They are all the same pathways.

Option 24 Pathway 1:

Transmission & Distribution and Well-To-Tank - Reduced as fuel consumption decreases.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have a positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population & Human Health and Climatic Factors**. For Population & Human Health, this should have a positive environmental effect as the levels of fuel consumption decrease this can encourage sustainable behavioural changes within the Council and across all communities. For **Climatic Factors**, this should also have a positive environmental effect. As fuel consumption decreases, the level of GHG associated with T&D and WTT will decrease, aiding to the net zero target.

Option 24 Pathway 2:

Transmission & Distribution and Well-To-Tank - Reduced as fuel consumption decreases (same as pathway 1).

³ <https://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/Guidance%20on%20water%20and%20associated%20energy%20efficiency.pdf>

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have a positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population & Human Health and Climatic Factors**. For Population & Human Health, this should have a positive environmental effect as the levels of fuel consumption decrease this can encourage sustainable behavioural changes within the Council and across all communities. For **Climatic Factors**, this should also have a positive environmental effect. As fuel consumption decreases, the level of GHG associated with T&D and WTT will decrease, aiding to the net zero target.

Option 24 Pathway 3:

Transmission & Distribution and Well-To-Tank - Reduced as fuel consumption decreases (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have a positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population & Human Health and Climatic Factors**. For Population & Human Health, this should have a positive environmental effect as the levels of fuel consumption decrease this can encourage sustainable behavioural changes within the Council and across all communities. For **Climatic Factors**, this should also have a positive environmental effect. As fuel consumption decreases, the level of GHG associated with T&D and WTT will decrease, aiding to the net zero target.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. All the same pathways.

Option 25 Pathway 1:

Employee commuting, Travel policy and facilities for low carbon travel - 50% reduction in travel emissions

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This is expected to have a significant positive effect for **Climatic Factors** as there will be an approximate 50% reduction in emissions associated with travel and petrol consumption— whether that be from a modal shift, i.e. from driving to walking or cycling, or improvement in technology, i.e. larger uptake in the use of EVs. Additionally, it should have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council, and consequently have positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this should also positively impact **Material Assets** as it supports the implementation of low carbon technologies, i.e. EVs and the Councils emerging Travel Plan.

Option 25 Pathway 2:

Employee commuting, Travel policy and facilities for low carbon travel - 50% reduction in travel emissions (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This is expected to have a significant positive effect for **Climatic Factors** as there will be an approximate 50% reduction in emissions associated with travel and petrol consumption– whether that be from a modal shift, i.e. from driving to walking or cycling, or improvement in technology, i.e. larger uptake in the use of EVs. Additionally, it should have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council, and consequently have positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this should also positively impact **Material Assets** as it supports the implementation of low carbon technologies, i.e. EVs and the Councils emerging Travel Plan.

Option 25 Pathway 3:

Employee commuting, Travel policy and facilities for low carbon travel - 25% reduction in travel emissions

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This is expected to have a significant positive effect for **Climatic Factors** as there will be an approximate 50% reduction in emissions associated with travel and petrol consumption– whether that be from a modal shift, i.e. from driving to walking or cycling, or improvement in technology, i.e. larger uptake in the use of EVs. Additionally, it should have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions and encouraging behavioural change across the council, and consequently have positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this should also positively impact **Material Assets** as it supports the implementation of low carbon technologies, i.e. EVs and the Councils emerging Travel Plan.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. This pathway offers the swiftest transition to EVs which will aid to the net zero target the most, increase active travel uptake, as well as reduce air pollution and improve human health.

Option 26 Pathway 1:

Employee commuting, homeworking - 51% reduction in staff travelling to offices

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall neutral positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This is expected to have a positive effect for **Climatic Factors** as there will be an approximate 51% reduction in staff travel. It is assumed that most journeys into the office are conducted via private vehicle, therefore there will be a proportional reduction in petrol consumption and associated emissions which is a significantly positive impact. For those who travel via public transport, this probably won't have as a significant effect as those specific journeys will still be serviced by the service providers. However, due to most people now individually working from home, this will result in, specifically in the winter periods, a significantly increased amount of energy consumption when compared to one office space heating all those individuals concurrently (this assumes all currently use gas to heat homes, up until 2030 when this would become a positive as low carbon heating system will be mandatory). It is expected that this option will have a significantly positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions by a proportionate level and encouraging behavioural change across the council. This consequently has positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this should also positively impact **Material Assets** as it supports the Councils emerging Travel Plan.

Option 26 Pathway 2:

Employee commuting, homeworking - 51% reduction in staff travelling to offices (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall neutral positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This is expected to have a positive effect for **Climatic Factors** as there will be an approximate 51% reduction in staff travel. It is assumed that most journeys into the office are conducted via private vehicle, therefore there will be a proportional reduction in petrol consumption and associated emissions which is a significantly positive impact. For those who travel via public transport, this probably won't have as a significant effect as those specific journeys will still be serviced by the service providers. However, due to most people now individually working from home, this will result in, specifically in the winter periods, a significantly increased amount of energy consumption when compared to one office space heating all those individuals concurrently (this assumes all currently use gas to heat homes, up until 2030 when this would become a positive as low carbon heating system will be mandatory). It is expected that this option will have a significantly positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions by a proportionate level and encouraging behavioural change across the council. This consequently has positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this should also positively impact **Material Assets** as it supports the Councils emerging Travel Plan.

Option 26 Pathway 3:

Employee commuting, homeworking - 51% reduction in staff travelling to offices (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall neutral positive environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This is expected to have a positive effect for **Climatic Factors** as there will be an approximate 51% reduction in staff travel. It is assumed that most journeys into the office are conducted via private vehicle, therefore there will be a proportional reduction in petrol consumption and associated emissions which is a significantly positive impact. For those who travel via public transport, this probably won't have as a significant effect as those specific journeys will still be serviced by the service providers. However, due to most people now individually working from home, this will result in, specifically in the winter periods, a significantly increased amount of energy consumption when compared to one office space heating all those individuals concurrently (this assumes all currently use gas to heat homes, up until 2030 when this would become a positive as low carbon heating system will be mandatory). It is expected that this option will have a significantly positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions by a proportionate level and encouraging behavioural change across the council. This consequently has positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this should also positively impact **Material Assets** as it supports the Councils emerging Travel Plan.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. This pathway offers the vastest reduction travel emissions, aiding to the net zero target, plus benefits from air quality and human health.

Option 27 Pathway 1:

Homeworking – additional homeworking

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall neutral environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This is expected to have a minor positive effect for **Climatic Factors** as there will be additional home working and a therefore a reduction in staff travel. It is assumed that most journeys into the office are conducted via private vehicle, therefore there will be a proportional reduction in petrol consumption and associated emissions which is a significantly positive impact. For those who travel via public transport, this probably won't have as a significant effect as those specific journeys will still be serviced by the service providers. However, due to most people now individually working from home, this will result in, specifically in the winter periods, a significantly increased amount of energy consumption when compared to one office space heating all those individuals concurrently (this assumes all currently use gas to heat homes, up until 2030 when this would become a positive as low carbon heating system will be mandatory). It is expected that this option will have a significantly positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions by a proportionate level and encouraging behavioural change across the council. This consequently has positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this should also positively impact **Material Assets** as it supports the Councils emerging Travel Plan.

Option 27 Pathway 2:

Homeworking – additional homeworking

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall neutral environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This is expected to have a minor positive effect for **Climatic Factors** as there will be additional home working and a therefore a reduction in staff travel. It is assumed that most journeys into the office are conducted via private vehicle, therefore there will be a proportional reduction in petrol consumption and associated emissions which is a significantly positive impact. For those who travel via public transport, this probably won't have as a significant effect as those specific journeys will still be serviced by the service providers. However, due to most people now individually working from home, this will result in, specifically in the winter periods, a significantly increased amount of energy consumption when compared to one office space heating all those individuals concurrently (this assumes all currently use gas to heat homes, up until 2030 when this would become a positive as low carbon heating system will be mandatory). It is expected that this option will have a significantly positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions by a proportionate level and encouraging behavioural change across the council. This consequently has positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this should also positively impact **Material Assets** as it supports the Councils emerging Travel Plan.

Option 27 Pathway 3:

Homeworking – additional homeworking

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall neutral environmental effect, with impacts on **Climatic Factors, Population & Human Health, Material Assets and Air Quality**. This is expected to have a minor positive effect for **Climatic Factors** as there will be additional home working and a therefore a reduction in staff travel. It is assumed that most journeys into the office are conducted via private vehicle, therefore there will be a proportional reduction in petrol consumption and associated emissions which is a significantly positive impact. For those who travel via public transport, this probably won't have as a significant effect as those specific journeys will still be serviced by the service providers. However, due to most people now individually working from home, this will result in, specifically in the winter periods, a significantly increased amount of energy consumption when compared to one office space heating all those individuals concurrently (this assumes all currently use gas to heat homes, up until 2030 when this would become a positive as low carbon heating system will be mandatory). It is expected that this option will have a significantly positive impact on **Population and Human Health** through reducing exposure to harmful transport emissions by a proportionate level and encouraging behavioural change across the council. This consequently has positive benefits for **Air Quality** as reduced travel will result in less transport-based emissions. Lastly, this should also positively impact **Material Assets** as it supports the Councils emerging Travel Plan.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway 1. This pathway offers the vastest reduction travel emissions, aiding to the net zero target, plus benefits from air quality and human health.

Option 28 Pathway 1:

Housing, Element energy - Aligned to element energy work and projections. 100% removal of fossil fuels.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This pathway will have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** as a 100% decarbonisation rate of energy sources in housing should help encourage sustainable behaviour changes across the Council and communities. It will also have a significantly positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a transition away from fossil fuels will reduce GHG associated with this aspect of housing, aiding to the net zero target. Lastly, it will equally have a significantly positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the use of low carbon technologies.

Option 28 Pathway 2:

Housing, Element energy - Aligned to element energy work and projections. 100% removal of fossil fuels (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This pathway will have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** as a 100% decarbonisation rate of energy sources in housing should help encourage sustainable behaviour changes across the Council and communities. It will also have a significantly positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a transition away from fossil fuels will reduce GHG associated with this aspect of housing, aiding to the net zero target. Lastly, it will equally have a significantly positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the use of low carbon technologies.

Option 28 Pathway 3:

Housing, Element energy - Aligned to element energy work and projections. 100% removal of fossil fuels (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This pathway will have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** as a 100% decarbonisation rate of energy sources in housing should help encourage sustainable behaviour changes across the Council and communities. It will also have a significantly positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a transition away from fossil fuels will reduce GHG associated with this aspect of housing, aiding to the net zero target. Lastly, it will equally have a significantly positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the use of low carbon technologies.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:**Option 1. All the same pathways.**

Option 29 Pathway 1: wider supply chain, Sustainable procurement strategy - 25% reduction in emissions

Assessment Commentary:

Assumptions reflective of a conservative and slower transition to sustainable procurement.

By virtue of the supply chain being by far the biggest contributor to the Council's own carbon footprint, creating incentives for the Council's wider supply chain to reduce its emissions could be one of the highest impact ways for the Council to drive decarbonisation.

This work would therefore deliver significant improvements to the following environmental factors: **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;** and **Landscape** since key facets of decarbonisation are linked with improved air quality and other social and economic benefits. For example, decarbonisation of heat and transport both have the potential to deliver air quality improvements in addition to cost-savings (in particular when the initiatives are based on fabric improvements and facilitating access to active transport).

Additionally, given the impact that climate change has on **biodiversity, and flora and fauna**, any initiative that results in emission reductions and improved air quality is likely to have a positive effect on these two environmental factors.

Similarly, the effects of climate change, including changing rainfall patterns, increased seasonality, rising sea levels and more extreme weather events lead to greater risks arising from incidents such as flooding, high temperatures and higher wind speeds. These changes present a range of risks, including to health and wellbeing, economic losses and a greater burden on public spending impacting Council budgets.

Indirectly benefits for **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity'** and **'Flora and Fauna'** would also be anticipated through the contribution (albeit very minor on a global scale) to climate change.

Option 29 Pathway 2: wider supply chain, sustainable procurement strategy. Assumes 90% of suppliers decarbonise in line with the legally binding 2050 net zero target.

Assessment Commentary:

90% of suppliers being large enough to have net zero commitments are typical percentages from Ricardo's experience.

By virtue of the supply chain being by far the biggest contributor to the Council's own carbon footprint, creating incentives for the Council's wider supply chain to reduce its emissions could be one of the highest impact ways for the Council to drive decarbonisation.

This work would therefore deliver significant improvements to the following environmental factors: **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna**; and **Landscape** since key facets of decarbonisation are linked with improved air quality and other social and economic benefits. For example, decarbonisation of heat and transport both have the potential to deliver air quality improvements in addition to cost-savings (in particular when the initiatives are based on fabric improvements and facilitating access to active transport).

Additionally, given the impact that climate change has on **biodiversity, and flora and fauna**, any initiative that results in emission reductions and improved air quality is likely to have a positive effect on these two environmental factors.

Similarly, the effects of climate change, including changing rainfall patterns, increased seasonality, rising sea levels and more extreme weather events lead to greater risks arising from incidents such as flooding, high temperatures and higher wind speeds. These changes present a range of risks, including to health and wellbeing, economic losses and a greater burden on public spending impacting Council budgets.

Indirectly benefits for '**Population and Human Health**', '**Biodiversity**' and '**Flora and Fauna**' would also be anticipated through the contribution (albeit very minor on a global scale) to climate change.

Since pathway 2 assumes 90% based upon 90% of suppliers being large enough to have net zero commitments – the benefits would be significantly higher than in Pathways 1 and 3.

Option 29 Pathway 3: Wider supply chain, Sustainable procurement strategy - 10% reduction in emissions**Assessment Commentary:**

Pathway 3 assumes only a small percentage of suppliers decarbonise.

By virtue of the supply chain being by far the biggest contributor to the Council's own carbon footprint, creating incentives for the Council's wider supply chain to reduce its emissions could be one of the highest impact ways for the Council to drive decarbonisation.

This work would therefore deliver significant improvements to the following environmental factors: **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;** and **Landscape** since key facets of decarbonisation are linked with improved air quality and other social and economic benefits. For example, decarbonisation of heat and transport both have the potential to deliver air quality improvements in addition to cost-savings (in particular when the initiatives are based on fabric improvements and facilitating access to active transport).

Additionally, given the impact that climate change has on **biodiversity, and flora and fauna**, any initiative that results in emission reductions and improved air quality is likely to have a positive effect on these two environmental factors.

Similarly, the effects of climate change, including changing rainfall patterns, increased seasonality, rising sea levels and more extreme weather events lead to greater risks arising from incidents such as flooding, high temperatures and higher wind speeds. These changes present a range of risks, including to health and wellbeing, economic losses and a greater burden on public spending impacting Council budgets.

Indirectly benefits for **'Population and Human Health', 'Biodiversity'** and **'Flora and Fauna'** would also be anticipated through the contribution (albeit very minor on a global scale) to climate change.

Since pathway 1 has a lower proportion of supplier decarbonisation than Pathway 1 and a much lower proportion than Pathway 2, the benefits would be significantly lower than in Pathways 1 and 2.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

Since pathway 2 assumes 90% based upon 90% of suppliers being large enough to have net zero commitments – the benefits would be significantly higher than in Pathways 1 and 3 for the following environmental factors: **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;** and **Landscape**.

Please Note:

Four Pathways were modelled using Ricardo's net zero modelling tool:

- 1 – balanced, with lower ambition on supply chain decarbonisation
- 1a – balanced, with greater ambition on supply chain decarbonisation
- 2 – balanced, plus additional local leadership

- 3 – conservative

Pathway 1a is identical to Pathway 1 above with the exception of the single Scope 3 procurement option. Modelling for Pathway 1 assumes a 25% reduction in procurement emissions whereas the modelling for Pathway 2 assumes 90% of suppliers decarbonise by 2045. Adopting the Pathway 2 procurement assumption therefore enables net zero to be met by 2045 for all scopes for Pathway 1a while containing costs at the lower level set out for Pathway 1. This assumes that supply chain emission reductions are largely delivered without significant cost to the Council and with limited Council intervention.

Net-Zero Area-Wide Options and Pathways

Options Indicative Assessments considering SEA Environmental Factors

(Population and Human Health; Cultural Heritage; Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna; Soil and Geology; Landscape; Water Quality; Air Quality; Climatic Factors; and Material Assets.)

Scope 1

Option 1 Pathway 1: Retrofitting measures: Domestic - Demand reduction: 12% implemented from 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report and expert judgement from Ricardo based on modelling undertaken for the Scottish Government.

Note: These figures are to be interpreted as the average across the whole building stock.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively, this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having lower demand reductions than pathways 2 and 3, this option would result in lower emissions reductions and lower benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than the other two pathways.

Option 1 Pathway 2: Retrofitting measures: Domestic - Demand reduction: 20% implemented from 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report and expert judgement based on modelling undertaken for the Scottish Government.

Note: These figures are to be interpreted as the average across the whole building stock. Individual buildings will achieve different levels of heat demand reduction.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels., reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors.**

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors.**

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage.**

By virtue of having greater demand reductions, this option would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1. While pathway 3 reaches a 12% reduction in demand by 2040, it is assumed that the 20% reduction by 2045 leads to more emission reductions overall thus rendering pathway 2 the preferred option.

Option 1 Pathway 3: Retrofitting measures: Domestic - Demand reduction: 12% implemented from 2024-2040

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report and expert judgement based on modelling undertaken for the Scottish Government.

Note: These figures are to be interpreted as the average across the whole building stock. Individual buildings will achieve different levels of heat demand reduction.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors.**

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having lower demand reductions than pathways 2, this option would result in lower emissions reductions and lower benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than the other pathways. While pathway 3 reaches a 12% reduction in demand by 2040, it is assumed that the 20% reduction by 2045 would be greater than the cumulative reductions from this pathway.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

By virtue of having greater demand reduction pathway 2 would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1. While pathway 3 reaches a 12% reduction in demand by 2040, it is assumed that the 20% reduction by 2045 would be greater than any additional reduction above and beyond the 12% between 2040 and 2045 thus rendering pathway 2 the preferred option.

Options 2 Pathway 1: Retrofitting measures: Commercial Demand reduction: 20% 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report and expert judgement based on modelling undertaken for the Scottish Government.

Note: These figures are to be interpreted as the average across the whole building stock. Individual buildings will achieve different levels of heat demand reduction.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having lower demand reductions than pathways 2 and 3, this option would result in lower emissions reductions and lower benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than the other two pathways.

Option 2 Pathway 2: Retrofitting measures: Commercial Demand reduction: 25% 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report and expert judgement based on modelling undertaken for the Scottish Government.

Note: These figures are to be interpreted as the average across the whole building stock. Individual buildings will achieve different levels of heat demand reduction.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having greater demand reduction this option would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1. While pathway 3 reaches a 12% reduction in demand by 2040, it is assumed that the reduction by 2045 would be greater than any additional reduction above and beyond the 12% between 2040 and 2045 thus rendering pathway 2 the preferred option.

Option 2 Pathway 3: Retrofitting measures: Commercial Demand reduction: 20% 2024-2040

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report and expert judgement based on modelling undertaken for the Scottish Government.

Note: These figures are to be interpreted as the average across the whole building stock. Individual buildings will achieve different levels of heat demand reduction.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having lower demand reductions than pathways 2, this option would result in lower emissions reductions and lower benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than the other pathways. While pathway 3 reaches a 12% reduction in demand by 2040, it is assumed that the 20% reduction by 2045 would be greater than any additional reduction above and beyond the 12% in this pathway between 2040 and 2045.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

By virtue of having greater demand reduction this option would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1. While pathway 3 reaches a 12% reduction in demand by 2040, it is assumed that the 20% reduction by 2045 would be greater than any additional reduction above and beyond the 12% between 2040 and 2045 thus rendering pathway 2 the preferred option.

Option 3 Pathway 1: Retrofitting measures: Public - Demand reduction: 20% - 2024-2038

Assessment Commentary: Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report. Primarily based on the CCC figures, although for the public sector additional work was undertaken to align these figures with the council pathways.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having lower demand reductions than pathways 2, this option would result in lower emissions reductions and lower benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than the other pathways.

Option 3 Pathway 2: Retrofitting measures: Public - Demand reduction: 25% - 2024-2038

Assessment Commentary:

Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report. Primarily based on the CCC figures, although for the public sector additional work was undertaken to align these figures with the council pathways.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having greater demand reduction this option would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits in the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1 thus rendering pathway 2 the preferred option.

Option 3 Pathway 3: Retrofitting measures: Public - Demand reduction: 20% - 2024-2040

Assessment Commentary: Source: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget Report. Primarily based on the CCC figures, although for the public sector additional work was undertaken to align these figures with the council pathways.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Fabric improvements can also help buildings stay cool during warm periods which is particularly pertinent within the context of increasing average temperatures coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves in Scotland. Consequently, the improved resilience to climate change will have a positive impact on the following environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having lower demand reductions than pathway 2, this option would result in lower emissions reductions and lower benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than pathway 2.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification:

By virtue of having greater demand reduction this option would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits in the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1. While pathway 3 reaches a 20% reduction in demand by 2040, it is assumed that the reduction by 2045 would be greater than any additional reduction above and beyond the 20% between 2040 and 2045 thus rendering pathway 2 the preferred option.

Option 4 Pathway 1: Use of smart heating controls – domestic: Demand reduction: 2-3% - applicable to 50% of properties (which did not have a smart meter as of Q1 2023) - 2021-2029

Assessment Commentary:

Pathway 1 assumes roll out in line with past roll-out speed.

The sources used by Ricardo include:

- Demand reduction potential taken from BEIS' 2019 smart meter roll-out cost-benefit analysis
- Proportion of properties with smart metres taken from the DESNZ Smart meter statistics
- ElectraLink database used to calculate average monthly roll-out since after the COVID-19 lockdowns

The implementation time frame commences in 2021 as the ElectraLink data suggests consistent roll-out in Scotland following the Covid-19 lockdowns.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having lower demand reductions than pathway 2, this option would result in lower emissions reductions and lower benefits for the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than the other pathways.

Option 4 Pathway 2: Use of smart heating controls – domestic Demand reduction: 2-3% - applicable to 50% of properties (which did not have a smart meter as of Q1 2023) - 2021-2025

Assessment Commentary:

Pathways 2 and 3 assume that the 2025 target can be achieved (full roll out by the end of 2025).

The sources used by Ricardo include:

- Demand reduction potential taken from BEIS' 2019 smart meter roll-out cost-benefit analysis
- Proportion of properties with smart metres taken from the DESNZ Smart meter statistics
- ElectraLink database used to calculate average monthly roll-out since after the COVID-19 lockdowns

The implementation time frame commences in 2021 as the ElectraLink data suggests consistent roll-out in Scotland following the Covid-19 lockdowns.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore benefiting **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having greater demand reduction this option would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits in the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1.

Option 4 Pathway 3: Same as pathway 2

Assessment Commentary:

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

By virtue of having greater demand reductions, Pathways 2 and 3 would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits in the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1. It is therefore the preferred option.

Option 5 Pathway 1: Use of smart heating controls – commercial Demand reduction: 3-5% - applicable to 50% of properties (which didn't have a smart meter as of Q1 2023 – estimated as only domestic figure available for East Dunbartonshire) - 2021-2029

Assessment Commentary:

The sources used by Ricardo include:

- Demand reduction potential taken from BEIS' 2019 smart meter roll-out cost-benefit analysis
- Proportion of properties with smart metres taken from the DESNZ Smart meter statistics
- ElectraLink database used to calculate average monthly roll-out since after the COVID-19 lockdowns

Pathway 1 assumes roll out in line with past roll-out speed.

The implementation time frame commences in 2021 as the ElectraLink data suggests consistent roll-out in Scotland following the Covid-19 lockdowns.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having greater demand reduction this option would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits in the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1.

Option 5 Pathway 2: Use of smart heating controls – commercial Demand reduction: 3-5% - applicable to 50% of properties - (which didn't have a smart meter as of Q1 2023 – estimated as only domestic figure available for East Dunbartonshire) - 2021-2025

Assessment Commentary:

The sources used by Ricardo include:

- Demand reduction potential taken from BEIS' 2019 smart meter roll-out cost-benefit analysis
- Proportion of properties with smart metres taken from the DESNZ Smart meter statistics
- ElectraLink database used to calculate average monthly roll-out since after the COVID-19 lockdowns

Pathways 2 and 3 assume that the 2025 target can be achieved (full roll out by the end of 2025).

The implementation time frame commences in 2021 as the ElectraLink data suggests consistent roll-out in Scotland following the Covid-19 lockdowns.

Since the vast majority of buildings in Scotland are currently heated using fossil fuels, reducing demand for heating system use reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

The reductions in heat demand will also reduce costs. This could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage while potentially improving the financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, and therefore have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

By virtue of having greater demand reduction this option would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits in the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1.

Option 5 Pathway 3: Same as pathway 2

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

By virtue of having greater demand reduction Pathways 2/3 would result in greater emissions reductions and greater benefits in the environmental factors **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and **Cultural Heritage** than Pathway 1.

Option 6 Pathway 1: Energy savings from water efficiency measures – domestic 2024-2045, Uptake: 60% Saving: 24%

Assessment Commentary:

Source: HM Government / Defra - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf

Water efficiency measures can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore have a positive impact on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** while potentially having a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage.

Since Pathways 2 and 3 both have greater savings, they would have more significant benefits on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets**.

Option 6 Pathway 2: Energy savings from water efficiency measures – domestic 2024-2045, Uptake: 90% Saving: 33%

Assessment Commentary:

Source: HM Government / Defra - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf

Water efficiency measures can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore have a positive impact on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** while potentially having a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage.

Since Pathways 2 and 3 both have greater uptakes than pathway 1, they would have more significant benefits on the environmental **Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and are therefore the preferred options.

Option 6 Pathway 3: Energy savings from water efficiency measures – domestic 2024-2040 Uptake: 80% Saving: 33%

Assessment Commentary:

Source: HM Government / Defra - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf

Water efficiency measures can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore have a positive impact on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** while potentially having a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage.

Since Pathways 2 and 3 both have greater savings than pathway 1, they would have more significant benefits on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and are therefore the preferred options.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

Since Pathways 2 and 3 both have savings of 33%, higher than the savings of 24% in pathway 1, they would have more significant benefits on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** and are therefore the preferred options.

Option 7 Pathway 1: Energy savings from water efficiency measures – non- domestic. Assumptions - Uptake: 70% Saving: 24% 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Source: HM Government / Defra - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf

Water efficiency measures can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore have a positive impact on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** while potentially having a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage.

Since Pathways 2 and 3 both have greater energy savings, they would have more significant benefits on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets** than pathway 1.

Option 7 Pathway 2: Energy savings from water efficiency measures – non- domestic. Assumptions - Uptake: 95% commercial / 100% public - Saving: 33% 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Source: HM Government / Defra - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf

Water efficiency measures can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore have a positive impact on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** while potentially having a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage.

Since Pathway 3 achieves the energy savings of 33% five years before the same level of energy savings are reached in pathway 2, it would have more significant benefits on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets**.

Option 7 Pathway 3: Energy savings from water efficiency measures – non- domestic assumptions - Uptake: 95% Saving: 33% 2024-2040

Assessment Commentary:

Source https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69346/pb13562-future-water-080204.pdf

Water efficiency measures can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore have a positive impact on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** while potentially having a positive impact on **Material Assets** through reduced usage.

Since Pathway 3 achieves the energy savings of 33% five years before the same level of energy savings are reached in pathway 2, it would have more significant benefits on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets**. As a result, it is the preferred option.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

Since Pathway 3 achieves the energy savings of 33% 5 years before pathway 2, it would have more significant benefits on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** and potentially **Material Assets**. As a result, it is the preferred option.

Option 8 Pathway 1: Energy savings from LED lighting Uptake: 60% Saving: 70% 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: BEIS (2020). Lighting Guide:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/874898/Lighting_Technology_Information_Leaflet_April_2020.pdf

Tech Advisor

<https://www.techadvisor.com/article/740371/14-of-the-uks-household-lights-are-now-leds.html>

Note: Based on the assumption that 14% of households have LED lighting, therefore 86% marks full uptake.

LED lights are more energy-efficient, long-lasting, and emit less heat than non-LED. As a result, this pathway would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore have a positive impact on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** while having a positive impact on **Material Assets** through the longer-life and expected labour savings through reduced frequency of installation.

However, the greater savings rate from pathways 2 and 3 mean that this option offers less significant benefits to the environmental factors **Climate Factors** and **Material Assets**.

Option 8 Pathway 2: Energy savings from LED lighting Uptake: 86 % Saving: 70% 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: BEIS (2020). Lighting Guide:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/874898/Lighting_Technology_Information_Leaflet_April_2020.pdf

Tech Advisor

<https://www.techadvisor.com/article/740371/14-of-the-uks-household-lights-are-now-leds.html>

Note: Based on the assumption that 14% of households have LED lighting, therefore 86% marks full uptake.

LED lights are more energy-efficient, long-lasting, and emit less heat than non-LED. As a result, this pathway would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore have a positive impact on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** while having a positive impact on **Material Assets** through the longer-life and expected labour savings through reduced frequency of installation.

While this pathway has a greater savings rate than pathway 1, it is delivered five years later than Pathway 3 and would therefore have significantly lower benefits for the environmental factors **Climate Factors** and **Material Assets**.

Option 8 Pathway 3: Energy savings from LED lighting Uptake: 86% Saving: 70% 2024-2040

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: BEIS (2020). Lighting Guide:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/874898/Lighting_Technology_Information_Leaflet_April_2020.pdf

Tech Advisor

<https://www.techadvisor.com/article/740371/14-of-the-uks-household-lights-are-now-leds.html>

Note: Based on the assumption that 14% of households have LED lighting, therefore 86% marks full uptake.

LED lights are more energy-efficient, long-lasting, and emit less heat than non-LED. As a result, this pathway would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore have a positive impact on the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** while having a positive impact on **Material Assets** through the longer-life and expected labour savings through reduced frequency of installation.

The fact that pathways 3 achieves the same savings rate as pathway 2 but five years earlier, means that more significant benefits to the environmental factors **Climate Factors** and **Material Assets** will be attained from this pathway. It is therefore the preferred option.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

The fact that pathways 3 achieves the same savings rate as pathway 2 but five years earlier, means that more significant benefits to the environmental factors **Climate Factors** and **Material Assets** will be attained from this pathway. It is therefore the preferred option.

Option 9 Pathway 1: Energy savings from energy efficient appliances - uptake: 60% Saving: 15% 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Since the electricity grid has not been fully decarbonised, energy savings would result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and therefore deliver benefits to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors**. It would also deliver cost savings.

Source: International Energy Agency <https://www.iea.org/articles/a-call-to-action-on-efficient-and-smart-appliances>

As the energy savings of 15% is achieved five years earlier in pathway 3, it would deliver greater benefits to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions.

Option 9 Pathway 2: Energy savings from energy efficient appliances - uptake: 90% Saving: 15% 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Since the electricity grid has not been fully decarbonised, energy savings would result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and therefore deliver benefits to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors**. It would also deliver cost savings.

Source: International Energy Agency <https://www.iea.org/articles/a-call-to-action-on-efficient-and-smart-appliances>

As the energy savings of 15% is achieved five years earlier in pathway 3, it would deliver greater benefits to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions.

Option 9 Pathway 3: Energy savings from energy efficient appliances - uptake: 80% Saving: 15% 2024-2040

Assessment Commentary:

Since the electricity grid has not been fully decarbonised, energy savings would result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and therefore deliver benefits to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors**. It would also deliver cost savings.

Source: International Energy Agency <https://www.iea.org/articles/a-call-to-action-on-efficient-and-smart-appliances>

As the energy savings of 15% is achieved five years earlier in pathway 3, it would deliver greater benefits to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions and is therefore the preferred option.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

As the energy savings of 15% is achieved five years earlier in pathway 3, it would deliver greater benefits to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions and is therefore the preferred option.

Option 10 Pathway 1: Upgrades to non-domestic ventilation, and air conditioning systems Demand reduction: 30% 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Sources <https://blog.swegon.com/en/the-energy-saving-from-an-hvac-solution-is-the-most-sustainable-and-cost-efficient-source-of-energy>
IEA (2018). The future of cooling. Technical Report. Available at: <https://www.iea.org/reports/the-future-of-cooling>

Ventilation and air conditioning units are energy-intensive, especially since they often run for prolonged periods. Consequently, the reduction in demand of 30% could reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly and result in benefits for **Climatic Factors**. The fact that these measures could prolong the life of the units which would have additional benefits for **Climatic Factors** since disposal of units can be emission intensive.

Since greater savings are achieved in pathways 2 and 3 than pathway 1, these pathways would result in greater benefits for the environmental factor **Climatic Factors**.

Option 10 Pathway 2: Upgrades to non-domestic ventilation, and air conditioning systems Demand reduction: 43% 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Sources <https://blog.swegon.com/en/the-energy-saving-from-an-hvac-solution-is-the-most-sustainable-and-cost-efficient-source-of-energy>
IEA (2018). The future of cooling. Technical Report. Available at: <https://www.iea.org/reports/the-future-of-cooling>

Ventilation and air conditioning units are energy-intensive, especially since they often run for prolonged periods. Consequently, the reduction in demand of 30% could reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly and result in benefits for **Climatic Factors**. The fact that these measures could prolong the life of the units which would have additional benefits for **Climatic Factors** since disposal of units can be emission intensive.

