

# SUSTAINING DUNBAR

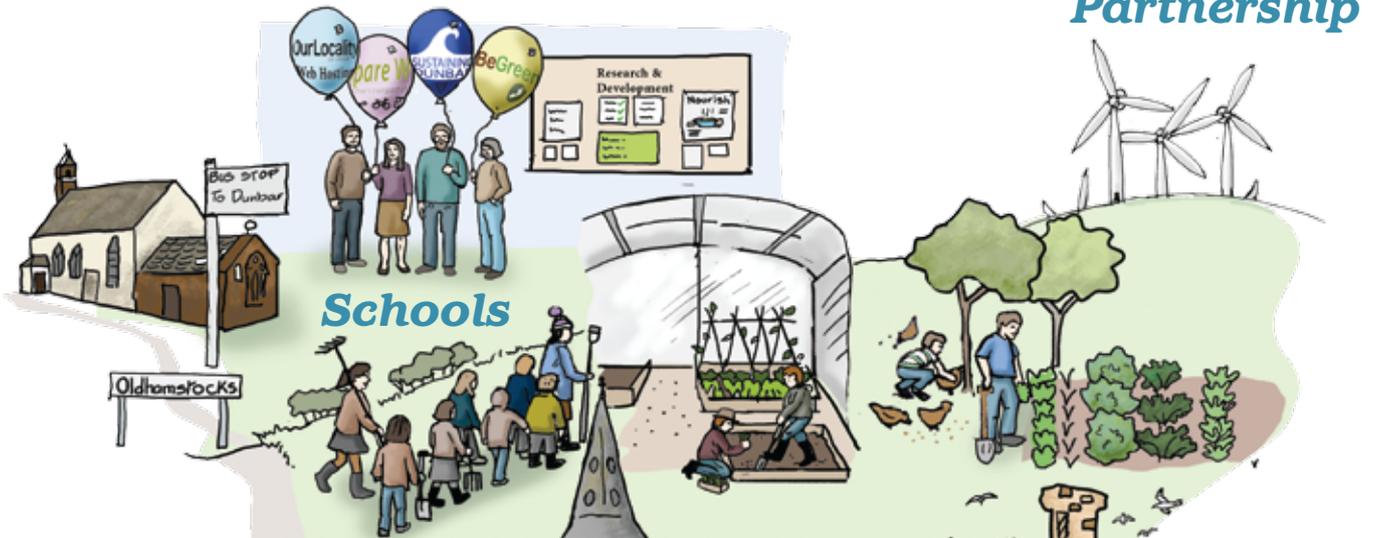


## ACTION PLAN

Published September 2011

### Business

### Community Planning Partnership



### Schools

### East Lothian Council



### Reskilling

### Community Councils



### Community Groups



# Dunbar 2025 –Local Resilience Action Plan

This is a DRAFT vision for 2025 and an action plan for getting us there. The action plan builds on local survey findings in which over 1500 residents in the Dunbar and East Linton ward area have been interviewed. These surveys have highlighted a strong desire to be able to source more locally produced food, live in more comfortable and energy efficient homes in neighbourhoods which are safe and attractive to walk and cycle around, for increased opportunities for local employment ... and much more. The surveys have also highlighted the many barriers which currently prevent us all from doing many of these things.

## What is this all about? We live in interesting times!

- In the next fifteen years, because of the decline in world oil production, as well as the need to meet Scottish Government Climate Change targets, we will need to at least halve our fossil fuel consumption. That means each of us reducing our consumption by about 5% per year, every year.
- As oil production declines, we can expect the oil price to increase and to become increasingly volatile and for supplies to be subject to disruption. Major changes (at the very least) to the workings of the global economy will be inevitable.
- We can also expect an increasing number of extreme weather events due to the raised level of energy in the atmosphere as average global temperatures increase.

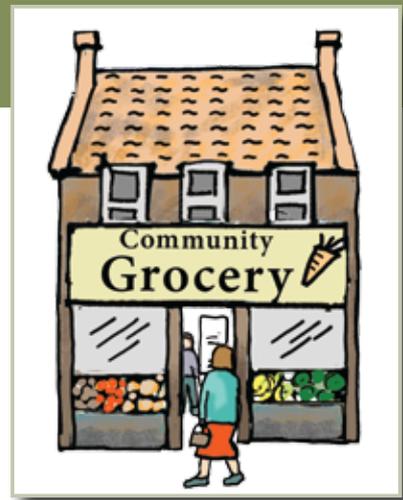


Given these challenges, what will this locality look like in 2025? How can we build a vibrant low-carbon economy for the Dunbar area which is resilient enough to cope with the challenges that we will face?

The Action Plans will show how we might start creating a more localised, vibrant and resilient local economy which can not only help us to cope with the major challenges which lie ahead but which, we believe, can create significant opportunities – for meaningful work, to develop new skills, to strengthen community networks and working to enhance the local environment. Please take a look. What do you agree with? What do you disagree with? What have we missed out? Please send us your comments and ideas - our contact details are on the back page. Thank-you!

# Food vision

How will we feed ourselves in 2025? What changes will we have made to local agriculture and food processing and distribution to ensure a local food supply which uses 50% less fossil fuels and is resilient enough to make sure that we don't go hungry after flash floods or a long drought or after an oil price spike disrupts supermarket delivery systems?



In 2025, we want to ensure that anyone can access land to grow some of their own food. There will be a change to smaller scale mixed farming which is primarily concerned with supplying food to local markets. Local procurement policies and farmers' markets along with local processing facilities such as a slaughterhouse, a flour mill and dairy will be in place. There will be a diversity of food growing enterprises including Community

Supported Agriculture schemes, market gardens and community orchards. Soil fertility will be increasing with an expansion of organic methods and the local recycling of nutrients from animal wastes, crop residues and local food waste. Farms will be becoming self-sufficient in terms of energy with machinery powered by renewable energy and through use of animal traction. Local fisheries will be sustainable and providing for local needs.

## Some Food Challenges (and notes towards solutions)

1. The majority of people are keen to purchase locally produced food but face a number of barriers. There is very limited quantity or variety of local food available in local shops and none in local supermarkets where most people do their shopping. Lack of precise labeling means it is often hard to know if food is actually local or not. Some local food is available in High Street shops, at Knowes Farmshop and through the Phantassie box scheme but it is perceived as being more expensive than food in supermarkets and veggie boxes can include a lot of imported produce. Many people do not have the transport or time to travel to Knowes Farm or they find that Crunchy Carrot and other local food shops are not open at times that suit them. There is no local produce market in the Dunbar area and there is a perception that rules and regulations make it difficult to set one up.

We need to find ways of reconnecting growers and consumers. There is already a substantial demand and desire for locally produced food among consumers but farmers are not generally set up to grow food for a local market. It will not be easy for existing farmers and growers to change their business model and to wean themselves off dependence on cheap oil, cheap credit and a few large customers. The development of a local food procurement policy by East Lothian

Council could assist in driving this change along with the establishment of regular local food markets, the development of a labeling scheme for local produce and the piloting of alternative models such as 'community supported agriculture', community gardens and orchards. Local shops may also need to look at developing their business model to provide late night opening and a more flexible delivery service.

2. Many people would like to be able to grow more of their own food but are frustrated by lack of time, lack of knowledge and by lack of access to land. It has been suggested that part of Winterfield Park could be used for allotments but local residents have objected. Otherwise the Council has no land which is suitable. The 45 new private allotments at Thistly Cross were taken up immediately but more than 65 people remain on the local allotments waiting list. Local landowners are generally unwilling to sell land unless it is for housing and are reluctant to lease it because of complications of agricultural tenancy agreements. When agricultural land does come on the market, the price is very high. Much land adjacent to Dunbar has been zoned for housing or industrial use in the local plan.

There is a need for a full audit of land which could be made available for allotments, community gardens/orchards and for Dunbar Allotments Association and East Lothian council to make a coordinated approach to landowners, including the NHS. A task group should explore if there is scope for meeting local resident's concerns while including allotments in future plans for developing Winterfield Park. There is a need to understand landowners' reluctance to sell or lease land for small-scale food growing and to develop ideas for how issues can be overcome. There may be scope for a local community land trust to take land into community ownership. The local Development Plan may need to allow for alternative land use models. There is a need to create opportunities for



education and skills training both through informal sharing networks and through more formal courses and volunteer opportunities.

**3. The prevailing ethos, subsidies and high overheads from land and machinery purchase, all pull farmers towards large scale, specialised production for supermarkets and grain merchants. Use of labour is minimised and income maximised in order to service debts. What is grown, and how, is dictated by supermarkets and merchants. Lack of local processing facilities and lack of time make it difficult for farmers to supply small quantities locally. Organic methods yield less and carry extra certification costs without commanding a price premium. Local fishermen are similarly dictated to by merchants. Costs of whitefish quotas are prohibitive for small operators and while the shellfish fishery is currently doing well, all catches are sold through the local merchant and exported, mostly to Spain.**

Transforming the current agricultural and food supply system will take time and will need to happen alongside the development and piloting of new and alternative, community based, more labour intensive food growing projects. The development of local markets, processing

