

Dundee Outdoor Access Strategy 2012-2017

Consultation
Draft



Access to the great outdoors

Outdoor Access Strategy 2012-2017

Draft January 2012

Comments by 27th April 2012 to

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Welcome Statement

This document directs outdoor access provision in Dundee. Outdoor access includes all non-motorised travel, in and around our city and enjoying the outdoors in our green open space. This is often using paths through and linking our parks, woods and countryside, but also the active travel in built up areas between communities, their local facilities and work opportunities.

Well planned outdoor access is socially inclusive and improves health, supports sustainable travel and improves quality of life. Dundee has many attractive open spaces throughout the city. Planning access to and through these spaces improves their benefit to our everyday lives and substantially contributes to 9 out of the 11 Outcomes of Dundee's Single Outcome Agreement (SOA).

The Outdoor Access Strategy sits in a hierarchy of strategies including the Public Open Space Strategy, Tree and Urban Forestry Policy and the Play Strategy. These documents together guide Dundee agencies in the use and provision of our green and open spaces.

1.0 Background

This plan is an update of the original Outdoor Access Strategy 2005 - 2010. As with its predecessor, the strategy aims to fulfil the City Council's requirements under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and build upon project based action. This includes connecting green spaces with new routes, providing safer and enjoyable routes for commuting and leisure, enabling access in and between communities and providing access for all types of user and all ages and abilities.

Of the actions identified in the 2005 - 2010 strategy, 75% have been completed or are ongoing. Of the remainder, a number are being implemented through complementary programmes.

Key achievements of the 2005 – 2010 Strategy

- Access Officer Post
- Development of Core Path Plan
- Completion of 4 Greenways cycle routes
- Green Circular - installing Cycle Lockers, improved surface, signage and drainage
- Production of Dundee City Cycle Map
- Improved surfaces, signage and waymarking in parks, woods and open spaces
- Development of Cycling Academy in Caird Park
- Bridge improvements - Balgay Park, Gauldrie Crescent
- Historical Women's Trail
- Development of staff travel plans for Ninewells Hospital, The University of Dundee, Scottish Enterprise Tayside and Dundee City Council
- National Bike Week events
- Cycle parking and promotion of sustainable travel in schools
- Improved cycle parking across the city
- Sculpture trail developed in Templeton Woods
- Installed cycle counters on routes
- Appointment of Health Walks Co-ordinator, development of Health Walks scheme and production of Health Walk cards
- Reviewed Parks Management Rules to ensure compliant with Land Reform Act

This strategy builds on the successes of the previous strategy. It looks to the future development of access for all throughout the city, continuing to be evidenced by linking to the Local Community Local Plan and the Single Outcome Agreement. Outstanding actions from the previous plan are also included in this updated strategy.

The strategy has been prepared with direction and consultation from a multi agency Strategy Steering Group and Dundee Local Access Forum. The Outdoor Access Strategy Steering Group will agree an Action Plan once the Strategy is adopted. Individual partners will commit resources to ensure targets are delivered.

A Strategic Environmental Assessment has been carried out in accordance with the regulations set out by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Scotland) Regulation 2004 and the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. This will be available to view at www.dundee.gov.uk/cplanning/sea/ after April 2012.

1.1 Audit

An audit has been carried out as part of the plan preparation process. This audit covers 4 areas: supply, demand, policy and resources and builds on the original audit for the 2005 – 2010 Strategy. Further information on the results of this audit can be found in Appendix 5.3. The systematic and robust approach to this process has ensured that this strategy is informed by the best possible information.

Highlights from supply and demand audits

Green Circular cycle usage

34,000 per year along Riverside (Counter data 2011)

Templeton Woods users

73,000 users per year (Counter data 2011)

People using open space each month

70% of Dundee population (Dundee Environmental Mapping Initiative 2006)

Length of Core Paths in Dundee

181km Dundee Core Path Plan (Dundee Core Path Plan)

Paths included in the strategy refer to all routes from pedestrianised city centre areas and surfaced footways ranging to unmade paths along field edges or through woods.

A summary of the policy audit

The previous strategy was developed at a time when the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 (the Act) was just coming into force. It is appropriate to review the strategy now that the Act has had a number of years of implementation. The introduction of the Act has instigated a small number of court cases. This has been useful in building a body of evidence which informs the definition of the management and use of land and inland water in relation to access; however there have not yet been enough cases to enable us to predict what the outcome of a potential case may be.

National policies are increasingly focused on physical and mental health and well-being. There is a growing body of research supporting the positive connections between physical

activity such as walking and cycling, access to green spaces and improved physical and mental health.

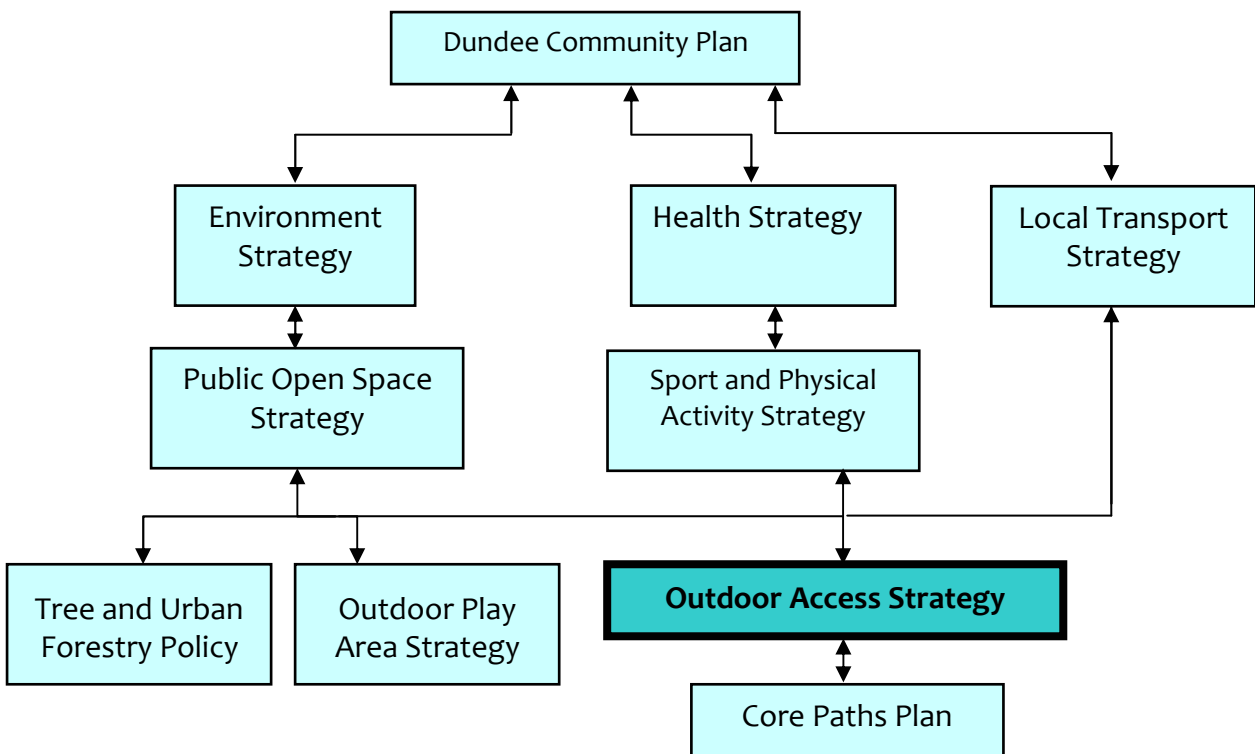
Significant changes in the travel behaviour of our population, through local and national sustainable travel incentives, will help achieve the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 targets of reducing national Carbon emissions by 42% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. Currently, transport is a significant contributor to emissions which have increased by 13.5% since the 1990 Carbon baseline figure and are forecast to rise further.

The Scottish Government also aims to increase cycling journeys to 10% of all journeys by 2020 through the Cycling Action Plan for Scotland by expanding cycle routes across the country and enhancing delivery of cycle training in schools.

A full policy audit, including local policies, is available at appendix 5.1.

1.2 Strategic Fit

Where the strategy sits within the Dundee hierarchy



The Outdoor Access Strategy contributes to the Public Open Space Strategy with Dundee Tree and Urban Forestry Policy and the Outdoor Play and Youth Area Strategy. These documents together guide Dundee agencies in providing the best value and widest use of our green and open spaces.

2.0 Vision Statement

Dundee will be a national example of a city in which people choose to access the outdoors as part of their everyday lives and in doing so will contribute to a healthy, vibrant, safe and sustainable city.

2.1 Aims

1. Dundee's green spaces, waterways and built environment will create attractive corridors and recreational spaces for all to enjoy
2. Dundee's citizens will be aware of their access rights and their responsibilities under the Scottish Outdoor Access Code and use them appropriately
3. Dundee City Council will uphold its statutory requirements under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 by delivering its duties and using related powers
4. Dundee's citizens will be more active in their travel and recreation, with improved physical fitness and mental well-being
5. Dundee will have paths, cycleways and public spaces of the highest quality, which are accessible, safer, well maintained and fully used by all

2.2 Themes

The strategy is supported by the five Key Themes which are linked to the Dundee Community Plan and the Dundee Single Outcome Agreement (SOA). Each of the strategy Aims contribute to one or more outcomes of the Community Plan Key Themes.

Dundee Community Plan Themes	SOA Outcomes	Outdoor Access Strategic Aims
A City for Living	Outcome 1: Dundee will be a regional centre with better job opportunities and increased employability for our people	Aim 1: Dundee's green spaces, waterways and built environment will create attractive green corridors and recreational spaces for all to enjoy
A City to Enjoy	Outcome 11: Dundee will have a sustainable environment and environmental justice.	Aim 2: Dundee's citizens will be aware of their access rights and their responsibilities under the Scottish Outdoor Access Code and use them appropriately Aim 3: Dundee City Council will uphold its statutory requirements under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 by delivering its duties and using related powers
A Healthy City	Outcome 4: Our people will experience fewer health inequalities Outcome 5: Our people will have improved physical fitness and mental well-being	Aim 4: Dundee's Citizens will be more active in their travel and recreation, with improved fitness and mental well-being
A Safe City A City for Everyone	Outcome 7: Our communities will be safe and feel safe Outcome 3: Our children will be safe, nurtured, healthy, achieving, active, respected, responsible and included Outcome 8: Our people will experience fewer inequalities Outcome 9: Our people will live in stable, attractive and popular neighbourhoods Outcome 10: Our people will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities	Aim 5: Dundee will have paths, cycleways and public spaces of the highest quality, which are accessible, safer, well maintained and fully used by all

2.3 Key issues

The following issues have been prepared through consultation with Dundee Local Access Forum and the multi agency Outdoor Access Strategy Steering Group.