Since greater savings are achieved in pathways 2 and 3 than pathway 1, these pathways would result in greater benefits for the environmental factor **Climatic Factors**. Identifying the preferred options between pathways 2 and 3 is more challenging since pathway 2 reaches a 43% reduction by 2045 while pathway 3 reaches a 40% reduction by 2040. The preferred option is assumed to be pathway 3 due to the greater pace in reductions of greenhouse

emissions coupled with the assumption that further benefits could potentially be realised between 2040 and 2045, therefore resulting in greater overall benefits to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions.

Option 10 Pathway 3: Upgrades to non-domestic ventilation, and air conditioning systems Demand reduction: 40% 2024-2040

Assessment Commentary:

Sources <https://blog.swegon.com/en/the-energy-saving-from-an-hvac-solution-is-the-most-sustainable-and-cost-efficient-source-of-energy>
IEA (2018). The future of cooling. Technical Report. Available at: <https://www.iea.org/reports/the-future-of-cooling>

Ventilation and air conditioning units are energy-intensive, especially since they often run for prolonged periods. Consequently, the reduction in demand of 30% could reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly and directly result in benefits for **Climatic Factors**. The fact that these measures could prolong the life of the units which would have additional benefits for **Climatic Factors** since disposal of units can be emission intensive.

Since greater savings are achieved in pathways 2 and 3 than pathway 1, these pathways would result in greater benefits for the environmental factor **Climatic Factors**. Identifying the preferred options between pathways 2 and 3 is more challenging since pathway 2 reaches a 43% reduction by 2045 while pathway 3 reaches a 40% reduction by 2040. The preferred option is assumed to be pathway 3 due to the greater pace in reductions of greenhouse emissions coupled with the assumption that further benefits could potentially be realised between 2040 and 2045, therefore resulting in greater overall benefits to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

Since greater savings are achieved in pathways 2 and 3 than pathway 1, these pathways would result in greater benefits for the environmental factor **Climatic Factors**. Identifying the preferred options between pathways 2 and 3 is more challenging since pathway 2 reaches a 43% reduction by 2045 while pathway 3 reaches a 40% reduction by 2040. The preferred option is assumed to be pathway 3 due to the greater pace in reductions of greenhouse emissions coupled with the assumption that further benefits could potentially be realised between 2040 and 2045, therefore resulting in greater overall benefits to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions.

Option 11 Pathway 1: Switching from natural gas to heat pumps: Domestic Fuel switching: 90% of buildings on gas grid switched to electricity at high efficiency (ASHP).

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: CCC Sixth Carbon Budget, LHEES, and expert judgement from Ricardo.

Air source heat pumps (ASHPs) were chosen as the main alternative to fossil fuels for heat in buildings. This is due to their use of renewable electricity as well as their high efficiency (around 300% efficiency, with the CCC's widespread innovation pathway even suggesting over 400%) compared to alternatives such as direct electric heating. While we only modelled ASHPs, this is merely a simplification for the scenarios, it will likely be a mixture of different heat pumps depending on the site (as efficiencies and emissions are similar this was not broken down further).

Note: as identified in the Stage 3 LHEES report, 75% of properties are currently suitable for heat pumps. However, as we are modelling a longer time frame than the LHEES, we have assumed a higher uptake as suitability can be increased with the necessary fabric improvements. We assume that if suitability can't be increased sufficiently, the remaining properties will need to switch to direct electric instead. While this will be less efficient and thereby have slightly higher emissions while we have not reached the grid electricity net zero target, this does not impact the modelling substantially. However, it should be noted that direct electric would incur significantly higher running costs, thereby making it a less effective option than heat pumps.

Replacing fossil fuel powered heating systems with heat pumps would lead to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Option 11 Pathway 2: Same as pathway 1

Option 11 Pathway 3: Same as pathway 1

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

N/A

Option 12 Pathway 1: Buildings remaining on direct electric heating 2024- 2045

Assessment Commentary:

4% of all domestic buildings not suitable for heat pumps remaining on direct electric. This translates to 73% of direct electric heating systems (1,900 properties) not switching.

Source: LHEES analysis and expert judgement from Ricardo.

Note: While it is assumed from the LHEES baseline that 25% of buildings are presently not suitable for heat pumps, this figure is expected to decrease with an uptake of the necessary fabric improvement measures.

Given the projected decarbonisation of the electricity grid, buildings remaining on direct electricity heating will see a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in their usage thus having a positive impact on **Climatic Factors**.

Option 12 Pathway 2: Same as pathway 1

Option 12 Pathway 3: Same as pathway 1

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

N/A

Option 13 Pathway 1: Switching from direct electric to ASHPs

Assessment Commentary:

27% of domestic buildings with direct electric heating (i.e., 100% - 73%, see row above) to switch to ASHPs 2025 - 2045

Note: In reality, future direct electric heating properties will be a mix of those staying on direct electric heating and those switching to direct electric from fossil fuel heating systems. This modelling approach is a simplification which results in the same future heating system composition.

While it is assumed from the LHEES baseline that 25% of buildings are presently not suitable for heat pumps, this figure is expected to decrease with an uptake of the necessary fabric improvement measures.

Since fossil fuels are still used for a small proportion of electricity generation, the fact that heat pumps are much more efficient compared to direct electric heating, (around 300% efficiency, with the CCC's widespread innovation pathway even suggesting over 400%) there would be expected benefits to **Climatic Factors** from this option in the run up to the electric grid being fully decarbonised.

The cost savings from greater efficiency could have a positive impact on **Material Assets** while the improved financial viability of heating heritage buildings, which are often more expensive to run than modern buildings, could have a positive impact on **Cultural Heritage**.

Option 13 Pathway 2: Same as pathway 1

Option 13 Pathway 3: Same as pathway 1

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

N/A

Option 14 Pathway 1: Switching from natural gas to district heating

Assessment Commentary:

Fuel switching: 10% of domestic buildings on gas grid switched to district heating 2025 - 2045

Source: LHEES analysis and expert judgement.

Note: Based on analysis undertaken for the LHEES, it was estimated that district heating potential is between 5-10% in East Dunbartonshire due to the low density of the local authority area.

Since district heating systems offer reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality, this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Option 14 Pathway 2: Same as pathway 1

Assessment Commentary:

Option 14 Pathway 3: Same as pathway 1 but accelerated – from 2025 – 2040

Assessment Commentary:

Fuel switching: 10% of domestic buildings on gas grid switched to district heating.

Since district heating systems offer reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality, this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors.**

Source: LHEES analysis and expert judgement.

Note: Based on analysis undertaken for the LHEES, it was estimated that district heating potential is between 5-10% in East Dunbartonshire due to the low density of the local authority area.

Since pathway 3 would achieve the same movement of 10% of domestic buildings from gas to heat networks but five years earlier than in pathway 1, it would achieve much more significant benefits to **Climatic Factors** while offering additional modest improvements to air quality and therefore **Population and Human Health and Air Quality.** As a result, it is the preferred option.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

Since pathway 3 would achieve the same movement of 10% of domestic buildings from gas to heat networks but five years earlier than in pathway 1, it would achieve much more significant benefits to **Climatic Factors** while offering additional modest improvements to air quality and therefore **Population and Human Health and Air Quality.** As a result, it is the preferred option.

Option 15 Pathway 1:

Commercial fossil fuel heating systems – switch to electrified heat sources. 95% of fossil fuel systems switch to electrified heat sources. This will be a split between direct electric and heat pumps

Assessment Commentary:

Sources:

- CCC and expert judgement from Ricardo based on LHEES inputs.
- Rosenow, J. (2022). Is heating homes with hydrogen all but a pipe dream? An evidence review. Available at: <https://www.cell.com/joule/fulltext/S2542-4351%2822%2900416-0>
- <https://www.cornwall-insight.com/press/new-report-shows-fuel-bills-could-rise-90-under-governments-hydrogen-plans>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/sep/20/world-first-hydrogen-project-raises-questions-about-its-role-in-fuelling-future-homes>

Note: The CCC suggests up to 5% of hydrogen uptake between 2037 and 2050 – however, recent evidence has been firmly against use of hydrogen in buildings. The CCC further suggests significant district heating uptake; however, this was determined to be limited to 10% of domestic buildings in East Dunbartonshire following LHEES analysis.

95% of fossil fuel systems switch to electrified heat sources. This will be a split between direct electric and heat pumps.

The vast majority of Scottish buildings are currently heated using fossil fuels. Moving from fossil fuel powered systems to electric systems would lead to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Collectively this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Option 15 Pathway 2: Same as pathways 1

Option 15 Pathway 3: Same as Pathways 1

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

N/A

Option 16 Pathway 1: Commercial fossil fuel heating systems – switch to district heating systems 2025 - 2045

Assessment Commentary:

5% of fossil fuel heat systems switch to heat networks.

Source: Expert judgement from Ricardo based on LHEES inputs. (see domestic district heating)

As district heating systems offer reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality, this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Since pathway 3 delivers the same benefits as pathway 1 but in a shorter period, the overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions would lead to much stronger benefits to **Climatic Factors** than pathway 1 while making modest improvements to air quality and therefore modestly higher benefits to **Population and Human Health and Air Quality than pathway 1**.

Option 16 Pathway 2: Same as pathway 1

Option 16 Pathway 3: Commercial fossil fuel heating systems – switch to district heating systems 2025 - 2040

Assessment Commentary:

5% of fossil fuel heat systems switch to heat networks

Source: Expert judgement from Ricardo based on LHEES inputs. (see domestic district heating)

Since district heating systems offer reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality, this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

As pathway 3 delivers the same benefits as pathway 1 but in a shorter period, the overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions would lead to much stronger benefits to **Climatic Factors** than pathway 1 while making modest improvements to air quality and therefore modestly higher benefits to **Population and Human Health and Air Quality** than pathway 1.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

Since pathway 3 delivers the same benefits as pathway 1 but in a shorter period, the overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions would lead to much stronger benefits to **Climatic Factors** than pathway 1 while making modest improvements to air quality and therefore modestly higher benefits to **Population and Human Health and Air Quality** than pathway 1.

Option 17 Pathway 1: Public sector fossil fuel heating systems 2025 - 2038**Assessment Commentary:**

95% of fossil fuel systems switch to electrified heat sources
This will be a split between direct electric and heat pumps

Source: CCC and expert judgement from Ricardo.

Note: The CCC suggests up to 5% of hydrogen uptake between 2037 and 2050 – however, given the 2038 backstop date, this would be too late to implement. The CCC further suggests significant district heating uptake, however, this was determined to be limited to 10% of domestic buildings in East Dunbartonshire following LHEES analysis.

Since direct electric and heat pumps are zero direct greenhouse gas emission heating systems, their installation in place of fossil fuel systems would lead to significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality. Accordingly, this would have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors**.

Option 17 Pathway 2: Same as pathway 1

Option 17 Pathway 3: Same as pathway 1

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

N/A

Option 18 Pathway 1: Public sector fossil fuel heating systems – switch to district heating**Assessment Commentary:**

5% of fossil fuel heat systems switch to heat networks 2025-2038.

Source: Expert judgement from Ricardo based on LHEES inputs. (see domestic district heating)

Since district heating systems offer reduces greenhouse gas emissions while making modest improvements to air quality, this has a positive impact on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, and Climatic Factors.**

Option 18 Pathway 2: Same as pathway 1

Assessment Commentary:

Option 18 Pathway 3: Same as pathway 1

Assessment Commentary:

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

N/A

Energy Systems

Option 19 Pathway 1: Grid Decarbonisation In line with BEIS modelling (0.0066kgCO₂e/kWh by 2045) 2020-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: BEIS Green Book and UK target.

Ricardo have used the BEIS grid modelling for Scenarios 1 & 2 because it was deemed ambitious, yet more likely to be implemented than the UK target. The accelerated pathway (Scenario 3) assumes that the UK is able to achieve the 2035 target. The CCC has assessed this as “Generally good plans with some risks” and noted the following: “However, it is not clear whether the combination of these policies and proposals will be sufficient to meet the overall objective of fully decarbonising electricity generation by 2035.”
Concerns around the achievement of the 2035 target were reiterated in a recent CCC press release.

Sources Grid decarbonisation trends taken from BEIS greenbook:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/valuation-of-energy-use-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions-for-appraisal>

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plans-unveiled-to-decarbonise-uk-power-system-by-2035>

¹ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/independent-assessment-the-uks-net-zero-strategy>

¹ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/2023/03/09/a-reliable-secure-and-decarbonised-power-system-by-2035-is-possible-but-not-at-this-pace-of-delivery/>

Decarbonisation of the grid would lead to significant reductions in the emission intensity of electricity and is crucial to allow the decarbonisation of heating systems and electric vehicles. As a result, this pathway would deliver significant benefits to the environmental factors **Climatic Factors** while improvements to air quality would result in benefits to the environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Air Quality**.

Option 19 Pathway 2: Same as pathway 1

Option 19 Pathway 3: Grid Decarbonisation In line with BEIS modelling (0.0066kgCO₂e/kWh by 2045) 2020-2035

Assessment Commentary:

Sources: BEIS Green Book and UK target, in line with 2035 decarbonisation target.

Ricardo have used the BEIS grid modelling for Scenarios 1 & 2 because it was deemed ambitious, yet more likely to be implemented than the UK target. The accelerated pathway (Scenario 3) assumes that the UK is able to achieve the 2035 target. The CCC has assessed this as “Generally good plans with some risks” and noted the following: “However, it is not clear whether the combination of these policies and proposals will be sufficient to meet the overall objective of fully decarbonising electricity generation by 2035.”

Concerns around the achievement of the 2035 target were reiterated in a recent CCC press release.

Sources Grid decarbonisation trends taken from BEIS greenbook:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/valuation-of-energy-use-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions-for-appraisal>

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plans-unveiled-to-decarbonise-uk-power-system-by-2035>

¹ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/independent-assessment-the-uks-net-zero-strategy>

¹ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/2023/03/09/a-reliable-secure-and-decarbonised-power-system-by-2035-is-possible-but-not-at-this-pace-of-delivery/>

Decarbonisation of the grid would lead to significant reductions in the emission intensity of electricity and is crucial to allow the decarbonisation of heating systems and electric vehicles. As a result, this pathway would deliver significant benefits to the environmental factors **Climatic Factors** while improvements to air quality would result in benefits to the environmental factors **Population and Human Health** and **Air Quality**.

Since this pathway lead to decarbonisation of the grid a decade in advance of pathway 1, this pathway would deliver significantly higher benefits to the environmental factors **Climatic Factors** and higher benefits to **Population and Human Health** and **Air Quality**. As a result, it is the preferred option.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

Since this pathway lead to decarbonisation of the grid a decade in advance of pathway 1, this pathway would deliver significantly higher benefits to the environmental factors **Climatic Factors** and higher benefits to **Population and Human Health** and **Air Quality**. As a result, it is the preferred option.

Option 20 Pathway 1: Solar PV – domestic c. 40 GWh – assumes 60% uptake 2024- 2045

Assessment Commentary:

Source: Calculations based on Home Analytics Data.

Note: 100% uptake refers to full uptake of all suitable roof space. This is an approximate calculation.

Ricardo assumed a lower uptake for the domestic sector in Scenario 3 as it is (a) more roof-space to cover, therefore more materials and workforce required and (b) it was deemed more difficult to engage 100% of individuals.

The adoption of solar PV would result in significant benefit to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions while also reducing pressure on the grid which in turn, could facilitate the electrification of additional areas such as transport.

However, the significantly higher adoption rate in pathways two and three mean that they would have greater benefits for **Climatic Factors** than this pathway.

Option 20 Pathway 2: Solar PV – domestic c. 67 GWh – assumes 100% uptake 2024- 2045

Assessment Commentary:

Source: Calculations based on Home Analytics Data.

Note: 100% uptake refers to full uptake of all suitable roof space. This is an approximate calculation.

Ricardo assumed lower uptake for the domestic sector in Scenario 3 as it is (a) more roof-space to cover, therefore more materials and workforce required and (b) it was deemed more difficult to engage 100% of individuals.

The adoption of solar PV would result in significant benefit to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions while also reducing pressure on the grid which in turn, could facilitate the electrification of additional areas such as transport.

The significantly higher adoption rate in this pathway compared to pathways 1 and 3 mean that they would have greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**. While pathway 3 assumes an 80% uptake by 2040, it is being assumed that the 100% uptake by the later date of 2045 would have a net positive benefit in terms of greenhouse gas emissions over pathway 3 therefore making pathway 2 the preferred option.

Option 20 Pathway 3: Solar PV – domestic c. 53 GWh – assumes 80% uptake 2024-2040

Assessment Commentary:

Source: Calculations based on Home Analytics Data.

Note: 100% uptake refers to full uptake of all suitable roof space. This is an approximate calculation.

We assumed lower uptake for the domestic sector in Scenario 3 as it is (a) more roof-space to cover, therefore more materials and workforce required and (b) it was deemed more difficult to engage 100% of individuals.

The adoption of solar PV would result in significant benefit to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions while also reducing pressure on the grid which in turn, could facilitate the electrification of additional areas such as transport.

The significantly higher adoption rate in pathway 2 compared this pathway means that pathway 2 would have greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**. While pathway 3 assumes an 80% uptake by 2040, it is being assumed that the 100% uptake by the later date of 2045 would have a net positive benefit in terms of greenhouse gas emissions over pathway 3.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

The significantly higher adoption rate in pathway 2 compared to pathways 1 and 3 mean that they would have greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**. While pathway 3 assumes an 80% uptake by 2040, it is being assumed that the 100% uptake by the later date of 2045 would have a net positive benefit in terms of greenhouse gas emissions over pathway 3 therefore making pathway 2 the preferred option.

Option 21 Pathway 1: Solar PV – **commercial / public** c. 2 GWh – assumes 30% uptake - 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Source: DECC (2010) Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Capacity Methodology

Note: As the calculation for non-domestic solar PV differs from the domestic one, 40% refers to full uptake (as it is estimated that 40% of roof space is suitable).

The adoption of solar PV would result in significant benefit to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions while also reducing pressure on the grid which in turn, could facilitate the electrification of additional areas such as transport.

The significantly higher adoption rate in pathways 2 and 3 compared this pathway means that pathway 2 would have greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**.

Option 21 Pathway 2: Solar PV – commercial / public c. 3 GWh – assumes 40% uptake - 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Source: DECC (2010) Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Capacity Methodology

Note: As the calculation for non-domestic solar PV differs from the domestic one, 40% refers to full uptake (as it is estimated that 40% of roof space is suitable).

The adoption of solar PV would result in significant benefit to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions while also reducing pressure on the grid which in turn, could facilitate the electrification of additional areas such as transport.

The significantly higher adoption rate in this pathway compared to pathways 1 and 3 means that pathway 2 would have greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**. While pathway 3 assumes a 30% uptake by 2040, it is being assumed that the 40% uptake by the later date of 2045 would have a net positive benefit in terms of greenhouse gas emissions over pathway 3. Consequently, this is the preferred option.

Option 21 Pathway 3: Solar PV – commercial / public c. 2 GWh – assumes 30% uptake - 2024-2040

Assessment Commentary:

Source: DECC (2010) Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Capacity Methodology

Note: As the calculation for non-domestic solar PV differs from the domestic one, 40% refers to full uptake (as it is estimated that 40% of roof space is suitable).

The adoption of solar PV would result in significant benefit to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions while also reducing pressure on the grid which in turn, could facilitate the electrification of additional areas such as transport.

The significantly higher adoption rate in pathway 2 compared this pathway means that pathway 2 is likely to have greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**. While this pathway assumes a 30% uptake by 2040, it is being assumed that the 40% uptake by the later date of 2045 would have a net positive benefit in terms of greenhouse gas emissions over pathway 3.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

The significantly higher adoption rate in pathway 2 compared to pathways 1 and 3 means that pathway 2 would have greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**. While pathway 3 assumes a 30% uptake by 2040, it is being assumed that the 40% uptake by the later date of 2045 would have a net positive benefit in terms of greenhouse gas emissions over pathway 3. Consequently, pathway 2 is the preferred option.

Option 22 Pathway 1: Solar PV – industrial c. 2 GWh – assumes 60% uptake 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Source: DECC (2010) Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Capacity Methodology

Note: As the calculation for non-domestic solar PV differs from the domestic one, 80% refers to full uptake (as it is estimated). In addition to these figures, 4.45 GWh were modelled for the recently implemented solar PV Scottish Water Horizons Project.

<https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/About-Us/News-and-Views/2023/04/260423-Solar-Giant-Switched-on-in-East-Dunbartonshire>

The adoption of solar PV would result in significant benefit to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions while also reducing pressure on the grid which in turn, could facilitate the electrification of additional areas such as transport.

The significantly higher adoption rate in and GWh in pathway 2 compared this pathway means that pathway 2 is likely to have greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**. Pathway 3 is also likely to have significantly higher benefits for Climatic Factors since it reaches the 60% and 2 GWh in adoption level five years earlier.

Option 22 Pathway 2: Solar PV – industrial c. 3 GWh – assumes 80% uptake 2024-2045

Assessment Commentary:

Source: DECC (2010) Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Capacity Methodology

Note: As the calculation for non-domestic solar PV differs from the domestic one, 80% refers to full uptake (as it is estimated). In addition to these figures, 4.45 GWh were modelled for the recently implemented solar PV Scottish Water Horizons Project.

<https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/About-Us/News-and-Views/2023/04/260423-Solar-Giant-Switched-on-in-East-Dunbartonshire>

The adoption of solar PV would result in significant benefit to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions while also reducing pressure on the grid which in turn, could facilitate the electrification of additional areas such as transport.

The significantly higher uptake rate and GWh in this pathway compared to pathways 1 and 3 mean that this pathway is likely to have much greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**. While pathway 3 assumes a 60% uptake and 2 GWh by the earlier date of 2040, it is being assumed that the 80% uptake and 3 GWh by the later date of 2045 would have a net positive benefit in terms of greenhouse gas emissions over pathway 3. As a result, pathway 2 is the preferred option.

Option 22 Pathway 3: Solar PV – industrial c. 2GWh – assumes 60% uptake 2024-2040

Assessment Commentary:

Source: DECC (2010) Renewable and Low-carbon Energy Capacity Methodology

Note: As the calculation for non-domestic solar PV differs from the domestic one, 80% refers to full uptake (as it is estimated). In addition to these figures, 4.45 GWh were modelled for the recently implemented solar PV Scottish Water Horizons Project.

<https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/About-Us/News-and-Views/2023/04/260423-Solar-Giant-Switched-on-in-East-Dunbartonshire>

The adoption of solar PV would result in significant benefit to the environmental factor **Climatic Factors** through reduced emissions while also reducing pressure on the grid which in turn, could facilitate the electrification of additional areas such as transport.

The significantly higher uptake rate in pathway 2 and GWh compared this pathway means that pathway 2 is likely to have greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**. While this pathway assumes a 60% uptake by 2040, it is being assumed that the 80% uptake and 3 GWh by the later date of 2045 would have a net positive benefit in terms of greenhouse gas emissions over pathway 3.

SEA Preferred Option Reasoning/Justification

The significantly higher uptake rate and GWh in pathway 2 compared to pathways 1 and 3 mean that pathway 2 is likely to have much greater benefits for **Climatic Factors**. While pathway 3 assumes a 60% uptake and 2 GWh by the earlier date of 2040, it is being assumed that the 80% uptake and 3 GWh by the later date of 2045 in pathway 2 would have a net positive benefit in terms of greenhouse gas emissions over pathway 3. As a result, pathway 2 is the preferred option.

Scope 1 - Transport

Option 23 Pathway 1:

Avoiding car journeys behavioural changes, switching to active travel and public transport as well as increasing vehicle occupancy - 22% of vkm avoided.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as reducing total vkm by 22%, increasing occupancy and with an increase towards active travel modes will reduce total petrol consumption and the emissions and pollution associated with cars (from tailpipe and breaking), and improve the health of those using active travel modes. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should further encourage focus on improving and creating a more sustainable urban realm as less infrastructure needs to be provided for private vehicles and more can be provide for pedestrians and active travel users, improving the public realm experience and amenities. **Air Quality** shall also be improved as there will be an approximate 22% reduction in pollution from reduced vkm and associated emissions and pollution (from tailpipe and breaking). This option should a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as reducing total vkm by 22%, increasing occupancy and with an increase towards active travel modes will reduce total current petrol consumption and the associated GHG which contribute mostly to this. Lastly, this will be a positive for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes.

Option 23 Pathway 2:

Avoiding car journeys behavioural changes, switching to active travel and public transport as well as increasing vehicle occupancy - 30% of vkm avoided.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have a major overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as reducing total vkm by 30%, increasing occupancy and with an increase towards active travel modes will reduce total petrol consumption and the emissions and pollution associated with cars (from tailpipe and breaking), and improve the health of those using active travel modes. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should further encourage focus on improving and creating a more sustainable urban realm as less infrastructure needs to be provided for private vehicles and more can be provide for pedestrians and active travel users, improving the public realm experience and amenities. **Air Quality** shall also be improved as there will be an approximate 30% reduction in pollution from reduced vkm and associated emissions and pollution (from tailpipe and breaking). This option should a

positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as reducing total vkm by 30%, increasing occupancy and with an increase towards active travel modes will reduce total current petrol consumption and the associated GHG which contribute mostly to this, as well as creating new culture and behavioural changes. Lastly, this will be a positive for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes.

Option 23 Pathway 3:

Avoiding car journeys behavioural changes, switching to active travel and public transport as well as increasing vehicle occupancy - 22% of vkm avoided.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. While this is at an accelerated time scale from Pathway1, its only by 5 years so remains a positive impact, and not a major positive impact. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as reducing total vkm by 22%, increasing occupancy and with an increase towards active travel modes will reduce total petrol consumption and the emissions and pollution associated with cars (from tailpipe and breaking), and improve the health of those using active travel modes. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should further encourage focus on improving and creating a more sustainable urban realm as less infrastructure needs to be provided for private vehicles and more can be provide for pedestrians and active travel users, improving the public realm experience and amenities. **Air Quality** shall also be improved as there will be an approximate 22% reduction in pollution from reduced vkm and associated emissions and pollution (from tailpipe and breaking). This option should a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as reducing total vkm by 22%, increasing occupancy and with an increase towards active travel modes will reduce total current petrol consumption and the associated GHG which contribute mostly to this, as well as creating new culture and behavioural changes. Lastly, this will be a positive for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway2. This Pathway will reduce the vehicle km by the most which will have greatest impact on the climate, air quality and human health. Additionally, it should increase active travel infrastructure and encourage a sustainable change in behaviour for the transport sector.

Options 24 Pathway 1:

Reducing demand for LGV and HGV movements through trip consolidation and changes in logistics - 11% reduction in trips

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as reducing trips by 11% and improving consolidation from HGVs and LGVs will reduce total petrol consumption, emissions and pollution associated with these vehicles (from tailpipe and breaking). This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should further encourage focus on improving and creating a more sustainable urban realm as less infrastructure needs to be provided for private vehicles and more can be provide for pedestrians, improving the public realm experience and amenities. **Air Quality** shall also be improved as there will be an approximate 11% reduction in pollution from reduced trips and associated emissions and pollution (from tailpipe and breaking). This option should a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as reducing total trips by 11% will reduce total current petrol consumption and the associated GHG which contribute mostly to this, as well as creating new culture and behavioural changes. Lastly, this will be a positive for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 24 Pathway 2:

Reducing demand for LGV and HGV movements through trip consolidation and changes in logistics - 11% reduction in trips (same as Pathway1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as reducing trips by 11% and improving consolidation from HGVs and LGVs will reduce total petrol consumption, emissions and pollution associated with these vehicles (from tailpipe and breaking). This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should further encourage focus on improving and creating a more sustainable urban realm as less infrastructure needs to be provided for private vehicles and more can be provide for pedestrians, improving the public realm experience and amenities. **Air Quality** shall also be improved as there will be an approximate 11% reduction in pollution from reduced trips and associated emissions and pollution (from tailpipe and breaking). This option should a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as reducing total trips by 11% will reduce total current petrol consumption and the associated GHG which contribute mostly to this, as well as creating new culture and behavioural changes. Lastly, this will be a positive for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 24 Pathway 3:

Reducing demand for LGV and HGV movements through trip consolidation and changes in logistics - 11% reduction in trips (same as Pathway1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as reducing trips by 11% and improving consolidation from HGVs and LGVs will reduce total petrol consumption, emissions and pollution associated with these vehicles (from tailpipe and breaking). This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should further encourage focus on improving and creating a more sustainable urban realm as less infrastructure needs to be provided for private vehicles and more can be provide for pedestrians, improving the public realm experience and amenities. **Air Quality** shall also be improved as there will be an approximate 11% reduction in pollution from reduced trips and associated emissions and pollution (from tailpipe and

breaking). This option should have a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as reducing total trips by 11% will reduce total current petrol consumption and the associated GHG which contribute mostly to this, as well as creating new culture and behavioural changes. Lastly, this will be a positive for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway1. Same as other Pathways.

Option 25 Pathway 1:

Improving HGV efficiency through technology improvements and driver training initiatives - Assuming 80% uptake and 15% energy savings

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall minor positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as improving efficiency and driving can reduce journey times and energy consumption. An 80% uptake with 15% energy savings is approximately a 12% reduction in associated emissions and pollution. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should further encourage focus on improving and creating a more sustainable urban realm as less infrastructure needs to be provided for private vehicles and more can be provided for pedestrians, improving the public realm experience and amenities. **Air Quality** shall also be improved as there will be an approximate 12% efficiency improvement and reduction in pollution from reduced journey time and associated emissions and pollution (from tailpipe and braking). This option should have a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as reducing total trips by 12% will reduce total current petrol consumption and the associated GHG which contribute mostly to this, as well as creating new culture and behavioural changes, as well as creating new culture and behavioural changes. Lastly, this will be a positive for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 25 Pathway 2:

Improving HGV efficiency through technology improvements and driver training initiatives - Assuming 100% uptake and 15% energy savings

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as improving efficiency and driving can reduce journey times and energy consumption. A 100% uptake with 15% energy savings is approximately a 15% reduction in associated emissions and pollution. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should further encourage focus on improving and creating a more sustainable urban realm as less infrastructure needs to be provided for private vehicles and more can be provided for pedestrians, improving the public realm experience and amenities.

Air Quality shall also be improved as there will be an approximate 15% efficiency improvement and reduction in pollution from reduced journey time and associated emissions and pollution (from tailpipe and braking). This option should have a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as reducing total trips by 15% will reduce total current petrol consumption and the associated GHG which contribute mostly to this, as well as creating new culture and behavioural changes. Lastly, this will be a positive for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 25 Pathway 3:

Improving HGV efficiency through technology improvements and driver training initiatives - Assuming 100% uptake and 15% energy savings

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall major positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. While this is a similar Pathway2 this is an accelerated timeframe which increases the benefit of this Pathway. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as improving efficiency and driving can reduce journey times and energy consumption. An 80% uptake with 15% energy savings is approximately a 15% reduction in associated emissions and pollution. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should further encourage focus on improving and creating a more sustainable urban realm as less infrastructure needs to be provided for private vehicles and more can be provided for pedestrians, improving the public realm experience and amenities. **Air Quality** shall also be improved as there will be an approximate 15% efficiency improvement and reduction in pollution from reduced journey time and associated emissions and pollution (from tailpipe and braking). This option should have a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as reducing total trips by 15% will reduce total current petrol consumption and the associated GHG which contribute mostly to this, as well as creating new culture and behavioural changes. Lastly, this will be a positive for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway3. This offers the greatest potential to reduce the impact on the climate, human health and air quality, and also does so in a faster time frame from the other Pathways.

Option 26 Pathway 1:

Uptake of electric vehicles (cars, vans, motorcycles) - Near full uptake of EVs by target year

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to EVs will mitigate all tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm

as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a nearly full decarbonisation of private vehicles will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation). However, due to substantial increase in weight of EV vehicles, and increased need for electricity, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

Option 26 Pathway 2:

Uptake of electric vehicles (cars, vans, motorcycles) - Near full uptake of EVs by target year (same as Pathway1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to EVs will mitigate all tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a nearly full decarbonisation of private vehicles will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation). However, due to substantial increase in weight of EV vehicles, and increased need for electricity, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

Option 26 Pathway 3:

Uptake of electric vehicles (cars, vans, motorcycles) - 95% uptake of EVs by target year

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to EVs will mitigate all tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a nearly full decarbonisation of private vehicles will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation). However, due to substantial increase in weight of EV vehicles, and increased need for electricity, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current

transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway1. There are small differences in the Pathways, however Pathway 1, while it will take an extra 5 years, will surpass the 95% uptake rate, and the greater the uptake, the better.

Option 27 Pathway 1:

Uptake of electric buses - 55% switched to electric.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a 55% transition to EV buses will mitigate 55% tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a nearly full decarbonisation of private vehicles will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation). However, due to substantial increase in weight of EV vehicles, and increased need for electricity, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

Option 27 Pathway 2:

Uptake of electric buses - 55% switched to electric (same as Pathway1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a 55% transition to EV buses will mitigate tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a nearly full decarbonisation of private vehicles will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation). However, due to substantial increase in weight of EV vehicles, and increased need for electricity, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support

this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

Option 27 Pathway 3:

Uptake of electric buses - 55% switched to electric.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. While this Pathway reduces the timeframe for this transition, this remains as positive environmental effect instead of major positive. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to EVs will mitigate 55% of tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a nearly full decarbonisation of private vehicles will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation). However, due to substantial increase in weight of EV vehicles, and increased need for electricity, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway3. The only difference between the Pathways is the timeframe, and Pathway3 offers a switch in a quicker time frame which is preferred.

Option 28 Pathway 1:

Uptake of Hydrogen buses - 45% switched to hydrogen (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to Hydrogen will mitigate all tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a nearly full decarbonisation of private vehicles will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation).