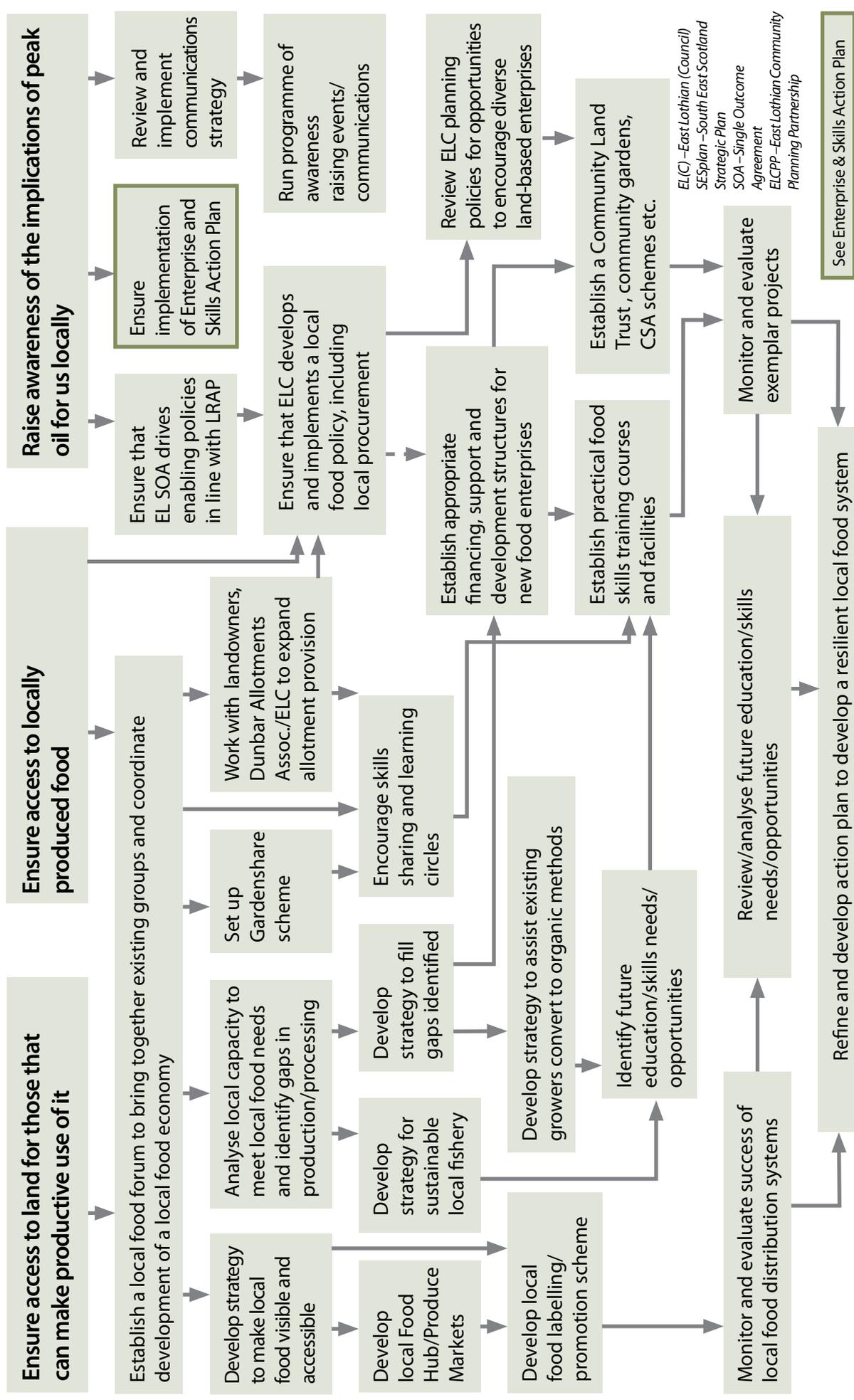
and distribution systems will need to happen hand in hand with this. Future subsidies need to be geared to encouraging smaller scale mixed farming. Further research is needed into the development of a locally controlled, sustainable, small-scale fishery.

**4. Local farmers are not set up to produce local food and there is a disconnection between local needs and local production. There are no local processing facilities such as a slaughterhouse or a flour mill. Locally grown grain almost all goes for malting, biscuit flour or animal feed. There is no local dairy while livestock and vegetable production is almost all on a large scale for supermarkets. Agriculture, fishing and the food distribution system in general is completely dependent on cheap oil. Biodiversity on most farms is low and declining and soil fertility is also in decline with soils becoming increasingly vulnerable to erosion. Our current food system is fragile, lacking the resilience we will need in future to cope with extreme weather events, oil price hikes or breakdown of the current globalised economic system.**

There needs to be an analysis of local food needs, how much of this could be met from local sources, how much land this would require and what gaps it would leave. We need to understand what barriers there are to re-establishing local food processing facilities and find ways to overcome these. Farms will need to become more self-reliant in energy, either through biomass and wind energy and/or

by a move to more labour intensive methods. The cost and reduced availability of chemical fertilisers and pesticides will require a return to smaller scale mixed farming and the local recycling of nutrients. Land and soils need to be managed to increase biodiversity and organic matter so as to build fertility and resilience.

# Food action plan

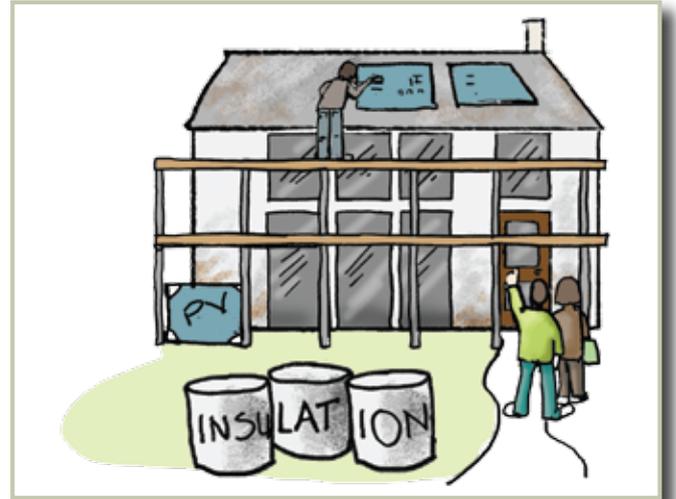


# Energy vision

**How will we make sure that the lights don't go out and that everyone in the Dunbar area can keep warm in 2025? Where will the electricity to run our appliances and communication systems come from? How will local businesses and farms meet their energy needs and how will we travel where we need to while using 50% less fossil fuel?**

By 2025 our demand for energy will need to have greatly reduced. We will need to make much more efficient use of the energy that is available and we will need to be making much more use of renewable sources of heat and electricity. To ensure resilience, we will need a diversity of supply and a range of local energy sources that are under local control.

All new homes and workspace will be built to Passivhaus standards while a major programme of refurbishment will be underway to drastically cut energy consumption in our existing building stock. Renewable sources of heat will be in common use. In rural areas, biomass heating (using firewood, wood pellet or woodchip) will be common. Existing, often neglected, woodlands will be managed to ensure a local timber supply while maximising firewood production. New woodland will be established on marginal land and as shelterbelts on farms. There will increasingly be a return to traditional coppicing. A local supply chain will be in place to manufacture and supply pellets and woodchip locally and to make use of local waste wood and sawdust. Farms will supply their own energy needs and most will be net exporters of energy. Several villages will have installed district heating schemes.



Green gas from anaerobic digestors fed with food waste will supply the local gas grid. Electricity will mostly come from wind turbines. Many will be in community ownership and will also generate income for community investment, particularly in energy efficiency measures. Suitable south facing roofs will be used for photovoltaics and solar hot water. Small scale hydro power will be in use where possible, especially along the Tyne near East Linton. Dunbar and District will be a net exporter of electricity but, when necessary, will be able to draw energy from the grid which will be increasingly fed from tidal and wave power, as well as offshore windpower. Large offshore windfarms will have been constructed off the coast and their maintenance will be important for the local economy.

Where electricity is used for heating it will mostly be used to power heat pumps, transferring heat from the air, ground or water. Smart grids and appliances will help match electrical supply and demand while smart meters will ensure that householders can easily monitor and control their consumption. When surplus electricity is available, it will be used to charge electric vehicles and to heat water in thermal stores.

## Some Energy Challenges (and notes towards solutions)

**1. Current energy demand is very high with inefficient building stock and increasing fuel bills. Most householders are keen to upgrade their homes so as to use less energy and to make them cheaper to heat and more comfortable to live in. Many would also like to install renewable technologies such as photovoltaics or solar hot water. However, they face several barriers, including the upfront cost, lack of clear and impartial information and advice and lack of accredited local trades people. Very many properties in the Dunbar area could be classed as 'hard to treat', often with solid stone walls and very poor air-tightness even in modern properties. Many are in conservation areas or are listed. Upgrading most properties to substantially reduce their energy consumption will typically**

# Energy

require an investment of upwards of £10,000 while installing photovoltaics costs at least £7,000. While there is a lot of information available about home energy efficiency, much of it is confusing and contradictory and is too generalised to be very useful. Government grants are very restricted and energy initiatives come and go and provide little incentive to act now. It can be very difficult for householders to find local trades people to carry out the range of measures required, from basic draught stripping and loft insulation through to window refurbishment and wall insulation. There is a lack of (MCS) registered micro-renewables installers in this part of Scotland.

The BeGreen energy advice service is already providing free home energy advice, including a home energy audit service. While this enables householders to access clear and independent advice, there is no assurance of long term funding for the home energy audit service and without access to finance and suitable trades people, implementation of the recommended energy efficiency measures will be limited. We need to find a way of providing an integrated service to householders which provides access to expert advice along with easy finance and coordination and accreditation of trades people and contractors. This could take the form of a revolving

community loan fund, with repayments made from savings in energy bills and a social enterprise providing coordination of advice and installation of energy saving measures. Where appropriate, photovoltaics (PVs) may be installed to give the benefit of free daytime electricity to fuel-poor households while generating income from feed-in-tariffs to be reinvested in local energy reduction measures. There may be a need for additional skills training for local trades people and assistance to enable local contractors to become accredited installers of micro-renewables. There is a need to extend an energy advice service to local businesses.

2. The vast majority of households currently rely on fossil fuel to provide heating. In urban areas, most households are connected to the gas grid although a substantial number rely on electric heating. In rural areas, a few households use firewood for most of their heating needs but the majority rely on oil, LPG, electricity or coal. At current levels of demand it requires at least one hectare of land to provide firewood for one house. Many local woodlands are neglected or poorly managed and most farmers have little interest in woodland management. There is a limited local supply of firewood and woodchip while wood pellets are either imported or transported from Invergordon.