Aims	Key Issues
<p>Aim 1: Dundee's green spaces, waterways and built environment will create attractive green corridors and recreational spaces for all to enjoy</p>	<p>1a: Extend multi use path network through green spaces including access to the Dighty at Linlathen 1b: Reducing barriers to access. Paths need upgraded to accommodate a wider variety of users 1c: Infrastructure – Seating, signage, paths, lighting ... as appropriate and opportunities to improve need to be identified. Public art and interpretation make the outdoors more appealing 1e: Biodiversity. Consideration to the natural environment will ensure green places and waterbodies will remain enjoyable and retain natural interest 1d: Maintenance. Green Circular and other existing paths need to be kept in a good state of repair to make their use comfortable and enjoyable</p>
<p>Aim 2: Dundee's citizens will be aware of their access rights and their responsibilities under the Scottish Outdoor Access Code and use them appropriately</p>	<p>2a: Links to the countryside and Tay Estuary around Dundee and beyond 2b: Education of Scottish Outdoor Access Code to Dundee citizens. More people need to appreciate their rights and responsibilities</p>
<p>Aim 3: Dundee City Council will uphold its statutory requirements under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 by delivering its duties and using related powers</p>	<p>3a: Core Path Network needs to provide the best outdoor access resource 3b: Access complaints need to be investigated with landowner and user liaison 3c: Dundee needs an active Local Access Forum</p>
<p>Aim 4: Dundee's Citizens will be more active in their travel and recreation, with improved fitness and mental well-being</p>	<p>4a: Our citizens suffer poor health linked to lack of physical activity 4b: Unsustainable transport is used instead of sustainable active travel 4c: Improving routes/ safer routes / promoted routes. Walking, cycling, and horse riding routes need to link green spaces, places of work, schools and other facilities with residential areas. New development need to give attention to access and travel infrastructure. Waterfront needs easy cycling and walking links to City Centre 4d: Path maintenance and cycle park provision. Paths need to be comfortable and safe to use. Facilities such as schools and retail areas need adequate cycle parking 4e: Active Travel Planning. Advice should be readily available</p>

Aim 5: Dundee will have paths, cycleways and public spaces of the highest quality, which area accessible, safer, well maintained and fully used by all

4f: Park and Stride. Many people travel longer distances to work, but may take advantage of a cycle, walk or bus ride at the end of their journey

4g: Providing opportunities for people – employment skills, health benefits etc. (Health walks, path volunteers, heritage paths, local access forum, student placements). There are many opportunities for volunteers to be active in supporting active travel projects

4h: Health Walks, Urban Walking Week. Walking is the first step to a healthier lifestyle. Many people may benefit from the promotion of walking. Social and Green Prescriptions and GP referrals have an increasingly important role

4i: Cycle tours, Bike Week. Cycling and its benefits need to be promoted

4j: Heritage Paths Project. Active travel can be promoted while exploring our local history

4k: Mapping projects. Informative maps and leaflets need to be provided to promote access opportunities

4l: New opportunities for promotion need to be capitalised on to renew public interest

5a: Reducing barriers to access. Paths need to be upgraded to accommodate a wider variety of users. This should be assessed in the Core Path Plan, Community Plan consultation and through path audits supported by Network volunteers, Sustrans and Living Streets

5b: Infrastructure – seating, signage, paths, lighting... are needed to make access simple. User groups will be consulted on major improvement projects

5c: Illegal and dangerous use of motor vehicles in open space or craft on water bodies

5d: Our green spaces need to be promoted as places to visit

5e: Good practice needs to be demonstrated to others

3.0 Delivery Mechanisms

3.1 Key Issue - Proposed Actions

Actions to address the Key Issues have been proposed. These are arranged below under each of the Strategy Aims.

1. Dundee's greenspaces, waterways and built environment will create attractive corridors and recreational spaces for all to enjoy			
	Key Issues	Actions	Link to Dundee SOA
1A	Extend the multi use path network through green spaces including access to the Dighty at Linlathen.	Extend multi use path network, prioritised by the Core Path Plan, new housing and road development and consultation. Complete Core Path 22.	Outcome 9: Our People will live in stable, popular and attractive communities 9a Improved physical environments in neighbourhoods
1B	Reducing barriers to access. Paths need upgraded to accommodate a wider variety of users.	Remove barriers and improve chicanes and entrances. Use information from the Core Path Plan, Community Plan consultation and through path audits, to prioritise capital projects.	Outcome 10: Our People will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities 10d Transportation links to community regeneration areas
1C	Improve infrastructure - Seating, signage, paths, lighting. New opportunities to improve need to be identified.	Improve seating, signage, paths and lighting. Use information from the Core Path Plan, Community Plan consultation, Green Flag assessments and through path audits, to prioritise capital projects.	Outcome 9: Our People will live in stable, popular and attractive communities 9a Improved physical environments in neighbourhoods
1D	Green Circular and other paths need to be kept in a good state of repair to make their use comfortable and enjoyable.	Audit and maintain the Green Circular and other existing paths. Use information from path audits such as Green Circular inspection, Dundee Travel Active Volunteer Rangers and Living Streets community audits to ensure land owners meet responsibilities to maintain Core Paths. Partnerships will fund major repair works for example on the Green Circular at Douglas Terrace.	Outcome 8: Our People will experience fewer social inequalities 8c Increased levels of community participation particularly among young people and Outcome 10: Our People will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities 10d Transportation links to community regeneration areas

1E	<p>Consideration to the natural environment will ensure green places and waterbodies will remain enjoyable and retain natural interest.</p>	<p>Enhance the natural quality and character of Dundee green space. Take advice from the Countryside Ranger Service on path projects in green areas. Control invasive non native species especially Giant Hogweed along the Dighty Burn. Green Flag quality assessments to extend across the city's green spaces.</p>	<p>Outcome 11: Dundee will have a sustainable environment 11f An attractive and sustainable natural environment</p>
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Templeton Woods All Abilities Sculpture Trail - A City for Everyone

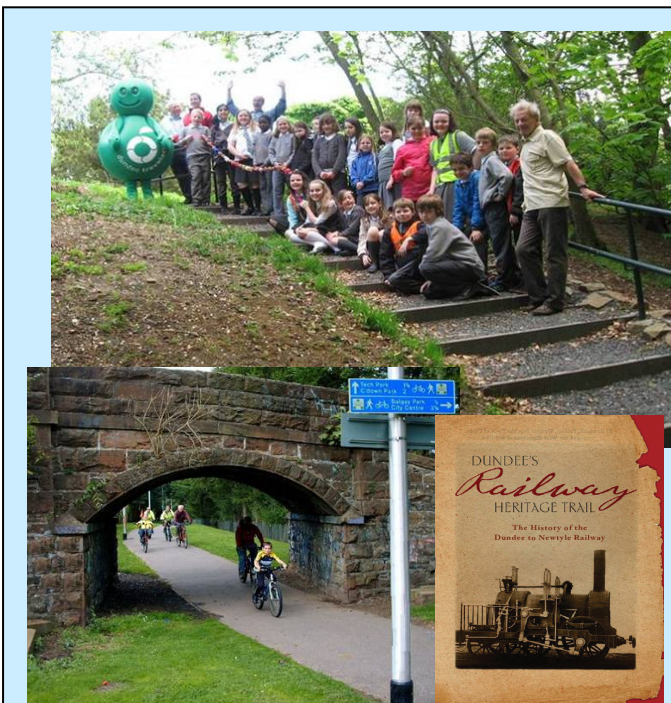


Scottish Natural Heritage funded an upgrade to an existing desire line trail through Templeton Woods to make it accessible to all users. The trail was designed and developed through focus groups and visits with the Dundee Access Group and the Forth and Tay Disabled Ramblers. The Countryside Ranger Service worked with a number of volunteers who helped to finish off the construction work for the trail. Very positive feedback has been received about the new path from people who can now explore this sculpture trail, from which they were excluded before.



2. Dundee's citizens will be aware of access rights and their responsibilities under the Scottish Outdoor Access Code and use them appropriately

	Key Issues	Actions	Link to Dundee SOA
2A	Links to the countryside and Tay Estuary around Dundee and beyond.	Link paths to neighbouring authorities and prepare policy for cross-boundary issues. Dundee Access Officer to liaise with Angus and Perth Access Officers and with Groups such as Dighty Connect/STRIDE and Sidlaw Path Network.	Outcome 5: Our people will have improved physical and mental wellbeing. 5a People will have more physically active lifestyles
2B	Education of Scottish Outdoor Access Code to Dundee citizens. More people need to appreciate their rights and responsibilities.	Promotion of Scottish Outdoor Access Code Use media such as website, leaflets, events and others. Liaise with private land owners and user groups including dog walkers, cyclists, horse riders and personal watercraft users to promote awareness of responsibilities and minimise conflict between different activities.	Outcome 7: Our communities will be safe and feel safe 7a Dundee has reduced levels of crime and Outcome 11: Dundee will have a sustainable environment 11f An attractive and sustainable natural environment



Local Access Forum - A City to Enjoy

The Dundee Local Access Forum was set up in 2005 to advise the Council on access issues relating to the Land Reform (Scotland) Act.

The Forum consists of dedicated volunteers from land manager groups, community groups and recreational access groups. The Forum has had a pivotal role in helping to produce the Core Paths Plan, the Outdoor Access Strategy and have advised on a number of access issues.

The Forum is developing Heritage Paths Projects to help promote access in and around Dundee.



3. Dundee City Council will uphold its statutory requirements of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 by delivering its duties and using related powers			
	Key Issues	Actions	Link to Dundee SOA
3A	Core Path network needs to provide the best outdoor access resource.	Core Paths kept open and fit for purpose. Plan is kept up to date.	Outcome 10: Our People will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities 10d Transportation links to community regeneration areas
3B	Access Complaints need to be investigated with landowners and users liaison.	Employ an Access Officer to deal with access complaints and issues and support land owners, managers and users.	Outcome 9: Our People will live in stable, popular and attractive communities 9a Improved physical environments in neighbourhoods
3C	Dundee needs a Local Access Forum.	Dundee Local Access Forum (and sub groups) are supported.	Outcome 10: Our People will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities 10b Effective Community Engagement



Riverside Nature Park - A City for Living

Riverside Nature Park has been created on the city's old landfill. Landscaping the site was a great opportunity to create something new for Dundee - a park for everyone to enjoy with new wildlife habitats.

The park was opened in 2011 compliments the Tay Estuary. Pools and fields encourage the estuary wildlife to visit and there are paths with fantastic views, bird hide and information about the wildlife and history of the estuary.

Public interest is high and volunteers of the Friends of Riverside Nature Park are already giving their time to help manage the park.



4. Dundee's citizens will be more active in their travel and recreation			
	Key Issues	Actions	Link to Dundee SOA
4A	Our citizens suffer poor health linked to lack of physical activity.	Access to the outdoors is promoted as the best way to increase physical activity and to improve physical and mental health.	Outcome 5: Our people will have improved physical and mental wellbeing. 5a People will have more physically active lifestyles
4B	Unsustainable transport is used instead of sustainable active travel.	New retail, housing and road developments are required to include cycling and walking provision prior to Planning Permission.	Outcome 11: Dundee will have a sustainable environment 11c Integrated and sustainable transport
4C	Improving routes / safer routes / promoted routes.	Promoted and safe walking, cycling and horse riding routes link green spaces, schools, places of work and other facilities with residential areas. Waterfront connects easily with cycling and walking routes to City Centre	Outcome 3: Our children will be safe, nurtured, healthy, achieving, active, respected, responsible and included. 3h All Dundee children and young people have more active lifestyles
4D	Path maintenance and cycle parking provision. Paths need to be comfortable and safe to use. Facilities such as schools and retail areas need adequate cycle parking.	Volunteers and Sustrans work with landowners and City Council to maintain and improve path network. All schools to include cycle parking in travel plans. All retail areas to develop cycle parking.	Outcome 10: Our People will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities 10d Transportation links to community regeneration areas and Outcome 8: Our People will experience fewer social inequalities 8c Increased levels of community participation particularly among young people
4E	Travel Planning. Advice should be readily available.	Travel Planning. Maintain www.dundeetravelinfo.com . Recognition of value of Active Travel will feature in Dundee Local Plan.	Outcome 1: Dundee will be a regional centre with better job opportunities and increased employability for our people. 1c Dundee will have effective pathways to employment