Lastly, this will be a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 28 Pathway 2:

Uptake of Hydrogen buses - 45% switched to hydrogen (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to Hydrogen will mitigate all tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a nearly full decarbonisation of private vehicles will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation).

Lastly, this will be a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 28 Pathway 3:

Uptake of Hydrogen buses - 45% switched to hydrogen (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to Hydrogen will mitigate all tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a nearly full decarbonisation of private vehicles will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation).

Lastly, this will be a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway1. All Pathways the same.

Option 29 Pathway 1:

Uptake of electric HGVs - 55% switched to electric (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a 55% transition to EV HGVs will mitigate tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a 55% decarbonisation of HGVs will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation). However, due to substantial increase in weight of EV vehicles, and increased need for electricity, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which sharply reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

Option 29 Pathway 2:

Uptake of electric HGVs - 55% switched to hydrogen (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a 55% transition to EV HGVs will mitigate tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a 55% decarbonisation of HGVs will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation). However, due to substantial increase in weight of EV vehicles, and increased need for electricity, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which sharply reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

Option 29 Pathway 3:

Uptake of electric HGVs - 55% switched to hydrogen (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a 55% transition to EV HGVs will mitigate tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a 55% decarbonisation of HGVs will substantially reduce GHG (assuming widespread grid decarbonisation). However, due to substantial increase in

weight of EV vehicles, and increased need for electricity, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which sharply reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway1. All Pathways the same.

Option 30 Pathway 1:

Uptake of Hydrogen HGVs - 45% switched to hydrogen (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to Hydrogen will mitigate 45% of tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a 45% decarbonisation of HGVs will substantially reduce GHG. Lastly, this will be a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 30 Pathway 2:

Uptake of Hydrogen HGV - 45% switched to hydrogen (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to Hydrogen will mitigate 45% of tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a 45% decarbonisation of HGVs will substantially reduce GHG. Lastly, this will be a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

Option 30 Pathway 3:

Uptake of Hydrogen HGVs - 45% switched to hydrogen (same as pathway 1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to Hydrogen will mitigate 45% of tailpipe emissions and pollution which have such negative health effects. This can also positively impact **Cultural Heritage** as it should improve experiences in the urban realm as it improves local **Air Quality** from reduced tailpipe and breaking emissions. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a 45% decarbonisation of HGVs will substantially reduce GHG. Lastly, this will be a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway1. All Pathways the same.

Option 31 Pathway 1:

Rail electrification & hydrogen trains - 99.4% electrification, 0.6% hydrogen (same as Pathway1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. While this Pathway reduces the timeframe for this transition, this remains as positive environmental effect instead of major positive. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to electrification and hydrogen-based rail will mitigate the emissions and pollution associated with these systems which have such negative health effects. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a full decarbonisation of rail systems will substantially reduce GHG. However, due to substantial increase in weight of batteries, and need for energy to support the transition, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

Option 31 Pathway 2:

Rail electrification & hydrogen trains - 99.4% electrification, 0.6% hydrogen (same as Pathway1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. While this Pathway reduces the timeframe for this transition, this remains as positive environmental effect instead of major positive. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to electrification and hydrogen-based rail will mitigate the emissions and pollution associated with these systems which have such negative health effects. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a full decarbonisation of rail systems will substantially reduce GHG. However, due to substantial increase in weight of batteries, and need for energy to support the transition, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

Option 31 Pathway 3:

Rail electrification & hydrogen trains - 99.4% electrification, 0.6% hydrogen (same as Pathway1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. While this Pathway reduces the timeframe for this transition, this remains as positive environmental effect instead of major positive. This option will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to electrification and hydrogen-based rail will mitigate the emissions and pollution associated with these systems which have such negative health effects. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a full decarbonisation of rail systems will substantially reduce GHG. However, due to substantial increase in weight of batteries, and need for energy to support the transition, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production to support this. Lastly, this will be a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies and encourages enhancements to current transport infrastructure to more sustainable modes. However, there is the current lack of sophisticated and sustainable waste practices for batteries which reduces the benefit of this option and Pathway.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway1. All Pathways the same.

Scope 1 – Industry

Option 32 Pathway 1:

Fabric efficiency measures - Demand reduction: 20% (same as Retrofitting measures: Commercial)

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This Pathway will have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** as a demand reduction of 20% through fabric efficiency can help encourage sustainable behaviour changes across the Council and communities. It will also have a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as improved insulation and reduced energy demand will reduce GHG associated with this aspect of industry, aiding to the net zero target. Lastly, it will equally have a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the use of sustainable materials.

Option 32 Pathway 2:

Fabric efficiency measures - Demand reduction: 25% (same as Retrofitting measures: Commercial)

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This Pathway will have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** as a demand reduction of 20% through fabric efficiency can help encourage sustainable behaviour changes across the Council and communities. It will also have a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as improved insulation and reduced energy demand will reduce GHG associated with this aspect of industry, aiding to the net zero target. Lastly, it will equally have a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the use of sustainable materials.

Option 32 Pathway 3:

Fabric efficiency measures - Demand reduction: 20% (same as Retrofitting measures: Commercial)

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This Pathway will have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** as a demand reduction of 20% through fabric efficiency can help encourage sustainable behaviour changes across the Council and communities. It will also have a positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as improved insulation and reduced energy demand will reduce GHG associated with this aspect of industry, aiding to the net zero target. Lastly, it will equally have a positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the use of sustainable materials.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway3. While Pathway2 offers a larger level of demand reduction by 5%, this will take 5 years longer. If a 20% reduction can be achieved 5 years earlier, it should be more than achievable to gain that additional 5% at a minimum back over the extra 5 year period.

Options 33 Pathway 1:

Fuel switching measures - 95% of fossil fuel systems switch to electrified heat sources. This will be a split between direct electric and heat pumps with 5% of fossil fuel heat systems switch to heat networks (same as Retrofitting measures: Commercial)

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This Pathway will have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** as a 95% decarbonisation rate of heat sources in industry from fossil fuels to electrified heat source can help encourage sustainable behaviour changes across the Council and communities However, this will also require a significant increase in green electricity production which will have implications for local infrastructure. It will also have a significantly positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a transition to electricity from fossil fuels will reduce GHG associated with this aspect of industry, aiding to the net zero target. Lastly, it will equally have a significantly positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the use of low carbon technologies.

Option 33 Pathway 2:

Fuel switching measures - 95% of fossil fuel systems switch to electrified heat sources. This will be a split between direct electric and heat pumps with 5% of fossil fuel heat systems switch to heat networks (same as Retrofitting measures: Commercial)) (same as Pathway1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This Pathway will have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** as a 95% decarbonisation rate of heat sources in industry from fossil fuels to electrified heat source can help encourage sustainable behaviour changes across the Council and communities However, this will also require a significant increase in green electricity production which will have implications for local infrastructure. It will also have a significantly positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a transition to electricity from fossil fuels will reduce GHG associated with this aspect of industry, aiding to the net zero target. Lastly, it will equally have a significantly positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the use of low carbon technologies.

Option 33 Pathway 3:

Fuel switching measures - 95% of fossil fuel systems switch to electrified heat sources. This will be a split between direct electric and heat pumps with 5% of fossil fuel heat systems switch to heat networks (same as Retrofitting measures: Commercial) (same as Pathway1).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This Pathway will have a positive impact on **Population and Human Health** as a 95% decarbonisation rate of heat sources in industry from fossil fuels to electrified heat source can help encourage sustainable behaviour changes across the Council and communities However, this will also require a significant increase in green electricity production which will have implications for local infrastructure. It will also have a significantly positive effect on **Climatic Factors**

as a transition to electricity from fossil fuels will reduce GHG associated with this aspect of industry, aiding to the net zero target. Lastly, it will equally have a significantly positive effect for **Material Assets** as it supports the use of low carbon technologies.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway1. All Pathways the same.

Option 34 Pathway 1:

Decarbonisation of industrial processes through a switch to low-carbon fuels such as grid electricity and hydrogen - 50% reduction via a switch to low-carbon fuels and BECCS/ CCUS.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This pathway will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to electrification and hydrogen-based fuels in industry settings will reduce by approximately 50% the emissions and pollution associated with these systems which have negative health effects. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a 50% decarbonisation of fuel will substantially reduce GHG and aid the transition to net zero. However, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production and hydrogen to support this effectively. Lastly, this will have a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies on a large scale.

Option 34 Pathway 2:

Decarbonisation of industrial processes through a switch to low-carbon fuels such as grid electricity and hydrogen - 100% reduction via a switch to low-carbon fuels and BECCS/ CCUS.

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This pathway will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to electrification and hydrogen-based fuels in industry settings will reduce the emissions and pollution associated with these systems which have negative health effects. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a full decarbonisation of fuel will substantially reduce GHG and aid the transition to net zero. However, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production and hydrogen to support this effectively. Lastly, this will have a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies on a large scale.

Option 34 Pathway 3:

Decarbonisation of industrial processes through a switch to low-carbon fuels such as grid electricity and hydrogen - 100% reduction via a switch to low-carbon fuels and BECCS/ CCUS (same as Pathway2).

Assessment Commentary:

This is anticipated to have an overall significantly positive environmental effect, impacting on **Population and Human Health, Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. This pathway will have a positive effect on **Population and Human Health** as a transition to electrification and hydrogen-based fuels in industry settings will reduce the emissions and pollution associated with these systems which have negative health effects. This option should also have major positive effect on **Climatic Factors** as a full decarbonisation of fuel will substantially reduce GHG and aid the transition to net zero. However, this will require a vast increase in clean electricity production and hydrogen to support this effectively. Lastly, this will have a neutral effect for **Material Assets** as it supports implementation of low carbon technologies on a large scale.

SEA Preferred Option: Reasoning/Justification:

Pathway2. While this Pathway takes an extra 5 years, it offers 100% decarbonisation which will be critical to achieving net zero targets.

Waste

Option 35 Pathway 1: Landfill: reduce, recycle, bans, methane capture. 2025 ban on biodegradable wastes, 2040 full ban, 80% CH4 capture and 10% oxidation (2024-2045)

Assessment Commentary:

The baseline data estimated waste emissions for East Dunbartonshire based on waste arisings within the area, regardless of where this was disposed/processed. The key measures for decreasing waste emissions in the area are reducing landfill emissions through reducing the amount of waste sent there, capturing landfill gas on-site, improving wastewater management practices as well as composting processes.

It is assumed that biodegradable food waste is not landfilled after 2025. It is further assumed that 1/3 of non-food waste is avoided by the mid-2030s via circular economy measures such as product redesign and reuse. As not all landfill emissions can be avoided – this would even be the case if no additional food waste is sent to landfill due to the continued release of methane from previously landfilled waste – landfill methane capture also plays an important role in decarbonising the waste sector. It is assumed that by the target year, 80% of methane is captured and used to power the gas grid.

Composting measures are assumed to only account for a 1% emissions reduction of total waste emissions by 2045 as composting rates are also assumed to increase as biodegradable waste is redirected from landfill to composting sites. This highlights the importance of not viewing measures in isolation as landfill emissions reductions cannot be achieved if composting methods aren't also improved.

The waste sector is one of the main emissions sources in 2045 as it is much more difficult to decarbonise compared to energy use for transport and in buildings. While a significant amount of waste from East Dunbartonshire is incinerated in an EfW plant outside of the local authority, emissions reduction measures for EfW could not be included in the pathway as this would double count (1) emissions reductions in the energy sector for any electricity created by the plant and (2) emissions reductions in North Lanarkshire for any heat networks that may be using heat from the EfW plant. Nonetheless, while EfW emissions are not accounted for in East Dunbartonshire's inventory, the Council should nonetheless encourage measures to decarbonise this subsector as net zero should be viewed as a target transcending local and national boundaries.

The key action in the waste sector is establish waste volumes from council buildings and how they are being disposed of. Once the detail of what the waste is and its disposal method is known, the next step is to create a waste strategy. This includes following the waste hierarchy, diverting waste from landfill, holding waste awareness training. In addition to this, the Council should continue ongoing engagement on waste reduction. All of these except waste reduction are under direct control by EDC.

These actions fall under Scotland's 2025 waste target (no more than 5% of waste going to landfill). Possible co-benefits from the actions are reduced spend on new materials and visible action to council staff. There are also potential co-benefits relating to wider society, include improvements to air quality, reductions in associated health conditions, as well as less impact on ecosystems and the environment.

The vast majority of waste emissions in East Dunbartonshire according to the LA GHGI are CH₄ (methane with a global warming potential 25 times that of CO₂), arising from landfill as well as other waste management (wastewater treatment, sewage sludge decomposition, composting and anaerobic digestion). Further, there are N₂O emissions arising from the latter.⁴ At present, there are no technologies that entirely mitigate the GHG effects of methane at source when it is emitted by landfill and sewage treatment. Waste is therefore a sector that may need to rely on negative emissions technologies to reach net zero by 2045 – technologies that are not yet commercialised. Therefore, to avoid these emissions, it will be necessary to radically reduce waste generated overall, stop sending biodegradable waste to landfill by 2025 (in line with the proposed ban in Scotland), and separate all remaining waste to enable even higher recycling rates.

Mitigation measures being considered through all pathways for this option include, reduce emissions from landfill through waste reduction measures, namely: reduced waste arisings, increased recycling rates; Reduce emissions from landfill through landfill gas (methane) capture; Improved wastewater management; and Improved composting management.

⁴ Brown et al., 'UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2020' (published 2022). Available at: [UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 to 2020 \(defra.gov.uk\)](https://www.defra.gov.uk/greenhouse-gas-inventory)

In Pathway 1 it was assumed that biodegradable food waste is not landfilled after 2025. It is further assumed that 1/3 of non-food waste is avoided by the mid-2030s via circular economy measures such as product redesign and reuse. As not all landfill emissions can be avoided – this would even be the case if no food waste would end up in landfill due to the continued release of methane from previously landfilled waste – landfill methane capture also plays an important role in decarbonising the waste sector. It is assumed that by the target year, 80% of methane is captured and used to power the gas grid. It was further assumed that the oxidation rate achieved would be 10% in Scenario 1 to 30% in Scenario 2.

It should be noted that despite the early landfill ban, emissions from landfill do not reach zero within the modelling timeframe as landfill gas continues to be emitted – potentially for hundreds of years.⁵ As such, both early bans and landfill gas capture are crucial to reducing emissions from this source.

Landfill Methane oxidation - Solid waste deposited in landfill causes emissions through the creation of landfill gas – a mixture that predominantly consists of methane and carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide does not count towards GHG inventories as it is considered biogenic (i.e., part of the natural carbon cycle) – methane, on the other hand, does. The methane starts to get generated through the aerobic (with oxygen) stage of waste decomposition; however, the majority of methane arises when anaerobic (without oxygen) conditions are established, and certain bacteria further decompose the waste.⁶

Oxidation of methane refers to the process of turning methane into carbon dioxide. While the resulting CO₂ is still a GHG with a global warming potential of one, this is significantly less potent than that of methane which has a global warming potential of 28, i.e. being 28 times more potent than CO₂ (albeit over a shorter timeframe). There are several different methane oxidation techniques, such as utilisation for energy generation, flaring, biofilters, bio covers, and other emerging techniques such as landfill aeration and regenerative thermal oxidation.⁷

This option is anticipated to have significant positive impacts on the following environmental factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts are aligned with the emissions reductions related reduced waste to landfill, increasing alternative waste practices, methane capture and oxidation as set out above.

Note: Landfill emissions do not decrease by the full 100% in any scenario due to the residual emissions.

Option 35 Pathway 2: Landfill: reduce, recycle, bans, methane capture. 2025 ban on biodegradable wastes, 2035 full ban, 80% CH₄ capture and 30% oxidation (2024-2045)

⁵ SEPA (2002). Guidance on landfill gas flaring. Available at: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/28988/guidance-on-landfill-gas-flaring.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.epa.gov/lmop/basic-information-about-landfill-gas>

⁷ EA (2017). Evidence: Landfill methane oxidation techniques. Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/650318/Landfill_methane_oxidation_techniques_-_report.pdf

Assessment Commentary:

The impacts of this pathway are echoed in pathway 1. However, the distinct difference would be the earlier ban period and an increase from 10% to 30% methane oxidation. This accelerated timeframes and increased ambition would increase the potential impacts on a number of environmental factors but primarily **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**.

Note: Landfill emissions do not decrease by the full 100% in any scenario due to the residual emissions.

Option 35 Pathway 3: Landfill: reduce, recycle, bans, methane capture. 2025 ban on biodegradable wastes, 2040 full ban, 80% CH4 capture and 30% oxidation (2024-2040)

Assessment Commentary:

The impacts of this pathway are echoed in pathway 1. However, the distinct difference would be the earlier ban period and an increase from 10% to 30% methane oxidation. This accelerated timeframes and increased ambition would increase the potential impacts on a number of environmental factors but primarily **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**.

Note: Landfill emissions do not decrease by the full 100% in any scenario due to the residual emissions.

SEA Preferred Option:

Pathway 2 proposes an earlier ban period of 2030 and an increase from 10% to 30% methane oxidation. This accelerated timeframes and increased ambition would increase the potential impacts on a number of environmental factors but primarily **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets** and result in Pathway 2 being the SEA preferred option.

Note: Landfill emissions do not decrease by the full 100% in any scenario due to the residual emissions.

Options 36 Pathway 1: Composting: 23% reduction of current composting emissions (2024-2030)

Assessment Commentary:

This option is anticipated to have positive impacts on the following environmental factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Water Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts are aligned with the emissions reductions related composting and to the reduced waste to landfill set out below.

Through the CAP evidence gathering, waste emissions were estimated for East Dunbartonshire based on waste arisings within the area, regardless of where this was disposed/processed. The key measures for decreasing waste emissions in the area are reducing landfill emissions through reducing the amount of waste sent there, capturing landfill gas on-site, improving wastewater management practices and composting processes, which is the focus of this option.

Emissions arise from composting which can be improved, e.g., through the use of pumped air and composting management systems. Composting measures are assumed to only account for a 1% emissions reduction of total waste emissions by 2045 as composting rates are also assumed to increase as biodegradable waste is redirected from landfill to composting sites. This highlights the importance of not viewing measures in isolation as landfill emissions reductions cannot be achieved if composting methods aren't also improved.

As composting emissions reductions are constant across the different CCC scenarios, the proposed same reduction rate of 23% is proposed for all pathways. It should be noted, however, that as composting is likely to increase as a result of landfill bans, this will result in an increase in emissions from composting. As composting emissions are only a fraction of East Dunbartonshire's current GHG emissions, this would not have a significant impact on the modelling outputs provided that the modelled emissions reductions are achieved.

Option 36 Pathway 2: Composting: 23% reduction of current composting emissions (2024-2030)

Assessment Commentary:

Same as Pathway 1.

Option 36 Pathway 3: Composting: 23% reduction of current composting emissions (2024-2030)

Assessment Commentary:

Same as Pathway 1.

SEA Preferred Option:

Only a single option pathway considered.

Option 37 Pathway 1: Wastewater: 21% reduction of current wastewater emissions

Assessment Commentary:

This option is anticipated to have positive impacts on the following environmental factors, **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Water Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts are aligned with the emissions reductions related to the wastewater improvement measures and secondary impacts related to the treatment and reuse of water resources.

Through the data gathered for the CAP Evidence Report wastewater was assessed to be a relatively small emission source and current emission figures are heavily dependent on estimates. A significant proportion of waste emissions currently arise from wastewater treatment. These are hard to mitigate and are a notable source of residual emissions in East Dunbartonshire. The CCC assumes a combination of operational measures, enhanced monitoring, and continued roll-out of anaerobic digestion to reduce emissions in this subsector. It is further assumed that greater reductions can be achieved in the waste sector through an earlier reduction in non-biodegradable waste to landfill and enhanced wastewater treatment. Proposed reductions are intended to be achieved through technological advancements at the treatment facilities as assumed in the widespread innovation and tailwinds pathways by the CCC.

Option 37 Pathway 2: Wastewater: 43% reduction of current wastewater emissions

Assessment Commentary:

This option is anticipated to have positive impacts on the following environmental factors, **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Water Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts are aligned with the emissions reductions related to the wastewater improvement measures and secondary impacts related to the treatment and reuse of water resources.

This pathway proposes wastewater emissions could be reduced by 43%, compared to 21% in pathway 1. This is proposed to be achieved through technological advancements at the treatment facilities as assumed in the widespread innovation and tailwinds pathways by the CCC. As of now, optimal wastewater treatment options beyond 2030 are not known and would likely incur higher costs for the end consumer if not subsidised by the government or offset by other measures, such as reducing water consumption. Through the data gathered for the CAP Evidence Report wastewater was assessed to be a relatively small emission source and current emission figures are heavily dependent on estimates.

Option 37 Pathway 3: Wastewater: 36% reduction of current wastewater emissions

Assessment Commentary:

This option is anticipated to have positive impacts on the following environmental factors, **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Water Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts are aligned with the emissions reductions related to the wastewater improvement measures and secondary impacts related to the treatment and reuse of water resources.

This pathway proposes wastewater emissions could be reduced by 36%, compared to 21% in pathway 1 and 43% in pathway 2. This is proposed to be achieved through technological advancements at the treatment facilities as assumed in the widespread innovation and tailwinds pathways by the CCC. As of now, optimal wastewater treatment options beyond 2030 are not known and would likely incur higher costs for the end consumer if not subsidised by the government or offset by other measures, such as reducing water consumption. Through the data gathered for the CAP Evidence Report wastewater was assessed to be a relatively small emission source and current emission figures are heavily dependent on estimates.

SEA Preferred Option:

Pathway 2 proposes wastewater emissions could be reduced by 43%, compared to 21% in pathway 1 and 36% in pathway 3. Pathway 2 would therefore be the SEA preferred option due to the anticipated greater impact on **Water Quality** and **Climatic Factors**.

Agriculture

Option 38 Pathway 1: Diet Change: 20% reduction in meat consumption by 2030, further 15% meat reduction by 2045 (2024-2045)

Assessment Commentary:

The agricultural sector was modelled to realise an ambitious emissions reduction from measures tackling non-fuel emissions, such as diet change (to reduce the amount of animal products consumed). It should be noted that actions like these can, of course, not be restricted to the local authority boundaries – or even national boundaries – given the complexity of supply chains. Diet change would reduce meat and dairy consumption, enabling a reduction in emissions from livestock and potentially freeing up land for carbon sequestration projects.

This option is anticipated to have positive impacts on the following environmental factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. The majority of these impacts are aligned with the switch in diet options, reducing resultant emissions, agricultural enhancements while also providing opportunities for carbon sequestration.

Option 38 Pathway 2: Diet Change: 50% reduction in all meat and dairy by 2045 (2024-2045)

Assessment Commentary:

This option entails more ambitious actions than Pathway 1 and 2, assuming that meat and also dairy consumption is halved by 2045. The significance of the anticipated positive impacts of pathway 1 on the following environmental factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil**

and Geology, Climatic Factors and Material Assets, would be further enhanced through this pathway through widening the scope of dietary switch with enhanced local ambition and significant additional benefits in relation to climatic factors in particular.

Option 38 Pathway 3: Diet Change: 20% reduction in meat consumption by 2030, further 15% meat reduction by 2040 (2024-2040)

Assessment Commentary:

Same as Pathway 1 only with an accelerated timeframe. This is likely to have additional positive impacts, particularly regarding **Climatic Factors** through the resulting emissions reductions at a much-improved pace.

SEA Preferred Option:

Pathway 2 would be the SEA preferred option as it offers enhanced benefits to a number of environmental factors, widens the scope of the dietary switch and included more ambitious targets.

Option 39 Pathway 1: Land release measures: Halving food waste, increasing crop yields etc. (2024-2045)

Assessment Commentary:

The agricultural sector was modelled to realise an ambitious emissions reduction from measures tackling non-fuel emissions, such as land release measures to enable land to be used for carbon sequestration and biodiversity enhancement projects (through measures such as productivity improvements and shifting 10% of horticulture indoors), and low-carbon farming practices (such as improved soil management). It should be noted that actions like these can, of course, not be restricted to the local authority boundaries – or even national boundaries – given the complexity of supply chains.

This option is anticipated to have positive impacts in relation to the following environmental factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. This is predominantly through the intended reduction in food waste, increasing local food production, biodiversity enhancements and carbon sequestration opportunities.

Option 39 Pathway 2: Land release measures: Halving food waste, increasing crop yields etc. (2024-2045)

Assessment Commentary:

Same as Pathway 1.

Option 39 Pathway 3: Land release measures: Halving food waste, increasing crop yields etc. (2024-2040)

Assessment Commentary:

The assessment of this option will also reflect that of Pathway 1. However, with the proposed accelerated timeframe the anticipated benefits will be realised more quickly and the medium-long-term benefits particularly in relation to the environmental enhancement opportunity projects will be able to settle, mature and provide the intended benefits prior to the 2045 timescales for Pathways 1 and 2.

SEA Preferred Option:

Pathway 3 – With the proposed accelerated timeframe the anticipated benefits will be realised more quickly and the medium-long-term benefits particularly in relation to the environmental enhancement opportunity projects will have 5 years to be able to settle, mature and provide the intended benefits prior to the 2045 implementation target timescales for Pathways 1 and 2.

Option 40 Pathway 1: Agricultural Machinery: 60% of gas oil and similar fossil fuels switched to less carbon-intensive alternatives (2024-2045)**Assessment Commentary:**

This option relates Reducing emissions from agricultural machinery through a switch to electricity, green hydrogen, and biofuels. Emissions from agricultural machinery, which make around 34% of total agricultural emissions in East Dunbartonshire, are estimated to decrease by around 60% through fuel switches to biofuels, hydrogen, and electricity. As with the transport sector, the exact solutions are not currently known so the final fuel mix and uptake will likely differ.

This option is anticipated to have overall positive impacts primarily related to **Air Quality** and **Climatic Factors** through the potential emissions reductions through switching to less carbon-intensive alternatives. Additional research will be required regarding the fuel mix uptake (as set out below) together with the secondary impacts and emissions related to the development and transportation of new agricultural machinery to run on alternative fuel options as well as the energy production method to power electrical machinery.

It was assumed that the emissions reduction from agricultural machinery is held constant across the scenarios as several limitations were identified by Ricardo's agriculture experts. As electrification will play an important role in the decarbonisation of agricultural machinery, it is important to understand the appropriate grid access of farms which is a common challenge in Scotland. EDC must engage with local stakeholders to understand the specific limitations within the local authority area. Another issue is the limiting potential of using electrification in harvesting equipment as it is very concentrated over a short piece of time, so may cause further issues with overloading the network. As mitigation options for agricultural machinery rely on biofuel and electrification uptake in the mid-2020s and hydrogen uptake from 2030 onwards. As there has been little, if any, movement on better grid connections for

farms and a lack of development on large scale electric tractors – amongst other challenges such as high cost of electric farm vehicles – Ricardo assumed that uptake cannot be further accelerated. As such, no alternative scenario was considered.

Option 40 Pathway 2: Agricultural Machinery: 60% of gas oil and similar fossil fuels switched to less carbon-intensive alternatives (2024-2045)

Assessment Commentary:

Same as Pathway 1

Option 40 Pathway 3: Agricultural Machinery: 60% of gas oil and similar fossil fuels switched to less carbon-intensive alternatives (2024-2045)

Assessment Commentary:

Same as Pathway 2

SEA Preferred Option:

Pathway 1 – despite the fact there is no alternative the justification is provided in Pathway 1 assessment commentary.

Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

Option 41 Pathway 1: Emissions reductions from actions in cropland and peatland – 25% emissions reduction (2024-2045)

Assessment Commentary:

Taking action to reduce emissions from activities related to cropland and peatland will provide anticipated positive impacts in relation climate mitigation and adaptation through the following factors, **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality and Climatic Factors**. These anticipated impacts particularly those relating to **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology and Climatic Factors** will have significant potential, detailed below. The LULUCF sector is not a large contributor to overall emissions (c. 2%) but bears the potential to be turned into a significant net carbon sink. Actions to reach this goal will be explored as part of the action component of the CAP. The majority of agricultural emissions stem from livestock. Overall agriculture makes up around 5% of emissions. Both the emissions and emissions reduction estimates in the LULUCF sector are to be understood as highly uncertain. This is important to note as national averages cannot accurately reflect local circumstances to sufficient accuracy and may therefore distort true decarbonisation potentials. More research is needed into the viability of the range of actions possible in this sector while ensuring that other benefits such as adaptation, physical and mental well-being, and synergies with other subsectors such as active travel are duly considered.

Peatlands are the world's largest terrestrial carbon stock with more than twice the carbon stored in all the world's forests. Peatlands in the UK account for 10% land area, but up to 80% are degraded to a greater or lesser degree. Peatland, peatland habitats and carbon rich soils have historically been drained,

degraded and disturbed due to development and agriculture. As the climate continues to change, peatland is vulnerable to further degradation, emitting greenhouse gases that further contribute to climate change. Healthy peatland and habitats provide efficient ecosystem services providing flood water retention, carbon sequestration and water filtration. LULUCF measures such as peatland restoration, afforestation and cropland management will contribute to achieving this option. However, this is highly place-dependent requiring more detailed analysis. The CCC suggests a range of measures, such as afforestation, peatland restoration, agro-forestry, broadleaf management, energy crops & short rotation forestry. In addition, the potential impacts will also have medium/long-term effects which could be delivered through such cropland practices set out below.

- **Cover crops** act as a canopy to protect the soil, recycle nutrients, help build soil organic matter content, and to combat weeds, pests and diseases. They can also improve water retention, acting as a natural flood management system and a buffer for nitrate losses. Crops which include Legumes in the mix have the added benefit of nitrogen-fixation which can lead to less reliance on artificial fertilisers and in turn reduce GHG emissions associated with the manufacture and application of artificial fertiliser. Many cover crop varieties can be grazed by livestock. For arable farmers this can provide opportunities for grazing agreements with neighbouring farmers, particularly during periods of forage feed shortages.
- **Catch crops** are a fast-growing cover crop that may be sown to 'catch' nitrogen before it washes out of bare soils, protecting the soil surface and aid soil structure through rooting systems.
- **Grass leys** incorporated into an arable rotation can reduce GHG emissions by reducing losses from artificial fertiliser applications. They can also improve the amount of carbon sequestered (stored) on the farm by boosting soil organic matter.
- **Optimal soil pH:** You can keep pH at an optimum level through liming. There are many benefits to spreading lime as a soil conditioner and control soil acidity by neutralising the effects of acids from nitrogen (N) fertiliser, slurry and high rainfall. Other benefits include an increase in earthworm activity, improvement in soil structure and grass can be more palatable to livestock. The addition of lime helps to release soil nutrients. Fertilisers and manure cannot be fully effective if the soil pH is not optimal. When applied, N is susceptible to losses through nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions which is around 300 times more potent than carbon dioxide (CO₂) as a greenhouse gas. So, by increasing the potential for N uptake through liming, there is a real opportunity to significantly reduce GHG emissions from agriculture.
- **Precision fertiliser application and avoiding excess nitrogen** - Nitrogen (N) fertilisers are used to boost crop yields, but poor use and application contributes to nutrient loss and indirect GHG emissions. In some cases, only 40-50% of N fertiliser that is applied to crops is taken up. Not only are such losses a waste of financial resources to farmers, but they also have harmful consequences for the environment. The unused N is lost either through groundwater leaching or by volatilisation, the loss of N to the atmosphere as ammonia (NH₃) gas and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Preventing these emissions is hugely important - N₂O, for example, is 300 times more potent than CO₂ as a contribution to CHG.

Note: This is an illustrative measure – emissions estimates in the LULUCF sector are subject to large uncertainties even when local data is used. As no local studies are available to estimate LULUCF reduction potential, illustrative values were used.

Option 41 Pathway 2: Emissions reductions from actions in cropland and peatland – 100% emissions reduction (2024-2045)

Assessment Commentary:

Assessment findings will be broadly the same as Pathway 1, however the likely significance (particularly related to **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology and Climatic Factors**) of the impacts will be significantly greater through the more ambitious 100% emissions reduction target by 2045.

Option 41 Pathway 3: Emissions reductions from actions in cropland and peatland – 20% emissions reduction (2024-2040)

Assessment Commentary:

Assessment findings will be broadly the same as Pathway 1, however the likely significance (particularly related to **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology and Climatic Factors**) will be lessened due to the drop in target emissions reductions despite the slightly accelerated timeframe.

SEA Preferred Option:

Pathway 2 will provide significantly more benefits in relation to the impacts identified (particularly related to **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology and Climatic Factors**) when compared to Pathways 1 and 2, primarily through the more ambitious 100% emissions reduction target by 2045.

Adaptation and Nature-Based Solutions Options and Delivery Actions

Options Indicative Assessments considering SEA Environmental Factors

(Population and Human Health; Cultural Heritage; Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna; Soil and Geology; Landscape; Water Quality; Air Quality; Climatic Factors; and Material Assets.)

ANBS 1 Option and Delivery Actions:

Undertake a Climate Ready Planting feasibility study.

1. Map the opportunities for climate ready planting by habitat type (grassland, wildflowers, trees)
2. Create prioritisation for habitat implementation by habitat type and the co-benefit that would alleviate problem (e.g. surface water management, overheating)
3. Support habitat connectivity through the creation, enhancement and joining of habitat corridors (e.g. pollinator networks)

Assessment Commentary:

Undertaking a Climate Ready Planting feasibility study is anticipated to have minimal direct impacts, but secondary impacts are likely to be more significant in relation to implementation and deliver on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality and Climatic Factors**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Ensuring appropriate tree species planted in appropriate locations that enhances or restores the existing habitat value while providing climate adaptation benefits. These benefits include a reduction to the urban heat island effect, flood mitigation, carbon sequestration and air pollution reduction.
- Planting of shrub and undergrowth layer can trap particulate matter pollution while absorbing and slowing surface run off during high volume rainfall and extreme weather events.
- Installation of planting as part of nature-based surface water management, such as rain gardens and swales.
- Creating and adapting habitats and corridors to take account of our changing climate.