In order to decarbonise our heating, it will be necessary first to substantially reduce heat demand. Even then, it will only be possible for a minority to use local sources of firewood for all their heating needs. Others will need to rely on renewable electricity or green gas from anaerobic digestors. Renewable electricity will be best used to run heat pumps to provide background heat, perhaps with small wood or pellet stoves supplying supplementary heating. People will need to get used to being more energy aware, to dressing more warmly in winter and to zoning their homes to only heat those rooms which really need to be heated. There will be scope for developing local enterprises as part

of a local fuelwood supply chain, from woodland management through to harvesting, seasoning and supply of logs as well as recycling of waste wood and sawdust into woodchip and wood pellet. This will be encouraged by the implementation of the Renewable Heat Incentive but there may be a need to support and provide training for landowners and others. There is a need to assess the potential for generating green gas from anaerobic digestors fed with local food waste. In some areas it will be viable to install district heating schemes, particularly in rural settlements where communities could form their own Energy Supply Company and woodchip could be supplied from local farms.

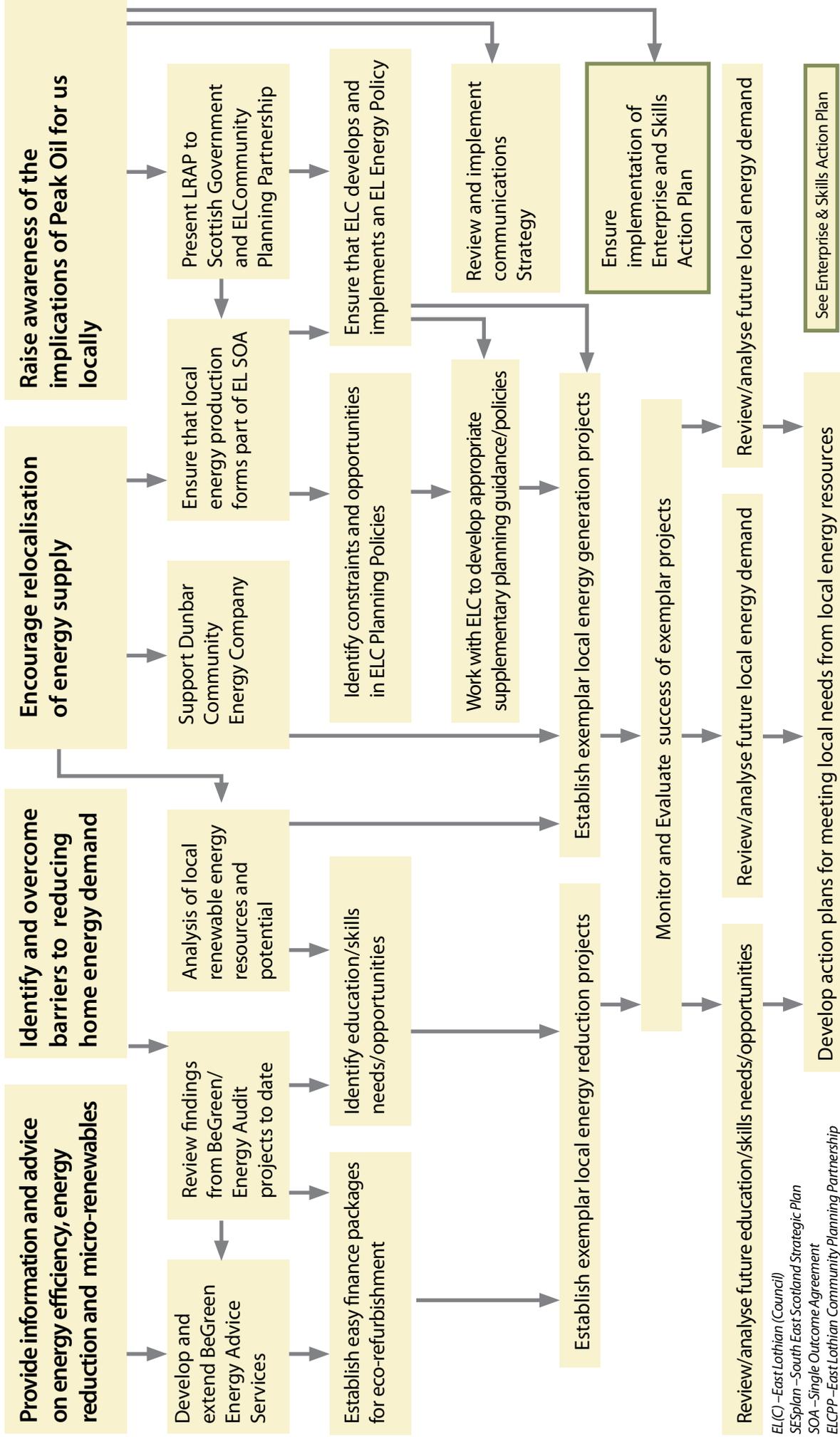
**3. A large proportion of buildings in the Dunbar and East Linton ward are either listed or are in conservation areas. This severely restricts what is currently permitted in terms of eco-refurbishment and installation of micro-renewables. Current local planning policies do not give any preferential support to community ownership of wind turbines or other larger scale renewable generation capacity.**

There is a need to review how planning policies and designations could be reframed or relaxed to enable upgrading of energy efficiency standards of buildings in conservation areas. Could acceptance of an alternative aesthetic enable external insulation of properties in these areas? There is a need for research and exemplars of how internal wall insulation can be installed such that long term damage to the building fabric is avoided.

Visually acceptable ways of integrating solar panels into roofs on the front elevation of properties in conservation areas need to be agreed. Community ownership and control of local renewable generating capacity needs to be encouraged through the development of appropriate planning guidance to make this a 'material consideration' for planning purposes.

**4. Current energy supply is almost totally dependent on large energy companies with no local ownership or control. There is a disconnection between local demand and local supply. The resilience of the current energy systems is outwith local control. There needs to be an assessment of the overall potential for local energy supply from renewable sources and the extent to which this can meet or exceed local demand. Community owned renewable generating capacity needs to be established with profits invested in local low carbon infrastructure. A diversity of energy supply, from biomass, wind, sun and water at a range of scales (from large, megawatt installations to household scale) needs to be encouraged so as to build local resilience in case of disruption to the national grid infrastructure.**

# Energy action plan



EL(C) – East Lothian (Council)  
 SE Splan – South East Scotland Strategic Plan  
 SOA – Single Outcome Agreement  
 EL CPP – East Lothian Community Planning Partnership

# Transport vision

## How will we get around in 2025? What means of travel will be open to us if we are using half as much oil as now?



By 2025 our need to travel will be substantially reduced. Working locally will be the norm with a range of workspace and office accommodation being available to locally owned enterprises employing local people with the wide ranging practical skills required in a re-localised economy. This will free up a large amount of the time that people currently spend commuting. Everyday necessities will be produced and available locally and a wide range of local entertainment and recreation opportunities will make much travel unnecessary.

Streets and neighbourhoods will have been redesigned to make walking and cycling the preferred option for short journeys so that streets become spaces for social interaction and children's play while bringing further benefits in health and

wellbeing. Public transport will be efficient and reliable with buses for local journeys integrating with train and coach services for travel further afield. Buses will be equipped to easily carry bikes, buggies and wheelchairs. A community owned and run minibus service will be much more responsive to local needs especially for rural areas.

Car clubs will give access to a car or van when necessary without the need for private ownership. Electric vehicles, charged from renewably generated electricity, will be increasingly common. 'Tripshare' type car sharing schemes will be popular to ensure that cars are mostly full and costs shared.

There is likely to be a revival of interest in sail assisted sea freight with a renaissance for Dunbar Harbour as a trading hub.

## Some Transport Challenges (and notes towards solutions)

**1. An increasing number of people are walking and cycling for short journeys and for example, over 80% of children walk or cycle to Dunbar Primary School. However, many people feel unsafe cycling on busy roads, especially where there are lots of parked cars, such as on Dunbar High Street and on narrower streets in the older part of town. There is a lack of joined up and off-road cycle paths and those that exist are not well maintained. There is no safe point to cross the A1 to get to Innerwick and Oldhamstocks and rural roads, while quiet, can still be dangerous for cyclists and pedestrians because of speeding traffic. The railway line limits access between the new housing around Hallhill and the older part of Dunbar. Local people make a very large number of short car journeys around the Dunbar area each day.**

Where possible, off road cycle paths need to be developed, for example from Dunbar to Innerwick and existing cycle paths such as NCN76 past the cement works need to be properly maintained. We need to find ways of modifying roads to reduce vehicle speeds and allow cyclists to share the space as equals. On main roads, priority should be given to pedestrians at well defined main crossing points and, in residential areas, streets should

be redesigned in conjunction with residents to create 'home-zones'. In other areas, pavements should be widened and more drop kerbs installed to ensure that they are accessible for all. A new underpass or bridge across the railway needs to be opened up between old and new Dunbar. The reasons for short car trips need to be better understood and action taken to address the barriers to more active travel.

2. The train service to Dunbar is improving in frequency and is well used although there are still limited services available to commuters and the last train back from Edinburgh on a Saturday is at 7pm. Services at peak times are often standing room only. Many commuters choose to drive to Edinburgh. Access to Dunbar station from the south involves a long detour, whether driving or walking/cycling. There is no bus service to the station, many commuters drive to the station and clog up neighbouring streets because of the limited and expensive station parking. The three different train operators all have separate timetables and different rules and regulations for carrying bicycles. There is still unknown when or if the station at East Linton may reopen. Many East Linton residents drive to Drem station. There are regular bus services from Dunbar and East Linton to Edinburgh, although on First Bus this is more expensive than the train and takes more than twice as long. There are infrequent services to Innerwick and North Berwick. It is extremely time consuming and difficult to get a bus to the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh or to most other towns in East Lothian. There is a very limited bus service from Dunbar to Spott and Stenton. This is heavily subsidised by East Lothian Council but is poorly used and advertised. With three different bus operators there is no attempt to provide an integrated service and all have different, and confusing, fare structures. It is difficult to obtain timetable, route and fare information and First Bus do not give change. Public transport is felt to be very expensive.