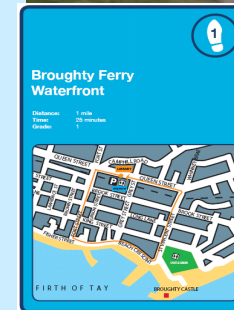
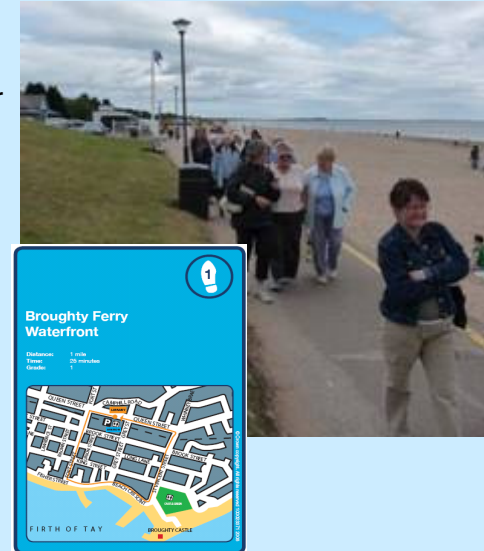
4F	Park and Stride. Many people travel longer distances to work, but may take advantage of a cycle, walk or bus ride at the end of their car journey.	Park and Stride. Investigate locations of Park and Cycle Schemes at the West and East of Dundee.	Outcome 11: Dundee will have a sustainable environment 11c Integrated and sustainable transport system Contributes to Dundee Outcome 11 by reducing car use.
4G	Providing opportunities for people - employment skills, health benefits etc.	Support volunteers including health walks leaders, path volunteers, local access forum.	Outcome 1: Dundee will be a regional centre with better job opportunities and increased employability for our people. 1c Dundee will have effective pathways to employment
4H	Health Walks. Walking is the first step to a healthier lifestyle. Many people may benefit from the promotion of walking.	Support Health Walks groups, routes and volunteers. Link to social and green prescriptions and health professional referrals. Promote through Urban Walking Week.	Outcome 4: Our people will experience fewer health inequalities 4a Improved health for people living in community regeneration areas
4I	Cycling and its benefit need to be promoted.	Capitalise on opportunities for promotion such as infrastructure improvement and Cyclathon, cycle tours, bike week, cycle training schemes and mountain bike trails.	Outcome 5: Our people will have improved physical and mental wellbeing. 5a People will have more physically active lifestyles
4J	Heritage Paths Project. Active travel can be promoted while exploring our local history.	Investigate projects to be developed as Heritage Trails such as Dighty Trail and Tay Trail.	Outcome 1: Dundee will be a regional centre with better job opportunities and increased employability for our people. 1h Dundee is a popular tourist destination
4K	Mapping projects. Informative and promotional maps need to be provided.	Maintain and reprint Dundee Cycle Map. New opportunities for promotion need to be capitalised on to renew public interest.	Outcome 10: Our People will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities 10d Transportation links to community regeneration areas

Health Walks Promotion - A Healthy City



Health Walk Groups and Pram Push groups meet across the city once a week. Most are supported by Dundee Healthy Living Initiative with training for leaders provided by Paths For All.

To promote independent walking, alongside the regular Health Walks groups, a pack of Dundee Walking Cards were developed and distributed through libraries, health professionals, voluntary organisations and on the internet. The colourful, pocket sized cards have been incredibly popular and have been used by many voluntary bodies working in mental and physical health promotion. An Adult Learning Group at the Mitchell Street Centre has used the cards as a learning tool. They follow a local walk from the pack one week and discuss the walk the following week.



5. Dundee will have paths, cycleways and public spaces of the highest quality, which are accessible, safer, well maintained and fully used by all			
	Key Issues	Actions	Link to Dundee SOA
5A	Barriers to access. Paths need to be upgraded to accommodate a wider variety of users. This should be assessed in the Core Path Plan, Community Plan consultation and through path audits.	Remove barriers to access. Safe crossing points for all users are required at busy roads and road junctions including Green Circular crossing of Coupar Angus Road and Crossing Riverside to the waterfront and Nature Park. Fund alternative Green Circular / National Cycle Network at Dundee Docks, to allow access by young people and walkers. Control Giant Hogweed to prevent paths being blocked.	Outcome 3: Our children will be safe, nurtured, healthy, achieving, active, respected, responsible and included. 3h All Dundee children and young people have more active lifestyles and Outcome 10: Our People will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities 10d Transportation links to community regeneration areas
5B	Infrastructure - Seating, signage, paths, lighting... are needed to make access simple and appealing. User groups will be consulted on major improvement projects.	Improve seating, signage, surfaces, cycle trails, horse trails and lighting etc to make access simple and appealing. Improve information signage for walkers and cyclists around City Centre and links to the Waterfront.	Outcome 10: Our People will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities 10d Transportation links to community regeneration areas
5C	Illegal and/or dangerous use of motor vehicles in open space or craft on water bodies.	Liaise with Community Safety Wardens, police and park and leisure staff to control problems of illegal motor vehicles/craft in open spaces and Tay estuary.	Outcome 7: Our communities will be safe and feel safe 7a Dundee has reduced levels of crime
5D	Our green spaces need to be promoted as places to visit.	New opportunities for promotion need to be capitalised on to renew public interest.	Outcome 11: Dundee will have a sustainable environment 11f An attractive and sustainable natural environment
5E	Good practice needs to be demonstrated to others.	Opportunities for new solutions in outdoor access will be provided in Dundee green spaces wherever possible.	Outcome 11: Dundee will have a sustainable environment 11f An attractive and sustainable natural environment

Dundee Greenways Project - A Safe City

The Dundee Greenways Project builds on the success of the Dundee Green Circular Route. The Greenways are walking and cycling routes, which are off-road or on quiet roads where possible, that link the Green Circular to the city centre via parks, greenspaces, community facilities and workplaces. The Greenways have been funded by a number of sources including Cycling Walking and Safer Streets, the Big Lottery's Transforming Your Space Fund and Dundee City Council. The Greenways are a key component of the Core Paths Plan.



Planning the Strategic Safe Path Network



New active travel signs



3.2 Action Plan

To help structure the impact of the Outdoor Access Strategy, a Prioritised Action Plan will be prepared and agreed by the Outdoor Access Strategy Steering Group. These actions will cover all the 5 Strategy Aims and contribute to each of the 9 Outcomes of Dundee Single Outcome Agreement as well as including ongoing and outstanding actions from the 2005 - 2010 strategy.

Outstanding Actions from the Outdoor Access Strategy 2005-2010

Green Circular to City Centre via Ardler (Project B6): options which consider the infrastructural and physical obstacles to the completion of this route have been developed and may form part of a future funding bid. Development of the Waterfront will improve city centre cycling and walking provision.

Green Circular to City Centre via Caird Park (Project B7): due to costly infrastructure, steep gradients and physical barriers, it is unlikely that this project will be completed within the lifetime of this plan. Access across the Kingsway has been improved at the Forfar Rd junction.

Cycle skills courses in Templeton/Clatto and Caird Park (Projects D1.5 and D2.3): it is likely that these are progressed with support from Developing Mountain Biking in Scotland.

Actions Identified through Core Path Plan Consultation

Core Path 22 (missing link): completion of this project relies on both agreement with the land owner and planning gain from future housing provision. The old Iron Bridge is being refurbished on Core Path 23b.

Docks Green Circular link: strict regulation by Forth Ports on users of this route has determined that an alternative off-road detour, using the south side of East Dock Street, has been identified. Funding will be sought to bring this alternative route up to standard.

3.3 **People and Partnerships**

Dundee Local Access Forum has a pivotal role in the development of access in the area. It is a respected body with independent chair and well informed members. Sub groups of the Local Access Forum may be developed to address the needs of particular users, and reduce conflict. Initial meetings of the **Dundee Community Dog Awareness Group** have been held in 2011 to encourage responsible dog walking and provide informed advice to the council on land management and signage.

Scotways and **The Ramblers** are valuable members of the Local Access Forum, specialists able to provide technical advice in particular in regard to Access Rights queries. Forth and Tay Disabled Ramblers have provided valuable assistance in planning accessible routes in particular at Templeton Woods. **Paths for All** have also assisted in the development of this strategy and provide advice on access issues and health walk groups.

Partners in Outdoor Access have added considerable value and benefit. In particular NHS Tayside and Dundee University have been encouraging staff and students in active travel. Dundee Historic Environment Trust, Visit Scotland and Dundee Healthy Living Initiative have been promoting the use of our open spaces. The Fieldfare Trust has also provided support in assessing new routes for all abilities access. Living Streets have led access audits and are setting up a local group. These partnerships need to be encouraged to continue and others organisations encouraged to join.

Volunteers from "Friends of" groups, Dundee Travel Active Network Rangers and other volunteers have provided support in the management and care of paths in open spaces. These are highly valued people and need to be supported. Dighty Connect and STRIDE (Sustainable Travel In East Dundee) are volunteer projects focusing on access improvements in parts of the city and are represented on the Local Access Forum. Sidlaws Path Network Group volunteers support the cross boundary work into Angus. There are currently 30 voluntary Health Walk Leaders trained and leading weekly walks and pram push groups - literally exercising their access rights. Volunteers should be supported in line with Dundee Partnership's Volunteering Strategy "Volunteering Matters".

Countryside Rangers are recognised nationally as valuable in the promotion of access opportunities, liaison with landowners and managers, monitoring access problems and with the management and development of access infrastructure. In Dundee this includes surveying the Green Circular each year. They are represented on the Local Access Forum and work closely with the Access Officer. Countryside Rangers also provide a vital role in the management of volunteers in Dundee, in promoting opportunities for environmental volunteering across the city and in the promotion of access to green spaces for recreation and education.

Local Community Planning Partnerships are made up of representatives of the community and public bodies including the Council, Police and NHS. Each of the eight areas covering Dundee has drawn up local plans which identify action for the area. Local people are involved in the development and implementation of Local Community Plans and prioritise action. Local people are also encouraged to participate, becoming stewards of projects which are initiated through the Partnerships.

The **Outdoor Access Strategy Steering Group** provides a co-ordination role and will monitor the performance of projects and the Outdoor Access Strategy.

3.4 Strategic connections

This strategy has links across a number of strategies in the City Council. Connections have already been made between Dundee's Single Outcome Agreement and this Outdoor Access Strategy in section 2.2. This is further explored in section 5.1.

As previously discussed, this strategy is prepared around the Local Community Plan themes. Each of the 8 Local Community Plans are different, reflecting local aspirations and priorities. Specific projects tailored to individual areas will be developed to help deliver the Local Community Plans. Access projects have been generated in the past in response to specific needs identified through the development of the Local Community Plans. Reference to the Core Path Plan helps to prioritise these projects. Feedback on projects initiated through the community planning process will be provided to the Partnerships through the Community Officers.

Other significant links are with the Dundee Open Space Strategy and supporting documents and the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy as detailed in section 1.2.

Linking access with appropriate projects and issues also enables added value to be achieved. Promoting outdoor access, in particular for health and well being benefit, has been successful through the Dundee Travel Active project.

The Core Path Plan will be integrated into the Local Development Plan. This will bring together the protection of important routes into the Plan, whilst enabling development. There are also opportunities for path network development through planning gain at a strategic level.

3.5 Finance

Local Authority finance is facing unprecedented pressure due to the current economic climate. However, where available, budgets need to be planned carefully to ensure best value and benefit. The previous strategy attracted external funding from TACTRAN, Sustrans and Forestry Commission Scotland. This has been highly useful in contributing to the access network. It is anticipated that this strategy will be equally successful in bidding for external resources.

4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

One of the important parts of any access strategy is the ongoing monitoring and review of community use, the network and of the strategy itself. This is vital, as changing City circumstances may make it may be necessary to modify the strategy.

4.1 Quantitative Information

Much of the monitoring of paths is already carried out through a GIS database that allows for large amounts of project data to be inputted and updated over a long period of time. This is of particular use when undertaking projects relating to the development of new paths or with policy regarding heavily used ones.