ANBS 2 Option and Delivery Actions:

Increase and improve resilience levels of transport networks and transmission infrastructure.

1. Identification of vulnerable sections of the transport network (road and active travel) frequently affected by weather events (e.g. flooding, road degradation, snow, ice). Transport can be disrupted by severe weather with knock-on effects that interrupt the flows of people and goods throughout the network. The resilience of transport networks, including active travel, can be increased through investing in maintenance, innovative engineering solutions and capital expenditure on improvements. Smart transport networks can improve response and communication.
2. Produce a design brief and resilience hierarchy in relation to the location, design and development of EV charging stations and infrastructure.
3. Use of sustainable materials appropriate for a changing climate when building road / path infrastructure (including carbon accountancy of building materials).
4. Use of permeable surfaces and surface water run-off management adapted to changing climate. Inclusive of existing and new road proposals, and parking.

Assessment Commentary:

Increasing and improving the resilience levels of transport networks and transmission infrastructure are anticipated to have significant positive impacts in relation to the following environmental factors, **Population and Human Health, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Reduced vulnerable sections of the network can improved traffic levels and associated economic activity. The same effects are reflected across the active travel network.
- Improving transmission infrastructure can increase use of EVs and related infrastructure as it becomes more accessible and reliable, which in turn helps foster greater community knowledge and trust and encourages the transition to EVs. This in turn has air pollution benefits which can impact on the health and wellbeing of residents.
- Increasing the use of permeable surfaces reduces the quantity of hardscaping features which contribute to increased surface water flooding and underground sewage/waste-water overflow. Permeable surfaces will slow the build-up rate and reduce the chances of flooding the transport network

ANBS 3 Option and Delivery Actions:

Undertake a SuDS audit and develop an improvement plan.

1. Conduct an audit by type of SuDS feature with ownership details and management of the features.

2. Develop a biodiversity value and habitat networking assessment framework to grade SuDS features on their biodiversity, habitat feature and water pollution characteristics.
3. Prioritise which SuDS features would be of biodiversity value to improve.
4. Develop a SuDS biodiversification implementation and management plan.

Assessment Commentary:

Undertaking a SuDS audit and developing an improvement plan are anticipated to have minimal impacts but the secondary impacts resulting from the implementation and delivery of the Improvement Plan are likely to be significant and positive in nature in relation to the following environmental factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity value and water quality through SuDs features.
- Provide opportunities for natural flood alleviation.

ANBS 4 Option and Delivery Actions:

Proactively identify and deliver wetland habitat creation in the Kelvin Valley.

1. Development of a brief to target biodiversity and habitat connectivity enhancement, water quality improvements and natural flood management opportunities.
2. Desk and site based ecological reviews, river catchment modelling and connectivity mapping exercises
3. Recommendations to implement including costings

Assessment Commentary:

Proactively identifying and delivering wetland habitat creation in the Kelvin Valley through a feasibility study is anticipated to have significant positive impacts in relation to the following environmental factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Creation of aquatic habitat.
- Natural flood management measures.
- Enhancement of natural amenity space.
- Improvement of blue/green network connectivity through a wetland corridor.

ANBS 5 Option and Delivery Actions:

Naturalisation and de-culverting of watercourses for biodiversity and flood attenuation.

1. River restoration projects – Glazert, and Kelvin tributaries, including phased plan for biodiversity enhancement.
2. Council guidelines for new developments regarding best practice to be developed so developments are designed around watercourses or with daylighting as part of design.

Assessment Commentary:

Naturalisation and de-culverting of watercourses for biodiversity and flood attenuation are anticipated to have significant positive impacts in relation to the following environmental factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Landscape, Water Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Flood sequestration measures will slow the flow of rainwater into drains and rivers, help to reduce the risk of flooding, improve water quality and ecological status of watercourses and reduce the build-up and debris of litter.
- Create space for vegetation and more public greenspace for wider biodiversity benefits, and habitat protection/creation and networking.
- Daylighting watercourses will also improve the habitat connectivity for a wider range of fauna.
- Improvements for active travel and community amenity space.

ANBS 6 Option and Delivery Actions:

Undertake a Nature-Based Surface Water Management programme

1. Identify problem areas for surface water management.
2. Identify mix of appropriate nature-based solutions and traffic / engineering solutions.

Assessment Commentary:

Undertaking a Nature-Based Surface Water Management programme is anticipated to have significant positive impacts in relation to the following environmental factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Sequester carbon and trap particulate matter pollution from vehicles.
- Slows down surface run off to avoid road drainage being overwhelmed during high volume rain extreme weather events

ANBS 7 Option and Delivery Actions:

Development of implementation plan to deliver the Climate Ready Planting feasibility study.

1. In conjunction with the LBAP, develop an implementation plan for recommendations made in climate ready planting feasibility study.

Assessment Commentary:

The development of an implementation plan to deliver a Climate Ready Planting feasibility study is anticipated to result in significant positive impacts in relation to the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality and Climatic Factors**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Ensuring appropriate tree species planted in an appropriate location that enhances or restores the existing habitat while providing climate adaptation benefits. These benefits include a reduction to the urban heat island effect, flood mitigation, carbon sequestration and air pollution reduction.
- Planting of shrub and undergrowth layer can trap particulate matter pollution while absorbing and slowing the flow of water during extreme rainfall events.
- Installation of planting as part of nature-based surface water management, such as rain gardens and swales.
- Creating habitat for insects and fauna ensures there are adapted habitats and corridors as the climate changes.

ANBS 8 Option and Delivery Actions:

Identification of climate ready parks across East Dunbartonshire.

1. Undertake an area-wide audit of parks and open space capacity for climate adaptation.
2. Deliver the recommendations from the audit.

Assessment Commentary:

The identification and delivery of Climate Ready parks is anticipated to significant positive impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality and Climatic Factors**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Flood alleviation.
- Habitat protection/creation.
- Community food growing.
- Community gathering space.

ANBS 9 Option and Delivery Actions:

Ensure that the Council has the relevant skills, knowledge and resources to deliver adaptation Options and Delivery Actions.

1. Undertake skills gap analysis in all relevant policy and project delivery services of the Council to ensure delivery of nature-based solutions.
2. Develop and roll-out a programme to upskill existing operational staff.
3. Identify projects with key partner agencies (TCV, HSCP, TFC)

Assessment Commentary:

Ensuring that the Council has the relevant skills, knowledge and resources to deliver adaptation Options and Delivery Actions is anticipated to have minimal direct impacts but positive secondary impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These secondary impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Ensure that the Council is in a position to deliver projects for adaptation and nature-based solutions, including wetland habitats, peatland restoration and rewilding habitats
- Enhance the climate resilience of the natural and built environment and infrastructure

ANBS 10 Option and Delivery Actions:

Develop strengthened actions for climate adaptation and biodiversity within LDP3.

1. Creation of brownfield site hierarchy screening checklist for development sites.
2. Development of a fossorial water vole trigger map.
3. Development of guidance on nature networks and green corridors.
4. Develop buffers from key ecological sites (LNR, LNCS) and ecologically sensitive habitats (protected species).
5. Strengthen protection for trees in allocated development sites.
6. Development of ecological and climate constraint maps for allocated housing sites.
7. Working alongside colleagues in planning to develop an effective post-development monitoring framework to ensure compliance with planning constraints and annual review of projects development. Funding allocated for biodiversity and climate adaptation and mitigation should be ring-fenced.
8. Incorporate climate change (adaptation and mitigation) into Developer Contribution policies. Align with ANBS12.
9. Development of an adaptation retrofitting framework to promote and develop climate resiliency within existing buildings and developments.
10. Develop policy framework to restrict development within flood risk areas and appropriately zone construction proposals to consider flooding (at various scales 1:100 events etc). Align with NPF4 and anchor in a policy approach policy 2 relate to the 6 qualities of successful places. One of the

6 qualities need to be adaptable. Policy 9 relates to homes - requirement to support householder developers where there's adaptation to climate change.

Assessment Commentary:

Developing strengthened actions for climate adaptation and biodiversity within LDP3 is anticipated to have significant positive impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Safeguarding of brownfield sites of ecological and green network importance.
- Safeguarding of protected species habitat from development and development of appropriate mitigation
- Ensure green network links and habitat corridors are functional and joined up
- Prevents cumulative impact from adjacent development for sensitive sites
- Safeguarding improvement for established trees and habitat connectivity
- Identifies site constraints prior to detailed design phase, so any sensitivities inform how the site is developed.
- Ensures that climate and biodiversity related actions are undertaken and funding for such projects utilised as expected.
- Ensure climate change considerations and financing are taken into account and allocated within the Developer Contributions policy framework.
- Ensure existing developments and buildings are adapted and resilient to climate change.
- Ensures future housing will not be impacted by future flooding events.

ANBS11 Option and Delivery Actions:

Development of the Authority Construction Requirements in alignment with Climate Change and relevant Sustainability Policies.

1. Development of the housing estate should be undertaken in accordance with the ACR and the CAP. Align ACR with existing and emerging building standards regulations.

Assessment Commentary:

The Development of the Authority Construction Requirements in alignment with Climate Change and relevant Sustainability Policies is anticipated to have significant positive impacts (direct and secondary) on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Ensuring that council-led housing and infrastructure projects are undertaken to the highest environmental standards.
- Ensures alignment of infrastructure projects with existing and emerging policy frameworks.

ANBS 12 Option and Delivery Actions:

Ensure climate adaptation and building resilience is adequately financed.

1. Investigate the flexibility of the 10-year capital budget - needs to reflect societal changes (the current war in Ukraine, inflation, the cost-of-living emergency and climate change).
2. Ring-fencing of budgets allocated for each service for CAP implementation (both mitigation and adaptation). Align with ANBS10: Delivery Action 8.
3. Investigate finance mechanisms to deliver climate adaptation.
4. Continue to collaborate with Climate Ready Clyde (and Partner organisations) on the development of a City-Region Adaptation Finance Lab.

Assessment Commentary:

Ensuring climate adaptation and building resilience is adequately financed is anticipated to have positive secondary and medium to long-term impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Ensures prioritisation of resources adaptation so funds are not re-allocated
- Ensures sufficient flexibility in budgets to ensure projects can still progress
- Future proofs adaptation and nature-based solution measures

ANBS 13 Option and Delivery Actions:

Improve "Best value" process to raise the priority of sustainability and climate change criteria in procurement processes

1. Develop a methodology for climate and biodiversity oversight of decision-making.
2. Create a stage in the procurement process for Sustainability Policy Team to be consulted on the carbon and biodiversity costs associated with any major development or high value purchases.
3. Investigate the potential to embed a sustainability procurement officer.

Assessment Commentary:

Improving "Best value" process to raise the priority of sustainability and climate change criteria in procurement processes is anticipated to have significant positive impacts on the following factors, **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Mainstreams sustainable development at the inception of projects and reduces environmental liability for the council
- Ensures that carbon and biodiversity costs are considered at the point of purchases
- Potential criteria: Sustainability of materials sourced, demonstration of supply chain sustainability and demonstration of environmental or net zero credentials from companies for large scale projects
- Longevity should also be considered in materials to be procured to reduce ongoing costs and prevent waste

ANBS 14 Option and Delivery Actions:

Support communities to build resilience and create climate ready places throughout East Dunbartonshire.

1. Develop community-built resilience plans specifically for areas vulnerable to flooding and lower resilience areas.
2. Investigate the potential to create climate and biodiversity community hubs (involving community groups) which provide a central location to co-ordinate emergency response to severe weather, access to local services and workspace bringing people together to develop local projects and social enterprises.
3. Incorporate climate and biodiversity criteria for the development and implementation of place and locality plans. Achieved through generation of milestones and project targets.
4. Investigate the potential to create climate and biodiversity education resources to equip communities with the knowledge and tools to become climate resilient.
5. Explore options to provide climate resilience and biodiversity skills training to communities to support them in adapting to the challenges of severe weather events and protect and enhance local biodiversity

Assessment Commentary:

Supporting communities to build resilience and create climate ready places throughout East Dunbartonshire is anticipated to have localised positive impacts (as well as area-wide cumulative impacts) on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Builds capacity to adapt to more frequent and severe weather events. The development of Lennoxton pilot can be used as an exemplar for other localities. This helps community coordination and people will be less reliant on travel to access services. Community hubs can support community groups, demonstrate good practice and co-ordinate emergency response to severe weather which is reflective of local circumstances.
- Inter-disciplinary expertise informs the development of the plans to create and improve resilience to safeguard the most vulnerable communities from the effects of climate change and biodiversity decline.

ANBS 15 Option and Delivery Actions:

Develop a climate change and biodiversity impact assessment which is to be undertaken at the inception of every project / policy under development and Council decision-making.

1. Implement the SSN checklist in alignment with wider regional approach.
2. This assessment will be integrated as a key requirement through the Councils existing Impact Assessment Guide and Council / Committee approval process.

Assessment Commentary:

Develop a climate change and biodiversity impact assessment to be undertaken at the inception of every project / policy under development and Council decision-making is anticipated to have significant positive and medium to long-term impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Review of council decisions and actions from a climate mitigation and adaptation perspective. Highlight climate and biodiversity impacts and limitations to inform council decisions. As part of the IAG process, this would ensure that Services are accountable for the completion of this assessment.
- Integration of biodiversity impacts into a wider Climate Change Impact Assessment will reduce duplication of assessments and align climate and ecological impacts under a single assessment process.

ANBS 16 Option and Delivery Actions:

Embed and mainstream adaptation considerations and actions throughout the Local Authority.

1. Support council services in the implementation of adaptation options and delivery actions.
2. Work towards mainstreaming climate adaptation within Council processes and decision-making.
3. Support the development of and delivery of a retrofitting framework to promote and develop climate resiliency (ANBS10).
4. Develop a standardised approach to climate change (mitigation and adaptation) through Service, Corporate and Civil Contingency Risk Registers.

Assessment Commentary:

Embedding and mainstreaming adaptation considerations and actions throughout the Local Authority is anticipated to have positive and long-term impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the provision of specialised sustainability, climate advice and guidance to

achieve improved resilience area wide. This would support a Council-wide understanding of climate change risks across all service areas which may in turn could lead to an increased understanding of the financial impact of events and the return on investment from climate change projects.

ANBS 17 Option and Delivery Actions:

Develop an internal process to comprehensively record the impacts of climate change on Council Services, Infrastructure and Operations.

1. Develop a standardised data management and recording process.
2. Implement and promote the agreed process across the Council to record the impacts of extreme weather events on an annual basis.

Assessment Commentary:

Develop an internal process to comprehensively record the impacts of climate change on Council Services, Infrastructure and Operations is anticipated to have significant positive impacts on the following factors, **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts will result from ensuring best practice and recommendations from the LCLIP are implemented. This will enable a more complete understanding of the full extent of the impacts these events have on East Dunbartonshire as a whole and enable Council policy and infrastructure to evolve and become more focussed on resilience.

ANBS 18 Option and Delivery Actions:

Protect critical services (external and internal) to ensure functionality in our changing climate.

1. Undertake an audit of external critical infrastructure and services (HSCP, NHS / Ambulance Service, Police Scotland, Fire Service).
2. Investigate the scope to expand current emergency response plans to produce an extreme weather event multi hazard early warning system in alignment with GCR approach within CRC Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan Flagship Action 5.
3. Conduct an audit of current emergency mobilisation plans for extreme weather events, including water and energy shortages incorporating an area-wide vulnerability mapping exercise.

Assessment Commentary:

Protecting critical services (external and internal) to ensure functionality in our changing climate is anticipated to have significant positive impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health**, **Climatic Factors** and **Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Ensure critical services are able to be accessed and function in all weather conditions (including severe weather events). Emergency services and their critical assets, like fire stations and ambulance depots, need to operate during severe weather events. These sites and access routes need a high degree of protection and resilience to ensure they remain operational in emergencies.

- Enables early warning and readiness in alignment with GCR approach. Identified shelters, resources, accountable services, accessibility and supply chains in preparation for climate related events and energy shortages. HSCP operate the strategies of their parent bodies. This exercise will ensure a cohesive streamlined approach between the two organisations to give the HSCP a clear pathway for adaptation of estates and services.

ANBS 19 Option and Delivery Actions:

Peatland conservation and restoration across the whole of East Dunbartonshire.

1. Undertake area-wide baseline and feasibility study for peatland habitats.
2. Develop management plans for peatland.
3. Identify potential peatland restoration plans.
4. Align conservation and restoration works with carbon sequestration requirements identified through the mitigation consultancy work to inform the CAP development.

Assessment Commentary:

Peatland conservation and restoration across the whole of East is anticipated to have significant positive impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Peatland, peatland habitats and carbon rich soils have historically been drained, degraded and disturbed due to development and agriculture.
- As the climate continues to change, peatland is vulnerable to further degradation, emitting greenhouse gases that further contribute to climate change.
- Healthy peatland provides ecosystem services such as flood water retention, carbon sequestration and water filtration.

ANBS 20 Option and Delivery Actions:

Ensure the council estate is resilient to climate change (including but not limited to offices, schools, leisure facilities, community facilities).

1. Undertake an audit of the Council estates resilience to the impacts of climate change to develop an evidence base and required adaptive measures.
2. Implement all Audit recommendations for adaptation and nature-based solutions to build resilience of the Council estate.

Assessment Commentary:

Ensure the council estate is resilient to climate change is anticipated to have significant positive impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- With an increase in flooding, key infrastructure such as water and sewage facilities will need improved flood protection. A variety of methods can be used to adapt sites to flood risk, for example, constructing hard defences (in built up environments where natural flood management cannot be achieved), creating upstream storage for flood waters, and raising control equipment above flood level to maintain services during floods.
- Better ventilation and maintenance of the building increases resilience to wind driven rain, damp conditions and overheating. A green roof can improve insulation, prevents overheating and reduces run-off. Increase the climate resilience of the school and raise awareness in the community.

ANBS 21 Option and Delivery Actions:

Continuing to engage with external stakeholders to identify adaptation issues and vulnerabilities to produce relevant Options to action.

1. Liaise with all relevant external stakeholders and service providers regarding resilience planning and capacity.

Assessment Commentary:

Engaging with utility companies and service providers regarding resilience planning and capacity is anticipated to have positive impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. These impacts will ensure the long-term resilience of critical services to continue service delivery during extreme weather events and to adapt to a changing climate.

ANBS 22 Option and Delivery Actions:

Contribute to the delivery of adaptation at a Glasgow City-Region level

1. Continued membership to be a key partner organisation with Climate Ready Clyde.
2. Continued involvement with all existing and emerging CRC Forums and Working Groups to help deliver the Interventions and Flagship Action from the City-Region Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan

Assessment Commentary:

Continuing membership, engagement and contribute with all CRC Forums and Working Groups to support the delivery of adopted Flagship Actions and Interventions at the City-Region level to improve overall adaptation, resilience and enhance biodiversity. Creating a well-adapted environment is anticipated to have significant positive impacts on the following factors, **Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil and Geology, Landscape, Water and Air Quality, Climatic Factors and Material Assets**. These impacts will result from the following intended benefits:

- Reduce future losses and damage, create economic benefits – for example through reducing risk, increasing productivity and promoting innovation, and can bring about a range of social and environmental benefits.

- Co-benefits of adaptation include the positive effects on biodiversity, air quality, reducing flood risk and water management, greenhouse gas emission reductions, and health and well-being.

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RISK ASSESSMENT FOR POLICIES / STRATEGIES

The risk assessment should be completed by the Responsible Policy Officer and should be used as part of the decision making process in determining if the policy is viable for the Council.

What are the risks to the Council in implementing this new policy? *(The tables below should be used to identify and assess ALL risks to the Council in implementing the strategy / policy).*

Name of Policy/Strategy: Climate Action Plan (CAP)

Lead Officer (Name and Position): Neil Samson (Climate Change Policy and SEA Officer)

Risk	Likelihood Score (L)*	Impact Score (I)*	Risk Rank = (Lx I)	Acceptable Risk Yes/ No
1. Increased pressure on Council and partner resources (e.g. officer time and particularly budgets) to align with climate transition and achievements in relation to progress adhering to new emissions reductions targets in line with Scottish Government targets (or delivered earlier, if possible) and to implement other actions within the CAP.	4	3	12	No
2. Ensure that effective communication of the CAP is delivered to avoid risks of miscommunication and reduced community interest. This includes initial communication prior to implementation of the CAP and post-adoption.	2	2	4	Yes

* See Risk Management Assessment Criteria on page 3 for scores.

Risk Exposure Score Ranking Key

<p>HIGH = 12 & above</p> <p>Unacceptable level of risk to the Council. Either additional controls are adopted to reduce the risk or policy should not be approved.</p>	<p>MEDIUM = 4 -11</p> <p>Acceptable, policy should be approved but with frequent monitoring of the risks to ensure no negative impact to the Council</p>	<p>LOW = 4 or below</p> <p>Acceptable level of risk for the Council.</p>
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Risk Impacts

<p>What are the potential impacts to the Council and its objectives if the above risks occur?</p>	<p>Potential impacts to the Council if the risks occur may arise due to reduced quality, implementation delays or failures. This could not only compromise the Council's reputation but also reduce the potential to meet emissions reduction targets and increased climate resilience.</p>
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Identify and list Controls in place to manage risks associated with the implementation of the new policy.

CONTROL NAME	DESCRIPTION	OWNER
1. Project Plan	The Project Plan is a proactive document to capture actions required to develop the CAP in advance and appropriate resources to be allocated, consultation processes to be established and partners to be identified. By doing so, partners will agree to contributing to the overall project.	Sustainability Policy Team
2. Stakeholder meetings	Regular contact with identified internal and external stakeholders by means of emails and meetings will ensure that any issues identified throughout the development of the CAP can be discussed and addressed where possible. This will also provide an opportunity to identify stakeholders to deliver projects, identify funding sources etc.	Sustainability Policy Team
3. Elected Members Briefings	Elected Members will be informed of progress with the CAP's development at regular intervals. This will enable political buy-in.	Sustainability Policy Team
4. CAP Governance Structure	Through the CAP Governance structure a Member Officer Group (consisting of Elected Members and Senior Management) will be informed of CAP progress and seek approval at regular intervals. The MOG will be supported by Working Groups covering each strand of the CAP and represented by all Council Services and key partners.	Sustainability Policy Team
5. Communication Strategy	A communication and engagement strategy has been produced to outline how effective communication will be delivered throughout all stages of CAP development.	Sustainability Policy Team

If the risk score is 12 or above and the decision is made to implement the policy, list the additional measures required to reduce the risk to an acceptable level?

Action Description	Owner	Target Delivery Date
Development of the Project Plan as a control measure	Sustainability Policy Team	March 2021
Climate Conversation internal and external consultation Approval was given in January 2021 to commence the first stage in the development of the Climate Action Plan (PNCA/004/21/SG) comprising a 'Climate Conversation' early engagement exercise which ran from 8 March to 2 May 2021.	Sustainability Policy Team	March – May 2021

Action Description	Owner	Target Delivery Date
The consultation provided an opportunity to assess local public opinion on climate change and related issues, including biodiversity loss, and to discuss potential actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve our resilience to the accelerating impacts of climate change, such as the damage caused by more frequent flooding and storms. The Climate Conversation was a 'listening exercise', encouraging as wide a range of people as possible to contribute their views on climate change issues. It comprised of a range of online surveys, including surveys specifically designed to gather views from young people, business and Council residents and employees. A series of online events were held comprising presentations, interactive features including whiteboards and polls, question and answer sessions and discussion.		
Early engagement with Elected Members and key services including Finance and Corporate Assets. This will identify issues and solutions from the outset, with actions to address the risks identified in relation to governance, resources and secure the budgets to align with the climate mitigation and adaptation transition for example.	Sustainability Policy Team	2021 - 2024
Early engagement with Senior Management and key services including Finance and Corporate Assets to identify issues and solutions from the outset, with actions to address the risks identified in relation to governance, resources and secure the budgets to align with the climate mitigation and adaptation transition for example.	Sustainability Policy Team	2021 - 2024

RISK EXPOSURE SCORING CRITERIA

Likelihood			Impact Severity	
Score	Descriptor	Descriptions	Score	Descriptor
5	Almost Certain	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	5	Catastrophic
4	Very Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	4	Significant
3	Likely	The event might occur at some time.	3	Serious
2	Unlikely	The event is not expected to occur	2	Marginal
1	Rare	The event may only occur in exceptional circumstances	1	Minor

Impact Scores & Descriptors	1	2	3	4	5
LIFE	Minor injury to employee, service user, public.	Lost time due to employee injury, small compensation claim from service user or public.	Serious injury to employee, service user, public, council liable	Number of significant injuries to employees, service users or public	Single or multiply Fatality within council control, fatal accident inquiry.
PROPERTY	Minor disruption to building, alternative arrangements already in place. Below insurance claim threshold	Marginal damage, covered by insurance.	Loss of use of building for medium period of time, no alternative arrangements in place.	Significant part of building out of action for prolonged period of time, alternative Accommodation required.	Complete loss of building, rebuilding required, prolonged temporary accommodation needed
BUSINESS CONTINUITY	No operational difficulties, back up support in place, security level acceptable.	Reasonable back up arrangements in place. Minor downtime of service / system	Security, support and performance of service / system deemed to be borderline. Some downtime realised.	Significant impact on service provision / loss of service. Frequent service / system interruption	Complete inability to provide system / service prolonged downtime no backup in place
REPUTATION	Minor impact to council reputation no interest to press	Some public embarrassment no damage to reputation or to service users.	Local adverse public embarrassment leading to limited damage, elected members become involved.	Regional / National adverse publicity, loss of confidence in the organisation	Highly damaging adverse publicity, loss of confidence, Scottish Government and / or Audit Scotland involvement.
FINANCE	0.5% Budget	0.5-2% Budget	2-3% Budget	3-5% Budget	>5% budget

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Data Protection Impact Assessment Screening Process for the Climate Action Plan (CAP)

Appendix 1 - Data Protection Assessment Screening Form

The following questions are intended to help you decide whether a DPIA is necessary. Answering 'yes' to any of these questions is an indication that a DPIA would be a useful exercise. You can expand on your answers as the project develops.

Will the project involve the collection of new information about individuals?

No. However, please be advised that a separate process will be put in place regarding the creation of a mailing list for the CAP development which will be tied to a wider Council position.

Will the project compel individuals to provide information about themselves?

Personal information may be requested/provided as part of the consultation process. However, leaving contact details is not compulsory.

Will information about individuals be disclosed to organisations or people who have not previously had routine access to the information?

No information will be shared publicly.

Are you using information about individuals for a purpose it is not currently used for, or in a way it is not currently used?

No.

Does the project involve you using new technology that might be perceived as being privacy intrusive? For example, the use of biometrics or facial recognition.

No.

Will the project result in you making decisions or taking action against individuals in ways that can have a significant impact on them?

No

Is the information about individuals of a kind particularly likely to raise privacy concerns or expectations? For example, health records, criminal records or other information that people would consider to be private.

No.

Will the project require you to contact individuals in ways that they may find intrusive?

No.

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East Dunbartonshire Council

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COUNCIL THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

REFERENCE: EDC/010/23/SM

LEAD OFFICER: DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CONTACT OFFICER: STEWART MCNALLY, LAND PLANNING
POLICY TEAM LEADER, 0141 578 8647

SUBJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN SCHEME AND DRAFT
PARTICIPATION STATEMENT –
CONSULTATION OUTCOMES AND FINAL
APPROVAL

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1** The purpose of this Report is to provide details of a recent consultation on the Council's Development Plan Scheme and Draft Participation Statement and seek approval to publish the finalised version.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Council:

- 2.1** notes the outcome of the public consultation; and
- 2.2** approves the modified Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement for publication.

ANN DAVIE
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

3.0 **BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES**

- 3.1 The Council approved an initial Development Plan Scheme (DPS) and Draft Participation Statement on 27 April 2023 (see report PNCA/042/23/HH). The DPS provides an overview of the process of preparing a development plan and a timetable setting out anticipated dates for reaching key milestones. The Participation Statement is part of the DPS and sets out what consultation will be undertaken as part of the process to prepare the plan.
- 3.2 Members should note that since the preparation of the initial DPS and Draft Participation Statement, the following additional regulations and guidance have been published:
- The Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2023 (19 May 2023).
 - Local development planning guidance (24 May 2023).
 - Draft guidance on effective community engagement in local development planning (24 May 2023) – see report PNCA/082/23/SM which sets out the Council's response.

Development Plan Scheme

- 3.3 A DPS sets out how the next local development plan – LDP3 - will be prepared and reviewed. It includes:
- an explanation of what a local development plan is;
 - a timetable for preparing the next local development plan; and
 - a participation statement, providing details on how to get involved.
- 3.4 The DPS therefore acts as an important communications tool. It is key to supporting deliverable and people-focussed plans by letting stakeholders know when and how they can get involved in the plan and keep them informed of progress. The Council will publish a DPS annually.
- 3.5 It is important that the DPS provides a clear and simple explanation of the development plan system, so it can be understood by all interested parties including general members of the public. As such, it provides a concise summary of the current development plan (recently updated to include the NPF4), and an overview of the wider future planning context as established by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019.
- 3.6 To support a more accessible and interactive approach, an ArcGIS StoryMap version of the DPS has been created. This will allow for easier navigation of the content on computers and mobile devices.
- 3.7 The diagram and table below set out the key stages that will form part of the LDP3 plan preparation process, in line with Development Planning Regulations, and the timescales for each key stage.

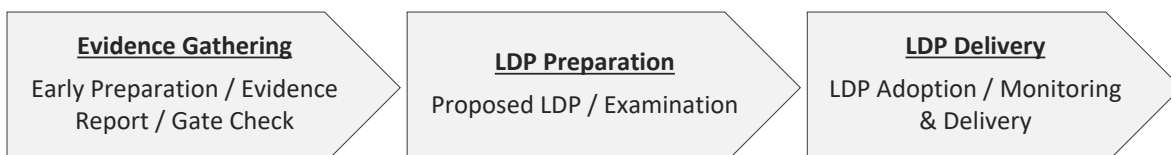


Table 1 - LDP3 Preparation Timetable

EVIDENCE GATHERING AND GATECHECK: WINTER 2022/23 – Q4 2024	
Stage 1: Early Preparation	
Development Plan Scheme/Participation Statement preparation and consultation - Prepare draft DPS & Participation Statement and present to Council for approval. - Undertake 6-week consultation	May - September 2023
SEA programming	
Invitation to local communities to prepare Local Place Plans Distribute formal invitation to local community groups	
Publish Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement	
Stage 2: Evidence Report Preparation	
Gather and collate evidence	2023-24
Commence drafting of related assessments	
SEA Scoping, including workshop (collection of environmental baseline)	
Seek views on gathered evidence from key partners and stakeholders	
Present Evidence Report to Council for approval	
Stage 3: Gatecheck	
Submit approved Evidence Report to Scottish Ministers	2024-25
Submit completed SEA Scoping Report to Scottish Ministers	
Gatecheck of Evidence Report by appointed person(s)	
Respond to any requests for further information or hearings	
Gatecheck outcome received from DPEA	
Publish Evidence Report	
PLAN PREPARATION AND EXAMINATION: Q3 2025 – Q4 2027	
Stage 4: Proposed Plan Preparation	
Call for Ideas and Sites	Expected publication of Proposed Plan August* 2026
Site Assessments (including SEA)	
Write Proposed Plan	
Prepare proposed Delivery Programme (including consultation with named partners)	
Present Proposed Plan and related docs to Council for approval	
Publish Proposed Plan for public consultation (12-weeks)	
Modify Proposed Plan where appropriate and prepare modification report	
Stage 5: Examination	
Prepare summary of unresolved issues	2027
Submit modified Plan for Examination	
Examination	
Receive examination report	
Modify Proposed Plan (where necessary)	
* Month to be confirmed	
DELIVERY: Q1 2028 ONWARDS	
Stage 6: Adoption	
Local Development Plan 3 formally adopted	Expected adoption of LDP3 February* 2028
SEA Post-Adoption Statement published	
Stage 7: Monitoring and Delivery	
Delivery Programme published	2028
Evaluate implementation of policies and proposals	
* Month to be confirmed	

3.8 This timetable is subject to change as the preparation process matures, with the following key risks highlighted in the DPS:

- Whilst the new Development Planning Regulations and Guidance are now in place, the Government is continuing to prepare further secondary regulations and guidance that could result in unforeseen timetabling issues as the Council continues to adjust to new requirements.
- Gatecheck and Examination – The length of time it will take for the Scottish Government’s Planning and Environmental Appeals Directorate (DPEA) to carry out the gatecheck and examination stages is outwith the Council’s control. As the Government’s expectation is that all authorities will have adopted a new style LDP by February 2028, it is predicted that many Councils will be submitting for the gatecheck and examinations around the same time and that this could have a significant impact on the length of time these processes take.
- Local Place Plans – the level of interest within community groups in taking forward LPPs is still uncertain, and consequently it is difficult to predict the impact and influence they will have on the LDP process.

Participation Statement

3.9 The Participation Statement forms part of the DPS and sets out how the Council will engage with stakeholders throughout the preparation of the LDP.

3.10 When the Council submits the proposed LDP to Scottish Ministers for examination, the appointed Reporter must assess whether the consultation and involvement of the public in the preparation of the plan meets or exceeds the commitments set out in the Participation Statement. If the appointed person is not satisfied that the requirements of the Participation Statement have been fulfilled, then they will set out further steps that must be taken to improve the deficiency of the consultation. This could result in significant delays in adopting the plan.