Local employment opportunities must be developed and a range of workspace and office accommodation made available to reduce the need to commute. Local employers need to develop travel plans to ensure that staff can travel to work as sustainably as possible. Access to Dunbar station from Spott Road and from the underpass to the west of the station should be opened up. Existing local bus services must be properly advertised on timetable boards and around the towns and villages and new services developed to link with trains. There may be scope for community

minibus services linking with trains at peak times and for a taxi share service from villages. Printed booklets/maps detailing times, routes and prices of all the local buses should be produced and updated regularly (at least twice per year). These must be available free of charge to all residents and should also be available on-line. Fare structures should be made more flexible/user friendly, allowing through-ticketing, discounted family tickets and smart cards. Bus tickets should be available in local shops. Live updates should be available at main bus stops.

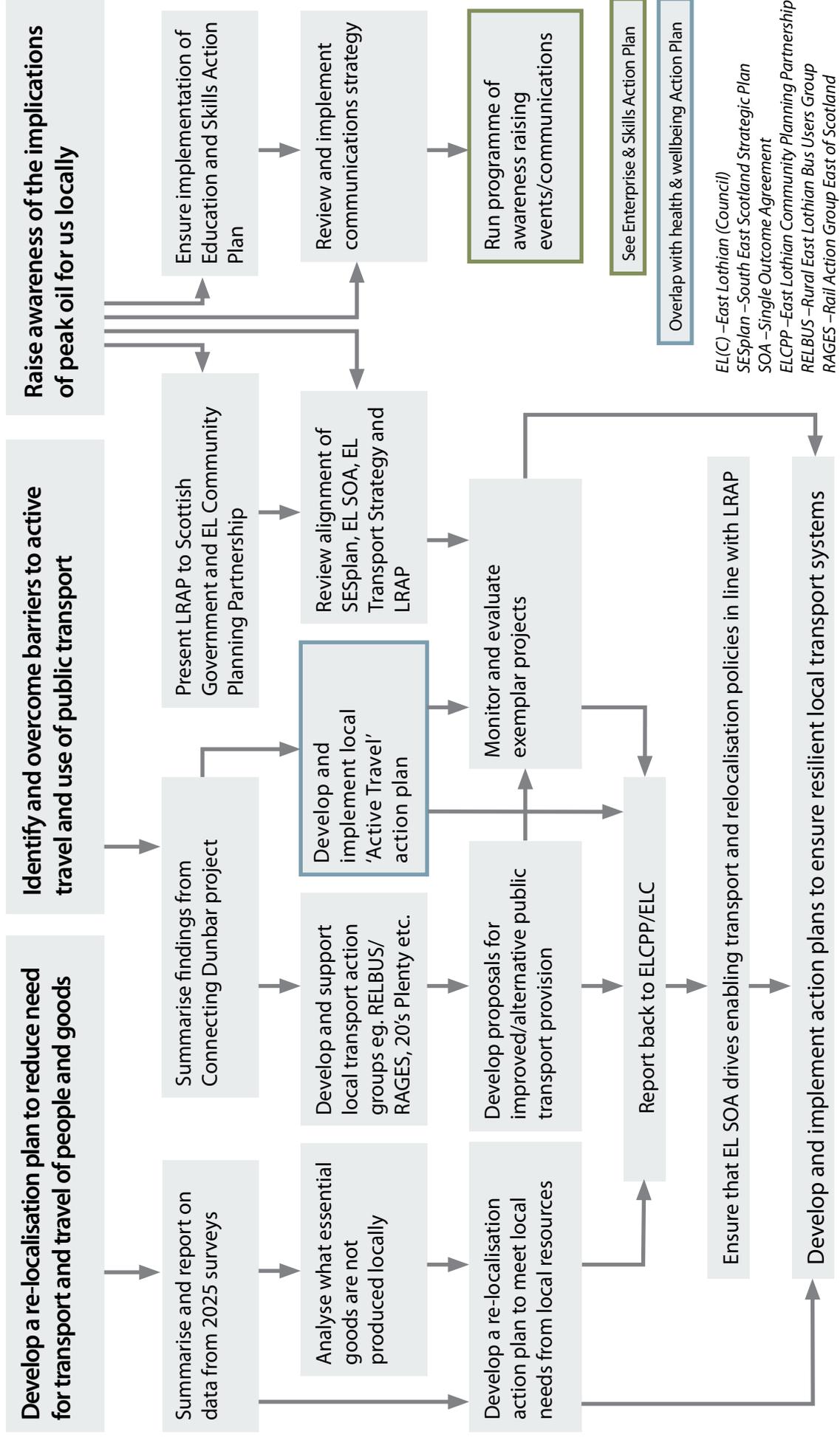
3. The vast majority of current travel is fossil fuel dependent, the bulk being by private car. About 20% of residents in employment travel out of East Lothian for work. A lot of people travel to Edinburgh and further afield regularly for shopping, health services, entertainment and recreation. Most goods available in local shops are transported into the area by lorry.



While there is some scope for changing to electric (or possible hydrogen fuel cell or biogas) vehicles, powered by renewable energy, we will need to accept that cutting our fossil fuel use will mean travelling much less than now. Working locally must become the norm and we will need to ensure

that, as far as possible, basic necessities are locally produced and available. There may be opportunities for traders to develop combined local delivery services to rural areas. Walking and cycling will become much safer and more enjoyable as traffic is reduced and facilities improved. For essential journeys, we will need to ensure that public transport provides a much more integrated and user friendly service. Where possible health services will be localised, with direct public transport links to specialised facilities in Edinburgh. Car clubs need to be developed and run as not-for profit community enterprises. We are fortunate to have a wealth of local recreational opportunities with scope for developing many more. Similarly, local entertainment facilities, such as an arts centre and cinema should be developed.

# Transport action plan



# Health vision

## How will we look after our health and wellbeing in a low-carbon future? What are the implications of Peak Oil for the National Health Service?



Many of the features of a more localised and resilient economy as outlined in the visions for food, energy, transport, employment and education, should bring about an enhancement in our general sense of wellbeing.

We will have a shared sense of purpose as we work together to face up to the challenges that we will be facing. We will mostly have the opportunity to work locally. There will be many opportunities for learning new skills. More of us will be engaged in physical activity as part of our work. Walking and cycling for short journeys will be the norm. There will be increased opportunities for informal social interaction with our neighbours and through community projects and local entertainment. We will be more connected and engaged with our

local environment, including the production and processing of our food. Our environment will be increasingly attractive and bio-diverse and our food will be more nutritious. This should all lead to a general improvement in our physical and mental health.

While some specialised health facilities will still be located in Edinburgh, these will have good public transport links and most health care will be localised in our community. There will be a local hospice, a community hospital and care home. There will be a network of registered volunteer carers and emergency helpers. All NHS facilities will be net generators of energy. Essential drugs will be produced without oil, with increasing use of locally produced herbal remedies.

## Some Health Challenges (and notes towards solutions)

**1. Oil is a primary raw material for many drugs, NHS equipment and supplies. Transport for patients, staff and deliveries to NHS facilities is also heavily oil dependent. Our closest A&E department is at the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh, 28 miles from Dunbar and very difficult, time consuming, and expensive, to access by public transport. Patients often have to travel to other specialist centres such as the Western General in Edinburgh or St. John's Hospital in Livingston. Belhaven Hospital provides very limited treatment for minor injuries and care beds for the elderly. There is a great shortage of NHS dentists locally so many people have to travel to dentists in Edinburgh or elsewhere in East Lothian. Local pharmacies are closed on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. There is an excellent GP run medical centre in Dunbar and a GP surgery in East Linton but there are no weekend GP appointments. The volunteer Dunbar 'First Responders' network is able to provide life-saving first-aid while an ambulance is on its way to a casualty. There are no health facilities at all in the villages and very limited public transport links. We are also approaching 'peak antibiotics' and many currently routine operations and procedures will become increasingly risky as infection becomes difficult to prevent and treat.**

We need to focus more on 'wellbeing' and on increasing our personal health resilience through healthy eating, physical exercise, strengthening social networks, and on developing opportunities for meaningful work, for learning and sharing new skills and for developing a stronger connection with the local environment. Community gardens have

scope for providing therapeutic work opportunities. Complementary therapies which encourage a more holistic approach to health and wellbeing will have a part to play. Many medicines could be produced locally from locally grown medicinal herbs. A reliable integrated public transport system will be needed for essential longer journeys for specialist

health care. A weekend opening rota should be discussed with local pharmacies and the possibility of a mobile GP clinic could be explored for rural areas. There may be scope for offering payment in a local currency for dentists who find working for the NHS uneconomic. The possibility

of developing a local hospice, a community hospital and care home should be explored and a network of registered volunteer carers and emergency helpers developed –building on the existing ‘First Responders’ network. All NHS facilities should become net generators of energy.

**2. We have a number of potentially polluting industries on our doorstep. The Lafarge quarry and cement works produces lots of dust, has regularly breached SEPA emissions limits and suffered from plume grounding and odour problems. It is also one of Scotland’s biggest carbon emitters. Viridor run a landfill site just south of the cement works and have recently received planning permission for a large ‘energy from waste’ incinerator for waste imported into the area. The potential for harmful emissions is disputed but particulates and dioxins will inevitably result from the burning of plastic waste. Further down the coast, Torness nuclear power station produces radioactive waste from its operations and a huge amount of waste will require disposal when it is decommissioned –currently planned for 2023. The safe long-term disposal of nuclear waste still poses an intractable problem with no solution in sight. Our water supply is surface water stored in Whiteadder reservoir in the Borders and treated at Castle Moffat treatment works above Garvald.**

Due to the chemical reaction involved, cement manufacture is a major carbon emitter. In a low-carbon future, alternatives to cement will need to be found. In the meantime, Lafarge and SEPA need to be lobbied to ensure that pollution from the Dunbar plant is minimised. Burning of rubbish is an obsolete concept which will have no part in a low carbon economy where waste from one process becomes a resource for another. We need to ensure that waste is minimised as rapidly as possible and that any waste remaining

is treated as close to source as possible so that the incinerator is never built. As with oil, uranium is a finite resource and nuclear power can only have a limited future. Disposal of nuclear waste will become even more difficult in a low-carbon future. A precautionary approach would suggest that nuclear power should be phased out as soon as possible to limit the burden on future generations as far as practicable. There will be a need to review land management in the Whiteadder watershed to ensure long term water quality.