The Core Path Plan provides a valuable tool in monitoring achievements. Its development required thorough consultation giving a Dundee benchmark of access provision. The maintenance of adopted Core Paths and the development of new routes based on Aspirational Routes are easy to monitor and measure.

4.2 Qualitative Information

User surveys for example at Templeton Woods in 2006 and 2010, will be repeated to monitor trends and ensure we are meeting public need. Core Path consultation was carried out in 2008 and another opportunity for consultation will be through the Development Plan review.

4.3 Additional Information

Assessments of the quality of public open space in Dundee are progressing as required through the Public Open Space Strategy. These assessments use Greenspace Scotland and Green Flag standards which are being adopted by more and more local authorities. The assessment includes scoring access criteria. This information is reported through the Public Open Space Steering Group and on to the Dundee Partnership. These assessments have already resulted in improvements such as new signage and information maps for several parks in Dundee.

Evidence of achievement will need to be collated for demonstrating contribution to the Single Outcome Agreements. This information will come through the council's strategic plan monitoring database which feeds into reports to the Dundee Partnership.

4.4 Review

The progress of the strategy will be reviewed annually. The levels of success, detailing the current status of projects and proposed actions will be reported to the Local Access Forum and Outdoor Access Strategy Group and made available on the Dundee City Council Outdoor Access web pages.

The Strategy will be reviewed every five years with the direction of the Local Access Forum and Outdoor Access Strategy Group. Revision will also reflect developments in legislation and national best practise from the National Access Forum (NAF) and Scottish Countryside Access Network (SCAN).

Appendices

1 Policy Audit

1.1 Dundee's Single Outcome Agreement

The Dundee SOA sets out the joint commitment between the Dundee Partnership and the Scottish Government to the delivery of an agreed set of outcomes for Dundee. Through the Dundee SOA, the Dundee Partnership can articulate the contribution it makes to the achievement of the Scottish Government's national outcomes. There are 11 agreed Dundee Outcomes, each with a set of indicators and intermediate outcomes and outputs. The Dundee Outcomes are:

- 1 Dundee will be a regional centre with better job opportunities and increased employability for our people
- 2 Our people will be better educated and skilled within a knowledge economy renowned for research, innovation and culture
- 3 Our children will be safe, nurtured, healthy, achieving, active, respected, responsible and included
- 4 Our people will experience fewer health inequalities
- 5 Our people will have improved physical and mental well being
- 6 Our people will receive effective care when they need it
- 7 Our communities will be safe and feel safe
- 8 Our people will experience fewer social inequalities
- 9 Our people will live in stable, attractive and popular neighbourhoods
- 10 Our people will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities
- 11 Dundee will have a sustainable environment

Dundee City Council will, on behalf of the Dundee Partnership, publish an annual performance report based on the SOA.

Although the actions have been referenced to the Headline Outcomes and Intermediate Outcomes, Short-term Outputs/Outcomes include:-

- Improve pedestrian facilities for the community
- Improve cycling facilities for the community
- Improve road safety for the community
- Increase number of well-maintained green and open spaces
- Increase opportunities for physical activity
- Increase young people's access to outdoor education opportunities
- Provide more opportunities to increase the number of pupils walking and cycling to school
- Increase awareness and encourage community and individual action to protect and enhance open spaces and biodiversity

Delivering the Single Outcome Agreement. The following tables explain the contribution the Outdoor Access Strategy makes to the delivery of Dundee's SOA.

Dundee Outcome 1: Dundee will be a regional centre with better job opportunities and increased employability for our people	
Intermediate & short term outcomes	Outdoor Access Contribution
Our people will have access to employment opportunities and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering programmes can help people to build up the skills and confidence they need to gain employment. • By encouraging active travel we make it easier for people to travel to work without the need to own a car.
Dundee is a popular tourist destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of 'trails' of natural and cultural heritage interest • Participation in existing and proposed regional, national and international routes e.g. North Sea Trail, North Sea Cycle Route, National Cycle Route, Scottish Coastal Way, Tay Trail • Signposting from arrival points - train station, bus station, airport, car parks • Interpretation - information boards on routes, printed materials

Dundee Outcome 3: Our children will be safe, healthy, active, nurtured, achieving, respected, responsible and included	
Intermediate & short term outcomes	Outdoor Access Contribution
<p>All Dundee children and young people have more active lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more opportunities to increase the number of pupils walking and cycling to school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core paths and community path networks provide safe routes for children walking and cycling to school. • Children are actively involved in helping to look after path networks. • Core paths and community path networks provide safe routes for children to access parks, play areas and recreational facilities. • We encourage children to be healthy and active - through schools cycle training, walking buses, outdoor education activities and the promotion of active travel.

Dundee Outcome 4: Our people will experience fewer health inequalities	
Intermediate & short term outcomes	Outdoor Access Contribution
<p>Improve health for people living in community regeneration areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the risk factors for coronary heart disease for those living in deprived areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular walking can reduce the risk of coronary heart disease • Health walks take place across the city - the majority are undertaken by the Dundee Healthy Living Initiative and take place in areas which are perceived to have health inequalities. • By ensuring that people have access to green spaces close to where they live we are reducing health inequalities. This can be achieved by improving path surfaces, providing seating on paths and removing barriers on paths to allow access for all.
<p>Improved health for older people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health walks groups provide good form of exercise for older people and can help with good heart health, stress reduction, weight loss, and reducing blood pressure

Dundee Outcome 5: Our people will have improved physical and mental well-being	
Intermediate & short term outcomes	Outdoor Access Contribution
<p>People will have more physically active lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase opportunities for physical activity • Increase access to physical activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to parks, open spaces, recreational facilities • Promotion of activities that are free/low cost • Promotion of active lifestyles
<p>Improved mental health and well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase community well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging uptake of low intensity physical activity e.g. walking, cycling, and conservation volunteering will improve physical and mental wellbeing

Dundee Outcome 7: Our communities will be safe and feel safe	
Intermediate & short term outcomes	Outdoor Access Contribution
<p>Dundee has reduced the fear of crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By encouraging people to walk or cycle more we are encouraging them to use local path networks more often. Well used path networks are safer path networks.

Dundee Outcome 8: Our people will experience fewer social inequalities	
Intermediate & short term outcomes	Outdoor Access Contribution
<p>Increased levels of community participation particularly among young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase level of volunteering in communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide volunteering opportunities such as walk leader, path network rangers, and local access forum.

Dundee Outcome 9: Our people will live instable, popular and attractive communities	
Intermediate & short term outcomes	Outdoor Access Contribution
<p>Improved physical environments in neighbourhoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to parks, open spaces, recreational facilities • Removal of barriers • Green corridors • Well used, fit for purpose path networks will help to make communities vibrant, pleasant places to live.

Dundee Outcome 10: Our people will have high quality and accessible local services and facilities.	
Intermediate & short term outcomes	Outdoor Access Contribution
<p>Transportation links to community regeneration areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve pedestrian facilities for the community • Improve cycling facilities for the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core paths plan • Community path networks • Signposted and promoted path networks will help people to walk or cycle to local services

Dundee Outcome 11: Dundee will have a sustainable environment	
Intermediate & short term outcomes	Outdoor Access Contribution
Reduced ecological and carbon footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage walking and cycling for short trips to reduce carbon footprint • Influencing travel behaviour towards more sustainable modes, such as walking and cycling reduces the local and global impact of consumption and production.
Integrated sustainable transport system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise private car use and the impact of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved routes for walking and cycling - signposted, surfaced and promoted through maps and leaflets • Facilities at destination points to encourage active travel, e.g. cycle parking
An attractive and sustainable natural environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health and mental wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to greenspaces to encourage walking and cycling and improve general health and wellbeing
A protected and valued built heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the infrastructure and environmental aspects of the urban fabric 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban infrastructure and environment enhanced by better walking and cycling connections

1.2 Policy Context

Local Policy Context

Dundee Local Plan

Over the timescale of this Outdoor Access Strategy there will be a review of the Local Plan which will form the new Local Development Plan. The Local Development Plan will refer to the Outdoor Access Strategy and its action plan which will be reviewed every two years, will include Access Strategy actions.

The current Local Plan provides the policies and proposals for land use and development throughout the City. A number of policies are relevant to outdoor access and path network development including POLICY 81: PEDESTRIANS, POLICY 82: CYCLING FACILITIES, and POLICY 69: GREEN ACCESS CORRIDORS

www.dundee.gov.uk

Dundee Local Community Plans

The 8 Local Community Plans show community aspirations for their areas, each with their own Community Plan and Engagement Strategy. Aspirations from the Community Plans are included in the Outdoor Access Strategy. Consultation and engagement on access is guided by methods in the Engagement Strategies.

www.dundeepartnership.co.uk

Dundee Partnership Environment Strategy

The Dundee Partnership Environmental Strategy recognises that with Dundee being an urban area with good local facilities there is considerable potential to further enhance the role of walking and cycling in the city.

www.dundeepartnership.co.uk

Dundee Public Open Space Strategy

One of the priorities for the Dundee Partnership in the Public Open Space Strategy is to develop a city wide Greenspace Network, which links areas of existing and enhanced greenspace through green corridors, encouraging walking and cycling and reducing car use.

www.dundee.gov.uk

Dundee Tree and Urban Woodland Policy

Two of the five outcomes for the Dundee Tree and Urban Woodland Policy are relevant to the Outdoor Access strategy, highlighting the importance of access to woodland for education, health and education.

www.dundee.org.uk

Dundee Sport and Physical Activity Strategy Active Chances, Active Choices

The Dundee Community Planning Partnership's Strategy which delivers active recreation for the benefit of the health and wellbeing of our community. Access to green spaces for walking and cycling and horse riding is acknowledged as playing its role.

www.dundeepartnership.co.uk

Tayside Local Biodiversity Action Plan

While the main aim of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan is nature conservation, there are many references to education and community which require access, and references to providing green networks for biodiversity which are accessible, in particular in the urban environment.

www.taysidebiodiversity.co.uk

TACTRAN Regional Transport Strategy

The Regional Transport Strategy cites the Dundee Green Circular Route as a good practice example of a continuous walking and cycling route. The strategy has objectives which relate to increasing use of sustainable transport modes and promoting a culture of healthy and active travel. Most of the measures relating to walking and cycling will be developed through the sub-strategy for walking and cycling.

www.tactran.gov.uk

Dundee Local Transport Strategy 2000

The local transport strategy recognises the importance of non-motorised travel for leisure and commuting and sets targets for increasing walking and cycling, mainly through infrastructure investment.

www.dundeecity.gov.uk

TACTRAN Walking and Cycling Strategy

The Walking and Cycling Strategy identifies objectives, which relate to the overarching objectives within the Regional Transport Strategy. The Strategy outlines an increase in the provision of local and regional cycle and walking routes, and targets for an increase in the number of active travel journeys.

www.tactran.gov.uk

Dundee Partnership's Volunteering Strategy

"Volunteering Matters: it's time to make a difference" recognises the variety of roles of volunteers and the value of volunteering on our local environment. The promotion of volunteering opportunities in the Dundee Local Access Forum and the Network Rangers contribute to these outcomes.

www.dundeepartnership.co.uk

Outdoor Play and Youth Area Strategy

The purpose of the Outdoor Play and Youth Area Strategy is to address the barriers to play for children and young people by developing more and better play spaces and opportunities. It recognises the role designed play spaces and quality informal accessible green spaces close to home.

www.dundeecity.gov.uk

National Policy Context

Acts of Parliament

Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, Part 1: Access Rights

The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 enshrines in law the right to access most of Scotland's land and inland water for recreational, educational and some commercial

purposes, provided that access is made by non-motorised means (with the exception of vehicles adapted for, and being used by, people with disabilities).