3.11 When preparing the Participation Statement, planning authorities are now required to seek the views of the public on what consultation should be undertaken throughout the process and have regard to any views that are expressed. This allows interested stakeholders to have a say in how they can be most effectively consulted, so that authorities can tailor their approach to engagement to improve its effectiveness.

Details of Public Consultation

3.12 Public consultation on the Draft Participation Statement took place between 16 May and 27 June 2023. A Corporate Communications report is provided in **Appendix 7**.

3.13 The consultation was launched with a media release on 16 May, which was published on the Council website, where it was viewed 154 times. A reminder release was issued on 1 June, which was published on the Council website, where it was viewed a further 47 times.

3.14 The consultation was also publicised via the Council's LDP Newsletter and regular social media posts. In terms of printed and media coverage, the consultation was promoted in the Kirkintilloch Herald, Milngavie & Bearsden, Build Scotland and Scottish Housing News.

3.15 To help explain the consultation, two short videos were produced by the Communications team, as well as a poster and media graphic containing key information. These received the following views:

YouTube – 1,128 views
Facebook – 1,244 views
Twitter – 1,244 views

3.16 The main consultation webpage (www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/LDP3-DPS) was viewed 827 times. The Story Map received 3,050 views.

3.17 On social media, there were a total of 29 posts across Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn, with 85 total engagements (likes, comments and shares).

3.18 In accordance with the requirements of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019, the following groups were directly invited to comment on the draft Participation Statement:

- Community Councils and other Community Groups
- Key Agencies
- Schools and the Council's Education Service
- Members of the Scottish Youth Parliament
- Groups representing Gypsies and Travellers and other minorities groups
- Homes for Scotland

3.19 In order to facilitate feedback from stakeholders, a number of proposed engagement methods and corresponding questions were set out within the draft Participation Statement. The six questions were linked to an online survey that stakeholders could use to give their responses to the Council in a convenient and structured manner. A paper copy of the survey was available on request.

3.20 To further support stakeholders in giving feedback and suggestions, two in-person information sessions were held. These took place in Bearsden Hall on 8 June 2023 and Bishopbriggs Memorial Hall on 12 June 2023. In addition to providing information on the Participation Statement consultation, the sessions also provided an overview of the reforms to the planning process and an introduction to Local Place Plans. An additional online session was also held on 21 June 2023.

Consultation Outcomes

3.21 There were 53 survey responses and 4 responses by email, with 16 people attending the various information sessions. Given the procedural nature of this stage and the quality of ideas and information that was provided by the respondents, it is considered that the level of engagement has been proportionate, the results of which have been incorporated into the finalised Participation Statement.

3.22 A summary of responses and key themes relating to each of the six questions is set out below:

Question 1. Do you agree with the communication methods set out and the stages at which these should be used? Are there any additional methods missing that you feel would increase participation in the plan-making process?

Yes – 35 (73%)

No – 13 (27%)

The majority of responses were positive on the proposed communication methods. In particular, the approach of seeking views from key stakeholders, regulatory bodies, landowners and people with extensive knowledge of the area as part of the knowledge sharing and evidence gathering stage was strongly welcomed. However, a range of potential improvements were suggested.

A number of responses suggested that further information is required on how engagement at the Evidence Report stage will take place including details of what form this will take and who would be contacted.

Other responses focused on widening the range of communication methods, including more face-to-face opportunities, drop-in sessions, exhibitions, community events, leafleting and direct mail notification to local neighbours. It was suggested by one response that the Proposed Plan stage is too late for neighbour notification. Instead, it was stated that there should be maximum communication to all stakeholders at every opportunity.

There were also some concerns at the ability of people with additional needs e.g. care home residents and housebound people, to participate. The role of the Health and Social Care Partnership in facilitating this was also queried. Another comment suggested holding referendums for larger scale development proposals/plans, to ensure all residents have equity in the decision making. More support for Community Councils was also suggested.

Council Response: The Council agrees that further clarification could be provided in the Participation Statement on the groups that will be engaged during the evidence gathering process and how they will be engaged. The wording has been updated accordingly to reflect this. In terms of communication approaches, reaching as many people as possible is a key priority and it is considered that the Participation Statement outlines a wide variety of methods that is proportionate and will ensure that the duty to consult the public at large will be met. In relation to neighbour notification, the regulations are clear that the Evidence Report should not set out site specific proposals and therefore neighbour notification would not be appropriate at this stage. As such the Proposed Plan is the earliest point at which neighbour notification could be undertaken and provides stakeholders an opportunity to feed into site specific proposals. There is no provision within the regulations for the use of local referendums and therefore, notwithstanding the practical implications of conducting such exercises, the outcomes of any referendum on a proposal could be challenged. Instead, a comprehensive and evidence-based consultation process that is subject to Council scrutiny and approval at various stages is considered the most effective means of identifying suitable sites for future development.

Question 2. Do you agree with the range of engagement activities set out and the stages at which these should be used?

Are there any additional activities missing that you feel would increase the opportunities for engagement and improve stakeholders understanding of the plan-making process?

Yes – 38 (79%)

No – 10 (21%)

Again, the majority of responses were positive about the range of engagement methods proposed. Suggestions on how to improve engagement opportunities included:

- Weekend events in town centres
- Ensuring there are equal opportunities to engage at all stages of the process, not just weighted towards the beginning
- In-person events at the Call-for-ideas/sites stage
- Explicit mention of specific community groups at all stages e.g. climate change and active travel groups, Community Development Trusts
- Workshops to assist local community groups with Local Place Plans

Council Response: The Council acknowledges the additional engagement activities and suggestions. At this stage the Council needs to ensure that the engagement activities set out are proportionate and deliverable. The exact nature of future activities will be dependent on a number of factors including the availability of venues and other resources. The request for in-person events at the call-for-ideas/sites stage is noted and the Participation Statement will be updated accordingly. In relation to specific community groups, the Council agrees that all active groups have a valuable role and so the Participation Statement will be reviewed to ensure this is made clear. Any other specific engagement details will be made available at an appropriate time.

Question 3. Do you agree with the materials set out for making representations and the stages at which these should be used? Are there any additional methods missing that you feel would aid stakeholders in making representations on the LDP?

Yes – 37 (80%)

No – 9 (20%)

The vast majority of responses agreed with the proposed materials for making representations. However, a number of comments state that consultation material should be simplified even further, and that documents should minimise the amount of wording and technical detail. This, it was suggested, would encourage greater participation and increase the credibility of the consultation process. In addition, stakeholders should have greater input in terms of designing forms and other material. Other suggestions included:

- Summarising key themes into headings
- More use of graphics
- Greater opportunity for in-person social interaction & discussion - some people miss out if engagement/participation is online.
- Improved design of online events/workshops
- A direct link to a submission page via social media - links to online forms are not always user friendly, particularly if not using a PC/laptop

- The Council should set out what accompanying supporting information is required and desirable for the Call-for-Sites exercise as early as possible. This will ensure that the appropriate information can be prepared to meet the Council's timescales and allow site assessments to be made with comparable information available.
- WhatsApp voice notes
- The use of GIS and/or spreadsheets for key agencies to provide representations.
- Household questionnaire
- Physical large-scale maps would enable proper consideration of the possibilities for development sites and reuse of certain sites

Council Response: The various suggestions are noted and the Council will take these into account when preparing for future consultations and engagement events. In relation to the Call-for-Ideas/Sites stage, a site assessment methodology will be published as part of the Evidence Report which will give stakeholders ample notice to prepare for the submission of ideas and sites at the appropriate stage. No changes to the Participation Statement are required.

Question 4. What support do you think that the planning authority could give community groups looking to prepare a Local Place Plan?

A total of 30 responses to this question were received. Suggestions included:

- More information on how LPPs feed into the LDP3 process.
- How to get a broader range of people involved.
- A dedicated contact person and a broader understanding of housing need both in terms of current statistics and hidden housing need such as people living with family members who would like to have their own home.
- A proforma Local Place Plan or examples would be very helpful along with the opportunity to meet with officials with physical maps and local evidence about flood plains and greenbelt, plus details on school rolls, GP practices, road congestion and air quality.
- Advice on how to compile and present plans.
- Advice on funding options.
- An understanding of how best to represent communities' interests and also make available plans/spatial data and social infrastructure data.
- The Council should be very involved in supporting local community groups as they have expertise in this area which many community groups/councils do not.
- Have an impartial facilitator for meetings.
- Workshops for community councils on the benefits of having such tools - what statutory weight will be given to LPPs? How will they facilitate housing?

Council Response: The suggestions regarding information and support for preparing LPP's are noted and will help the Council in further developing its approach to LPP's as the new system beds-in. In relation to the provision of a proforma or LPP template, the Council is of the view that this would be inappropriate, as the form, content and structure of LPP's should be guided by the aspirations of the community.

However, the Council can certainly provide assistance to individual groups in developing a structure that fits with their vision and intentions for their LPP, and share best practice and examples with them. The Participation Statement will be amended to reflect this.

Question 5. Do you have any comments on the use of mediation to overcome conflicts in the plan-making process?

25 responses to this question were received. These were broadly supportive however there were concerns about the practicality of appointing and funding a mediator, ensuring impartiality; and the overall effectiveness in terms of outcome versus the time and resources spent. A general summary of these comments is provided below:

- Any mediator must be independent and preferably not from the local government system. There must not be any conflicts of interest.
- Early engagement with all parties, open discussions and working collaboratively should all help to avoid the need for mediation.
- It may be difficult to identify a suitable community representative in some cases and so may not always be practical.
- Agree, but it shouldn't be used to force compromise if this is not acceptable
- It would be preferable to focus more on better consultation and engagement to reduce areas of conflict in the first place. Mediation would be premature until the Proposed Plan stage.
- Professional planners have a more holistic understanding of the issues and are better placed to make judgements on areas of dispute.
- Mediation may also draw out the process and there may be issues where more than one mediator is required and areas of concern overlap. Additionally, to ensure that a mediator was neutral they would have to be employed by the Council. This cost would be at a time when Council budgets are shrinking.
- If mediation was funded all, or in part, by one party rather than the Council the other party may, if unhappy with the outcome, consider that the mediator was bias leading them to become disenfranchised with the planning system or challenging the outcome. The result might be greater resistance to a proposal given that their expectation of what the mediation could achieve was not met.
- Mediation, by the local authority, would only be beneficial ahead of the development plan examination stage. Depending on the type of issue it is our view that the local authority would benefit from meeting developers/land promoters to discuss specific allocations and where relevant site assessments.
- There's no way of pleasing everyone and protracted discussions may only result in delays.

- A citizens' forum could be an alternative mechanism.

Council Response: The comments regarding the benefits and pitfalls of mediation are noted and will be taken into account in the event of any mediation being required. Any mediation would be tailored to the circumstances in which it is employed and it is therefore considered that the Participation Statement contains sufficient information on this process and no amendments are required.

Question 6. Do you have any other comments at this stage?

Additional comments are summarised as follows:

- There should be no building on green field land.
- Evidence based primary research should be conducted and EDC engagement activities should outline the primary research findings (in relation to housing (HfS), education, infrastructure) to ensure there is robust evidence to inform the evidence report.
- Note that the Regional Transport Strategy for the west of Scotland is not captured under the Other Strategies and Assessments that will influence LDP3 section. SPT's second RTS will form the basis of our input to the LDP process, and in line with the legislation and guidance the LDP should give due regard to RTSs alongside LTS.
- Important to include people who do not use social media, read newspapers or check the Council website and keep them informed.
- Future plans must be prepared in collaboration with local communities.
- Local Place Plans are a great idea, but the groups involved need lots of support and to ensure no political views get in the way.
- The Council must ensure that there is significant engagement with interested parties as part of the process to formulate a coherent Site Assessment Methodology for allocating sites in LDP3. Given the restricted capacity for non-allocated sites to come forward in the post-National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) landscape, it is vital that every allocated site is delivered within the plan period. Failing to ensure a robust assessment methodology to measure these prospective sites against will inevitably weaken the Plan's capacity to deliver the number and range of new homes required.
- Waterside's open space should be considered separately from Kirkintilloch's for the next LDP, not included as part of Kirkintilloch. There is a lack of useable open space.
- Communities may have aspirations for particular sites that have potential to be targeted by developers. Can these be raised with planning at an early stage (before LPPs) and advice given on how to achieve community wishes?
- Preservation of green belt, including sites of natural and historic significance should be uppermost when it comes to consideration of proposals/plans.

- Bishopbriggs Town centre has been neglected and needs more services. The relief road must be completed.
- Westerton village green must be protected as it is a valuable local resource with many uses. The majority of residents would be happy for the present primary school to be knocked down and rebuilt on the present site. Happy for portacabins to be installed on the green for as long as was necessary while the work was in progress. With regards to the Community Centre/Library/Nursery, this building could easily be refurbished.

Council Response: Many of these comments relate to the spatial strategy and land use and will be more appropriately addressed as part of the Proposed Plan preparation process. The need for a robust site assessment methodology is acknowledged and this will form part of the Evidence Report. In relation to the Regional Transport Strategy, the Council would agree to adding this to the list of 'Other Strategies and Assessments' that will influence the LDP3, which is contained within the Development Plan Scheme. No other amendments to the DPS or Participation Statement are required.

3.23 A small number of responses were also submitted by email. This includes response from key agencies and a housing developer, as summarised in the table below.

Respondent	Summary of representation	Council Response
Nature Scot	In terms of the online Participation Survey / Questionnaire, broadly agree with the communication methods, engagement activities and materials for representation and the associated stages for their use. Also confirmation that Nature Scot are happy to assist with evidence requests and that this should be done at the earliest opportunity to help manage workflow.	Noted
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	No formal comments but confirmation that SEPA look forward to working with the Council in the preparation of the Plan.	Noted
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	Response to confirm that HES is happy to receive request for data on designated historic environment assets and how the historic environment can contribute to the spatial strategy and NPF4 aims. Also confirmation that HES will continue to offer advice throughout the plan making process.	Noted
Miller Homes	Would like more information on how key stakeholders will be engaged. Suggest that Homes for Scotland could act as an "expert group" on	The Participation Statement currently refers to a Call for Ideas/Sites,

	<p>behalf of the home building industry. Welcome the opportunity to contribute to the evidence gathering process.</p> <p>Suggest that the 'call-for-ideas' stage should also include a specific 'call-for-sites' stage. This will ensure a transparent approach to the selection of potential development sites. Failing to do this risks limiting the selection of the most deliverable and sustainable sites.</p> <p>Comments were also received on the importance of a robust and credible site assessment methodology.</p>	<p>however, the Council will review the entire document to ensure that terminology is consistent and clarify that the engagement will include a call for sites as well as ideas.</p>
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Specific Groups

3.24 In addition to the responses received as part of the survey and by email, the Council has also contacted the following groups in order to meet the requirements to seek the views of particular groups:

- Members of the Scottish Youth Parliament
- CoSLA
- East Dunbartonshire Education Service
- East Dunbartonshire Visually Impaired Forum

3.25 The regulations specifically require youth councillors to be engaged in the preparation of the LDP. As East Dunbartonshire does not have youth councillors it is proposed that the pupil forum will be utilised as an additional method for involving young people and that this will be in addition to wider school sessions. This approach has been agreed with the Education Service.

3.26 The modified Participation Statement has been prepared taking all of the above comments and correspondence into account and is included within Appendix 1 of this Report.

Next Steps

3.27 The next key stage is to gather and collate the evidence that will inform the Proposed LDP3 and to present this in an Evidence Report. This work will be undertaken in accordance with the engagement measures set out in the final version of the Participation Statement. The Scottish Government does not expect Planning Authorities to consult on the Evidence Report itself, though it should be prepared with regards to the opinions of the groups by which it has involved in preparing the report. Much of the engagement on the Evidence Report will therefore be an ongoing process with specific stakeholders. However, a wider stakeholder exercise that includes the public at large will be undertaken and will be reported to the Place Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee/ Council in advance.

- 3.28** The Council will also in this time support those communities which have expressed an interest in preparing an LPP.
- 3.29** Whilst the new system under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 is beginning to take shape, there are still several workstreams that are ongoing. Where draft regulations/ documents are produced for stakeholder consultation, officers will prepare a response to the Scottish Government and will present these to committee where appropriate. Any emerging requirements will be incorporated into, and managed through, the LDP3 work programme which will be monitored and updated accordingly.
- 3.30** The Council understands that the Scottish Government is continuing to progress with:
- Regional Spatial Strategies Regulations/Guidance
 - Play Sufficiency Assessments Guidance
 - Housing Land & Audit Guidance
 - Masterplan Consent Areas Regulations/Guidance
 - Infrastructure Levy Regulations Regulations/Guidance
 - Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhood Guidance (Currently in Draft)
 - Effective Engagement in Development Planning Guidance (Currently in Draft)
 - Digital Solutions for Development Planning

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1** Frontline Service to Customers – None
- 4.2** Workforce (including any significant resource implications) – None
- 4.3** Legal Implications – None
- 4.4** Financial Implications – Undertaking public consultation at key stages of the process will incur administrative costs for materials, venues etc however this will be covered by existing budgets and there are no unfunded costs identified at this stage.
- 4.5** Procurement – None
- 4.6** ICT – Support likely to be required in terms of online hosting of information (on Council website), creation of web based online survey and potentially audio and/or visual equipment for use at consultation events.
- 4.7** Corporate Assets – None
- 4.8** Equalities Implications – Noted in **Appendix 3**
- 4.9** Sustainability – None
- 4.10** Corporate Parenting – None
- 4.11** Other – None

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF RISK

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

- 5.1** The risks and control measures relating to this Report are set out in **Appendix 5** Corporate Risk Assessment.
- 5.2** Without a Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement, the Council risks reputational damage by not fulfilling Scottish Government requirements to publish this at least annually. Failure to publish the DPS and Participation Statement may also result in reduced confidence and clarity for local communities, stakeholders and other interested parties in relation to the preparation of the LDP3.
- 5.3** As part of implementing the provisions of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 the Scottish Government continues to produce further secondary regulations and guidance. Any implications of these further regulations/guidance will be assessed and the work programme and Development Scheme Plan scheme will be updated where required.

6.0 IMPACT

- 6.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** - Local Development Plans are required to set out land allocations to meet community needs and ensure sustainable economic growth as well as help deliver the Community Planning Partnership's Local Outcome Improvement Plan, including the reduction of inequality and improvement of health and wellbeing.

Engagement with local communities, developers and landowners will help to shape the Council's development strategy for economic growth and recovery.

- 6.2 EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS** - Engagement with members of the public and other relevant stakeholders will help the Council to formulate the most appropriate land use and development strategy for protecting and creating local jobs.
- 6.3 CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** - Engagement, as set out in the Participation Statement, is likely to identify need and aspirations from stakeholders and local people on how new development will sustain and create demand for educational facilities from new residents.
- 6.4 SAFER & STRONGER COMMUNITIES** - Engagement, as set out in the Participation Statement, is likely to identify need and aspirations from stakeholders and local people on how new development will address vacant and derelict sites and potentially contaminated land.
- 6.5 ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING** - Local Development Plans are required to deliver the Community Planning Partnership's Local Outcome Improvement Plan including the reduction of inequality and improvement of health and wellbeing. Engagement is likely to identify need and aspirations from stakeholders and local people on how new development will sustain and create demand for adult health and social care facilities from new residents.

6.6 OLDER ADULTS, VULNERABLE PEOPLE & CARERS - Local Development Plans are required to deliver the Community Planning Partnership's Local Outcome Improvement Plan including the reduction of inequality and improvement of health and wellbeing. Engagement is likely to identify need and aspirations from stakeholders and local people on how new development will sustain and create demand for facilities suitable for older adults, vulnerable people and carers.

6.7 CLIMATE CHANGE - The LDP3 will support the Council's overall objectives relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation, aligning with the forthcoming Climate Action Plan. Given the early stage of the project, no specific impacts can yet be identified.

6.8 STATUTORY DUTY - The LDP is a statutory requirement as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended and all relevant planning and other legislation is being followed.

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 Completed versions of the following are appended to the Report:-

- Appendix 2: Policy Development Checklist
- Appendix 3: Equality Impact Assessment
- Appendix 4: Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Appendix 5: Risk Assessment
- Appendix 6: Data Protection Impact Assessment

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1: Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement

8.2 Appendix 2: Policy Development Checklist

8.3 Appendix 3: Equality Impact Assessment

8.4 Appendix 4: Strategic Environmental Assessment

8.5 Appendix 5: Risk Assessment

8.6 Appendix 6: Data Protection Impact Assessment

8.7 Appendix 7: Corporate Communications Report

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Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement

2023



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INTRODUCTION

What is a Development Plan Scheme?

A development plan scheme (DPS) sets out how the next local development plan will be prepared and reviewed. It includes:

- an explanation of what a local development plan is;
- a timetable for preparing the next local development plan; and
- a participation statement, providing details on how to get involved.

The DPS therefore acts as an important communications tool. It is key to supporting deliverable and people-focussed plans by letting stakeholders know when and how they can get involved in the plan and keep them informed of progress. Development Plans are also supported by a Delivery Programme, which outlines how and when the policies and proposals of the plan are to be delivered. The Delivery Programme is an important part of the framework for how the council monitors the performance of the LDP.

The Council will publish a development plan scheme at least annually.

What is a Development Plan?

The purpose of planning is to manage the development and use of land in the long term public interest. It does this by setting out how our places will change into the future, including where development should and shouldn't happen. In planning terms, 'development' can mean a number of things including the construction of new buildings, changes to the use and appearance of existing buildings, and other changes in the way land is used.

Development Plans establish where all future development, including new homes and workplaces, should be located. They also set out how key services and facilities will be provided, such as active travel networks, education and retail provision. Development Plans also play a key role in supporting the transition to net zero carbon emissions and protecting and enhancing the places that we value most.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Local Development Plan 2

LDP2 was adopted in November 2022. It sets out a spatial strategy for East Dunbartonshire including detailed policies and specific proposals for the development and use of land throughout East Dunbartonshire. The Plan provides a basis for decisions on planning applications, and future proposals must align with the strategy. For more information, visit www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/LDP-2

National Planning Framework 4

National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) was approved by the Scottish Parliament in January 2023 and came into force on 13 February 2023. It is a long-term framework which sets out an approach to planning and development that will help to achieve a net zero carbon, sustainable Scotland by 2045. Under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019, NPF4 forms part of the Development Plan and will be used to inform decisions on planning applications within East Dunbartonshire as well as throughout the rest of Scotland.

Planning Guidance

A series of guidance documents support the Local Development Plan 2. These explain, in detail, how the LDP2 policies are to be implemented and are used in the determination of planning applications. At present there are 18 guidance notes, which can be viewed on the Council website – www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/planning-guidance

Guidance Name	Status	Year Published
Advertisement Control	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2022
Air Quality	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2018 (updated 2022)
Antonine Wall	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	TBC*
Archaeology	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	TBC*
Bearsden Town Centre Strategy	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2018
Bishopbriggs Town Centre Strategy	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2018
Brownfield Land	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2022
Design and Placemaking	Supplementary Guidance (Statutory)	2017 (updated 2022)
Developer Contributions	Supplementary Guidance (Statutory)	2017 (updated 2022)
Green Infrastructure and the Green Network	Supplementary Guidance (Statutory)	2018 (updated 2023)
Historic Environment	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	TBC*
Kirkintilloch Business Gateway Masterplan	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2022
Kirkintilloch Town Centre Masterplan	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2013
Milngavie Town Centre Strategy	Supplementary Guidance (Statutory)	2018
Natural Environment	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2018
Water Environment and Flood Risk	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2023
Sustainable Transport	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2022
Sustainability and Energy Statement	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2022

*These three pieces of guidance date from Local Plan 2 and were published prior to 2012. Work is under way to update these pieces of guidance.

Regional Planning

Following the publication of National Planning Framework 4 on 13 February 2023, the Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan 2017 ceased to have effect from that date and no longer forms part of the development plan. Under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019, SDPs are to be replaced by Regional Spatial Strategies. The Council is continuing to support the Clydeplan regional planning authority in preparing a future Regional Spatial Strategy, alongside the other constituent authorities within the Glasgow City Region: East Renfrewshire, Glasgow, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire (further details below).

FUTURE PLANNING CONTEXT

Planning (Scotland) Act 2019

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 was passed by the Scottish Parliament in June 2019. It sets out the future structure of the planning system in Scotland. New Regulations on local development planning to accompany the Planning Act are currently being prepared by the Scottish Government which will inform the preparation of the next East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan (LDP3). These are expected to be published in 2023.

Local Development Plan 3

Under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019, LDP3 will consider the ambitions and outcomes for an area, looking 20 years ahead. It will be developed through collaboration and based on robust evidence so that they are focused on delivery. The Plan will be place-based, with the inclusion of a clear Spatial Strategy reflected in a collection of maps, site briefs and masterplans where possible. There will be an emphasis on the Place Principle and stronger links with the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP). Finally, LDP3 will be relevant and accessible to the people with an interest in the area.

Local Place Plans

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 introduced the opportunity for community groups to prepare a Local Place Plan (LPP) for their area. The aim of this is to empower communities and strengthen links between citizens, communities and the planning system. LPPs are a way for communities to highlight issues, ideas and aspirations for their areas. Examples matters that can be addressed in Local Place Plans include:

- sites which support climate change adaptation, such as renewable energy or flood mitigation;
- local initiatives for the promotion of active travel and community food growing;
- sites for housing, including for affordable housing, new or retained local employment or new tourism/community facilities;
- retaining, improving, and expanding quality open space and green/blue infrastructure and play facilities;

- conservation of the natural/built environment;
- improvements in the town/neighbourhood centre;
- support for a national development, as featured in the National Planning Framework; and
- protection of valuable local assets.

[Planning Circular 1/2022: 'Local Place Plans'](#) was published 21 January 2022 and provides guidance to planning authorities and communities on the procedures for preparing and registering Local Place Plans. The Scottish Government has also [produced a 'How to Guide'](#) which provides further practical information for those interested in preparing Local Place Plans.

Once complete, LPPs can be submitted to the Local Authority for 'registering' and, provided that they meet the minimum legislative requirements, will be a material planning consideration. Proposals and projects within any LPP submitted to the Council before an advanced stage in the plan preparation process can be considered for inclusion within LDP3. Further information on Local Place Plans is provided in the Participation Statement.

[Regional Spatial Strategy \(Clydeplan\)](#)

Under the terms of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 the requirement for Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) in the four largest city regions has been removed and, in its place, there will be a requirement for all authorities, working together as they see fit, to prepare a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) setting out strategic development priorities for their region. Although they will not form part of the development plan, Scottish Ministers and planning authorities must have regard to any RSS in preparing, revising or amending any NPF or LDP respectively. The Scottish Government has stated they will publish guidance on RSSs during 2023.

[Other Strategies and Assessments](#)

A range of other plans and strategies will influence the LDP3, informing the overall spatial strategy and specific policies. The diagram below indicates some of these key plans and strategies:



Under the new planning regulations, planning authorities are required to prepare the following strategies and assessments alongside their LDPs:

Open Space Strategy

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 requires planning authorities to prepare and publish an Open Space Strategy. The Open Space Strategy sets out a strategic framework of the planning authority's policies and proposals relating to the development, maintenance and use of green infrastructure, including open spaces and green networks. An open space strategy must contain an audit of existing open space provision and an assessment of current and future

requirements. The Council has already agreed that the Open Space Strategy will be incorporated into a future 'Greenspace Strategy' (together with the current Green Network Strategy and forthcoming Play Sufficiency Assessment – see below).

Play Sufficiency Assessment

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 requires planning authorities to assess the sufficiency of children's play opportunities in their area. The Play Sufficiency Assessment (PSA) will inform the evidence gathering phase of the LDP preparation by identifying sites for sports, play and outdoor recreation for people of all ages. The Open Space Strategy will aid in conducting the play sufficiency assessment. As mentioned above, the PSA will be incorporated into a future Greenspace Strategy.

Forestry and Woodland Strategy

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 brings in a requirement for planning authorities to prepare a forestry and woodland strategy. These will identify woodlands of high nature conservation value and set out the authority's policies and proposals as to:

- the development of forestry and woodlands,
- the protection and enhancement of woodlands;
- the resilience to climate change of woodlands;
- the expansion of a range of types of woodlands to provide multiple benefits to the physical, cultural, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area; and,
- any other matter which they consider appropriate.

The Act sets out procedural details around consultation of the strategy and publication requirements.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 makes Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) a legal requirement for many public plans, programmes and strategies, including the Development Plan. The policies and proposals contained within the new Local Development Plan will be assessed for their potential impacts on the environment using the SEA process.

The purpose of SEA is to provide a high level of protection for the environment by ensuring that environmental issues are considered by decision makers alongside social and economic issues. It does this by systematically assessing the potential significant effects of the plan, and recording the results in an Environmental Report. It also makes sure that the decision making process, in relation to the environment, is open and transparent by providing opportunities (through a period of consultation) for the community and other stakeholders to get involved at an early stage.

Equality Impact Assessment

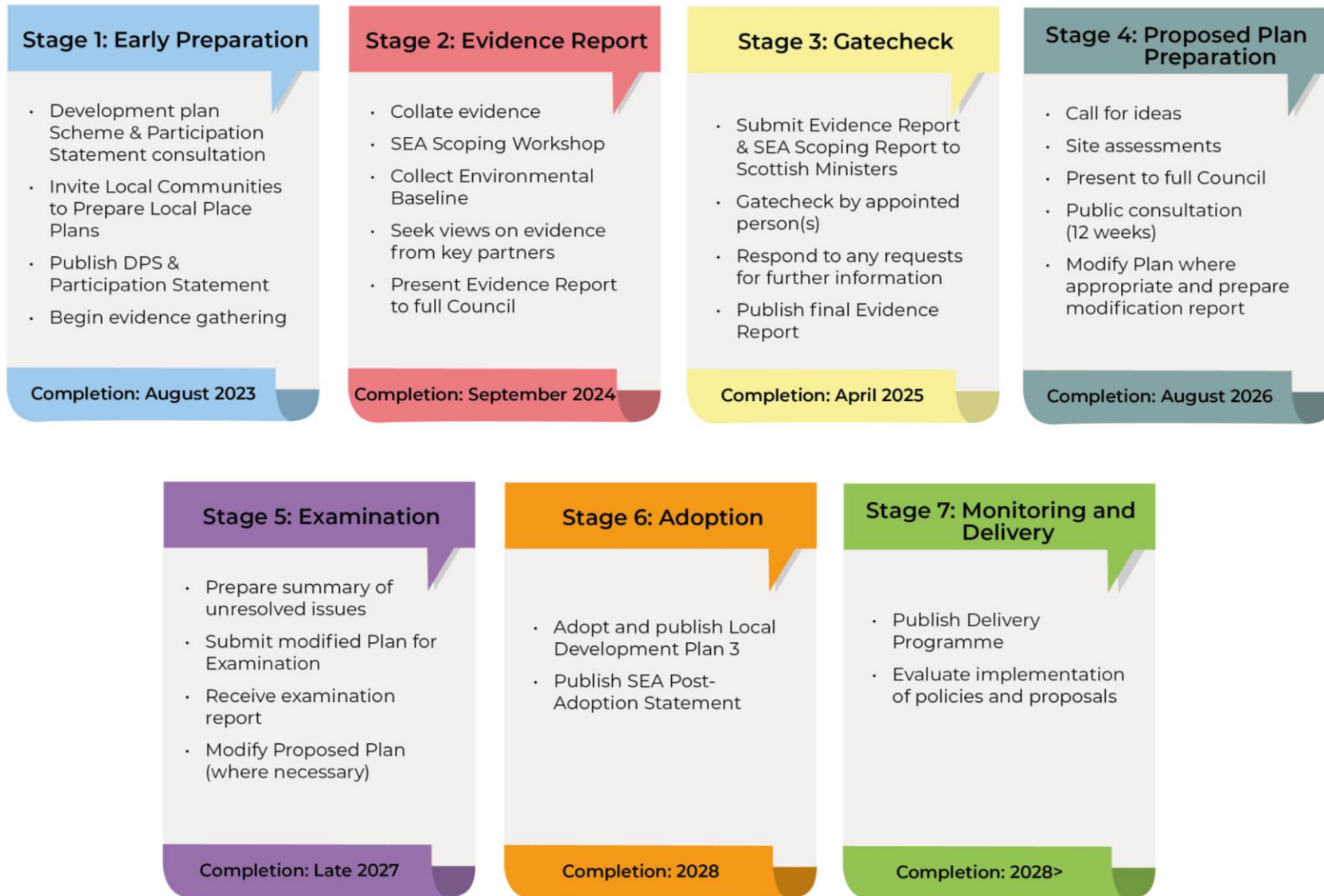
An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is a structured way of analysing the functions and policies of Council Services to establish how they affect different groups in the community. This can help us to identify any negative impacts any of our services might have on a particular group or sector of the community. We can then take action to help minimise or eliminate any negative impacts.

Carrying out an EIA involves an assessment of the likely (or actual) effects of policies on people in respect of 'protected characteristics'. Protected characteristics are defined within the Equality Act 2010 as: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage & civil partnership; pregnancy & maternity; race; religion & belief; sex & sexual orientation. As part of the preparation of the Local Development Plan 3, the Council will assess the potential impact on each of each of these groups.

TIMETABLE - LDP3 PROCESS

The indicative timetable diagram below is based on the new Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2023 and Local Development Plan Guidance. This provides an overview of the plan making process over the coming years, including the key requirements within each stage and an anticipated completion timeframe. The Regulations state that the plan preparation should take around 3-4 years, allowing more time for a focus on the delivery of the plan in the remaining years and subsequent monitoring and evidence gathering to inform the next plan. The Scottish Government expects all planning authorities to adopt a 'new style' LDP within five years of the adoption of National Planning Framework 4.