**3. We mostly live busy and often stressful lives, juggling childcare and other responsibilities, travelling long distances for work and always available through mobile communications. We often rely on processed food and takeaways and the level of essential nutrients in food have declined drastically in recent decades. Many jobs are sedentary, often in artificial environments and much of our leisure time is spent in front of the TV or computer. Many of us feel little connection to our local environment and have little idea where our food, water and other basic necessities come from. There are limited opportunities for local employment and a shortage of allotments for people wishing to grow some of their own food. We often have little interaction with our neighbours. Busy roads, streets clogged with parked cars and a lack of cycle infrastructure discourage us from walking and cycling and limit opportunities for informal social contact.**



# Health

A low-carbon, relocalised and resilient economy will bring many opportunities for meaningful local work. An emphasis on wellbeing and community and away from ever increasing consumption should lead to a reduction in stress and more opportunities for physical exercise as a part of everyday life and for more varied social and leisure activities. More could be done to highlight the wealth of local recreational opportunities which already exist. A relocalised food system, with an emphasis on rebuilding soil

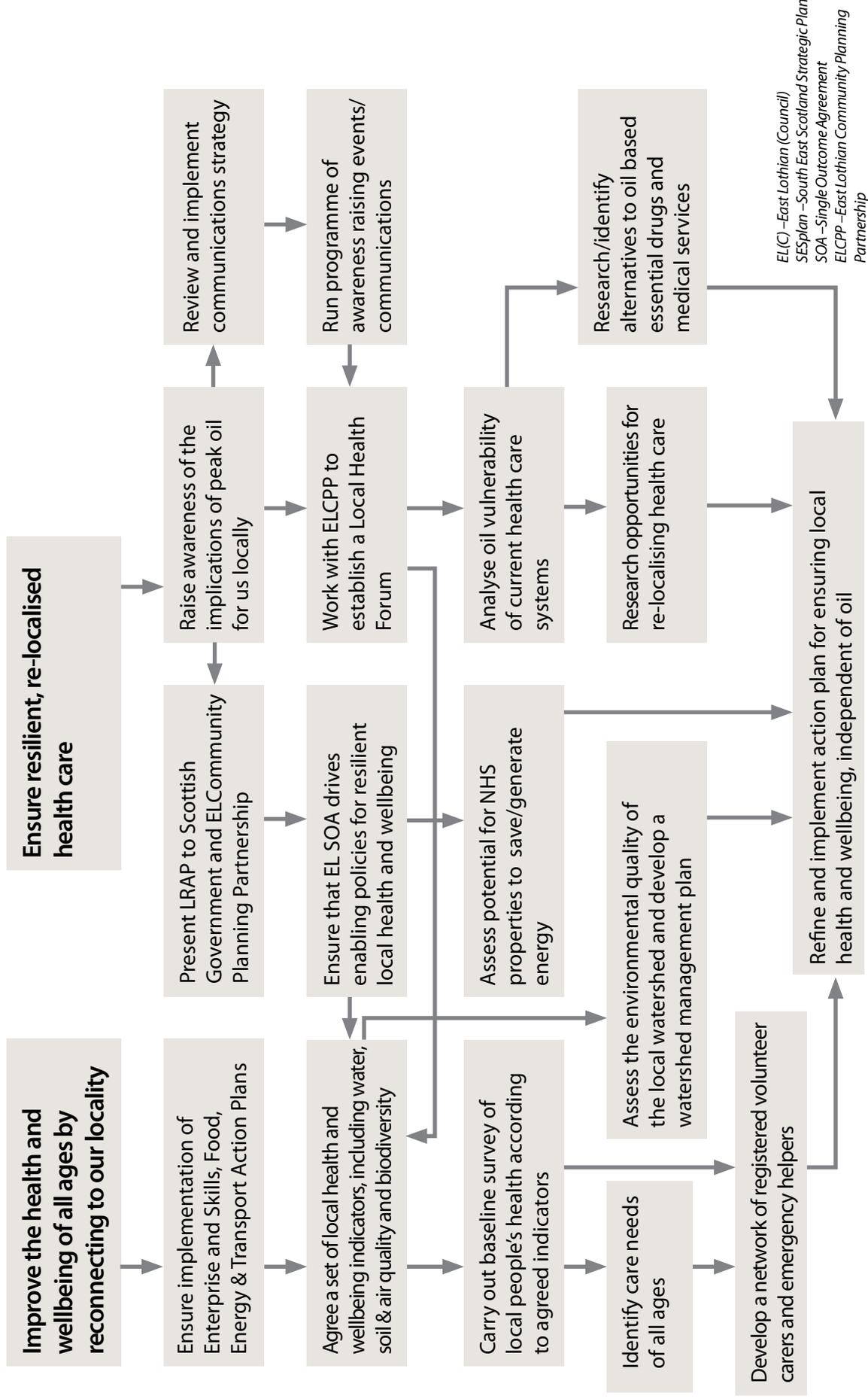
fertility and local processing, should increase nutrient levels while local produce markets will help us feel more connected to our locality. Availability of allotments, community gardens/orchards will also increase opportunities for physical activity and social interaction. A reduced need to travel, launch of a car-share club along with redesigned streets and neighbourhoods which prioritise walking and cycling will reduce the number of vehicles on the roads and encourage an increase in informal social contact

**4. Nationally and globally, we live in an increasingly unequal society. Our debt driven economy depends on ever increasing consumption. Unsustainable consumption is pushing many ecosystems close to the point of collapse and causing unprecedented species loss. The negative effect on our psychological wellbeing and mental health is increasingly being realised.**

The development of a sense of shared purpose, working together to develop a positive and sustainable future for our community should lead to reduced inequality locally and enhanced wellbeing. Reduced resource consumption combined with

relocalisation of our economy will reduce the negative impact of our lifestyles on those in poorer countries. Increased local bio-diversity and opportunities to actively engage with the local environment will also enhance local health and wellbeing.

# Health action plan



# Enterprise, Skills and Education Vision

**What work will we be doing in 2025? What skills will we need and how will we ensure that our young people have the education that they will require to live without fossil fuels and to cope with the challenges that we will face as a community?**



There will be no shortage of work in 2025! We will need to make much more use of local resources to meet local needs and most people will be employed locally in a wide range of skilled tasks. Many more people will be employed, in growing, processing and distributing food. A large number of people will be employed by a major programme of refurbishment of our housing stock and there will be plenty of opportunities in installation and maintenance of renewable energy systems.

Local health care services, local entertainment and arts activities will provide much employment. Skills in facilitation and running participatory meetings will be crucial for local governance and to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to contribute their ideas and creativity. The provision of flexible workspace, shared office facilities, starter units and workshops will be crucial to enable the setting up the range of enterprises that

will be needed. Many of these enterprises will be based on reuse, repair and recycling. Alternative models of social enterprise, community ownership, cooperatives and social firms will become commonplace. Local financial institutions and a local currency will be required to facilitate the development of a revitalised and vibrant local economy.

There will be many opportunities for lifelong learning and practical skills training. Schools will be focussed on giving young people opportunities to develop a strong sense of connection to our locality and an understanding of nature's cycles, of our common humanity and of global equity. There will be an emphasis on learning through doing and on learning practical skills which develop 'hand, head and heart'. Education will encourage critical thinking skills, adaptability and teamwork. Skills in group working, facilitation and conflict resolution will be highly valued.

## Some Enterprise & Skills Challenges (and notes towards solutions)

1. More than 50% of people in employment travel out of the Dunbar area to work, mostly to Edinburgh. At the same time, a significant number also travel into the area, particularly school teachers and other council staff, health professionals and workers at Lafarge and Torness. Time spent commuting contributes to stress, particularly for families juggling childcare and can contribute to a disconnection from the local area. Our debt based economy seems to force us to keep running faster in order to stand still while email and mobile communications make it difficult to 'switch off'. Most people would like to be able to work more locally but feel that there are currently few local employment options. Local people possess a wide range of skills and many would like to be able to start their own businesses. However, there is a general lack of an entrepreneurial culture and many actual and perceived obstacles to starting a business, including policies and regulations as well as access to finance, suitable and affordable premises, land and other resources.

Creating a vibrant low carbon economy which makes much greater use of local resources to meet local needs will be a joint endeavour that will require everybody's creativity and energy. We will need to find ways to unleash and harness this creativity and to develop a culture of 'social entrepreneurship' which values social and environmental goals as highly as financial profitability. How can we put in place a supportive infrastructure which enables people to work together to develop ideas and to access the skills, support, finance and other resources that they need to start the range of