The Act places rights and responsibilities on those managing land and water, as well as those who access it, as promoted by Scottish Outdoor Access Code. The Act also gives Local Authorities duties and powers for managing access.

www.scotland.gov.uk

Disability Discrimination Act 1995

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 aims to provide disabled people with an equal opportunity in terms of access to goods and services. SPP17 states that its policies should be applied with this principle constantly in mind and the comments are also applicable to the Outdoor Access Strategy.

www.direct.gov.uk

Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004

In 2004 the Scottish Parliament passed the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, giving all public bodies in Scotland a duty to "further the conservation of biodiversity" as they carry out their work. This means that all public bodies now have a duty to think about their impact on the natural world. Public bodies must reduce any negative effects for biodiversity, and look for ways of benefiting biodiversity in the way they go about their business.

www.scotland.gov.uk

The Climate Change Act 2008 and the Climate Change (Scotland) Bill

On December 5, 2008 the Scottish Government published the Climate Change (Scotland) Bill. The Bill is a key commitment for the Scottish Government and places Scotland at the forefront of global efforts to tackle climate change. Outdoor Access and the promotion of active travel plays an important role in reducing emissions at a local level.

www.scotland.gov.uk

Scottish Planning Policy 2010

The Scottish Planning Policy is a statement of Scottish Government policy on land use planning. It guides Local Authorities on Development Plans. Sections on Climate Change, on Open Space and Physical Activity and on Transport are relevant to Outdoor Access. They provide guidance on physical infrastructure and support active travel and recreation. Access to green spaces and user friendly commuter routes including for people with mobility problems are priorities.

www.scotland.gov.uk

Planning Advice Notes and Design Policy

The Scottish Government publishes Planning Advice Notes (PANs) which provide advice on good practice and other relevant information. The PANs with the most relevance to the Outdoor Access Strategy are PAN65 and PAN75 and Designing Streets.

PAN65 Planning and Open Space

PAN65 recommends that green networks should be extended and enhanced, where feasible, to provide links with the countryside and promote walking and cycling.

PAN75 Planning for Transport

PAN 75 advocates the appropriate use of travel plans for developments and suggests that *'all applications meeting the threshold for a transport assessment should require a travel plan; developments below the threshold may nevertheless contribute to sustainable travel'*.

www.scotland.gov.uk

Designing Streets : A Policy Statement for Scotland

Designing Streets is the Scottish Government's policy on the design of streets for all users, and highlights the importance of good streets to be inclusive and benefiting health and local economies etc. recognising a need to improve streetscape for pedestrians.

www.scotland.gov.uk

Policies on Health and Wellbeing

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) Guidelines

NICE is an independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on promoting good health and preventing and treating ill health. The guidance has no formal status in Scotland; it does, however, recognise the full range of benefits of outdoor access including active travel, path infrastructure design, health walks, walking in the work place etc.

www.nice.org.uk

Equally Well

Equally Well is the report of the Ministerial Task Force on Health Inequalities. It sets out a number of recommendations which are aimed at reducing health inequalities across Scotland. Several of these recommendations are related to active travel and access to green spaces.

www.scotland.gov.uk

Good Places Better Health

Good Places Better Health aims to ensure greater connections between environment and health policy and actions. A programme prototype will run until 2011 and looks in particular at children's health and sustainable places, with a primary focus on the four child health issues of obesity, unintentional injury, asthma and mental health and wellbeing.

www.scotland.gov.uk

Building Health: Creating and enhancing places for healthy, active lives (National Heart Forum, Living Streets, CABE)

This report recommends that Local Authorities change priorities to provide less roads for cars to encourage active travel and also to invest in quality green spaces which people are more likely to use.

www.heartforum.org.uk

Let's Make Scotland More Active Review, NHS Health Scotland, 2009

Let's Make Scotland More Active (LMSMA) was published in 2003 and was reviewed in 2009. The strategy is a 20-year plan and set 'targets to achieve 50% of all adults aged over 16 and 80% of all children aged 16 and under meeting the minimum recommended levels of physical activity by 2022'. As the Scottish Government has a separate strategy for Sport

(Reaching Higher) LMSMA focuses on all the other components of physical activity, such as walking recognising the importance of outdoor access

www.scotland.gov.uk

A Games Legacy for Scotland

Glasgow will hold the Commonwealth Games in 2014. Programmes are developing to maximize the community health benefits of an increased interest in sport and physical activity (and associated volunteering) up to the games and beyond to 2019. The document recognises the importance of projects which increase activity and use of the paths for young and old including health walks and increasing the cycle path network.

www.scotland.gov.uk

World Health Organisation (WHO) Europe Reports

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system.

WHO Europe have produced a number of policy documents and recommendations for transport, physical activity and health. These include:

- Promoting physical activity and active living in urban environments: the role of local governments
- A Physically Active Life through everyday transport: a special focus on children and older people

www.euro.who.int

Tourism Policies

Scottish Tourism: The Next Decade – A Tourism Framework for Change

A Tourism Framework for Change identifies the important role that sport and recreation in the outdoors plays in Scotland's tourism product. It identifies access to outdoor activities and the natural environment as key assets that provide a basis for Scotland's competitive advantage.

www.scotland.gov.uk

National Agency Policies

SportScotland

Out There - Policy Document on sport and physical recreation outdoors.

The importance of access rights to sport and recreation outdoors and recognition of the role of the wider access network [not just core paths or path networks] in delivering access opportunities and experiences and to continue to support, manage and develop this network accordingly.

www.sportscotland.org.uk

Scottish Natural Heritage

Enjoying the Outdoors

This policy statement sets out Scottish Natural Heritage's vision and key priorities for taking forward their agenda for enjoyment of the outdoors. The statement is relevant to outdoor recreation, education and volunteering in particular to benefit our communities health and our local biodiversity resources.

www.snh.gov.uk

Historic Scotland

Easy Access to Historic Landscapes

Policy document which highlights best practice for access to a range of properties and grounds. It also includes notes on interpretation and signage as well as path surface design.

Scottish Historic Environment Policy

The SHEP outlines key outcomes for Scotland's historic environment which are to be delivered through a strategic policy framework, investing in its delivery and working in partnership with others. Access to historic sites is key to the delivery of wider understanding of our historic heritage and to our local and national identity.

www.historic-scotland.gov.uk

Education Policy

Curriculum for Excellence

Curriculum for Excellence aims to achieve a transformation in education in Scotland by providing a coherent, more flexible and enriched curriculum from 3 to 18. Outdoor Access allows access to green spaces for project work and encourages Active Travel for informed health and lifestyle choices.

www.curriculum-for-excellence.co.uk

Forestry Commission Scotland

Woods for Health

Woods for Health is the Forestry Commission (Scotland)'s strategy for woods and health for the years 2009–2011. The aim is to improve health by using access to wooded green spaces for health activity.

www.forestry.gov.uk

Transport Scotland

The Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (2010-20)

The Cycling Action Plan for Scotland sets out how the Government will get 10% of all journeys by bike by 2020, through expanding cycle routes across the country and enhancing delivery of cycle training in schools.

www.scotland.gov.uk

2 Funding sources for Outdoor Access

2.1 Funding available to Local Authorities and charitable organisations/ community groups

- **Paths for All**

Grants of up to £40,000 which can be used to support health walks groups for 1 - 3 years. An element of match funding is required.

<http://www.pathsforall.org.uk>

- **Sustrans**
Funding on a project basis, usually with match funding from the Local Authority.
www.sustrans.org
- **Forestry Commission/ SRDP**
Funding for woodland access projects
<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/glscotland>
- **EU Funding - LIFE+, Interreg, ERDF and ESF**
Skills development and other European funding
<http://www.esep.co.uk/>
- **Heritage Lottery Fund**
A wide variety of projects may be funded through various schemes including natural history and landscape.
<http://www.hlf.org.uk/>

2.2 Funding available to charitable/community groups only

- **Esmée Fairbairn Foundation**
Funding is linked to the foundation's priorities. No maximum grant size.
www.esmeefairbairn.org.uk
- **Robertson Trust**
Funding is linked to the Trust's priorities - health is a major topic. Grants are not usually given for more than £10,000.
www.therobertsontrust.org.uk
- **Garfield Weston Foundation**
The Foundation will fund education initiatives on the themes of art, health, environment, community, youth, religion or welfare. Grants of up to £500,000 available. It is only possible to apply for one year of funding costs. Applications for salaries will not be considered.
www.garfieldweston.org
- **Ibrahim Foundation**
Grants are available to foster greater awareness of, access to, and stewardship of the natural treasures of Scotland - particularly where small amounts of funding will make a significant impact. Usually £500 - £10,000 grants.
www.ibrahimfoundation.com/grant.html
- **The Conservation Foundation (O2 Awards)**
Up to £1,000 is available to help fund improvements to local environments.
www.conservationfoundation.co.uk
- **Scottish Community Foundation**

A wide range of social welfare and community development activities are funded through a number of grant programmes. Up to £5,000 grants available.

www.scottishcf.org

- **Waterloo Foundation**

The Foundation will support initiatives aimed at reducing manmade climate change, including projects that could help to mitigate the potential effects of climate change. Unlikely to fund more than £100,000.

www.waterloofoundation.org.uk

- **B&Q One Planet Living Grants**

Up to £500 of materials from B&Q is available for projects within a 20 mile radius of a B&Q store. Projects may be related to environment/energy saving, natural habitats/wildlife, and local culture/heritage.

www.diy.com/awards

- **Scottish Natural Heritage**

Scottish Natural Heritage continues to be able to offer grant support for projects not covered by SRDP. Grants are available for a wide range of urban and rural projects that deliver outcomes linked to the [SNH Corporate Strategy](#).

www.snh.org.uk

- **Climate Challenge Fund**

No minimum, but a £1m maximum. Climate Challenge Fund grants are primarily designed to help communities reduce their carbon emissions.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/climatechange/ClimateChallengeFund>

- **2014 Communities Scotland**

Glasgow is hosting the 2014 Commonwealth Games. Programme offers £300 to £2,000 to support and stimulate grass roots involvement in sport and physical activity. Micro grants programme, offering local sports clubs, voluntary and community organisations, community councils and schools grants.

http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/prog_2014_communities?regioncode=-uk

- **Big Lottery Fund**

Big Lottery Fund is available but is restricted. It may benefit groups supporting people with mental health issues, community wildlife projects, supporting communities and families in deprived areas (Investing In Communities 2), and physical activity (2014 Communities).