Figure 1 - LDP3 Process overview



Timetable

Table 1 – LDP3 Preparation Timetable

EVIDENCE GATHERING: WINTER 2022/23 – SUMMER 2024

Stage 1: Early Preparation

Development Plan Scheme/Participation Statement preparation and consultation

- Prepare DPS and Participation Statement & present to Council for approval.
- Undertake 6-week consultation

May - September 2023

SEA programming

Invitation to local communities to prepare Local Place Plans

Distribute formal invitation to local community groups

Publish Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement

Stage 2: Evidence Report Preparation

Gather and collate evidence

2023 - 24

Commence drafting of related assessments

SEA Scoping, including workshop (collection of environmental baseline)

Seek views on gathered evidence from key partners and stakeholders

Present Evidence Report to Council for approval

Stage 3: Gatecheck

Submit approved Evidence Report to Scottish Ministers

2024/5

Submit completed SEA Scoping Report to Scottish Ministers

Gatecheck of Evidence Report by appointed person(s)

Respond to any requests for further information or hearings

Gatecheck outcome received from DPEA

Publish Evidence Report

PLAN PREPARATION: Q3 2025 - Q4 2027

Stage 4: Proposed Plan Preparation

Call for Ideas and Sites	Expected publication of Proposed Plan August* 2026
Site Assessments (including SEA)	
Write Proposed Plan	
Prepare proposed Delivery Programme (including consultation with named partners)	
Present Proposed Plan and related docs to Council for approval	
Publish Proposed Plan for public consultation (12-weeks)	
Modify Proposed Plan where appropriate and prepare modification report	

Stage 5: Examination

Prepare summary of unresolved issues	2027
Submit modified Plan for Examination	
Examination	
Receive examination report	
Modify Proposed Plan (where necessary)	

DELIVERY: Q1 2028 ONWARDS

Stage 6: Adoption

Local Development Plan 3 formally adopted	Expected adoption of LDP3 February 2028*
SEA Post-Adoption Statement published	

Stage 7: Monitoring and Delivery

Delivery Programme published	2028
Evaluate implementation of policies and proposals	

* Month to be confirmed, see risks section below.

Risks associated with the preparation of LDP3

New Development Planning Regulations and LDP Guidance

The above timetable is based on best estimates at this early stage of the LDP3 process, it is expected that this timetable will change. As we are now embarking on a new style of Local Development Plan under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 and as set out in the new Development Planning Regulations, the length of time it will take to undertake and complete each stage is uncertain, meaning that key milestones are subject to change. It is widely accepted that the new LDP regulations, and specifically the new requirements being placed on planning authorities, will take a period of time to bed-in. The DPS will be updated annually and this provides an opportunity to review and refine the timetable as required.

Gatechecks and Examinations

It should also be noted that many other planning authorities will be progressing their own LDPs within the same time period, following a similar timetable. This carries with it the risk that multiple Evidence Reports will be submitted to Scottish Ministers at the same time, which may cause a 'bottleneck' situation in terms of their scrutiny and approval, before we are able to progress to the next stage. Similarly, it is likely that multiple LDPs will reach the examination stage at roughly the same time, meaning that there could be resourcing issues with the undertaking of examinations by the Planning and Environmental Appeals Directorate (DPEA). The Council understands that this issue is currently being monitored by the Scottish Government and Heads of Planning Scotland in terms of implications for planning authorities. It is expected that future versions of the DPS will be better placed to factor in any consequences from this situation in the timetable.

Integration of Local Place Plans

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 includes a requirement for planning authorities to invite local communities to carry out a Local Place Plan. As indicated in the timetable above, the Council has now launched the invite for communities to prepare a Local Place Plan. The level of interest and uptake within East Dunbartonshire's communities is still unclear at this time and this may have implications on the overall LDP3 timetable. A webpage has been devised for supporting Local Place Plans. See also the Local Place Plans section in the Participation Statement below.

PARTICIPATION STATEMENT

Introduction

The Council will ensure that appropriate and proportionate steps are taken to engage with communities and the public at large during the preparation of the LDP. We will take into account the views of those who may be directly, or indirectly, impacted by proposals, providing opportunities for a diverse range of people to express their views. Our aim is for as many people and groups as possible to have the opportunity to engage in the process of preparing Local Development Plan 3. You may want to do this on your own or as part of a local organisation, such as a community council, residents association, local business or voluntary group. Key agencies, landowners and developers will also feed into the process. Everyone is entitled to comment and this applies as much to people who support the plan as to those who want to make objections. We will notify the public, interested parties and all other stakeholders at key stages throughout the LDP process.

The Participation Statement sets out in detail the ways in which the Council will engage with key stakeholders at all stages of preparing LDP3. New planning regulations require planning authorities to consult the public on the proposed engagement methods before embarking on preparing the plan. This allows interested stakeholders to have a say in how they can be most effectively consulted so that authorities can tailor their approach to improve the effectiveness of the engagement.

During the evidence gathering stage of the LDP process, a proportionate and flexible approach will be adopted by the Council in terms of consulting with key stakeholders. This will include an early engagement phase that will provide an opportunity for the public at large to be involved in shaping the evidence base for LDP3. There will also be targeted engagement related to particular topics/areas of evidence, where required. This can include targeted workshops, one-to-one meetings and individual sessions with specific target groups, such as community representatives, key agencies, disability groups, Gypsy/Travellers and young people to seek their views on where they live.

The following sections provide further detail on the approach to engagement at each stage of the LDP3 process.

There are 4 key phases where stakeholders can help shape the LDP:

Evidence Report Preparation (Stage 2)	Call for Ideas/ Sites (Stage 4A)	Proposed Plan (Stage 4B)	Examination and Adoption (Stages 5 & 6)
<p>The purpose of the Evidence Report is to front load the work and use evidence to clearly inform the issues that should be addressed before work begins on the Proposed Plan - which will look at where development should take place. The Evidence Report is not expected to contain all the detail of evidence, it should provide a summary and the analysis of what the evidence means for the plan. In preparing the Evidence Report the planning authority must seek the views of those who are anticipated to be affected by the plan. This will include local community organisations, disability groups, young people, key agencies and regulatory bodies, landowners and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Note that whilst the Evidence Report will set out the likely land requirements to be addressed in the proposed plan, the Scottish Government expects this stage to concentrate on the broad concepts that will shape the plan and not the merits of individual sites.</p>	<p>After the Gatecheck process has been concluded and the Evidence Report has been deemed sufficient by the independent person appointed by Scottish Ministers, the Council will invite stakeholders to submit ideas and sites for inclusion within the proposed plan.</p> <p>Ideas and site suggestions submitted at this stage will be expected to demonstrate consideration of matters set out in the approved Evidence Report.</p>	<p>The proposed plan will bring together the broad concepts and matters set out in the Evidence Report with the ideas and sites submitted at the Call for Ideas/Sites stage. The proposed plan will set out detailed land allocations and policies upon which stakeholders will be able to make representations on either in support or opposition.</p> <p>Note that the National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) now forms part of the development plan and Scottish Ministers expectation is that LDP's do not repeat policy within the NPF4 – unless where a locally tailored approach is required.</p>	<p>After the consultation on the proposed plan ends the Council will consider if any amendments to the plan are required. Once potential amendments have been made or considered the Council will submit the LDP for examination. All representations that have been deemed to be unresolved will be scrutinised by the Reporter acting on behalf of Scottish Ministers.</p> <p>During this stage, and the adoption of the LDP after the examination has concluded, communication will focus on keeping stakeholders informed of progress through the latter stages of the process.</p> <p>During the examination it is within the Reporters gift to seek further information from any party that makes representation to the proposed plan where they see fit to do so.</p>

Communication

To ensure that a wide range of stakeholders get involved in the plan-making process, it is important that the Council uses multiple different methods of communication. Whilst the regulations set out minimum requirements for groups that should be contacted the Council seeks to go beyond this. The diagram below sets out a list of communication methods that the planning authority will use to make stakeholders aware of the opportunities to engage at the various stages of preparing LDP3.



As the plan-making process matures and the nature of engagement changes some communication methods may need to change or will be less appropriate. The figure below sets out at the various stages at which each communication method will be used.

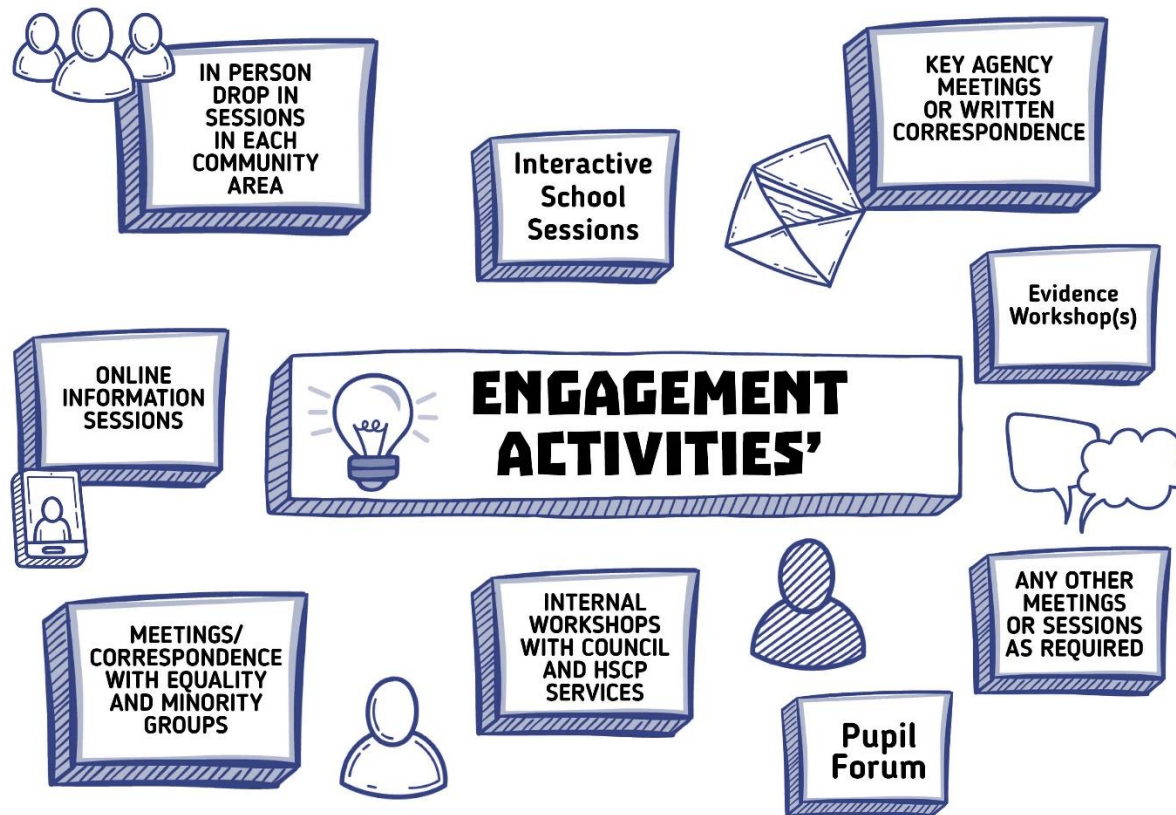
At what stage would we use these communication methods?	Evidence Report	Call For Sites	Proposed Plan	Notification (Examination and Adoption)
LDP mailing list and newsletter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local press	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Council website, social media and video explainers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Posters and leaflets	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Emails to community councils and other local groups	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹
Contact with equality and minority groups	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹
Partnership working with Council and HSCP services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ²
Contact with schools and MSYPs	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹
Written communication to key agencies and relevant national/ interest groups	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹
Written notification to properties within 20m of proposals in the LDP (statutory requirement)	No	No	Yes	No ¹
Update notification emails and letters to all respondents to the proposed plan	No	No	No	Yes

¹ All groups and individuals who make representation on the proposed plan will be informed of key stages in the process until adoption (as per method number 11)

² Communication with internal services and the HSCP would only be where updated information is required, including addressing representations or responding to further information requests from the Reporter.

Engagement Activities

To ensure that as many people as possible have the opportunity to engage in preparing LDP3 the Council will undertake various engagement activities and sessions. These sessions will provide an opportunity for stakeholders to speak to officers to gain an understanding of the plan-making process, make comments and propose ideas. The diagram below sets out a list of engagement activities that the Council will use to facilitate engagement on LDP3. Further detail on each of the activities is also provided.





In person drop in sessions

What?

Flexible and in formal drop in sessions with information on the LDP process, interactive engagement materials and on-hand staff from the Land Planning Policy Team

Where?

A minimum one session will be held in each of the following areas:

Bearsden, Bishopbriggs, Kirkintilloch, Lennoxton, Milngavie, Milton of Campsie, Torrance and Twechar

When?

Midweek late afternoon into evening

Who?

Anyone



Online information session

What?

Minimum one general information session (additional sessions can be arranged subject to demand).

Where?

Online

When?

Midweek evenings

Who?

Anyone

Evidence Workshop(s)

What?

Longer event with a mix of presentations and workshops to discuss and debate the main issues, challenges and opportunities for LDP3.

Where?

Accessible venue TBC

When?

Midweek Daytime

Who?

Individuals, groups and organisations looking to gain a stronger understanding of the LDP process and engage with multiple aspects of the plan.



Internal and HSCP workshops

What?

Internal correspondence, meetings and workshops

Where?

N/A

When?

Working hours

Who?

All relevant internal Council and HSCP teams.



Key Agencies

What?

In person or online meetings, or email correspondence as determined by the requirements of each key agency.

Where?

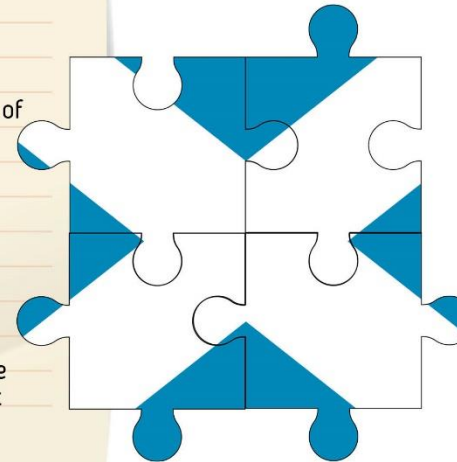
TBC

When?

Working hours

Who?

All key agencies as defined in the regulations, Scottish Government agencies and any other relevant national organisations.



Schools session (including MSYP's)

What?

Invitation to all secondary schools to take part in interactive session(s) exploring planning and how to engage in the LDP process.

Where?

Preferred option of one host secondary school or alternatively at each individual participating school.

When?

School hours

Who?

Members of the Scottish Youth Parliament, secondary school pupils and potentially primary school pupils.



Equality and minority groups

What?

Meeting, written correspondence, workshop or any methods as determined by the needs of the group and requirements of the 2019 Planning Act.

Where? TBC.

When? TBC

Who?

Gypsies and Travellers, local disability groups and any other equality and minority groups wishing to participate.

Pupil Forum

What?

Additional route for young people to engage in the planning process.

Where? Schools

When? School hours

Who?

Pupil Forum members

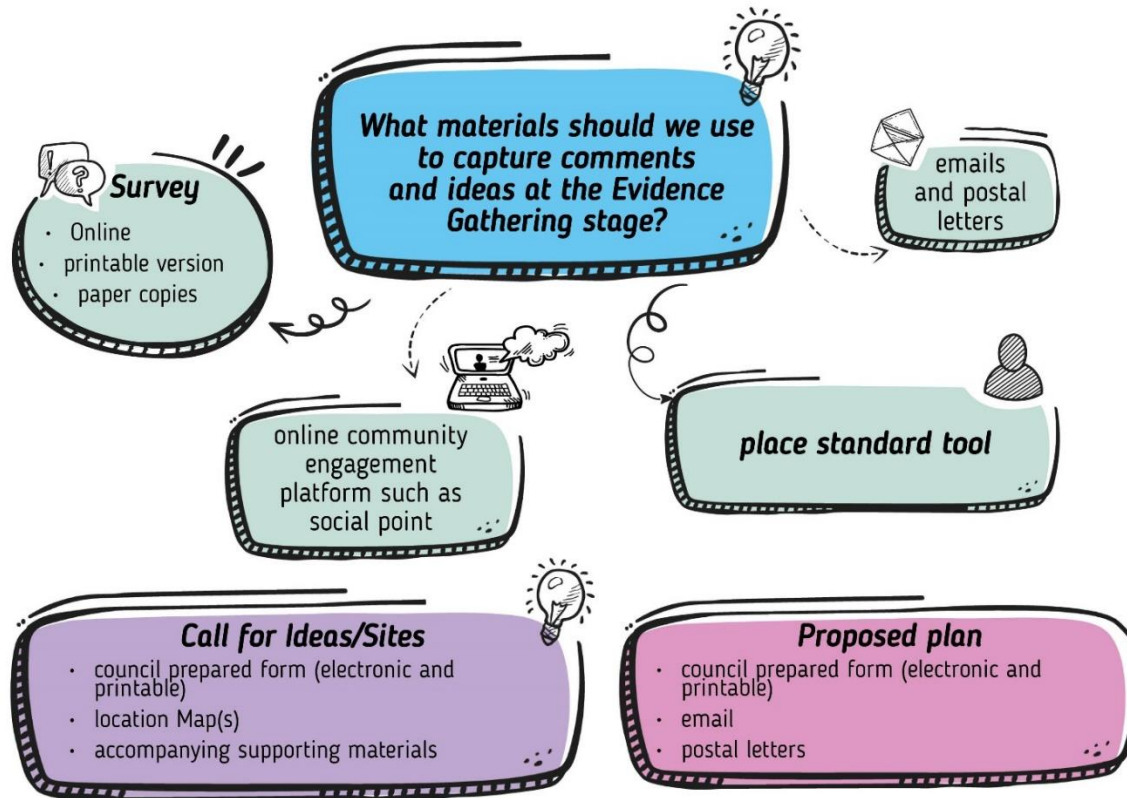
The table below sets out the stages at which the engagement methods will be used.

Engagement Activities	Evidence Report	Call-for-Ideas/Sites	Proposed Plan	Notification (Examination and Adoption)
In person drop-in sessions in each community area	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No
Evening Online session(s)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Evidence Workshop(s)	Yes	No	No	No
School and MSYPs session(s)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Youth Forum	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Key agency meetings or correspondence	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Meetings/ correspondence with equality and minority groups	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Internal workshops with Council and HSCP services	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Any other meetings or sessions as required	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*In person drop-in sessions for this stage will take the form of one session in each of the Strathkelvin and Bearsden and Milngavie areas of the Council. Additional sessions could be arranged subject to resources and demand.

Engagement Materials

Whilst the engagement sessions will provide an opportunity to feed into the LDP process (particularly at the earlier stages), stakeholders will be able to provide comments and representations at any point during each consultation period via online resources and in writing. This is particularly important at the Proposed Plan stage where the Reporter working on the behalf of Scottish Ministers is required only to consider written representations. The diagram below sets out a list of engagement materials and the stages at which these will be used.



Local Place Plans

Recent changes to the planning system have introduced a provision for communities to prepare Local Place Plans for their areas. Local Place Plans are an opportunity for communities to highlight issues, ideas and aspirations in their areas. Local Place Plans are not intended to replace existing opportunities to participate in the planning system, but are to provide additional input.

Local Place Plans can identify areas of potential change, opportunities for enhancements and suggest areas of vacant or derelict land for new or alternative uses. Conversely, they can recommend land and buildings that should be protected as important local assets. Local Place Plans can also set out circumstances where the community group wishes to amend provisions within the Local Development Plan.

Local Place Plans can be prepared by community councils or any other constituted community group (this includes groups formed specifically for the purpose of preparing a Local Place Plan). Once complete, LPP's can be submitted to the Local Authority for 'registering' and - provided that they meet the minimum legislative requirements - will be a material planning consideration. Proposals and projects within any LPP submitted to the Council before an advanced stage in the plan preparation process can be considered for inclusion within LDP3. As set out in the Development Plan Scheme timetable, the Council anticipates that work on preparing the Proposed LDP3 will commence in autumn 2025. This is considered an appropriate point at which we would expect finalised LPPs to be submitted, if they are to be taken into account during drafting of the Proposed LDP3. The Local Development Plan Guidance states that LPPs should be submitted to the Council before the Evidence Report is submitted for 'Gatecheck'. The Council considers that this is not necessary provided that a community has registered their interest in preparing a LPP by the Gatecheck stage.

Whilst the planning authority will not be responsible for preparing and delivering LPPs, potential support for groups preparing LPP's could include:

- Help gaining an understanding of what NPF4, LDP3 and any relevant Locality Plans are trying to achieve.
- Assistance with structuring the LPP
- Assistance with preparing spatial and GIS data
- Signposting to potential funding mechanisms.
- Signposting to online help and other information sources (such as PAS/ Our Place).
- Suggestions for engagement methods for them to use whilst consulting others on their plans.
- Helping communities to understand what they can do themselves.

The Council has a dedicated webpage containing information and resources to help support communities prepare Local Place Plans which can be accessed by visiting www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/LPP

Mediation

Early engagement with stakeholders in the preparation of the plan, for example through Place Standard exercises or plans prepared by the community, may highlight locally contentious issues or sites that are the subject of competing interests. Where such issues of dispute arise during the preparation process, the Scottish Government advocates for mediation to be used to overcome these issues. Whilst this is not a process that the Council has used before, where possible the Council will look to resolve differences and build support for proposals through mediation initiatives. Mediation is defined in terms of section 268A(7) of the 1997 Act and 'includes any means of exploring, resolving or reducing disagreement between persons involving an impartial person that the Scottish Ministers consider appropriate'. It is one of a range of techniques sometimes labelled as 'alternative dispute resolution (ADR)' which can include facilitation, conciliation and arbitration as well as mediation. Although a voluntary process, mediation can be used to help to build bridges between stakeholders and resolve issues of dispute. The Council will also consider any requests for mediation and the impact on the LDP3 timetable (if any) will be reflected in the next annual update to the Development Plan Scheme.

2023/24 Work Programme

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of key tasks over the next year, which the Council’s Land Planning Policy team will be taking forward. This expands on the Evidence Gathering section included in Table 1 above and is intended to provide an indication of what the key tasks and targets will be during this period. The work programme will be updated as part the annual DPS review.

Table 2 – Work programme for 2023/24

Stage	Action(s)	Timescales
Development Plan Scheme	Prepare draft Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement	February – March 2023
	Consult on draft DPS and Participation Statement (subject to Council approval)	May - June 2023
	Update DPS as necessary to reflect final LDP Regulations and Guidance issued by the Scottish Government	Following publication by Scottish Government
	Publish modified version of DPS and Participation Statement	August 2023
Commence drafting of Evidence Report	Gather data and draft Evidence Report sections	Commenced January 2023
	Gather demographic data and prepare 'demographic framework'	Commenced January 2023
	Undertake internal review and gain feedback	Summer/Autumn 2023
	Consult with key partners and stakeholders on evidence	Summer/Autumn 2023
Commence drafting of related assessments	Fairer Scotland Duty – Initial drafting	March 2023
	Public Sector Equality Duty – initial drafting	March 2023
	Habitat Regulations Appraisal – initial drafting	March 2023
	Blue and Green Infrastructure Audits	July 2023-March 2024
	Forestry and Woodland Strategy	To Be Confirmed
	Greenspace Strategy incorporating Play Sufficiency Assessment and Open Space Strategy	Work on a Greenspace Strategy has commenced with consultation on a draft Strategy expected in 2024.
Local Place Plans	Send invites to local community organisations	May 2023
SEA Scoping, including workshop	Assemble environmental baseline	Commence March 2023
	Organise and deliver SEA workshop with key partners (as outlined in LDP Regulations)	To be confirmed Winter 2023/24
Seek views on gathered evidence	Consult with key partners and stakeholders on evidence gathered to date (8-week period).	October 2023 – January 2024
	Undertake analysis of views.	Dates to be confirmed following publication of final LDP regulations and guidance.
Present Evidence Report to full Council	Collate evidence into an Evidence Report in appropriate format to meet LDP Regulations and Guidance	2024
	Prepare evidence for publication on Council website, in an accessible format (in compliance with Accessibility Regulations).	

CONTACT US

The Council would welcome comments on this Development Plan Scheme, to help us improve our approach to preparing the Local Development Plan 3. This includes comments on methods of public participation. Contact details for sending comments or finding out more about the local development plan process are as follows:

Email: development.plan@eastdunbarton.gov.uk

Phone: 0300 123 4510

Post: Land Planning Policy, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch, East Dunbartonshire G66 1XH



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Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement

2023



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INTRODUCTION

What is a Development Plan Scheme?

A development plan scheme (DPS) sets out how the next local development plan will be prepared and reviewed. It includes:

- an explanation of what a local development plan is;
- a timetable for preparing the next local development plan; and
- a participation statement, providing details on how to get involved.

The DPS therefore acts as an important communications tool. It is key to supporting deliverable and people-focussed plans by letting stakeholders know when and how they can get involved in the plan and keep them informed of progress. Development Plans are also supported by a Delivery Programme, which outlines how and when the policies and proposals of the plan are to be delivered. The Delivery Programme is an important part of the framework for how the council monitors the performance of the LDP.

The Council will publish a development plan scheme at least annually.

What is a Development Plan?

The purpose of planning is to manage the development and use of land in the long term public interest. It does this by setting out how our places will change into the future, including where development should and shouldn't happen. In planning terms, 'development' can mean a number of things including the construction of new buildings, changes to the use and appearance of existing buildings, and other changes in the way land is used.

Development Plans establish where all future development, including new homes and workplaces, should be located. They also set out how key services and facilities will be provided, such as active travel networks, education and retail provision. Development Plans also play a key role in supporting the transition to net zero carbon emissions and protecting and enhancing the places that we value most.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Local Development Plan 2

LDP2 was adopted in November 2022. It sets out a spatial strategy for East Dunbartonshire including detailed policies and specific proposals for the development and use of land throughout East Dunbartonshire. The Plan provides a basis for decisions on planning applications, and future proposals must align with the strategy. For more information, visit www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/LDP-2

National Planning Framework 4

National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) was approved by the Scottish Parliament in January 2023 and came into force on 13 February 2023. It is a long-term framework which sets out an approach to planning and development that will help to achieve a net zero carbon, sustainable Scotland by 2045. Under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019, NPF4 forms part of the Development Plan and will be used to inform decisions on planning applications within East Dunbartonshire as well as throughout the rest of Scotland.

Planning Guidance

A series of guidance documents support the Local Development Plan 2. These explain, in detail, how the LDP2 policies are to be implemented and are used in the determination of planning applications. At present there are 18 guidance notes, which can be viewed on the Council website – www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/planning-guidance

Guidance Name	Status	Year Published
Advertisement Control	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2022
Air Quality	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2018 (updated 2022)
Antonine Wall	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	TBC*
Archaeology	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	TBC*
Bearsden Town Centre Strategy	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2018
Bishopbriggs Town Centre Strategy	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2018
Brownfield Land	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2022
Design and Placemaking	Supplementary Guidance (Statutory)	2017 (updated 2022)
Developer Contributions	Supplementary Guidance (Statutory)	2017 (updated 2022)
Green Infrastructure and the Green Network	Supplementary Guidance (Statutory)	2018 (updated 2023)
Historic Environment	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	TBC*
Kirkintilloch Business Gateway Masterplan	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2022
Kirkintilloch Town Centre Masterplan	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2013
Milngavie Town Centre Strategy	Supplementary Guidance (Statutory)	2018
Natural Environment	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2018
Water Environment and Flood Risk	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2023
Sustainable Transport	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2022
Sustainability and Energy Statement	Planning Guidance (Non-statutory)	2022

*These three pieces of guidance date from Local Plan 2 and were published prior to 2012. Work is under way to update these pieces of guidance.

Regional Planning

Following the publication of National Planning Framework 4 on 13 February 2023, the Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan 2017 ceased to have effect from that date and no longer forms part of the development plan. Under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019, SDPs are to be replaced by Regional Spatial Strategies. The Council is continuing to support the Clydeplan regional planning authority in preparing a future Regional Spatial Strategy, alongside the other constituent authorities within the Glasgow City Region: East Renfrewshire, Glasgow, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire (further details below).

FUTURE PLANNING CONTEXT

Planning (Scotland) Act 2019

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 was passed by the Scottish Parliament in June 2019. It sets out the future structure of the planning system in Scotland. New Regulations on local development planning to accompany the Planning Act are currently being prepared by the Scottish Government which will inform the preparation of the next East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan (LDP3). These are expected to be published in 2023.

Local Development Plan 3

Under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019, LDP3 will consider the ambitions and outcomes for an area, looking 20 years ahead. It will be developed through collaboration and based on robust evidence so that they are focused on delivery. The Plan will be place-based, with the inclusion of a clear Spatial Strategy reflected in a collection of maps, site briefs and masterplans where possible. There will be an emphasis on the Place Principle and stronger links with the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP). Finally, LDP3 will be relevant and accessible to the people with an interest in the area.

Local Place Plans

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 introduced the opportunity for community groups to prepare a Local Place Plan (LPP) for their area. The aim of this is to empower communities and strengthen links between citizens, communities and the planning system. LPPs are a way for communities to highlight issues, ideas and aspirations for their areas. Examples matters that can be addressed in Local Place Plans include:

- sites which support climate change adaptation, such as renewable energy or flood mitigation;
- local initiatives for the promotion of active travel and community food growing;
- sites for housing, including for affordable housing, new or retained local employment or new tourism/community facilities;
- retaining, improving, and expanding quality open space and green/blue infrastructure and play facilities;

- conservation of the natural/built environment;
- improvements in the town/neighbourhood centre;
- support for a national development, as featured in the National Planning Framework; and
- protection of valuable local assets.

[Planning Circular 1/2022: 'Local Place Plans'](#) was published 21 January 2022 and provides guidance to planning authorities and communities on the procedures for preparing and registering Local Place Plans. The Scottish Government has also [produced a 'How to Guide'](#) which provides further practical information for those interested in preparing Local Place Plans.

Once complete, LPPs can be submitted to the Local Authority for 'registering' and, provided that they meet the minimum legislative requirements, will be a material planning consideration. Proposals and projects within any LPP submitted to the Council before an advanced stage in the plan preparation process can be considered for inclusion within LDP3. Further information on Local Place Plans is provided in the Participation Statement.

[Regional Spatial Strategy \(Clydeplan\)](#)

Under the terms of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 the requirement for Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) in the four largest city regions has been removed and, in its place, there will be a requirement for all authorities, working together as they see fit, to prepare a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) setting out strategic development priorities for their region. Although they will not form part of the development plan, Scottish Ministers and planning authorities must have regard to any RSS in preparing, revising or amending any NPF or LDP respectively. The Scottish Government has stated they will publish guidance on RSSs during 2023.

[Other Strategies and Assessments](#)

A range of other plans and strategies will influence the LDP3, informing the overall spatial strategy and specific policies. The diagram below indicates some of these key plans and strategies:



Under the new planning regulations, planning authorities are required to prepare the following strategies and assessments alongside their LDPs:

Open Space Strategy

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 requires planning authorities to prepare and publish an Open Space Strategy. The Open Space Strategy sets out a strategic framework of the planning authority's policies and proposals relating to the development, maintenance and use of green infrastructure, including open spaces and green networks. An open space strategy must contain an audit of existing open space provision and an assessment of current and future

requirements. The Council has already agreed that the Open Space Strategy will be incorporated into a future 'Greenspace Strategy' (together with the current Green Network Strategy and forthcoming Play Sufficiency Assessment – see below).

Play Sufficiency Assessment

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 requires planning authorities to assess the sufficiency of children's play opportunities in their area. The Play Sufficiency Assessment (PSA) will inform the evidence gathering phase of the LDP preparation by identifying sites for sports, play and outdoor recreation for people of all ages. The Open Space Strategy will aid in conducting the play sufficiency assessment. As mentioned above, the PSA will be incorporated into a future Greenspace Strategy.

Forestry and Woodland Strategy

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 brings in a requirement for planning authorities to prepare a forestry and woodland strategy. These will identify woodlands of high nature conservation value and set out the authority's policies and proposals as to:

- the development of forestry and woodlands,
- the protection and enhancement of woodlands;
- the resilience to climate change of woodlands;
- the expansion of a range of types of woodlands to provide multiple benefits to the physical, cultural, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area; and,
- any other matter which they consider appropriate.

The Act sets out procedural details around consultation of the strategy and publication requirements.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 makes Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) a legal requirement for many public plans, programmes and strategies, including the Development Plan. The policies and proposals contained within the new Local Development Plan will be assessed for their potential impacts on the environment using the SEA process.

The purpose of SEA is to provide a high level of protection for the environment by ensuring that environmental issues are considered by decision makers alongside social and economic issues. It does this by systematically assessing the potential significant effects of the plan, and recording the results in an Environmental Report. It also makes sure that the decision making process, in relation to the environment, is open and transparent by providing opportunities (through a period of consultation) for the community and other stakeholders to get involved at an early stage.