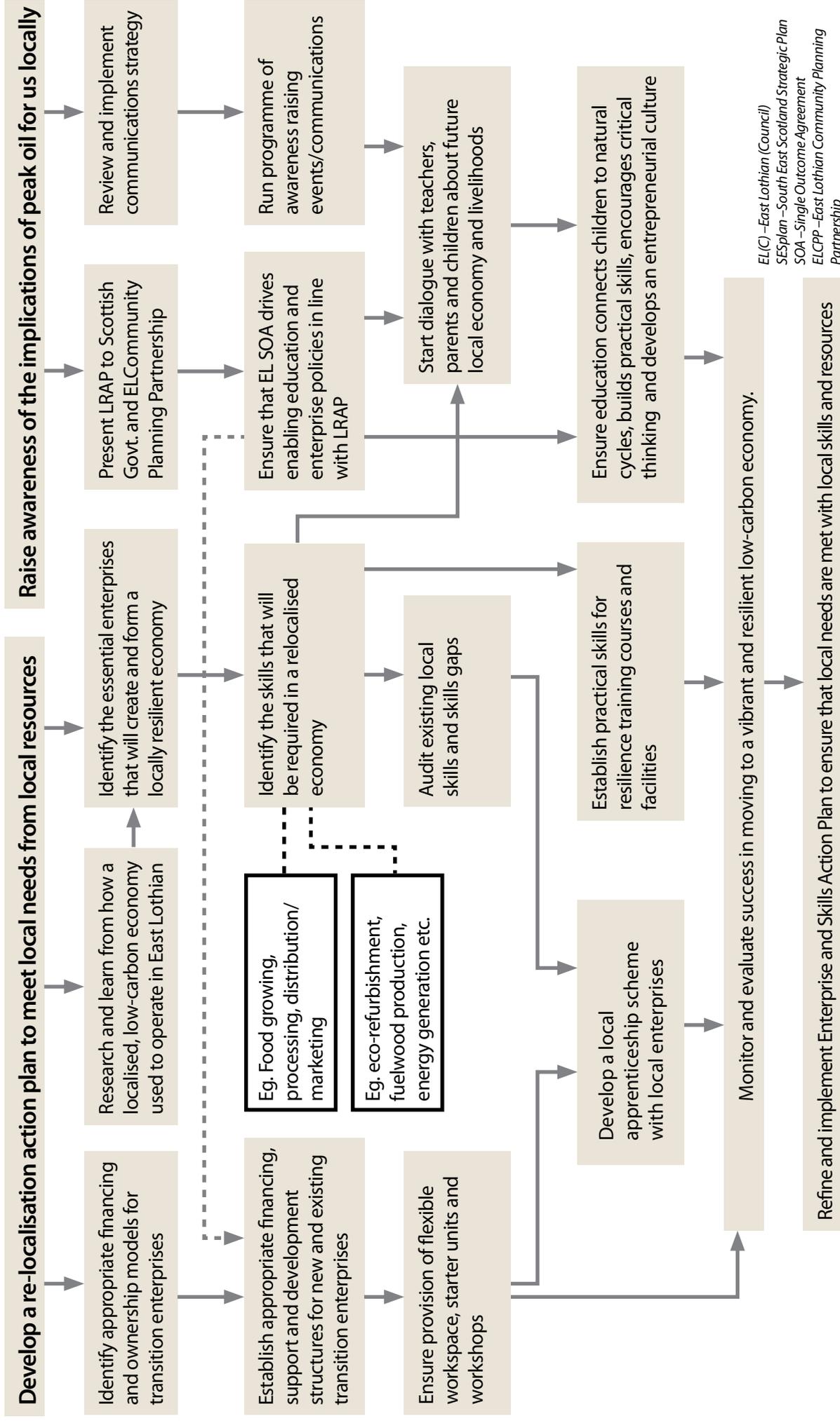
new enterprises that will be needed? Provision of affordable and flexible work space will be essential, from office accommodation with shared facilities to starter workshop units. We will need to find ways to mobilise local financial resources to invest in new local businesses and to explore alternative enterprise models such as cooperatives and community interest companies. We will need to move away from our debt based money system and to establish local currencies and time bank systems which allow local exchange of goods and services as required.

2. Our globalised economy is very dependent on the availability of cheap fossil fuels. Almost nothing that is consumed in the area is produced here from local resources. Much work is sedentary, based in artificial office environments, working at a computer screen and disconnected from our natural surroundings. Most work is invisible. Young people have very little exposure to people working and little concept of what it is that most people do to earn a living. In schools, there is an emphasis on acquiring knowledge rather than on learning skills, academic learning is valued higher than practical craft skills. Education is not set up to prepare young people with skills that will be required in the relocalised economy that will be forced upon us by the peaking of global oil supplies. Education currently does little to instill a sense of connection with, or reverence, for nature and children gain little understanding of how we can live in harmony with nature's cycles.

A relocalised economy will provide a multitude of opportunities for skilled and satisfying local work, meeting local needs from local resources as far as possible. In particular, many more people will need to become involved with food growing, processing and distribution. Skills in organic growing, soil and water management, composting, animal husbandry, management of pasture and orchards etc. will be in high demand. New opportunities in food processing, from dairies to flour milling, butchery, juice pressing and food preservation will open up. Others will be employed in running local markets and distribution systems, linking networks of local growers with local consumers. There will scope for developing local textile production and for processing local wool, which will become much more valuable. Woodlands will be managed to be much more productive and will supply local sawmills, some will be managed as coppice. Waste timber and

sawdust will provide a local supply of wood pellets and wood chip. Many jobs will be created in refurbishment of our existing housing stock to drastically reduce our energy consumption and in meeting many other local needs. We will need to ensure that suitable skills training and apprenticeship programmes are established so that we have the skills needed locally, that there are opportunities for skill sharing and for older people to pass on their skills to the younger generation. The emphasis of education will need to change so that young people are better prepared and have the skills, knowledge and personal resilience that they will need to adapt to a rapidly changing world. Building on the existing 'forest schools' initiative, education will need to make much more use of the outdoors, developing practical skills whilst instilling a connection with nature, an awareness of the source of raw materials and of our dependence on a healthy, bio-diverse environment.

# Enterprise, Skills and Education Action Plan



EL(C) – East Lothian (Council)  
 SESplan – South East Scotland Strategic Plan  
 SOA – Single Outcome Agreement  
 ELCPP – East Lothian Community Planning Partnership

# Food vision : logic diagram



## Food situation now

### Barriers from the consumer's point of view:

1. Cost: local food is perceived as being too expensive, land for growing food is expensive.
2. Availability: limited variety and quantity locally produced food. Labelling not precise.
3. Lack of time: to source local food, to plant and tend to food gardens.
4. Lack of ownership: of land for food growing or allotments.
5. Existing Policy / regulations: restrictive land use policies in the local plan, licensing and restrictions when setting up local markets.

### Barriers from the farmer's point of view:

1. Agriculture systems, subsidies and ethos pull them towards large scale, specialised production for supermarkets or grain merchants.
2. Huge overheads to pay for the land/machinery.
3. Merchants/ supermarkets tell them what to grow.
4. Meat hygiene regulations makes it difficult to access local markets.
5. Supermarket protocols.
6. There is no easy access to local markets.
7. lack of local processing facilities.
8. extra costs of being organic.

### Barriers from the fishermen's point of view:

1. Fish Merchants dictate what they do.
2. Large overheads for boats, gear, petrol, licences, insurance.
3. Small fisheries affected by the large boats (no fishing for fish out of Dunbar because of the over fishing by Large boats coming in from elsewhere).
4. There is no easy access to local markets.

### Overall situation is:

1. Farmers are not set up to produce local food.
2. Complete disconnection between local needs and local production.
3. Agriculture is completely dependent on cheap oil.
4. All barley goes to malting.
5. Wheat goes for biscuits and animal feed.
6. Demand for feeding intensive livestock system is high.
7. Agriculture is grant and subsidy driven.
8. The whole food supply chain is dependent on cheap oil.
9. Nutritional value of food is low.
10. Soil fertility is low.

## Aim Evidence

- 600+ local people throughout ward 7 have indicated that they want to be able to eat locally grown produced food but feel that the existing barriers do not make it easy for them to do so.

- Interviews with local farmers and Fishermen
- Interviews with ELC
- Research into published and unpublished information

**By 2025 we are more locally resilient because we are able to eat locally grown and produced food using 50% less fossil fuels than we do in 2010.**

### What resources are needed to be able to make change?

Policy    Legislation    EL SOA    Incentives    Grants    Researchers  
ELC staff    Farmers    Teachers    Public demand

- A. Ensure that local food production and consumption is part of the EL Single Outcome Agreement.
- B. Ensure the EL SOA shapes enabling policies
- C. Ensure ELCCP develops and implements a Local Food Policy
- D. Identify the constraints and opportunities which exist in ELCCP Planning Policy
- E. Make it easier for people to access land for food growing
- F. Identify the barriers to Landowners to enable people to grow food on their land
- G. Find ways to reconnect growers and consumers e.g. need more precise labelling
- H. Create opportunities for education and skills training in food growing and land care.
- I. Set up pilot demonstration local food production projects
- J. Analysis of local food needs
- K. Understand the barriers that exist to local food processing
- L. Understand what the barriers are to low input farming
- M. Get a better understanding of the current local fisheries situation and local market barriers.

ELC,    Consumers    Farmers    Fishermen    Businesses,

### Assumptions

East Lothian Community Planning Partnership will agree and align:

- Policy will be enabling and in place
- Joined up planning

Legislation will be enforcing positive change

Farmers and consumers will be welcoming of this change

Funding will be available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development

SESPlan and Government Climate Change Delivery Plan will include Food relocalisation.

### External Factors

What will make this work:

East Lothian Community Planning Partnership will have:

- Supportive and enabling policies in place
- Joined up Planning

Legislation will be enforcing positive change

Farmers and consumers are welcoming of this change.

Funding is available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development

What will make this not work:

East Lothian Community Planning Partnership do not have:

- Policy will be enabling and in place
- Joined up Planning

No Legislation to enforce positive change

Farmers and consumers are not welcoming of this change.

Funding is not available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development.

## Actions

What needs to be done?

## Participation

Who needs to be involved?

## Local food Milestones

### Short term - 5 years

Local food production and consumption is part of the ELC Single Outcome Agreement.  
ELC has a Local Food Policy  
Constraints and opportunities have been identified in ELC Planning Policy  
The issues preventing Landowners renting their land to people to grow food have been identified  
A local action plan for connecting growers and consumers exists  
Understanding of local food needs and how much land is required to meet them and what gaps there are to local production.  
Local food labelling

### Medium term - 10 years

Subsidies drive sustainable, relocalised food production  
SOA shapes enabling policies  
It is easier for people to access land for food growing  
There are opportunities for education and skills training in food growing and land care.  
Pilot projects are set up to demonstrate local food production  
We understand the barriers that exist to local food processing e.g. abattoirs, dairies, and fish  
We are able to eat locally caught fish

### Long term - 15+ years

Change to smaller scale mixed farming  
Full range of Local processing facilities exist  
Change to alternative and organic methods  
Change to on farm energy sources  
Change to Sustainable local fishery

**we are able to eat locally grown and produced food using 50% less fossil fuels**



## Energy situation now

### Barriers from the consumer's point of view:

1. Cost: of energy efficiency measures and installation of micro-renewables considered expensive,
2. Availability: limited availability of expert, impartial, personalised energy advice; little information about the local impacts of peak oil; lack of MCS registered installers and trusted trades people
3. Lack of time: to think about and organise installation of energy efficiency measures, find local joiners etc.
4. Lack of ownership: e.g. of sites for wind turbines and other energy sources; problems faced by tenants
5. Existing regulations: limit what is permitted in conservation areas, restrict siting of turbines etc.