- **Awards for All Scotland**

Grants: £500 - £10,000. Awards for All gives money to projects that encourage people to take part in arts, sport and heritage.

http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/prog_a4a_scot?regioncode=-uk

3 **The Resource for Outdoor Access in Dundee**

3.1 **List of Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

1. Wishart Arch, East Port of Dundee
2. Stone Circle, Gourdie
3. Paddock Stone, standing stone 90m NE of Greystone House
4. Powrie Castle, Powrie
5. Cairn Greg, cairn 430m ESE of North Gates
6. Fort, Dundee Law
7. Benvie, enclosure 50m SE of Benvie Church
8. Souterrains, 250m NNE of Mains of Grey
9. Souterrain, 250m NE of Barns of Claverhouse
10. Souterrain, 100m SE of North Gates
11. Cursus and barrows SW of Greystane Lodge
12. Site of Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Broughty Ferry Road
13. Claypotts Castle
14. Broughty Ferry Castle

3.2 List of Conservation Areas

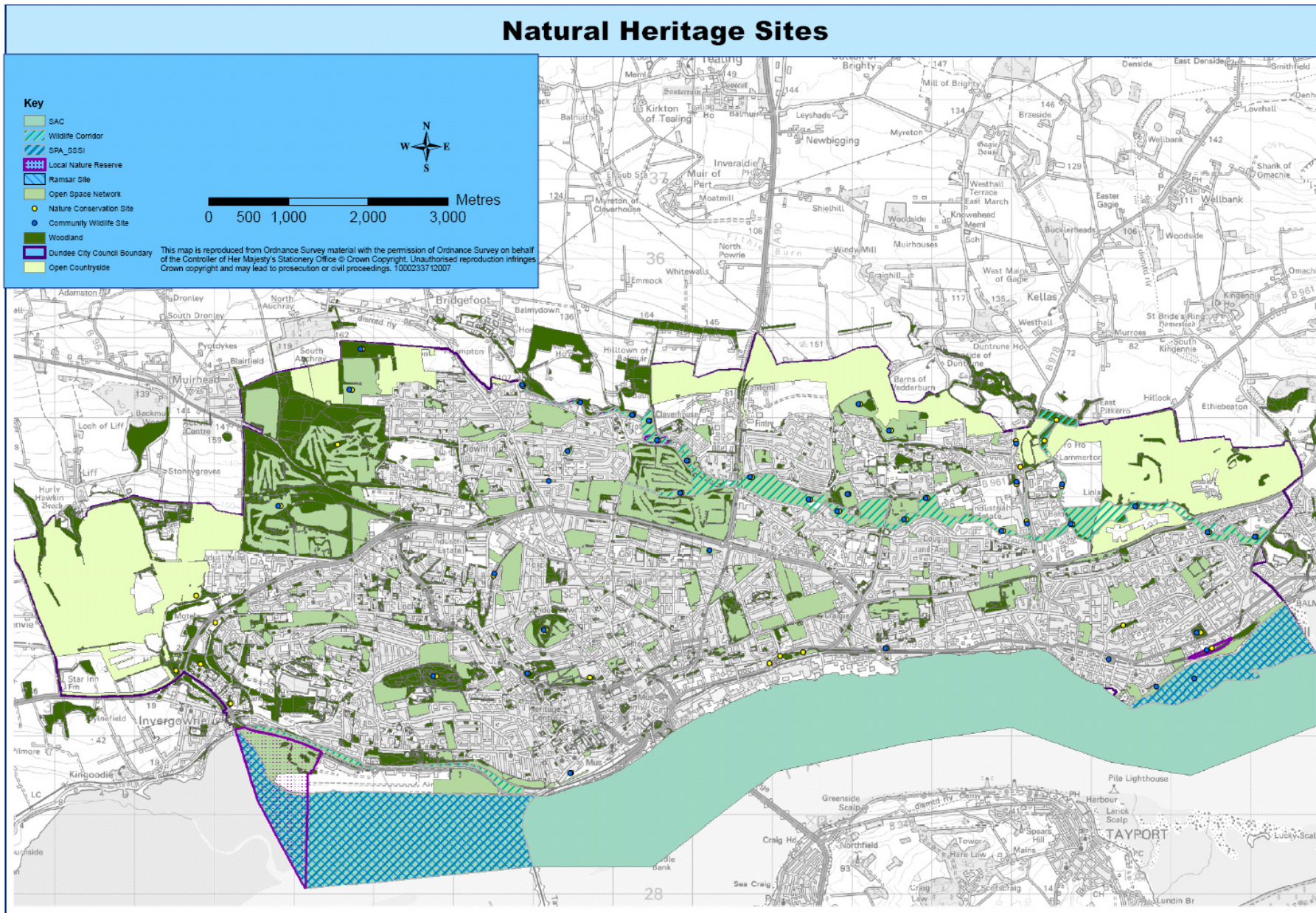
1. Lochee
2. Logie
3. Broughty Ferry
4. Trottick
5. West Ferry
6. Grove
7. Forthill
8. Reres Hill
9. Baxter Park
10. Maryfield
11. West End Suburbs
12. West End Lanes
13. Law Terraces
14. Blackness
15. University
16. Central
17. Crescents

3.3 List of Natural Heritage Sites

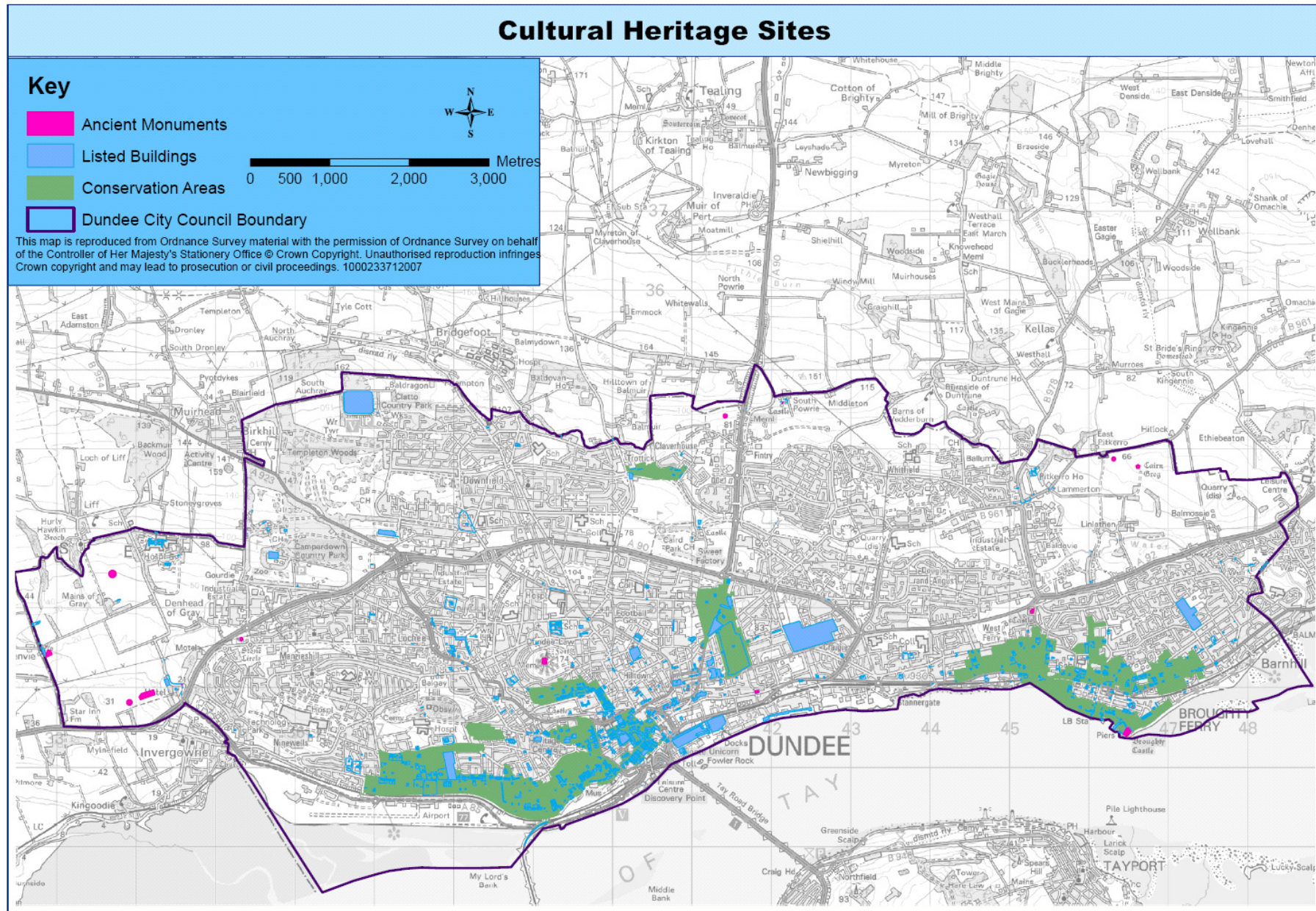
1. The Tay Estuary Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area
2. Broughty Ferry Beach Ramsar Site
3. Inner Tay Estuary Ramsar Site
4. Monifieth Bay Site of Special Scientific Interest
5. Invergowrie Bay Site of Special Scientific Interest
6. Fowlis Den Site of Special Scientific Interest (not actually in the authority area, but shares a boundary)
7. Broughty Ferry Local Nature Reserve
8. Inner Tay Estuary Local Nature Reserve
9. Trottick Ponds Local Nature Reserve

Nature Conservation Sites	Community Wildlife Sites
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swallow Hotel 2. Denhead of Gray 3. Technology Park (1) 4. Technology Park (2) 5. Technology Park (3) 6. Camperdown Park (South) 7. Camperdown Park (North) 8. Clatto 9. Baldragonwood 10. Dismantled Railway (Balfield) 11. Dudhope 12. Law Hill 13. Baldovan 14. Balmuirfield 15. Former DRI 16. Railyards 17. Caird Park 18. Mill O Mains 19. Trottick (1) 20. Trottick (2) 21. Trottick (3) 22. Finlathen (1) 23. Finlathen (2) 24. B/Ferry Rd (1) 25. B/Ferry Rd (2) 26. B/Ferry Rd (3) 27. B/Ferry Rd (4) 28. Longhaugh Quarry 29. Middleton Wood 30. Braeview 31. St Saviours 32. Whitfield Cottages 33. Baluniefield 34. West Pitkerro Rd (1) 35. West Pitkerro Rd (2) 36. Pitkerro Mill 37. Pitkerro Mill (2) 38. Drumsturdy Wood (1) 39. Drumsturdy Wood (2) 40. West Pitkerro (1) 41. West Pitkerro (2) 42. Anton Rd 43. Linlathen 44. Balgillo East 45. Panmuirfield 46. Reres Hill 47. Shiell Street 48. Dighty (Pitkerro Rd) 49. Balgay Hill 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Camperdown Park 2. Clatto (South) 3. Clatto, Baldragon Wood 4. Baldovan 5. Balmuirefield 6. Derwent Avenue 7. Gillburn Rd 8. Dundee to Newtyle Railway (dis) 9. Balgay Park 10. Roseangle 11. Lochee Rd 12. Dundee Law 13. Mains Terrace 14. Den O Mains 15. Trottick (1) 16. Trottick (2) 17. Trottick (3) 18. Finlathen (West) 19. Finlathen (East) 20. Former Longhaugh Quarry 21. Dighty (Pitkerro) 22. Whitfield (North 1) 23. Whitfield (North 2) 24. Broughty Ferry Rd 25. Dighty (Douglas) 26. Drumgeith Rd 27. Balunefield 28. West Pitkerro Rd (South) 29. West Pitkerro Rd (North) 30. Kellas Rd 31. B/F Station 32. B/Ferry Beach (2) 33. Reres Hill 34. Balgillo 35. Linlathen 36. Linlathen (North) 37. Dighty (West Pitkerro) 38. Mill O Mains 39. Shiell Street 40. B/Ferry Beach 41. Panmuirfield