Equality Impact Assessment

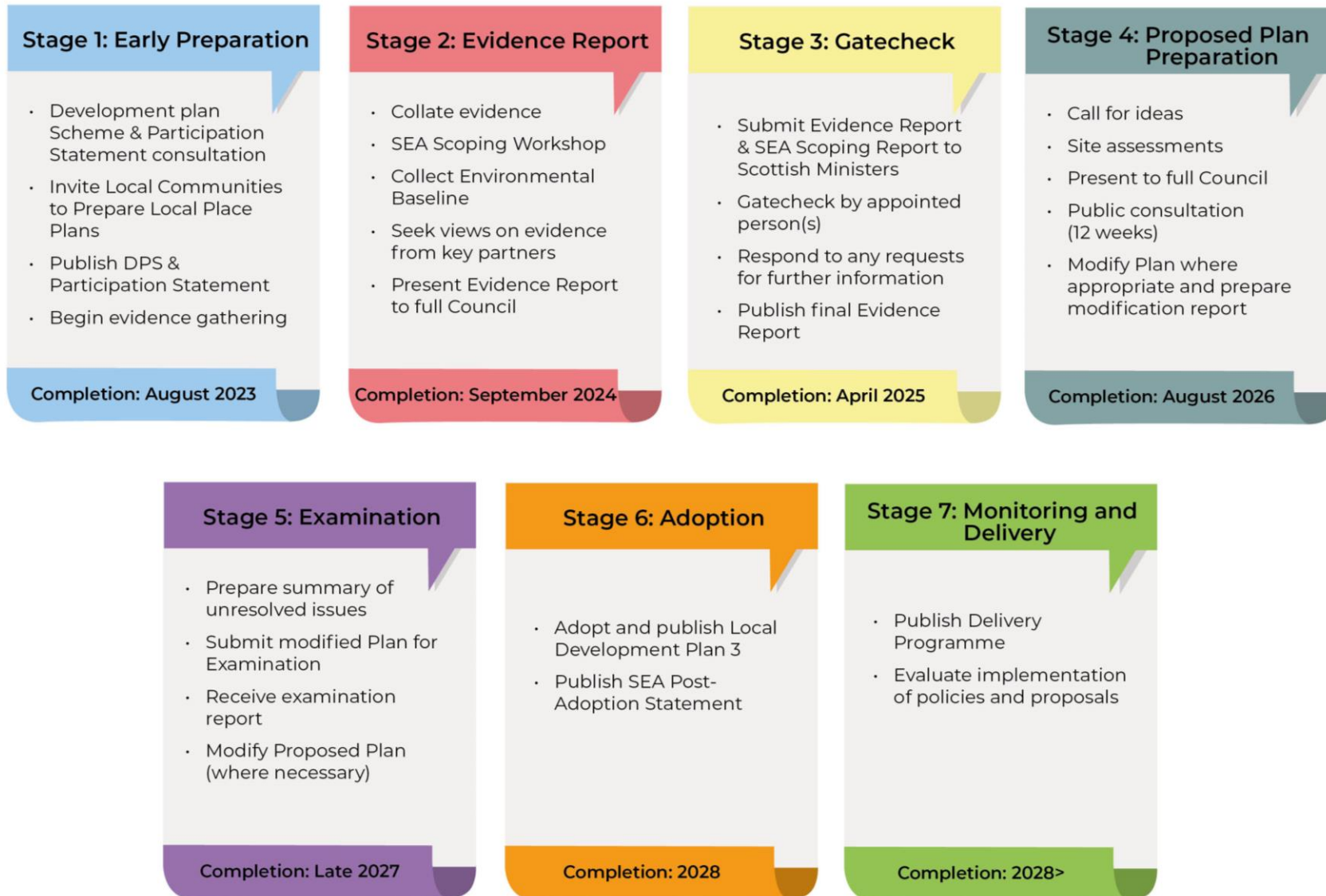
An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is a structured way of analysing the functions and policies of Council Services to establish how they affect different groups in the community. This can help us to identify any negative impacts any of our services might have on a particular group or sector of the community. We can then take action to help minimise or eliminate any negative impacts.

Carrying out an EIA involves an assessment of the likely (or actual) effects of policies on people in respect of 'protected characteristics'. Protected characteristics are defined within the Equality Act 2010 as: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage & civil partnership; pregnancy & maternity; race; religion & belief; sex & sexual orientation. As part of the preparation of the Local Development Plan 3, the Council will assess the potential impact on each of each of these groups.

TIMETABLE - LDP3 PROCESS

The indicative timetable diagram below is based on the new Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2023 and Local Development Plan Guidance. This provides an overview of the plan making process over the coming years, including the key requirements within each stage and an anticipated completion timeframe. The Regulations state that the plan preparation should take around 3-4 years, allowing more time for a focus on the delivery of the plan in the remaining years and subsequent monitoring and evidence gathering to inform the next plan. The Scottish Government expects all planning authorities to adopt a 'new style' LDP within five years of the adoption of National Planning Framework 4.

Figure 1 - LDP3 Process overview



Timetable

Table 1 – LDP3 Preparation Timetable

EVIDENCE GATHERING: WINTER 2022/23 – SUMMER 2024

Stage 1: Early Preparation

Development Plan Scheme/Participation Statement preparation and consultation

- Prepare DPS and Participation Statement & present to Council for approval.
- Undertake 6-week consultation

May - September 2023

SEA programming

Invitation to local communities to prepare Local Place Plans

Distribute formal invitation to local community groups

Publish Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement

Stage 2: Evidence Report Preparation

Gather and collate evidence

2023 - 24

Commence drafting of related assessments

SEA Scoping, including workshop (collection of environmental baseline)

Seek views on gathered evidence from key partners and stakeholders

Present Evidence Report to Council for approval

Stage 3: Gatecheck

Submit approved Evidence Report to Scottish Ministers

2024/5

Submit completed SEA Scoping Report to Scottish Ministers

Gatecheck of Evidence Report by appointed person(s)

Respond to any requests for further information or hearings

Gatecheck outcome received from DPEA

Publish Evidence Report

PLAN PREPARATION: Q3 2025 - Q4 2027

Stage 4: Proposed Plan Preparation

Call for Ideas and Sites	Expected publication of Proposed Plan August* 2026
Site Assessments (including SEA)	
Write Proposed Plan	
Prepare proposed Delivery Programme (including consultation with named partners)	
Present Proposed Plan and related docs to Council for approval	
Publish Proposed Plan for public consultation (12-weeks)	
Modify Proposed Plan where appropriate and prepare modification report	

Stage 5: Examination

Prepare summary of unresolved issues	2027
Submit modified Plan for Examination	
Examination	
Receive examination report	
Modify Proposed Plan (where necessary)	

DELIVERY: Q1 2028 ONWARDS

Stage 6: Adoption

Local Development Plan 3 formally adopted	Expected adoption of LDP3 February 2028*
SEA Post-Adoption Statement published	

Stage 7: Monitoring and Delivery

Delivery Programme published	2028
Evaluate implementation of policies and proposals	

* Month to be confirmed, see risks section below.

Risks associated with the preparation of LDP3

New Development Planning Regulations and LDP Guidance

The above timetable is based on best estimates at this early stage of the LDP3 process, it is expected that this timetable will change. As we are now embarking on a new style of Local Development Plan under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 and as set out in the new Development Planning Regulations, the length of time it will take to undertake and complete each stage is uncertain, meaning that key milestones are subject to change. It is widely accepted that the new LDP regulations, and specifically the new requirements being placed on planning authorities, will take a period of time to bed-in. The DPS will be updated annually and this provides an opportunity to review and refine the timetable as required.

Gatechecks and Examinations

It should also be noted that many other planning authorities will be progressing their own LDPs within the same time period, following a similar timetable. This carries with it the risk that multiple Evidence Reports will be submitted to Scottish Ministers at the same time, which may cause a 'bottleneck' situation in terms of their scrutiny and approval, before we are able to progress to the next stage. Similarly, it is likely that multiple LDPs will reach the examination stage at roughly the same time, meaning that there could be resourcing issues with the undertaking of examinations by the Planning and Environmental Appeals Directorate (DPEA). The Council understands that this issue is currently being monitored by the Scottish Government and Heads of Planning Scotland in terms of implications for planning authorities. It is expected that future versions of the DPS will be better placed to factor in any consequences from this situation in the timetable.

Integration of Local Place Plans

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 includes a requirement for planning authorities to invite local communities to carry out a Local Place Plan. As indicated in the timetable above, the Council has now launched the invite for communities to prepare a Local Place Plan. The level of interest and uptake within East Dunbartonshire's communities is still unclear at this time and this may have implications on the overall LDP3 timetable. A webpage has been devised for supporting Local Place Plans. See also the Local Place Plans section in the Participation Statement below.

PARTICIPATION STATEMENT

Introduction

The Council will ensure that appropriate and proportionate steps are taken to engage with communities and the public at large during the preparation of the LDP. We will take into account the views of those who may be directly, or indirectly, impacted by proposals, providing opportunities for a diverse range of people to express their views. Our aim is for as many people and groups as possible to have the opportunity to engage in the process of preparing Local Development Plan 3. You may want to do this on your own or as part of a local organisation, such as a community council, residents association, local business or voluntary group. Key agencies, landowners and developers will also feed into the process. Everyone is entitled to comment and this applies as much to people who support the plan as to those who want to make objections. We will notify the public, interested parties and all other stakeholders at key stages throughout the LDP process.

The Participation Statement sets out in detail the ways in which the Council will engage with key stakeholders at all stages of preparing LDP3. New planning regulations require planning authorities to consult the public on the proposed engagement methods before embarking on preparing the plan. This allows interested stakeholders to have a say in how they can be most effectively consulted so that authorities can tailor their approach to improve the effectiveness of the engagement.

During the evidence gathering stage of the LDP process, a proportionate and flexible approach will be adopted by the Council in terms of consulting with key stakeholders. This will include an early engagement phase that will provide an opportunity for the public at large to be involved in shaping the evidence base for LDP3. There will also be targeted engagement related to particular topics/areas of evidence, where required. This can include targeted workshops, one-to-one meetings and individual sessions with specific target groups, such as community representatives, key agencies, disability groups, Gypsy/Travellers and young people to seek their views on where they live.

The following sections provide further detail on the approach to engagement at each stage of the LDP3 process.

There are 4 key phases where stakeholders can help shape the LDP:

Evidence Report Preparation (Stage 2)	Call for Ideas/ Sites (Stage 4A)	Proposed Plan (Stage 4B)	Examination and Adoption (Stages 5 & 6)
<p>The purpose of the Evidence Report is to front load the work and use evidence to clearly inform the issues that should be addressed before work begins on the Proposed Plan - which will look at where development should take place. The Evidence Report is not expected to contain all the detail of evidence, it should provide a summary and the analysis of what the evidence means for the plan. In preparing the Evidence Report the planning authority must seek the views of those who are anticipated to be affected by the plan. This will include local community organisations, disability groups, young people, key agencies and regulatory bodies, landowners and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Note that whilst the Evidence Report will set out the likely land requirements to be addressed in the proposed plan, the Scottish Government expects this stage to concentrate on the broad concepts that will shape the plan and not the merits of individual sites.</p>	<p>After the Gatecheck process has been concluded and the Evidence Report has been deemed sufficient by the independent person appointed by Scottish Ministers, the Council will invite stakeholders to submit ideas and sites for inclusion within the proposed plan.</p> <p>Ideas and site suggestions submitted at this stage will be expected to demonstrate consideration of matters set out in the approved Evidence Report.</p>	<p>The proposed plan will bring together the broad concepts and matters set out in the Evidence Report with the ideas and sites submitted at the Call for Ideas/Sites stage. The proposed plan will set out detailed land allocations and policies upon which stakeholders will be able to make representations on either in support or opposition.</p> <p>Note that the National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) now forms part of the development plan and Scottish Ministers expectation is that LDP's do not repeat policy within the NPF4 – unless where a locally tailored approach is required.</p>	<p>After the consultation on the proposed plan ends the Council will consider if any amendments to the plan are required. Once potential amendments have been made or considered the Council will submit the LDP for examination. All representations that have been deemed to be unresolved will be scrutinised by the Reporter acting on behalf of Scottish Ministers.</p> <p>During this stage, and the adoption of the LDP after the examination has concluded, communication will focus on keeping stakeholders informed of progress through the latter stages of the process.</p> <p>During the examination it is within the Reporters gift to seek further information from any party that makes representation to the proposed plan where they see fit to do so.</p>

Communication

To ensure that a wide range of stakeholders get involved in the plan-making process, it is important that the Council uses multiple different methods of communication. Whilst the regulations set out minimum requirements for groups that should be contacted the Council seeks to go beyond this. The diagram below sets out a list of communication methods that the planning authority will use to make stakeholders aware of the opportunities to engage at the various stages of preparing LDP3.



As the plan-making process matures and the nature of engagement changes some communication methods may need to change or will be less appropriate. The figure below sets out at the various stages at which each communication method will be used.

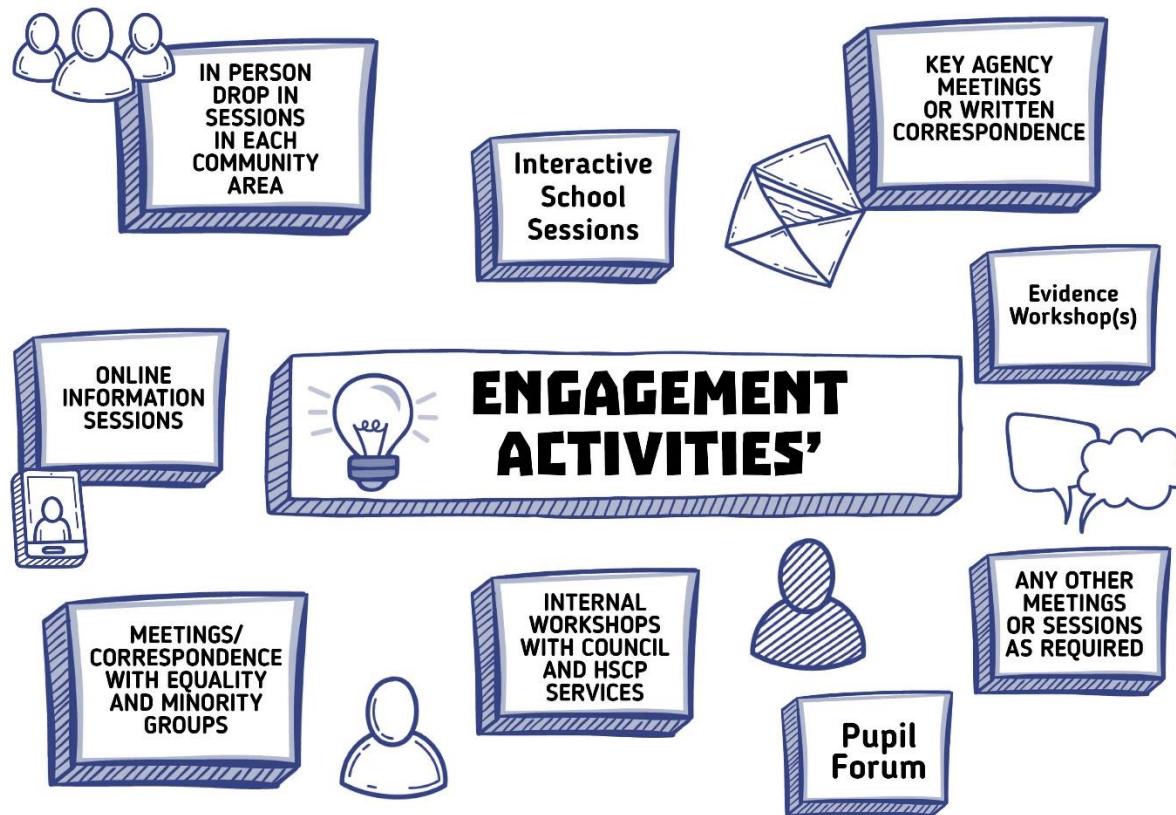
At what stage would we use these communication methods?	Evidence Report	Call For Sites	Proposed Plan	Notification (Examination and Adoption)
LDP mailing list and newsletter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local press	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Council website, social media and video explainers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Posters and leaflets	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Emails to community councils and other local groups	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹
Contact with equality and minority groups	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹
Partnership working with Council and HSCP services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ²
Contact with schools and MSYPs	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹
Written communication to key agencies and relevant national/ interest groups	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹
Written notification to properties within 20m of proposals in the LDP (statutory requirement)	No	No	Yes	No ¹
Update notification emails and letters to all respondents to the proposed plan	No	No	No	Yes

¹ All groups and individuals who make representation on the proposed plan will be informed of key stages in the process until adoption (as per method number 11)

² Communication with internal services and the HSCP would only be where updated information is required, including addressing representations or responding to further information requests from the Reporter.

Engagement Activities

To ensure that as many people as possible have the opportunity to engage in preparing LDP3 the Council will undertake various engagement activities and sessions. These sessions will provide an opportunity for stakeholders to speak to officers to gain an understanding of the plan-making process, make comments and propose ideas. The diagram below sets out a list of engagement activities that the Council will use to facilitate engagement on LDP3. Further detail on each of the activities is also provided.





In person drop in sessions

What?

Flexible and in formal drop in sessions with information on the LDP process, interactive engagement materials and on-hand staff from the Land Planning Policy Team

Where?

A minimum one session will be held in each of the following areas:

Bearsden, Bishopbriggs, Kirkintilloch, Lennoxton, Milngavie, Milton of Campsie, Torrance and Twechar

When?

Midweek late afternoon into evening

Who?

Anyone



Online information session

What?

Minimum one general information session (additional sessions can be arranged subject to demand).

Where?

Online

When?

Midweek evenings

Who?

Anyone

Evidence Workshop(s)

What?

Longer event with a mix of presentations and workshops to discuss and debate the main issues, challenges and opportunities for LDP3.

Where?

Accessible venue TBC

When?

Midweek Daytime

Who?

Individuals, groups and organisations looking to gain a stronger understanding of the LDP process and engage with multiple aspects of the plan.



Internal and HSCP workshops

What?

Internal correspondence, meetings and workshops

Where?

N/A

When?

Working hours

Who?

All relevant internal Council and HSCP teams.



Key Agencies

What?

In person or online meetings, or email correspondence as determined by the requirements of each key agency.

Where?

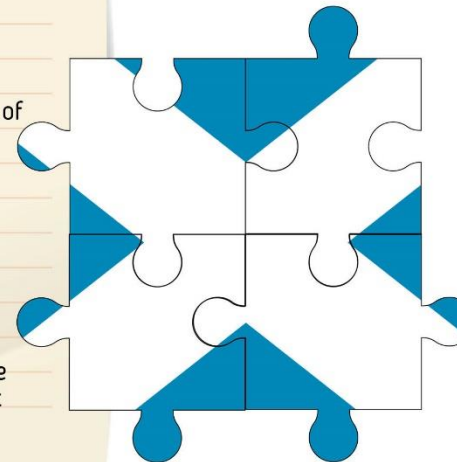
TBC

When?

Working hours

Who?

All key agencies as defined in the regulations, Scottish Government agencies and any other relevant national organisations.



Schools session (including MSYP's)

What?

Invitation to all secondary schools to take part in interactive session(s) exploring planning and how to engage in the LDP process.

Where?

Preferred option of one host secondary school or alternatively at each individual participating school.

When?

School hours

Who?

Members of the Scottish Youth Parliament, secondary school pupils and potentially primary school pupils.



Equality and minority groups

What?

Meeting, written correspondence, workshop or any methods as determined by the needs of the group and requirements of the 2019 Planning Act.

Where? TBC.

When? TBC

Who?

Gypsies and Travellers, local disability groups and any other equality and minority groups wishing to participate.

Pupil Forum

What?

Additional route for young people to engage in the planning process.

Where? Schools

When? School hours

Who?

Pupil Forum members

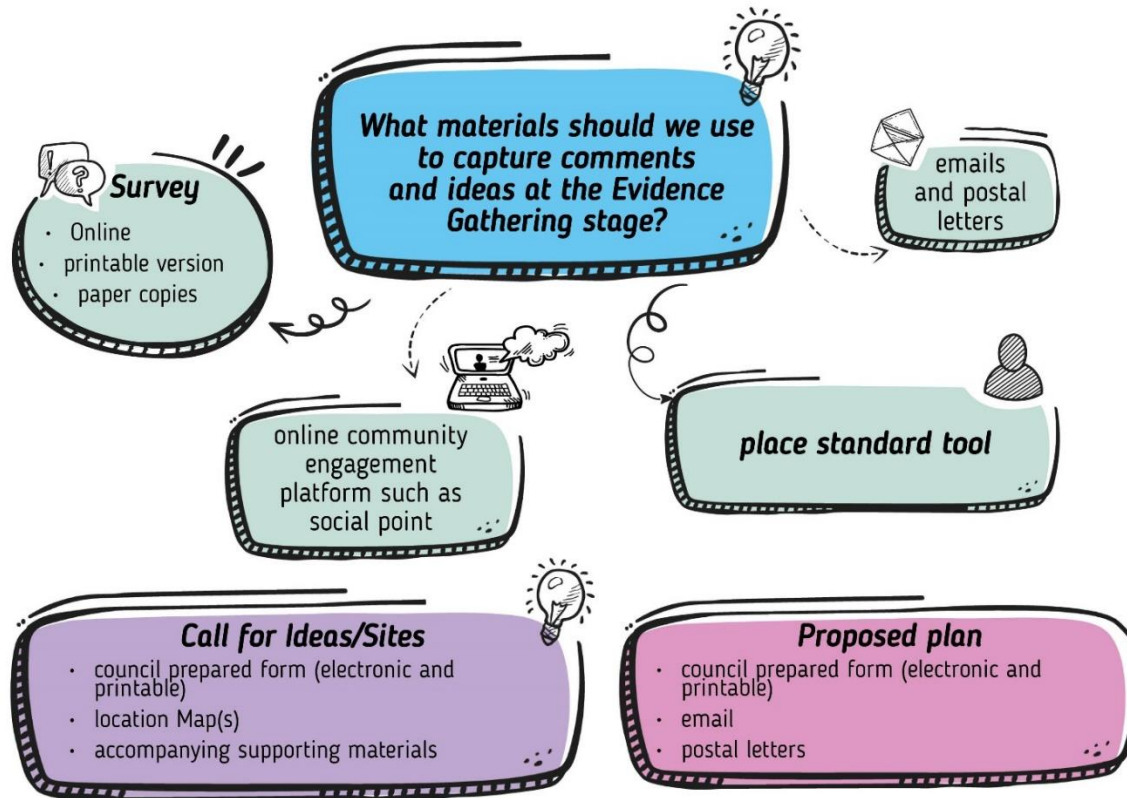
The table below sets out the stages at which the engagement methods will be used.

Engagement Activities	Evidence Report	Call-for-Ideas/Sites	Proposed Plan	Notification (Examination and Adoption)
In person drop-in sessions in each community area	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No
Evening Online session(s)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Evidence Workshop(s)	Yes	No	No	No
School and MSYPs session(s)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Youth Forum	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Key agency meetings or correspondence	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Meetings/ correspondence with equality and minority groups	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Internal workshops with Council and HSCP services	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Any other meetings or sessions as required	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*In person drop-in sessions for this stage will take the form of one session in each of the Strathkelvin and Bearsden and Milngavie areas of the Council. Additional sessions could be arranged subject to resources and demand.

Engagement Materials

Whilst the engagement sessions will provide an opportunity to feed into the LDP process (particularly at the earlier stages), stakeholders will be able to provide comments and representations at any point during each consultation period via online resources and in writing. This is particularly important at the Proposed Plan stage where the Reporter working on the behalf of Scottish Ministers is required only to consider written representations. The diagram below sets out a list of engagement materials and the stages at which these will be used.



Local Place Plans

Recent changes to the planning system have introduced a provision for communities to prepare Local Place Plans for their areas. Local Place Plans are an opportunity for communities to highlight issues, ideas and aspirations in their areas. Local Place Plans are not intended to replace existing opportunities to participate in the planning system, but are to provide additional input.

Local Place Plans can identify areas of potential change, opportunities for enhancements and suggest areas of vacant or derelict land for new or alternative uses. Conversely, they can recommend land and buildings that should be protected as important local assets. Local Place Plans can also set out circumstances where the community group wishes to amend provisions within the Local Development Plan.

Local Place Plans can be prepared by community councils or any other constituted community group (this includes groups formed specifically for the purpose of preparing a Local Place Plan). Once complete, LPP's can be submitted to the Local Authority for 'registering' and - provided that they meet the minimum legislative requirements - will be a material planning consideration. Proposals and projects within any LPP submitted to the Council before an advanced stage in the plan preparation process can be considered for inclusion within LDP3. As set out in the Development Plan Scheme timetable, the Council anticipates that work on preparing the Proposed LDP3 will commence in autumn 2025. This is considered an appropriate point at which we would expect finalised LPPs to be submitted, if they are to be taken into account during drafting of the Proposed LDP3. The Local Development Plan Guidance states that LPPs should be submitted to the Council before the Evidence Report is submitted for 'Gatecheck'. The Council considers that this is not necessary provided that a community has registered their interest in preparing a LPP by the Gatecheck stage.

Whilst the planning authority will not be responsible for preparing and delivering LPPs, potential support for groups preparing LPP's could include:

- Help gaining an understanding of what NPF4, LDP3 and any relevant Locality Plans are trying to achieve.
- Assistance with structuring the LPP
- Assistance with preparing spatial and GIS data
- Signposting to potential funding mechanisms.
- Signposting to online help and other information sources (such as PAS/ Our Place).
- Suggestions for engagement methods for them to use whilst consulting others on their plans.
- Helping communities to understand what they can do themselves.

The Council has a dedicated webpage containing information and resources to help support communities prepare Local Place Plans which can be accessed by visiting www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/LPP

Mediation

Early engagement with stakeholders in the preparation of the plan, for example through Place Standard exercises or plans prepared by the community, may highlight locally contentious issues or sites that are the subject of competing interests. Where such issues of dispute arise during the preparation process, the Scottish Government advocates for mediation to be used to overcome these issues. Whilst this is not a process that the Council has used before, where possible the Council will look to resolve differences and build support for proposals through mediation initiatives. Mediation is defined in terms of section 268A(7) of the 1997 Act and 'includes any means of exploring, resolving or reducing disagreement between persons involving an impartial person that the Scottish Ministers consider appropriate'. It is one of a range of techniques sometimes labelled as 'alternative dispute resolution (ADR)' which can include facilitation, conciliation and arbitration as well as mediation. Although a voluntary process, mediation can be used to help to build bridges between stakeholders and resolve issues of dispute. The Council will also consider any requests for mediation and the impact on the LDP3 timetable (if any) will be reflected in the next annual update to the Development Plan Scheme.

2023/24 Work Programme

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of key tasks over the next year, which the Council's Land Planning Policy team will be taking forward. This expands on the Evidence Gathering section included in Table 1 above and is intended to provide an indication of what the key tasks and targets will be during this period. The work programme will be updated as part the annual DPS review.

Table 2 – Work programme for 2023/24

Stage	Action(s)	Timescales
Development Plan Scheme	Prepare draft Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement	February – March 2023
	Consult on draft DPS and Participation Statement (subject to Council approval)	May - June 2023
	Update DPS as necessary to reflect final LDP Regulations and Guidance issued by the Scottish Government	Following publication by Scottish Government
	Publish modified version of DPS and Participation Statement	August 2023
Commence drafting of Evidence Report	Gather data and draft Evidence Report sections	Commenced January 2023
	Gather demographic data and prepare 'demographic framework'	Commenced January 2023
	Undertake internal review and gain feedback	Summer/Autumn 2023
	Consult with key partners and stakeholders on evidence	Summer/Autumn 2023
Commence drafting of related assessments	Fairer Scotland Duty – Initial drafting	March 2023
	Public Sector Equality Duty – initial drafting	March 2023
	Habitat Regulations Appraisal – initial drafting	March 2023
	Blue and Green Infrastructure Audits	July 2023-March 2024
	Forestry and Woodland Strategy	To Be Confirmed
	Greenspace Strategy incorporating Play Sufficiency Assessment and Open Space Strategy	Work on a Greenspace Strategy has commenced with consultation on a draft Strategy expected in 2024.
Local Place Plans	Send invites to local community organisations	May 2023
SEA Scoping, including workshop	Assemble environmental baseline	Commence March 2023
	Organise and deliver SEA workshop with key partners (as outlined in LDP Regulations)	To be confirmed Winter 2023/24
Seek views on Evidence Gathering	Consult with key partners and stakeholders on the evidence gathering process. Including an 8-week wider engagement and on-going topic focussed work.	November 2023 onwards

CONTACT US

The Council would welcome comments on this Development Plan Scheme, to help us improve our approach to preparing the Local Development Plan 3. This includes comments on methods of public participation. Contact details for sending comments or finding out more about the local development plan process are as follows:

Email: development.plan@eastdunbarton.gov.uk

Phone: 0300 123 4510

Post: Land Planning Policy, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch, East Dunbartonshire G66 1XH



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<https://www.facebook.com/edunbartonshirecouncil>



<https://www.youtube.com/user/EastDunCouncil>

Impact Assessment Checklist	
1. Title of proposal¹	East Dunbartonshire Proposed Local Development Plan 3 (LDP3)
2. Accountable Executive Officer	Heather Holland (Strategic Lead - Land Planning and Development)
3. Designated Officers (Names and Job Titles) for developing proposal	Niall Urquhart (Sustainability & Planning Policy Manager) Stewart McNally (Land Planning Policy Team Leader) Peter Atkinson (Policy Planner) Richard Todd (Policy Planner) Vacant Post (Environmental Planner)
4. What is the nature of the proposal?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Update or introduction of a new policy, plan, strategy etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Review existing or introduction of new service or function <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction or removal of an existing service or function <input type="checkbox"/> Budget proposal <input type="checkbox"/> Other (e.g. technical note, decision). Please provide details: Click or tap here to enter text.
5. What are the main implications from this proposal? Select all that apply	<input type="checkbox"/> Introduction/removal or increase/decrease of charging <input type="checkbox"/> Increase or addition of a service <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction or removal of a service <input type="checkbox"/> New ways of working or updates to procedures <input type="checkbox"/> Different location, format or time of a service <input type="checkbox"/> New/changed options or entitlements <input type="checkbox"/> New/changed priorities or criteria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other. Please provide details: Local Development Plan – New policy for the determination of planning applications
6. What is the purpose of the proposal?	LDP3 will set out a land use strategy and framework for the growth and development of East Dunbartonshire up to 2038 and beyond. The Plan will provide certainty for the public and private sectors in terms of guiding investment decisions and informing the allocation of resources. It will help to guide development and regeneration strategies by clearly illustrating where and how development should and should not take place.
7. What are the proposed vision, aims and objectives, if applicable?	As a land use strategy covering the whole of East Dunbartonshire, LDP3 will serve as a core document in capturing the land use aspects of strategic Council objectives across related services and plans or strategies including housing, health & wellbeing, education, transport, community wealth building and economic development. Local Outcomes Improvement Plans (LOIPs) must be taken into account and LDPs must contribute towards the priority outcomes set out in the Council’s LOIP.

¹ This includes policies, plans, procedures, programmes, frameworks, strategies, strategic decisions, service changes, masterplans etc.

Impact Assessment Checklist

The LOIP will therefore set the vision for LDP3. LDP3 will identify priority areas for growth and change throughout our communities, potentially including high level briefs for key sites or regeneration area. Overall, it will focus on the development that is required to improve quality of life, within the context of the Place Principle.

8. What prompted the development of the proposal? (e.g. new legislation, administrative)

The preparation of a Local Development Plan is required by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 to manage the development and use of land in the long-term public interest.

9. What is the subject of the proposal (e.g. transport, land use, health)?

Land use planning and development

10. What are the intended outcomes and functions of the proposal?

The outcome of the proposal will be the adoption and delivery of a Local Development Plan for East Dunbartonshire to support the planning system by promoting, facilitating and regulating development in the public interest as a whole. LDP3 will be used to determine planning applications alongside NPF4.

11. Will the proposal be driven by, influence or be influenced by any other existing or emerging proposals?

LDP3 will be informed by National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4), Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS), Local Place Plans (LPP) and a range of other policies, proposals and sources of evidence. These will be detailed in the LDP3 Evidence Report. LDP3 will influence the development and use of land in East Dunbartonshire during the Plan period.

12. Has a previous version, or parts (e.g. objectives, actions) of this proposal been considered by any assessment before this?

- Equality Impact Assessment
- Risk Assessment
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Data Protection Impact Assessment

If yes for 1 or more assessment, please provide details:

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

13. What is the period covered by the proposal and/or implementation date

LDP3 will be implemented over a ten-year time period, 2028 to 2038, but must also consider the ambitions and outcomes for the Council area looking 20 years ahead from the date of adoption.

14. What is the frequency of updates/reviews (e.g. annual)? Please include dates if possible

LDPs must be prepared at intervals of no more than 10 years or when required by the Scottish Ministers.

15. Identify how the proposal supports the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP)² select all that apply

Impact Assessment Checklist

- Outcome 1:** East Dunbartonshire has a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centers, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest
- Outcome 2:** Our people are equipped with knowledge and skills for learning, life and work
- Outcome 3:** Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn
- Outcome 4:** East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit
- Outcome 5:** Our people experience good physical and mental health and wellbeing with access to a quality built and natural environment in which to lead healthier and more active lifestyles
- Outcome 6:** Our older population and more vulnerable citizens are supported to maintain their independence and enjoy a high quality of life, and they, their families and carers benefit from effect care and support services
- Guiding Principle 1:** Coproduction and engagement
- Guiding Principle 2:** Best Value
- Guiding Principle 3:** Evidence based planning
- Guiding Principle 4:** Fair and equitable services
- Guiding Principle 5:** Planning for place
- Guiding Principle 6:** Prevention and early intervention
- Guiding Principle 7:** Sustainability

16. Who is the main audience for this proposal? Select all that apply

- East Dunbartonshire Council employees
 - Contractors or organisations/individuals carrying out a service on behalf of the Council
 - Voluntary sector groups/organisations
 - People living in a specific area of East Dunbartonshire. Please detail: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
 - Everyone living in East Dunbartonshire
 - People working, studying or volunteering in East Dunbartonshire
 - Visitors to East Dunbartonshire
 - Specific group(s) of people with a shared interest.
 - Experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage (this includes low/no wealth, low income, area deprivation, material deprivation)
 - Being in a particular age category
 - Being from a black or ethnic minority group e.g. Gypsy/Travellers
 - Speaking a language other than English
 - Women or girls
 - Identifying as Lesbian, Gay Bisexual or Transgender
 - Belonging to a particular religion or faith
 - Pregnant women or those on maternity/paternity leave
 - Having a long-term limiting health condition or disability
 - Another marginalised group e.g., those experiencing homelessness, offenders/ex-offenders.
- Please detail:
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
- None of the above

17. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Stage 1: On completion and submission of the Impact Assessment Checklist to the relevant assessment officer(s) the level of SEA required will be determined.