### Overall situation is:

6. A disconnection between local energy needs and local energy production.
7. Current energy supply is very dependent on cheap oil and other fossil fuels
8. Payments for energy almost all leave local economy as energy supply companies all externally owned
9. Demand for energy is high
10. Confusing and constantly changing Government incentives and grants

## Evidence

- 600+ local people throughout ward 7 have indicated that they do want to be able to be more energy efficient but the existing barriers do not make it easy for them to do so.

- Interviews with local farmers.
- Interviews with ELC.
- Research into published and unpublished information.

## Aim

**By 2025 we are more locally resilient because we have a diversity of energy supply and can meet our energy needs using 50% less fossil fuels than we do in 2010.**

## Actions

What needs to be done?

### What resources are needed to be able to make change?

Policy Legislation EL SOA Incentives Grants Researchers  
ELC staff Farmers Teachers Public demand

- A. Raise awareness of local implications of peak oil
- B. Ensure that local renewable energy production and decrease of consumption is part of the EL SOA
- C. Ensure ELCCP develops and implements a Local Energy Policy
- D. Identify the constraints and opportunities which exist in ELCCP Planning Policy
- E. Encourage and incentivise sustainable, relocalised energy production.
- F. Make it easier for communities to install community owned renewables
- G. Identify the barriers to reducing building energy demand
- H. To find ways of making finance available on easy terms e.g. green mortgages
- I. To identify opportunities for education and skills training in low energy building and refurbishment, renewable technologies incl. fuel wood supply chain.
- J. Set up pilot demonstration local energy projects
- K. Analysis of local renewable energy potential
- L. Provide advice and information on energy efficiency, energy reduction, and installation of renewables.
- M. Analysis of local demand and needs. Household, business, school, farms, fishing etc.
- N. Develop Action Plans for local renewable energy

ELC, Consumers Farmers Businesses Schools

## Participation

Who needs to be involved?

## Assumptions

*East Lothian Community Planning Partnership will agree and align:*

- Policy will be enabling and in place
- Joined up Planning

*Legislation will be enforcing positive change*

*Businesses and consumers will be welcoming of this change*

*Funding will be available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development*

## External Factors

**What will make this work:**

*East Lothian Council will have:*

- Supportive and enabling policies in place
- Joined up Planning

*Legislation will be enforcing positive change*

*Businesses and consumers are welcoming of this change.*

*Funding is available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development*

**What will make this not work:**

*East Lothian Community Planning Partnership do not have:*

- Policy will be enabling and in place
- Joined up Planning

*No Legislation to enforce positive change*

*Businesses and consumers are not welcoming of this change.*

*Funding is not available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development.*

## Local Energy milestones

### Short term - 5 years

- Local food production and consumption is part of the ELC Single Outcome Agreement.
- Local energy demand reduction and renewable energy production is part of the ELC Single Outcome Agreement.
- SOA shapes enabling policies
- ELC has a Local Energy Policy
- Aligned ELC planning policy with incentives and targets
- The issues preventing householders/businesses from making their buildings more energy efficient have been identified
- An action plan for meeting local energy needs from local resources exists
- It is easier for householders/businesses to reduce energy demand and install renewables
- People are more aware about the local impacts of peak oil
- Exemplar eco refurbishment projects in existing housing stock

### Medium term - 10 years

- Most of the barriers for householders/businesses to reduce energy demand and install renewables have been removed
- Range of community energy initiatives functioning effectively
- Pilot projects are set up and demonstrating a range of renewable energy technologies
- Education and skills training exists (eco refurbishment, renewables, etc.)

### Long term - 15+ years

- Change to more local and diverse energy sources
- local demand tailored to local supply
- **By 2025 we are more locally resilient because we have a diversity of energy supply and can meet our energy needs by using 50% less fossil fuels.**



## Transport situation now

### Barriers from the consumer's point of view:

1. Cost: Public transport is perceived as expensive.
2. Availability: Lack of local employment and entertainment, lack of local supplies; Lack of local health services; Lack of access to train station from the south; Public transport not available or joined up when and where needed, lack of cycle paths and joined up footpaths; lack of parking at train station; no safe crossing on A1; not easy to take bikes on train; lack of easily accessible information on timetables and bus routes.
3. Lack of time: Public transport slow because not joined up or demand responsive; people having to travel too far for work, family, entertainment, health services.
4. Existing accessibility: Buses ill equipped for disabled. Public transport ill equipped for bikes, buggies and prams.
5. Existing Maintenance: dirty paths, lack of gritting of footpaths, street lights, tarmacing where needed.

### Overall situation is:

6. All Transportation heavily reliant upon fossil fuels.
7. Our need to travel for our necessities has reduced our local resilience.
8. Public transport is privately owned, not integrated and different operators have different fare structures, rules and regulations.

## Evidence

- 1500+ local people throughout ward 7 have indicated that they do want to be able to access public transportation and be less reliant upon oil but the existing barriers do not make it easy for them to do so.

- Interviews with local farmers and businesses.
- Interviews with ELC.
- Research into published and unpublished information.

## Aim

**By 2025 we are more locally resilient because we are able to fulfil our transport needs using 50% less fossil fuels.**

## Actions

What needs to be done?

### What resources are needed to be able to make change?

Policy Business    Legislation NHS    EL SOA Public transport operators    ELC    Public demand

- A. Identify what we need transport for now e.g. people and goods.
- B. Identify what needs to be done to reduce the need to travel and transport
- C. Identify the barriers to active travel and use of public transport.
- D. Develop a vision and action plan for overcoming these barriers
- E. Review of SES Plan and alignment with EL SOA.
- F. Ensure EL SOA drives enabling transportation policies.
- G. Ensure ELCCP implements a local transport policy.
- H. Understand what and why ELCCP can't make the situation better and plan to fill the gaps
- I. Identify who needs to do what
- J. Implement the action plan
- K. Design efficient and resilient local transport services
- L. Feasibility study of a local train service.

ELC    Public    Farmers    Businesses    Schools

## Participation

Who needs to be involved?

## Assumptions

*East Lothian Community Planning Partnership will agree and align:*

- Policy will be enabling and in place
- Joined up Planning

*Legislation will be enforcing positive change*

*Farmers and consumers will be welcoming of this change*

*Funding will be available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development*

*SES Plan and Climate Change Act will include Food relocalisation.*

## Local transport milestones

### Short term - 5 years

- Joined up public transport
- Demand responsive transport
- Affordable public transport
- Adequate parking at train station
- Joined up paths
- Fewer barriers, easier and safer to walk and cycle to school and work.
- Adequate facilities for bikes on public transportation and at stations
- Car Club
- Community minibuses
- More bike parking

### Medium term - 10 years

- More local employment/ work.
- More car shares and electric cars
- More connected and resilient neighbourhoods
- More of what people need and want is locally produced and available
- Significant reduction in the need for travel too far to work, shopping, health care, entertainment, education
- We have a local train service.
- Local services are joined up and integrated with long distance journeys.
- Street lights powered by renewable energy

### Long term - 15+ years

- Local livelihoods are the norm.
- There are local health care facilities
- Most of what people need and want will be accessible.
- Harbour is used by more boats
- The air smells fresh
- It is quiet on the streets and roads

**We are able to fulfil our transport needs using 50% less fossil fuels.**

## External Factors

### What will make this work:

*East Lothian Community Planning Partnership will have:*

- Supportive and enabling policies in place
- Joined up Planning

*Legislation will be enforcing positive change*

*Farmers and consumers are welcoming of this change.*

*Funding is available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development*

### What will make this not work:

*East Lothian Community Planning Partnership do not have:*

- Policy will be enabling and in place
- Joined up Planning

*No Legislation to enforce positive change*

*Farmers and consumers are not welcoming of this change.*

*Funding is not available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development.*

# Health and wellbeing : logic diagram



## H&W situation now

### Barriers from the consumer's point of view

1. Poor public transport to specialist health services and hospitals
2. Threat of closure of local hospital e.g. Belhaven
3. Not enough NHS dentists locally
4. Limited opening hours for Pharmacies
5. No Saturday morning GP surgeries
6. Distance to A&E too far
7. Limited number of care home places
8. No surgeries outside Dunbar in villages
9. Surrounded by polluters e.g. cement works, landfill, Torness
10. Not safe to cycle and paths not joined up for walking.
11. Lifestyles so busy it's hard to find time for exercise and feeling stressed.
12. Availability of good quality Food
13. Too many takeaways
14. Patient transport takes all day for round trip.

### Overall situation:

15. Oil is a primary raw material for many drugs, equipment, and supplies; that transport for patients, staff, deliveries, and services is heavily oil dependent;
16. Nutrition quality of the food has declined
17. We live more sedentary lifestyle than before.
18. Health Services and facilities require cars/ transportation to get to them.
19. Public transportation and links are poor.
20. Limited local employment
21. We do not have a localised economy
22. Debt based economy forces us all to run faster to stand still
23. Lack of connection to local landscape/ resources.
24. Not enough allotments – waiting lists for allotments.
25. Uncertain health risks from polluting industries
26. Antibiotics are losing their effectiveness.

## Aim Evidence

- Interviews with 250+ local people, groups and service providers.

**By 2025 we are more locally resilient because we are healthier, happier and able to access health care services and facilities using 50% less fossil fuels than we do in 2010.**

## Actions

What needs to be done?