Map of Natural Heritage Sites

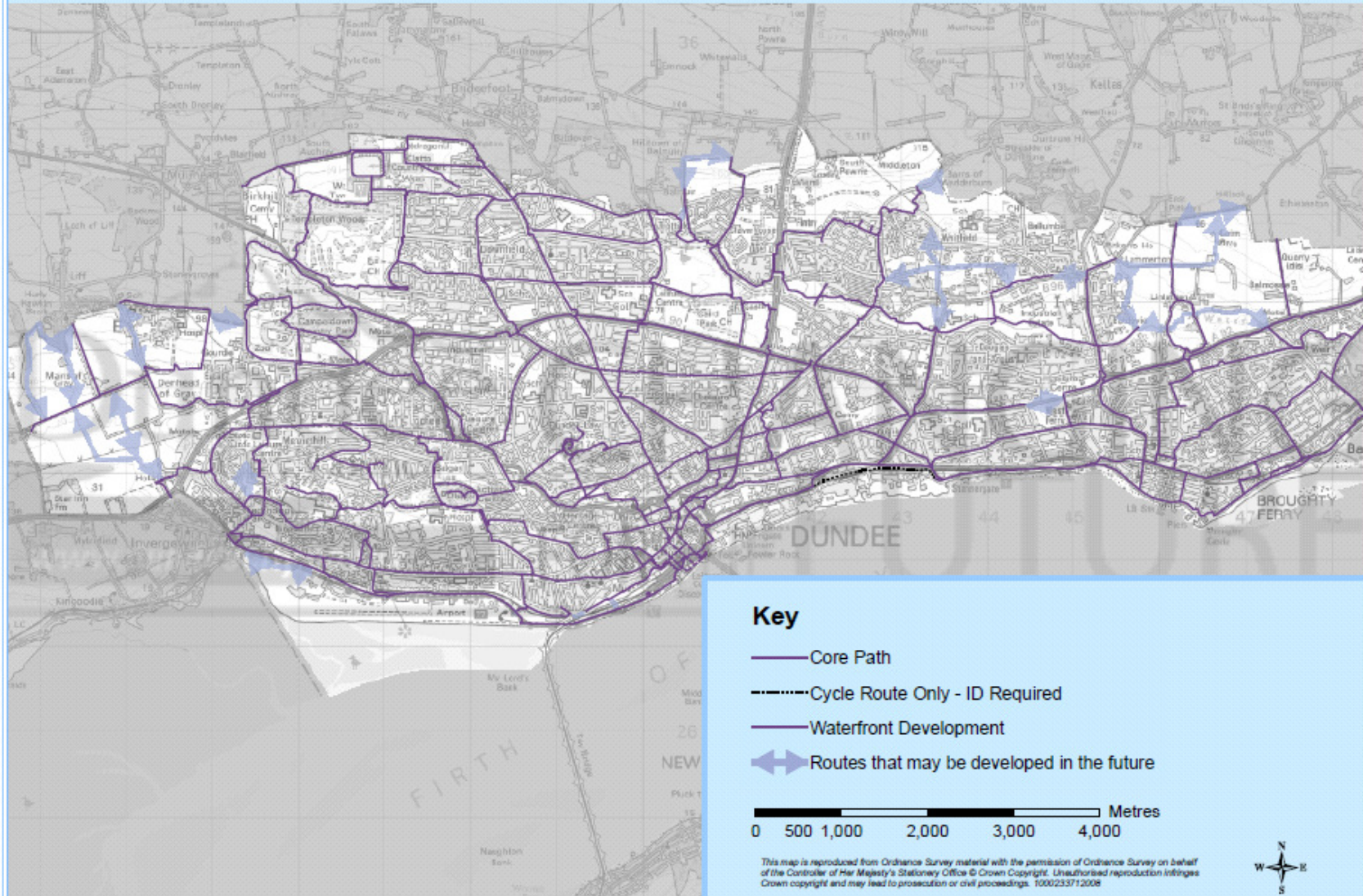


Map of Cultural Heritage Sites



3.4 Dundee Core Path Map

The Core Paths Network



3.5 Maintained path network

Country Parks

Camperdown 10.6km (of which 8.7 km are Core Paths)
Templeton Woods 7.8km (of which 4.2km are Core Paths)
Clatto 4.1km (of which 1.9km are Core Paths)

City Parks

Caird Park 4.6km (of which 2.8km are Core Paths)
Dawson Park 2.5km (of which 0.5km are Core Paths)
Baxter Park 2.6km (of which 1.2km are Core Paths)
Greater Balgay Park (including Balgay Hill, Lochee Park and Victoria Park) 10.1km (of which 3.4km are Core Paths)
South Rd Park 4.1km (of which 2.0km are Core Paths)
Broughty Ferry Esplanade and beach (including Castle Green, Windmill Garden and Barnhill Rock Garden) 2.9km (of which 2.2km are Core Paths)

City Heritage Parks

Dighty Linear Park (including Trottick Ponds LNR 0.5km [0.5km Core Paths], Mill o Mains Park 1.2km [0.8km Core Paths], Finlathen Park 1.5km [1.5km Core Paths], Bell Tree Park 0.7km [0km Core Paths]) total 8.7km (of which 6.1km are Core Paths)
The Law 2.7km (of which 1.5km are Core Paths)
Stobsmuir Ponds 0.5km (of which 0km are Core Paths)
Firth of Tay Linear Park (including Riverside Nature Park), 3.2km (of which 0km are Core Paths)
Reres Hill 0.9km (of which 0km are Core Paths)
Dudhope Park 2.2km (of which 0.8km are Core Paths)
Trottick Ponds Local Nature Reserve (see Dighty Linear Park above)
Duntrune Demonstration Garden 0km (of which 0km are Core Paths)

Neighbourhood Parks

Magdelene Green 0.9km (of which 0.8km are Core Paths)
Orchar Park 0.6km (of which 0.4km are Core Paths)
Finlathen Park (see Dighty Linear Park above)
Whitfield Green (under development)
Fintry Park 0.8km (of which 0km are Core Paths)
Fairmuir Park 0.3km (of which 0km are Core Paths)
Middleton Community Woodland 1.4km (of which 0.7km are Core Paths)
Broughty Ferry Local Nature Reserve 0.6km (of which 0.6km are Core Paths)
The Miley 1.2km (of which 1.2km are Core Paths)

Total made paths in these spaces 74.2km of which 34.4km which are not Core Paths, 39.7km are Core Paths

3.6 Other Supply Audit Facts and Figures

Facts and Figures

Dundee Authority	Area	6300 hectares *
Public Open Space	Area	1393 hectares *
Public Open Space	Proportion	22% *
Countryside (inc farmland)	Area	2286 hectares*
Parks	Area	381 hectares*
Woodland	Area	531 hectares*
Tay Estuary coast line	Length	15km*

Core Paths	Number	82*	
Core Paths	Length	181.8km*	
Other maintained paths	Length	34.4km*	
Aspirational Core Paths	Number	22*	
Aspirational Core Paths	Length	18.7km*	
Green Circular	Length	36.3km*	
National Cycle Route	Number	2*	
National Cycle Route	Length	15.2km*	
Signed Cycle Routes	Number	5*	
Signed Cycle Routes	Length	16.5km*	*-source DCC GIS 2010
Health Walk Groups	Number	14 [‡]	
Trained Walk Leaders	Number	277 [‡]	[‡] -source Paths for All
Ancrum Outdoor Ed Groups	Number	600 schools sessions**	
Ancrum Outdoor Ed Groups	Number	430 public courses**	
Ancrum Outdoor Ed Groups	Number	80 with Xplore Youth Project**	
		** Ancrum Annual Report 2009	
Ranger School visits	Number	58 groups visiting green spaces ^{‡‡}	
Ranger public events	Number	30 in Dundee green spaces ^{‡‡}	
Ranger volunteers projects	Number	205 day equivalent green space activity ^{‡‡}	
		^{‡‡} Countryside Ranger Annual Report 2008	
Geocache sites in Dundee	Number	140 (inc 35 in the Green Circular Series)***	
		*** source www.geocaching.com	
Green Flag Awards 2011	Number	4 sites	
School Travel Plans agreed	Number	17	
School Travel Plans begun	Number	34	
Schools without Travel Plans	Number	4	DCC Education September 2011

Dundee City Council and Partner agencies provide encouragement and facilitation for people to access the outdoors. The health benefit of the outdoors and access to green space is also specified in Dundee's Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2010. Policy for open space provision is governed by the Public Open Space Strategy, apart from the Tay Estuary where issues are the responsibility of the Tay Estuary Forum and the Forth Ports. The estuary is a valuable asset for Dundee for water sports, although there is the potential for conflicts between users and the possibility for disturbance to internationally important wildlife. Codes of conduct have been agreed and use is monitored by the Forth Ports and Tayside Police have taken action against irresponsible Jet Ski users. Information on biodiversity and responsible access is provided at access points with interpretation signs on the Green Circular, by Broughty Ferry Environmental Project's Changing Space project, in displays at Broughty Castle, on information leaflets and on websites. The other water body for non motorised water sports use in Dundee is at Clatto reservoir managed by Dundee City Council.

The maintenance of Core Paths falls to different landowners and Council departments and the collation of meaningful revenue costs is not possible. Capital funding of Outdoor Access varies greatly from year to year due to the programming of externally funded projects and is reported to the Scottish Government annually. Example investment from 2010/11 are:-

Dundee City Council	£92,000
Scottish Wildlife Trust	£4000
Forestry Commission/WIAT	£99,000
NHS Tayside	£34,000
Total	£229,000

3.7 Demand Audit Facts and Figures

People using open space	% population	70% of Dundee visit every month*
People using open space	% population	90% of Dundee visit each year*
Uses of open space	Proportion	43% to walk or stroll*
	Proportion	18% to walk the dog*
	Proportion	18% for a breath of fresh air*
	Proportion	12% to participate in sport*
*Dundee Environmental Mapping Initiative 2006		
Realise health benefit	Proportion	96% of users [†]
Realise social benefit	Proportion	65% of users [†]
Realise education benefit	Proportion	72% of users [†]
[†] Templeton Woods User Survey 2010		
Population	Number	142,470**
Population over 60	Proportion	23%**
Households without a car	Number	30,454**
Households without a car	Proportion	34.5%**
Student population (FE+HE)	Number	41,773**
Population in deprived area	Proportion	28.3% live in lowest 15% SIMD**
Life Expectancy	Average	76.6 years**
Mortality causes	Proportion	30% circulatory diseases**
	Proportion	28% neoplasms**
	Proportion	14% respiratory diseases**
**About Dundee 2009		
Adults physical activity	Proportion	36% achieve recommended levels Tayside [‡]
[‡] Scotland Health Survey 2003		

Counter Data

Country Park

Camperdown Country Park Entrance vehicle counter

224,000 average annual inward vehicle movements (Sep 2007- Feb2011)

626 average daily inward vehicle movements (Sep 2007- Feb2011)

4180 highest daily inward vehicle movements (4th Sep 2010)

Templeton Woods Car Park cycle and vehicle counter

98.5 average daily inward vehicle movements (Mar 11 - Aug 11)

200 highest daily inward vehicle movements (22Jun 2011)

Templeton Woods Counter

8 average daily horse movements (14/4/11 - 26/9/11) High 64 on 15/8/11

175 average daily walker movements (6/5/11 - 26/9/11) High 1120 on 23/7/11

22 average daily cycle movements (14/4/11 - 26/9/11) High 372 on 12/9/11

Green Circular Cycle Riverside counter

94 average daily cycle movements (15/2/11 - 25/8/11) High 178 on 3/8/11

34,000 estimated annual cycle movements

Demand for outdoor access has been assessed through the extensive consultations as part of the Local Community Planning process. The strategy also takes notice of local health surveys and open space user surveys. Dundee Green Circular and cycle ways have traffic counters to enable us to monitor use.