Stage 2: To be completed after Stage 1 and receipt of SEA Letter of Determination to identify relevant stages of SEA needed and completed.

- SEA Letter of Determination Pre-Screening Notification
- Screening Report
- Screening Determination
- Scoping Report
- Environmental Report **OR** SEA Letter of Determination stated SEA not required

18. Risk Management

Please tick boxes to confirm completion of each stage.

- Conduct Risk Assessment
- Risks Assessment document reviewed by Corporate Risk Adviser
- Risks Assessment document attached to Committee/Council papers along with Impact Assessment Checklist

19. Data Protection Impact Assessment

Please tick boxes to confirm completion of each stage.

- DPIA Screening Questions

Is a full DPIA required?

If yes:

- Full DPIA carried out

If no:

DPIA Screening complete & no further DPIA required

Signed: Peter Atkinson

Date 23/03/2023

Appendix 3: Equality Impact Assessment

Section 1: Details
1.1 Name of Service
Land Planning Policy
1.2 Title of Proposal
East Dunbartonshire Proposed Local Development Plan 3 (LDP3)
1.3 Is this a new proposal or an update to an existing one? (Yes/No)
Yes
1.4 Officers involved in the EqIA, including name and title
Peter Atkinson (Policy Planner) Richard Todd (Policy Planner) Stewart McNally (Land Planning Policy Team Leader)
1.5 Lead Officer carrying out the EqIA
Peter Atkinson (Policy Planner)
1.6 Date EqIA started
<i>Evidence gathering for EqIA should be started prior to any document drafting or decision making</i>
27/01/2023
1.7 Date EqIA completed
<i>This should allow for the assessment to inform decision-making</i>
First draft completed on 28/03/2023. The EqIA document will be updated at each stage of the LDP3 preparation process.
1.8 What is the purpose and aims of the proposal?
<i>e.g. improve employability of young people aged 18-24 currently not in education, employment or training</i>
Sets out a land use strategy and framework for the growth and development of East Dunbartonshire up to 2038 and beyond. The Plan will provide certainty for the public and private sectors in terms of guiding investment decisions and informing the allocation of resources. It will help to guide development and regeneration strategies by clearly illustrating where and how development should and should not take place.
1.9 Who does the proposal intend to affect as a service user?
<i>e.g. children and young people in East Dunbartonshire, EDC employees, unemployed and underemployed people</i>
As a land use strategy covering the whole of East Dunbartonshire, the Local Development Plan is intended to support the planning system by promoting, facilitating and regulating development in the public interest as a whole. It is therefore relevant to everyone who lives in the area, local businesses and visitors to the area.
1.10 Are there any aspects of the proposal which explicitly address discrimination, victimisation or harassment? Please detail
<i>This question may be returned to after further development of the proposal</i>
Local Development Plan 3 is not intended or expected to address discrimination, victimisation or harassment.
1.11 Are there any aspects of the proposal which explicitly promote equal opportunities? Please detail
<i>This question may be returned to after further development of the proposal</i>
No aspects identified.
1.12 Are there any aspects of the proposal which explicitly foster good relations? Please detail
<i>This question may be returned to after further development of the proposal</i>

The Planning Authority has a duty under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 to engage with the public at large during Plan preparation, including in particular the views of disabled persons, Gypsies & Travellers, children and young people, Community Councils and other stakeholders as may be appropriate. It is therefore intended that the preparation of Local Development Plan 3 will through innovative engagement techniques foster good relations between the Planning Authority and the aforementioned groups. The requirement under the Act to facilitate the preparation of Local Place Plans will also engender close relations between the Planning Authority and the public at large.

Section 2: Evidence

Please outline what is known currently about the experiences of people under each characteristic, in relation to the services and/or activities which this proposal addresses. Include relevant sources

e.g. Census or other national data sources, research reports, community consultation, service user monitoring, complaints, service provider experience.

2.1 Age

Including the experiences of young people (age 18 and over) and older people.

This section will be completed following the release of Census 2022 data and work associated with the preparation of the LDP3 Evidence Report.

2.2 Disability

Including the experiences of people with long term limiting health conditions.

This section will be completed following the release of Census 2022 data and work associated with the preparation of the LDP3 Evidence Report.

2.3 Gender Reassignment

Where someone is living part/full time as the opposite gender to their assigned sex at birth.

No impacts identified (see Section 3).

2.4 Marriage and Civil Partnership

This characteristic is only applicable in contexts where the proposal covers employment/employees. An employee or job applicant must not receive unfavourable treatment because they are married or in a civil partnership.

No impacts identified (see Section 3).

2.5 Pregnancy and Maternity

This covers women as soon as they become pregnant. In the workplace this includes pregnancy-related illness. When a woman gives birth or is breastfeeding, this characteristic protects them for 26 weeks.

No impacts identified (see Section 3).

2.6 Race

Including impact relating to race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.

There is a statutory responsibility under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 to undertake the preparation of the Local Development Plan in consultation with Gypsies and Travellers, as well as the public at large to understand housing needs. The Land Planning Policy team will seek to consult with ethnic minorities as part of the engagement for the Plan and this will highlight any issues that may be faced with respect to development planning in the Local Authority area. This section will be expanded upon following the release of Census 2022 data and work associated with the preparation of the LDP3 Evidence Report.

2.7 Religion or Belief

Refers to any religion, including lack of religion.

No impacts identified (see Section 3).

2.8 Sex

Sex can mean either female or male, or a group of people like men or boys, or women or girls.

No impacts identified (see Section 3).

2.9 Sexual orientation	
<i>Sexual orientation includes how you choose to express your sexual orientations, such as through appearance, or through the places individuals choose to visit.</i>	
No impacts identified (see Section 3).	
2.10 Other marginalised groups	
<i>Including but not exclusive to the experiences of unpaid carers, homeless people, ex-offenders, people with addictions, care experienced people.</i>	
This section will be completed following the release of Census 2022 data and work associated with the preparation of the LDP3 Evidence Report.	
2.11 Have people who identify with any of the characteristics been involved in the development of the proposal? (Yes or No)	
<i>If yes, please complete Section 2.12 If no, please go to Section 3</i>	
Yes, under the engagement requirements set out in the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019. The engagement strategy for LDP3 also seeks to go further than the requirements of the Act with respect to public consultation.	
2.12 Please outline any involvement or consultation relevant to the proposal which has been carried out or is planned	
<i>Add more rows below as necessary</i>	
Alongside consultation for the Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement, stakeholders will be consulted at four key stages:	
Evidence Report Preparation (Stage 2)	Call for Ideas & Sites (Stage 4A)
Proposed Plan (Stage 4B)	Examination and Adoption (Stage 5 & Stage 6)

Section 3: Impact	
Based on what is known in Section 2, please outline the impact you expect the proposal to have? Advise whether Possible positive (+) impact or Possible adverse (-) impact or Neutral (~) impact likely	
3.1 Age	
<i>Including impact relating young people (age 18 and over) and older people.</i>	
+	The Planning Authority is required under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 to in the Evidence Report for the Plan to set out a summary of action to support and promote the construction and adaptation of housing to meet the housing needs of older people. There is likely to be a positive impact on older people and people with children in terms of improved design and accessibility. This includes access to affordable housing which will be a key priority of the Plan, in terms of availability and integration with market housing.
3.2 Disability	
<i>Including impact relating to long term limiting health conditions.</i>	
+	The Planning Authority is required under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 to in the Evidence Report for the Plan set out a summary of action taken to support and promote the construction and adaptation of housing to meet the housing needs of older people and disabled people, as well as an analysis of the extent to which the action has helped to meet those needs. The Evidence Report must also set out the steps taken by the PA in preparing the report to seek the views of disabled persons and must set out the extent to which the views expressed by disabled persons have been taken into account. There is likely to be a positive impact on disabled people in terms of improved design and access to key services and community facilities.
3.3 Gender Reassignment	
<i>Where someone is living part/full time as the opposite gender to their assigned sex at birth.</i>	
~	No impacts identified.
3.4 Marriage and Civil Partnership	
<i>This characteristic is only applicable in contexts where the proposal covers employment/employees. An employee or job applicant must not receive unfavourable treatment because they are married or in a civil partnership.</i>	

~	No impacts identified.
3.5 Pregnancy and Maternity	
<i>This covers women as soon as they become pregnant. In the workplace this includes pregnancy-related illness. When a woman gives birth or is breastfeeding, this characteristic protects them for 26 weeks.</i>	
~	No impacts identified.
3.6 Race	
<i>Including impact relating to race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins</i>	
+	The Planning Authority is required under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 to in the Evidence Report for the Plan publish a summary of the action taken by the Planning Authority to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the Authority's area, as well as an analysis of the extent to which the action has helped to meet those needs. The Evidence Report must also set out the steps taken by the Planning Authority in preparing the report to seek the views of Gypsies & Travellers and the extent to which the views expressed Gypsies & Travellers have been taken into account. Whilst a requirement to engage with people of races other than Gypsies & Travellers has not been specifically detailed in the 2019 Act, the obligation in the act to engage with the public at large and efforts through the engagement strategy to reach minority groups, will ensure all parts of society can participate in the preparation of LDP3.
3.7 Religion or Belief	
<i>Refers to any religion, including lack of religion.</i>	
~	No impacts identified.
3.8 Sex	
<i>Sex can mean either female or male, or a group of people like men or boys, or women or girls.</i>	
~	No impacts identified.
3.9 Sexual orientation	
<i>Sexual orientation includes how you choose to express your sexual orientations, such as through appearance, or through the places individuals choose to visit.</i>	
~	No impacts identified.
3.10 Other	
<i>Including but not exclusive to the experiences of unpaid carers, homeless people, ex-offenders, people with addictions, care experienced people.</i>	
+	There is likely to be a positive impact upon homelessness as improving access to affordable housing for people on modest incomes is a key priority of the Plan.
3.11 Cross Cutting	
<i>Where two or more characteristics above overlap and the proposal affects those people in a specific way</i>	
+	The requirement under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 to engage with and gather evidence on the needs of older people, Gypsies & Travellers, disabled people, as well as the public at large, will have a direct positive influence through the development of Local Development Plan 3 policy and spatial strategy related to housing land, town centres, design, quality, place, transport and travel, health and safety and a range of other provisions and policy interventions.

Section 4: Assessment

4.1 Select the assessment result, from 1-4, which applies and give a brief justification:

1. No major change *If this is selected you are confirming that the EQIA demonstrates the budget proposal is robust and there is no possible adverse impact.*

Justification: *If this is selected you must demonstrate that all opportunities to promote equality have already been taken.*

No adverse impacts on equalities have been identified (see Section 3).

2. Continue the proposal *If this is selected you are confirming that the EqIA identifies possible adverse impact or missed opportunities but the proposal can be justified*

Justification: If this is selected you must set out the justifications for continuing with the proposal in terms of proportionality and relevance. For the more important proposal, more compelling reasons are needed.

N/A

3. Adjust the proposal If this is selected you are confirming that the EqIA identifies possible adverse impact or missed opportunities which suggest the proposal needs to be adjusted.

Justification: If this is selected you must set out the reasons why an adjusted proposal is required. For example to remove unjustifiable barriers or address opportunities that cannot be missed on the balance of proportionality and relevance

N/A

4. Stop and remove the proposal The proposal shows actual or possible unlawful discrimination. It must be halted or significantly changed

Justification: If this is selected you must set out the reasons for halting the proposal or significantly changing it to avoid unlawful discrimination

N/A

Section 5: Actions

5.1 Please outline how you will monitor the impact of the proposal

e.g. performance indicators used, other monitoring arrangements, assigned individuals to monitor progress, criteria used to measure outcomes

The Local Development Plan Regulations and Guidance state that to achieve a delivery focused system, it is expected that the planning authority will focus on supporting the delivery of the plan following adoption. Monitoring of the impact of Local Development Plan 3 will therefore take place on an on-going basis through an analysis of planning permissions, planning appeal decisions and general development activity throughout the area.

Evidence gathering will take place immediately after Plan adoption to inform the preparation of the next Local Development Plan (LDP4). The LDP Delivery Programme is a project management tool that sets out how the Planning Authority proposes to implement the LDP and will demonstrate a clear route to delivery for sites and proposals in the plan. The Delivery Programme will be kept under review and updated at least every two years, or if the Scottish Ministers direct the authority to update it. The Housing Land Audit and Delivery Programme will be used to manage the deliverable Housing Land Pipeline set out in the LDP.

5.2 Please outline action to be taken in order to:

1. Mitigate possible adverse negative impact (listed under section 3);
2. Promote possible positive impacts and;
3. Gather further information or evidence

No.	Action	Lead	Timescale
1	No adverse negative impact has been identified.	N/A	N/A
2	The Plan as a whole is intended to promote equality, particular in relation to key community facilities and services such as housing, transport connections and town centres. Access to these key facilities is a central theme running throughout the Plan and will be taken into consideration as part of the development management process through the determination of planning applications.	Land Planning Policy team	Plan period (2028 to 2038)

3	See section 5.1 above.	Land Planning Policy team	Plan period (2028 to 2038)
5.3 When is the proposal due to be reviewed			
LDPs prepared under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 must be prepared at intervals of no more than 10 years or when required by the Scottish Ministers. Planning authorities must keep the plan under review and in doing so, monitor changes in a range of characteristics set out in legislation. LDP4 will be prepared according to these statutory responsibilities.			

Section 6 Approval	
6.1 Senior Officer who this proposal will be reported by (name and job title)	
<i>Please ensure the EDC Equality lead has been contacted regarding this EqIA</i>	
Name	Job Title
6.2 Signature	
6.3 Date	



Date: 23rd March 2023

**DEVELOPMENT AND REGENERATION
Land Planning and Development**

Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets
Directorate

East Dunbartonshire Council

Broomhill Depot

Kilsyth Road

Kirkintilloch

G66 1TF

Telephone 0141 578 8600

Fax No: 0141 578 8575

Dear Peter Atkinson,

**SEA Determination Letter
East Dunbartonshire Council
Local Development Plan 3**

After reviewing the Impact Assessment Guide - Checklist document for the proposed Local Development Plan 3 (LDP3), the Sustainability Policy Team has determined that the LDP3 is a qualifying plan under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 ('SEA Act') and implementation is likely to result in significant environmental effects. In accordance with the SEA Act, the LDP3 will continue directly to the Scoping stage of the process, which will be undertaken by the Sustainability Policy Team in collaboration with the Land Planning Policy Team.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact Neil Samson, Strategic Environmental Assessment Technical Officer on 0141 578 8615.

Yours faithfully,

Neil Samson
Strategic Environmental Assessment Technical Officer

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APPENDIX 5

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR POLICIES / STRATEGIES

The risk assessment should be completed by the Responsible Policy Officer and should be used as part of the decision-making process in determining if the policy is viable for the Council.

What are the risks to the Council in implementing this new policy? *(The tables below should be used to identify and assess ALL risks to the Council in implementing the strategy / policy).*

Name of Policy/Strategy: Local Development Plan 3

Lead Officer (Name and Position): Peter Atkinson (Policy Planner)

Risk	Likelihood Score (L)*	Impact Score (I)*	Risk Rank = (Lx I)	Acceptable Risk Yes/ No
Risks associated with proceeding with Local Development Plan 3 prior to the Regulations and Guidance being finalised				
The scale of new responsibilities being placed on planning authorities and the impact on resources and skills not being fully known at this stage.	2	3	Medium	Yes
Government expectations changing as a result of updated transitional arrangements.	2	2	Medium	Yes
Risks associated with not producing or adopting Local Development Plan 3				
The Scottish Government, expects all planning authorities to have 'new-style' LDP's in place by the 5 th anniversary of the commencement of NPF4. As such the anticipated deadline for LDP3 will be February 2028. If the Council did not have an LDP in place by this time, there is a risk of minor reputational damage.	2	2	Low	Yes
If the Evidence Report or Proposed Plan is judged by a Reporter to be inadequate in terms of meeting the requirements of NPF4 (i.e. not exceeding the MATHLR figure) there is a risk that the Council would not be	2	3	Medium	Yes

Risk	Likelihood Score (L)*	Impact Score (I)*	Risk Rank = (Lx I)	Acceptable Risk Yes/ No
allowed to proceed with the plan. In this event, whilst there is no longer a presumption in favour of sustainable development to which the housing land supply can be challenged, it is still likely that housing developers would submit planning applications for unallocated sites on an ad hoc basis.				
Risks associated with not carrying out LDP process correctly & adequately in line with proposed work programme				
Without appropriate publicity and consultation, the LDP3 would not meet its statutory requirements.	1	3	Low	Yes
A lack of interest from communities and stakeholders in the preparation of the LDP3.	2	3	Medium	Yes
Erroneous information by external stakeholders/ groups provided to local press and/or shared widely on social media.	2	3	Medium	Yes
Engagement/consultation does not produce meaningful data to support the Evidence Report	2	3	Medium	Yes
Without robust evidence base LDP3 would not meet its statutory requirements	1	3	Low	Yes
Time is spent gathering data that is neither meaningful nor translated into policy/action in LDP3	1	3	Low	Yes
Evidence/data gathered is not sufficiently robust to avoid issues at Gate Check/Examination	2	5	Medium	Yes
Without following the LDP procedures set out in legislation and regulations LDP3 would not meet its statutory requirements	1	5	Medium	No – However unlikely to occur
Risks associated with the emergence of NPF4 / the examination of multiple LDPs in Scotland simultaneously				
34 Planning Authorities submitting ER/Proposed Plan to Gate	4	3	High	Yes

Risk	Likelihood Score (L)*	Impact Score (I)*	Risk Rank = (Lx I)	Acceptable Risk Yes/ No
Check/Examination at similar time. In this instance the resources of the Planning & Environmental Appeals Division (DPEA), who undertake Gate Check and Examination, would be subject to considerable pressure. This could lead to delays to LDP3 adoption.				

* See Risk Management Assessment Criteria on page 3 for scores.

Risk Exposure Score Ranking Key

<p>HIGH = 12 & above</p> <p>Unacceptable level of risk to the Council. Either additional controls are adopted to reduce the risk or policy should not be approved.</p>	<p>MEDIUM = 4 -11</p> <p>Acceptable, policy should be approved but with frequent monitoring of the risks to ensure no negative impact to the Council</p>	<p>LOW = 4 or below</p> <p>Acceptable level of risk for the Council.</p>
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Risk Impacts

<p>What are the potential impacts to the Council and its objectives if the above risks occur?</p>	<p>If the current LDP was not updated or replaced in line with statutory requirements or adjustments were not made to the programme to take into account legislative change, two main scenarios could occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development would be constrained; once all land allocations for development in the current plan was developed, there would be no further allocations available to meet for future needs. • Any additional development that took place over and above the agreed allocations in the current plan would likely to be piecemeal. There would be a lack of transparency to the decision-making process, and the public would lose their say in the process. • The appeals process would be undermined by the absence of an up-to-date LDP to implement a Plan-led system, which could result in ad hoc proposals that take place on non-allocated sites or which are otherwise not in accordance with the LDP, and a consequent weakening of control by the Council over where development takes place.
--	--

Identify and list Controls in place to manage risks associated with the implementation of the new policy.

CONTROL NAME	DESCRIPTION	OWNER
1. Project Management	Detailed project management of all stages of the LDP3 programme to ensure statutory requirements are met	LPP Team
2. Member Liaison	Input into the LDP3 process through Members Sessions at consultation periods and regular meetings of the LDP Working Party. Decision making relating to the requirement to produce LDP3 and legislative change through Council.	LPP Team
3. Corporate Management Team Liaison	Input into the LDP3 process and consideration of the requirement to produce LDP3 and legislative change through Council. Escalation of any issues relating to Covid-19.	LPP Team

If the risk score is 12 or above and the decision is made to implement the policy, list the additional measures required to reduce the risk to an acceptable level?

Action Description	Owner	Target Delivery Date
Land Planning Policy will liaise with the DPEA to ensure that ensure that the Gate Check and Examination are undertaken in accordance with planned timescales.	LPP Team	2024-2025
An engagement programme will be put in place by Land Planning Policy to communicate the housing land requirement for LDP3 and explain the necessity to identify housing sites to meet that requirement. This will involve consultation with Elected Members, the general public and developers, with a view to reaching agreement.	LPP Team	2023-2026

East Dunbartonshire Council

Data Protection Assessment 2018

Appendix 5

Data Protection Assessment Screening Form

The following questions are intended to help you decide whether a DPIA is necessary. Answering 'yes' to any of these questions is an indication that a DPIA would be a useful exercise. You can expand on your answers as the project develops.

Will the project involve the collection of new information about individuals?
Yes

Will the project compel individuals to provide information about themselves?
Yes, however only if individuals are interested in the project and wish to provide details as part of consultation and engagement activities.

Will information about individuals be disclosed to organisations or people who have not previously had routine access to the information?
Yes. The Scottish Government (DPEA) will be provided with information on individuals who make representations during the consultation phase, however, individuals will be made aware of this.

Are you using information about individuals for a purpose it is not currently used for, or in a way it is not currently used?
No. The information gathered will form part of the standard LDP preparation process.

Does the project involve you using new technology that might be perceived as being privacy intrusive? For example, the use of biometrics or facial recognition.
No.

Will the project result in you making decisions or taking action against individuals in ways that can have a significant impact on them?
The project will result in the allocation of land for new uses adjacent to other landowners' property or land. This may be viewed as being a significant impact. However, the work programme is intended to consult landowners on any allocation of land.

Is the information about individuals of a kind particularly likely to raise privacy concerns or expectations? For example, health records, criminal records or other information that people would consider to be private.
No.

Will the project require you to contact individuals in ways that they may find intrusive?
No.

Appendix 2

Data Protection Assessment

Step one: Identify the need for a DPIA

Explain what the project aims to achieve, what the benefits will be to the organisation, to individuals and to other parties.

You may find it helpful to link to other relevant documents related to the project, for example a project proposal.

Also summarise why the need for a DPIA was identified (this can draw on your answers to the screening questions)

To provide a land use strategy for the Council, with policies and proposals for land use change and development in the public interest. The LDP is a legal requirement.

To provide a land use strategy for the Council which:

- delivers the land use requirements of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan
- acts a framework for the determining of planning applications.
- operates within a statutorily defined framework

The Local Development Plan benefits the public in general by ensuring the use of land is managed to the needs of all members of society.

In order to produce a Local Development Plan for East Dunbartonshire, the Land Planning Policy team is required to carry out extensive consultation with members of the public and stakeholders.

In order to inform these interested parties in the ongoing process to produce LDP3, there is a requirement to store contact details. This includes names and contact details, including an email or home address.

At the Gatecheck stage the Planning Authority must demonstrate how the planning authority has taken the views of stakeholders into account.

At Proposed Plan stage it is a legal requirement to neighbour notify, however, the contact data for this process is not held by the team.

At Examination stage, contact details are kept and sent to the Scottish Government, however, individuals supplying data are told this is what will take place. The Government will be conscious of and must itself comply with GDPR requirements.

In addition, the consultation will invite people to answer questions about themselves for the purposes of monitoring the responses by equality groups (gender, age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, race and sexual orientation). However, this will not be compulsory.

Step two: Describe the information flows

The collection, use and deletion of personal data should be described here and it may also be useful to refer to a flow diagram or another way of explaining data flows. You should also say how many individuals are likely to be affected by the project.

Personal data will be collected during the various consultation periods for LDP3. This will take the form of an online survey or response form. The respondent will be required to submit their name, postal and email address and will be invited to submit information regarding their association to equality groups (listed above). Submission of this extra personal information will be on a voluntary basis.

Personal data (names and email or postal addresses) will be collected in order to provide interested parties with updates on the LDP3 process using the LDP newsletter. Data is kept in a password protected spreadsheet, accessible only to the Land Planning Policy team. Data will be collected with the consent of the person. The LDP Newsletter includes an 'unsubscribe' option.

The number of individuals affected by the project will depend on the volume of responses to the consultation. At present there are over 900 individuals and organisations subscribed to the LDP Newsletter.

Consultation requirements

Explain what practical steps you will take to ensure that you identify and address privacy risks. Who should be consulted, internally and externally? How will you carry out the consultation? You should link this to the relevant stages of your project management process.

Consultation can be used at any stage of the DPIA process.

The consultation process is reflected in the LDP3 Participation Statement and links to the Council's consultation guidelines. The relevant Council team will have sight of this document as a result of the Council process and will be able to suggest any changes going forward. Each time work on the LDP3 goes to PNCA Committee / Council this process will be refreshed to ensure ongoing consideration, this will include further scrutiny of data use at the Examination and Adoption stages.

Step three: identify the privacy and related risks

Identify the key privacy risks and the associated compliance and corporate risks. Larger-scale DPIAs might record this information on a more formal risk register.

Annex three can be used to help identify GDPR related compliance risks

Privacy issue	There are no privacy issues as information will be kept within the Council and held by specific Council officers. The information will not be shared publicly.
Risk to individuals	Risk to the individual is minimised by the use of a password protected spreadsheet. In addition, individuals have the option to opt out at any point in the LDP3 process.
Compliance risk	Compliance is addressed in section three. Risk to non-compliance is minimised through use of a password protected spreadsheet, team training and allowing individuals to opt out, as well as ongoing refresh of this assessment during the lifetime of the project.

Associated organisation / corporate risk	Risk to the Council is minimised by the use of a password protected spreadsheet.
---	--

Step four: Identify privacy solutions

Describe the actions you could take to reduce the risks, and any future steps which would be necessary (e.g. the production of new guidance or future security testing for systems).

Risk	Sharing of public information submitted through the consultation channels. Data is removed from the spreadsheet. The spreadsheet password is passed to someone outwith the Land Planning Policy team.
-------------	---

Solutions	The file will only be accessible by the Project Team. This reduces the level of access to the personal information and reduces the risk of the information being shared significantly. The personal information will not be shared by the Project Lead to any other individual/group. Training for the team, including their involvement in producing this document.
------------------	--

Result: is the risk eliminated, reduced, or accepted?	The solutions will reduce any risks significantly and potentially eliminate them.
---	---

Evaluation: is the final impact on individuals after implementing each solution a justified, compliant and proportionate response to the aims of the project?	Yes.
---	------

Step five: Sign off and record the DPIA outcomes

Who has approved the privacy risks involved in the project? What solutions need to be implemented?

--

Step six: Integrate the DPIA outcomes back into the project plan	
Who is responsible for integrating the DPIA outcomes back into the project plan and updating any project management paperwork? Who is responsible for implementing the solutions that have been approved? Who is the contact for any privacy concerns which may arise in the future?	
Action to be taken	Training for the team, including their involvement in producing this document.
Date for completion of actions	TBC. Part of producing this document for Council approval and in preparing the Evidence Report & Proposed Plan Representation Forms.
Responsibility for action	Peter Atkinson (Policy Planner)
Contact point for future privacy concerns	peter.atkinson@eastdunbarton.gov.uk

Appendix 3**Linking the DPIA to the data protection principles**

Answering these questions during the DPIA process will help identify where there is a risk that the project will fail to comply with GDPR or other relevant legislation, for example the Human Rights Act.

1st Principle: Personal data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject ('lawfulness, fairness and transparency'). In particular, shall not be processed unless: a) at least one of the conditions in GDPR Article 6 is met, and b) in the case of special category personal data, at least one of the conditions in GDPR Article 9 is also met.

- Have you identified the purpose of the project?
- How will individuals be told about the use of their personal data?
- Do you need to amend your privacy notices?
- Have you established which conditions for processing apply?
- If you are relying on consent to process personal data, how will this be collected and what will you do if it is withheld or withdrawn?
- If your organisation is subject to the Human Rights Act, you also need to consider:
- Will your actions interfere with the right to privacy under Article 8?
- Have you identified the social need and aims of the project?
- Are your actions a proportionate response to the social need?

The responses to sections 1 and 2 above address these issues. Individuals will be informed about the use of their data in the LDP newsletter and Representation Form. The proposed approach and actions are proportionate to the nature of data collection and project.

2nd Principle: Personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes; further processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes shall, in accordance with [Article 89\(1\)](#), not be considered to be incompatible with the initial purposes ('purpose limitation');

- Does your project plan cover all of the purposes for processing personal data?
- Have potential new purposes been identified as the scope of the project expands?

- Yes.
- No. Data will not be used for any other purpose.

3rd Principle: Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed ('data minimisation');

- Is the information you are using of good enough quality for the purposes it is used for?
- Which personal data could you not use, without compromising the needs of the project?

Yes. Only names, postal and email addresses are requested.

At Proposed Plan stage it is a legal requirement to neighbour notify, however the contact data for this process is not held by the team. At Examination stage, contact details are kept and sent to the Scottish Government, however individuals supplying data are told this is what will take place. The Government will have reviewed its own procedures on this as a result of GDPR.

4th Principle: Personal data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date; every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that personal data that are inaccurate, having regard to the purposes for which they are processed, are erased or rectified without delay ('accuracy');

- If you are procuring new software, does it allow you to amend data when necessary?
- How are you ensuring that personal data obtained from individuals or other organisations is accurate?

When the LDP Newsletter is sent out there is an option to unsubscribe, the spreadsheet is then updated by removing these individuals. Where emails bounce back, these individuals are removed from the spreadsheet.

5th Principle: Personal data shall be kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed; personal data may be stored for longer periods insofar as the personal data will be processed solely for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes in accordance with [Article 89\(1\)](#) subject to implementation of the appropriate technical and organisational measures required by this Regulation in order to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subject ('storage limitation');

- What retention periods are suitable for the personal data you will be processing?
- Are you procuring software which will allow you to delete information in line with your retention periods?

- The preparation of LDP3 may take up to 5 years to complete. At the end of the process the spreadsheet of contacts will be refreshed with individuals asked if they wish to stay on the contact list for the subsequent LDP process.
- No

6th Principle: Personal data shall be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organisational measures ('integrity and confidentiality').

- Do any new systems provide protection against the security risks you have identified?
- What training and instructions are necessary to ensure that staff know how to operate a new system securely?

As noted above the team have taken part in producing this assessment and are aware of the need to protect data and comply with regulations. Team training will also highlight the need to protect the password for the spreadsheet and not transfer data from it elsewhere. Should anyone leave the team but still have access to the spreadsheet the password will be changed.

East Dunbartonshire Council Communications Report

As part of preparatory work on its next Local Development Plan (LDP3), the Council asked communities and stakeholders how they would like to be consulted in the process of preparing LDP3.

The Draft Participation Statement sets out proposed engagement at various stages and is part of the overall Development Plan Scheme – which sets out a work programme for delivery.

The Council sought views on communications, engagement activities, materials, support for new Local Place Plans and how to balance areas of potential conflict and dispute. Consultation took place between 16 May and 27 June 2023.

Communications activities included:

- Page on Council website
- Media releases
- Regular social media posts
- Video
- Graphic/Poster
- Coverage in DCE bulletin.

Webpage:

The webpage - www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/LDP3-DPS was live from **16/5/23** until **27/6/23**.

During that time it received **827 views**.

StoryMap:

A StoryMap was created, which was live from **16/5/23** until **27/6/23**.

During that time it received **3,050 views**.

Media release:

The consultation was launched with a media release on **16/5/23**, which was published on the Council website, where it was viewed **154** times.

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/news/help-prepare-way-new-local-development-plan

A reminder release was issued on **1/6/23**, which was published on the Council website, where it was viewed **47** times.

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/news/laying-groundwork-vital-new-development-plan

Coverage in Kirkintilloch Herald, Milngavie & Bearsden Herald, Build Scotland and Scottish Housing News



Social Media:

Total social media posts **29**

Total potential Twitter reach (number of people who could have read the posts) **209,029**

Total potential Facebook reach **29,361**

LinkedIn - **2,447** views

Total engagements (likes, comments, shares) **85**



Videos:

Two videos were created to promote the LDP3 consultation - <https://youtu.be/-GkY24nGV2Q>

Video - published **16/5/23**

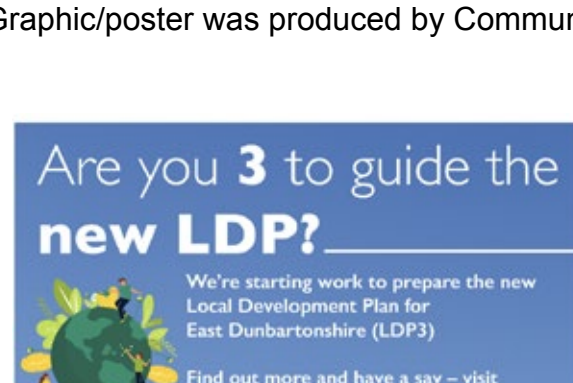
1,128 YouTube views

1,244 Facebook views

1,244 Twitter views

Graphic/Poster:

A Graphic/poster was produced by Communications to raise awareness:



Engagement:

Overall there was a high level of awareness and engagement as regards this initial consultation on LDP3.

There were 53 survey responses, four responses by email, with 16 people attending the various information sessions.

All responses and feedback will help to lay the groundwork for future consultations and events in relation to LDP3.

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 1, 11 of Part 1 of Schedule 7A
of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.

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