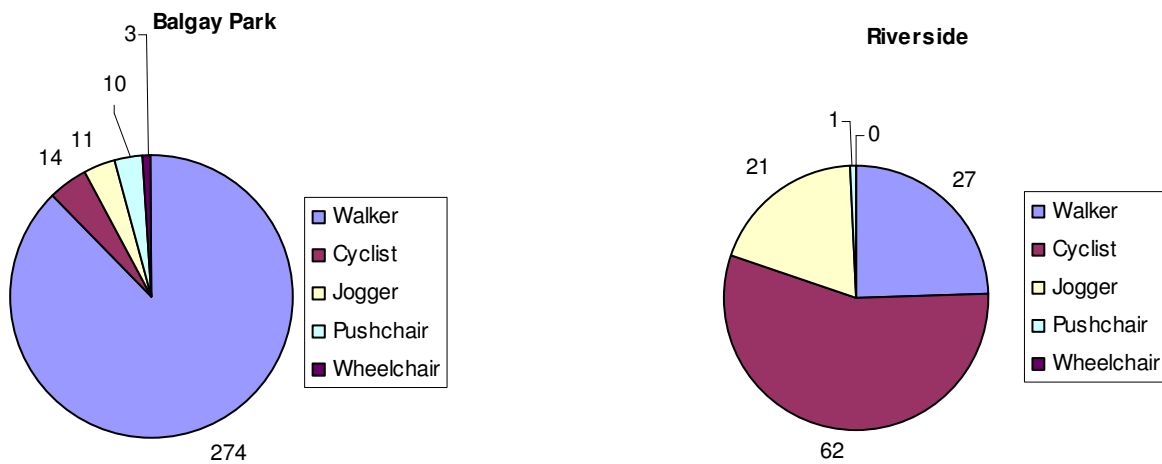
User Surveys

Several user surveys have been carried out. Some results are included here.

Get Active Getting There survey

A recent 'Get Active Getting There' project by Sustrans increased the network of signposted and promoted paths in the West of Dundee. As part of the project a survey of two of the paths in the area was undertaken, over a 4 day period in March 2007. The paths are quite different in their use and provide a background of the type of use that core paths might receive. Diagram 1 below shows the daily average of the number of people using both of the paths by type of activity undertaken.

Diagram 1: daily average of number of people using paths by activity type



The path in Balgay Park has been used by walkers for many years. As part of the Dundee's Greenways project it was signposted and resurfaced in August 2006. This allowed cyclists to use the route as well as walkers. In comparison the path along Riverside Drive, is a well-established cycle route popular with commuters and has an ongoing programme of surface upgrading. In Balgay Park 50% of the respondents said that they used the route daily throughout the year, whereas at Riverside 33% said they used the route daily in the spring and summer and 20% said they used the route daily in the autumn and winter.

Peoples journey purpose (diagram 2) and reasons for using that particular path (diagram 3) reinforce the view that the Riverside path is well used by commuters, whilst the Balgay path is used more for recreational purposes.

In both cases just over 25% of the respondents were aware of recent path improvements and only 3% said that this had encouraged them to use the route more often.

Diagram 2: Sustrans survey of path users - journey purpose

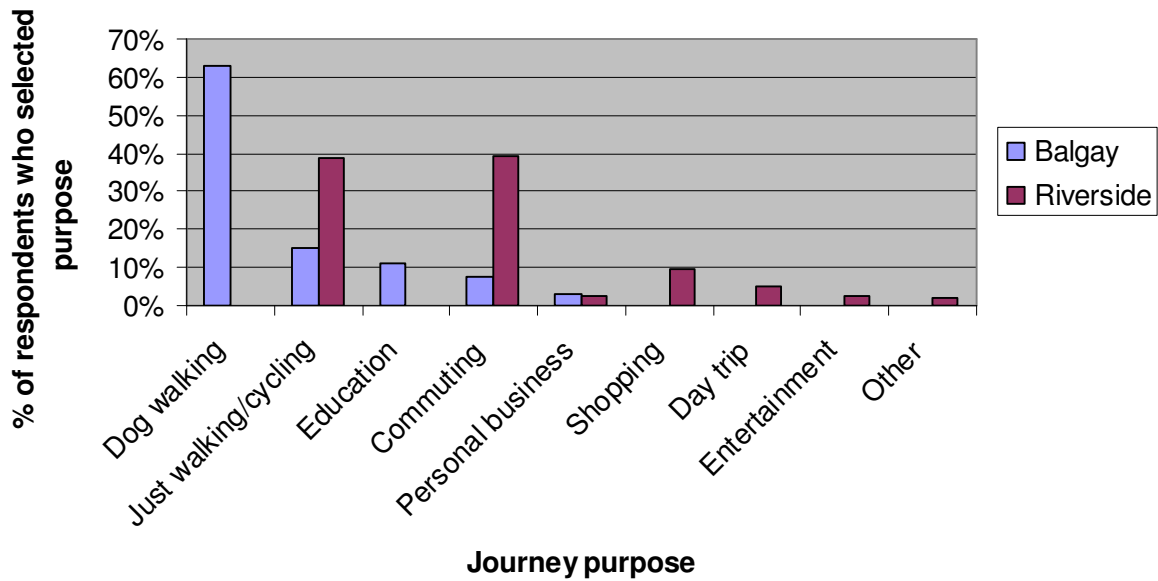
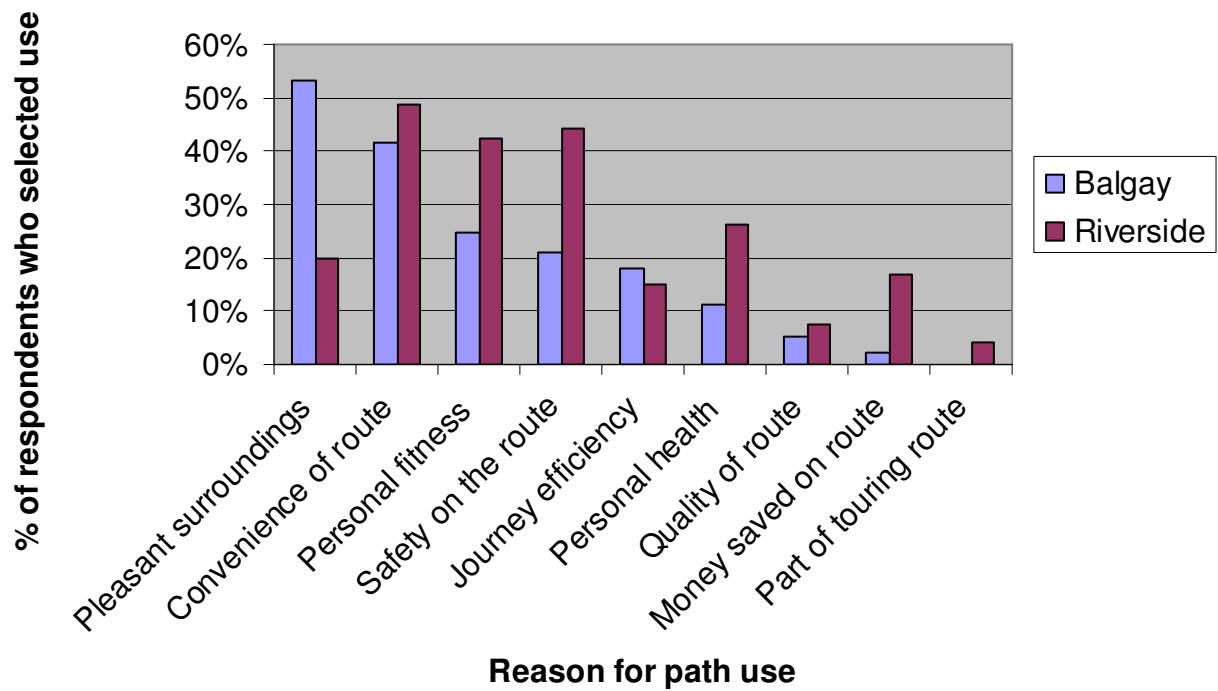


Diagram 3: Sustrans survey of path users - reason for path use



Templeton Woods Visitor Surveys

Longer term monitoring has been carried out at Templeton Woods. An interview-questionnaire survey of visitor numbers, demographics and opinions has been carried out in 2001, 2006 and 2010 by Dundee City Council.

Diagram 4: Templeton Woods survey of users - reason for use in 2010

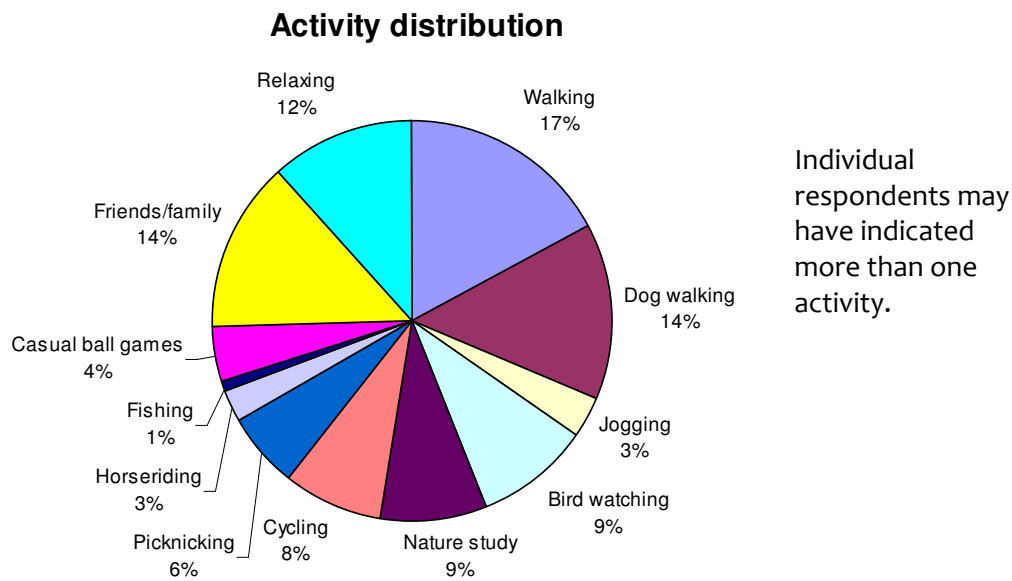
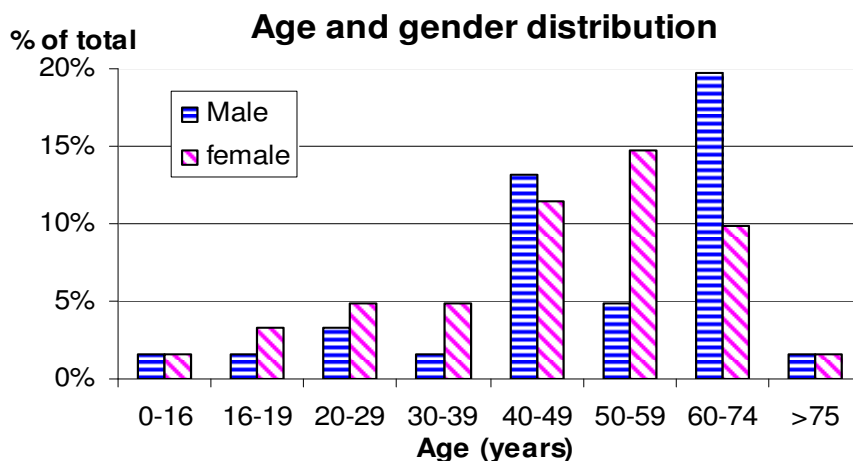


Diagram 4: Templeton Woods survey of users - age and gender distribution in 2010



Templeton Woods has been a resource for outdoor recreation for many years. This is reflected in the survey, with many regular long term visitors. Many have been visiting the woods for several decades; the longest reported times since first visit were fifty-six years, by a man using the woods for mountain biking and a dog-walker who has been visiting for 60 years. The period of time since first visit averaged 14 years the same as 2006.

Most visitors stay in the woods for 1-2 hours, only 3/61 respondents stayed for less than 30 minutes, 3 stayed for more than 2 hours. The average time spent in the woods is 71 minutes (80 minutes in 2006).

There has been regular management of the woods for decades, and periods of investment in the path network, including through the Manpower Services of the 70's and 80's and more recently through Forestry Commission funding. This investment includes the installation of automatic visitor counters, which will assist with the

monitoring of access here, and identify trends in visitor numbers, similar to the figures from the Green Circular (Appendix 5.3.7).