### What resources are needed to be able to make change?

Policy	Legislation	EL SOA	Community Planning	Local people
<p>A. Review alignment of this plan with EL SOA</p> <p>B. Ensure EL SOA creates enabling policies for resilient local health and well being</p> <p>C. Develop a Local Health Forum</p> <p>D. Develop a set of agreed local health and well being indicators including water, soil, air, biodiversity quality.</p> <p>E. Gather a baseline for how healthy people feel they are locally/what their ideas are for being more healthy and well.</p> <p>F. Develop aligned action plans for improving local health and wellbeing</p> <p>G. Ensure implementation of plans for improving local health and wellbeing through a robust process of monitoring and evaluation of how well plan is being implemented.</p> <p>H. Watershed assessment and development of a watershed management plan</p> <p>I. Ensure Curriculum for Excellence includes how to be</p>			<p>J. Identify ways to reconnect physically and socially to the locality.</p> <p>K. Identify ways to make it easier for all abilities to make more active transport choices.</p> <p>L. Open discussions with local Health Board about relocation of services e.g. Community hospitals with A&amp;E</p> <p>M. Open discussion with Pharmacies about opening all day Saturdays.</p> <p>N. Feasibility study of outreach surgeries in villages</p> <p>O. Develop a network of registered volunteer carers and emergency helpers</p> <p>P. Identify care needs for all ages.</p> <p>Q. Assess the potential for all NHS property to generate energy.</p> <p>R. Research what essential drugs are oil dependent and identify what could be local / none oil based alternatives.</p>	<p>healthy and well through reconnecting with locality and living less oil dependent lifestyles.</p>

## Participation

Who needs to be involved?

Local people of all ages and abilities Teachers Doctors ELC

## Assumptions

East Lothian Community Planning Partnership will agree and align:

- Policy will be enabling and in place
  - Joined up planning
- Legislation will be enforcing positive change
- Farmers and consumers will be welcoming of this change
- Funding will be available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development

## Local health & wellbeing Milestones

### Short term - 5 years

- Alignment of LRAP and SOA and Community Planning has happened.
- SOA creates enabling policies for resilient local health and wellbeing.
- Local Health Forum established
- Baseline measurement for how healthy people feel.
- Health and Wellbeing indicators developed
- Watershed management plan exists.
- Local Action plans for improving local health and well being developed.
- Better public transport links to health services.
- More active travel
- Clean up local environment and polluters
- Chemists are open when people need them open.
- Implementation of all of Health & Wellbeing , Local food, Transport, Enterprise and Education Action Plans

### Medium term - 10 years

- Sufficient home care and hospices for all ages.
- More GPs & NHS Dentists locally.
- There is Enough/ more local employment/ work available.
- All land and space that can be is used for food production. Many more people are employed in food growing and preparation, and people's involvement with food is far greater.
- Local drama, art, music, dance, and celebration are commonplace.
- Communities have a network of registered volunteer carers and emergency helpers
- Assessment of how well Local Health and Wellbeing is improving.
- Amend Action plans to improve Health and Wellbeing.

### Long term - 15+ years

- Our basic needs are being met locally, we have a sense of purpose.
  - We have supportive personal relationships, strong and inclusive communities, good health, financial and personal security, rewarding employment, and a healthy, attractive and productive local environments.
  - Pollution is greatly reduced.
  - All essential drugs are produced without petrochemicals, some locally
  - All NHS estate is a net energy generator.
  - Every NHS facility is accessible on foot, by bicycle, and by public transport.
- By 2025 we are more locally resilient because we are healthier and happier and able to access health care services and facilities using 50% less fossil fuels than we do in 2010.**

## External Factors

**What will make this work:**  
East Lothian Community Planning Partnership will have:

- Supportive and enabling policies in place
- Joined up Planning

Legislation will be enforcing positive change  
Farmers and consumers are welcoming of this change.

**What will make this not work:**  
East Lothian Community Planning Partnership do not have:

- Policy will be enabling and in place
- Joined up Planning

No Legislation to enforce positive change  
Farmers and consumers are not welcoming of this change.  
Funding is not available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development.

# Enterprise and skills vision : logic diagram



## E & S situation now

### Barriers from the consumer's point of view:

1. Very little local employment means many people commuting away for work causing stress and disconnection.
2. People would like to work more locally.
3. Many skilled people live here.
4. We have natural resources locally.
5. People would like to start up their own businesses.
6. People would like to learn skills e.g. gardening, cooking, sewing
7. Some policies and regulations are barriers for small enterprise start ups.
8. Local Authority budgets are being cut and could result in loss of local jobs.
9. Access to local resources and landscape are limited.
10. Rents for building and shops are high.

11. People do not feeling connected to their surroundings
12. Young people do not see adults at work locally

### Overall situation:

13. Our economy is heavily based upon the availability of cheap oil.
14. Not a localised economy.
15. Debt based economy forces us to all run faster to stand still
16. Economy is based upon global rather than local resources.
17. People are involved in more sedentary types of work than before contributing to poor health and well being.
18. Education is based on knowledge attainment rather than skills attainment.
19. No effort is given to the topic of building resilience locally in schools.
20. Government is not making people aware of the implications of peak oil for our economy.

## Aim Evidence

- Interviews with 1500+ people

**By 2025 we are more locally resilient because we have a vibrant local economy using local skills and resources to meet local needs and using 50% less fossil fuels than we do in 2010.**

### What resources are needed to be able to make change?

Policy Legislation EL SOA Incentives Grants Researchers ELC staff  
Farmers Teachers Public demand

- A. Ensure the EL SOA and Community Plan encourage the building of a localised resilient economy.
- B. Work with 'Social Enterprise in East Lothian' and ELCCP Economic Development Unit to ensure there is appropriate support and access to finance.
- C. ELCCP to invest in low carbon infrastructure and to set favourable planning conditions to help foster low-carbon innovation
- D. Identify what enterprises will create and form the 2025 vision for becoming locally resilient.
- E. Identify the enterprises which will be created through food growing, processing and marketing.
- F. Identify the enterprises which will be created through retrofitting existing housing stock, fuelwood production, energy generation etc.
- G. Identify and put in place appropriate financing and ownership models e.g. local currencies, energy banks, local renewable energy supply companies, community bonds community land trusts etc.
- H. Work with existing financial institutions to find out what support they can give.
- I. Research how a localised low carbon economy used to function here.
- J. Identify the skills which exist locally and those which will be required in a localised, low carbon economy.
- K. Build local skills through training courses, apprenticeships and curriculum for excellence to meet future skills demand and needs.
- L. Value and develop local cultural and natural assets and support local artisans/producers and recognise these as important to both local education and economy.
- M. Ensure that the Curriculum for excellence connects young people to their surroundings and nature's cycles, values critical thinking and practical skills and develops an entrepreneurial culture.
- N. Start dialogue with teachers, parents and children about future local economy and livelihoods.
- O. Ensure provision of flexible workspace, starter units and workshops

ELC Financial Institutions Schools Parents Local Businesses Social enterprise in East Lothian

### Assumptions

East Lothian Community Planning Partnership will agree and align:

- Policy will be enabling and in place
- Joined up planning

Legislation will be enforcing positive change

Teachers, parents, pupils are welcoming of this change.

Funding will be available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development

### External Factors

What will make this work:  
East Lothian Community Planning Partnership will have:

- Supportive and enabling policies in place
- Joined up Planning

Legislation will be enforcing positive change

Teachers, parents, pupils are welcoming of this change.

Funding is available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development

What will make this not work:  
East Lothian Community Planning Partnership do not have:

- Policy will be enabling and in place
- Joined up Planning

No Legislation to enforce positive change

Teachers, parents, pupils are not welcoming of this change.

Funding is not available to enable Research, Technology and Skills Development.

## Actions

What needs to be done?

## Participation

Who needs to be involved?

## Local food Milestones

### Short term - 5 years

- ELCCP has translated the objectives of building a low carbon local economy into SOA
- There is support from ELC to foster low carbon enterprise.
- A local investment fund (eg. from community owned Wind Turbines) is helping finance local social enterprise.
- We understand what enterprises are needed in a low carbon economy.
- Curriculum for Excellence is focused upon preparing the next generations to live and work in a low carbon localised, resilient community and economy
- Local Enterprises are taking advantage of the low carbon and re-localised market.

### Medium term - 10 years

- We have a local currency
- We have local financial institutions.
- Local cultural and natural assets are maintained and local artisans/producers are recognised as important to both the local education and economy.
- The majority of people work locally
- Education is based upon attainment of knowledge through the gaining of practical life skills.
- Education is directly linking with locality and learning life skills regarding food, shelter, democracy and governance

### Long term - 15+ years

- **By 2025 we are more locally resilient because we have a vibrant local economy using local skills and resources to meet local needs and using 50% less fossil fuels than we do in 2010.**

# mapping our future?

use this map to mark where you live, and share your knowledge about the past...

do you know where our food comes from, before the supermarkets sell it?

what foods were grown and produced locally during the war?

and map your ideas for the future.

where will we get our food in the future when we can't rely on cheap oil for transport?

how will we generate energy to heat and run our homes and businesses?

what needs to be done to make it easier to use public transport, walk or cycle?

have your say  
...map it and post it!

[www.sustainingdunbar.org](http://www.sustainingdunbar.org)  
contact us at  
2025 Team, 16 Westport, Dunbar, EH42 1BU  
tel: 01368 866 920  
email: philip@sustainingdunbar.org

Maps can help to show us where we are ...a good map can also show us where we want to go, and how to get there.



Good stuff here!

# About Sustaining Dunbar

Sustaining Dunbar is for everyone living or working in the Dunbar and East Linton ward of East Lothian. It provides a network to enable people to get together with others who share similar interests and want to work together to plan and start building a sustainable, low-carbon community which is resilient enough to cope with the challenges which we face from climate change, peak oil and global economic instability.

Sustaining Dunbar is a member of the UK wide Transition Network and of Transition Scotland and is also a member of the Development Trust Association Scotland

Sustaining Dunbar is a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee (registered in Scotland no. 351910, Scottish Charity no. SC040106) with membership open to anyone aged 18 or over and resident in the Dunbar and East Linton Ward.

Sustaining Dunbar's aim is to enable and facilitate, make connections, encourage the free flow of relevant information and generally to do all it can to help everyone get involved in making a vibrant, creative and resilient, low-carbon locality.



**Thank you to everyone in the Dunbar area from Oldhamstocks to East Linton, Stenton to Tynningame who have contributed to this draft vision and action plan for our future.**

More information available from  
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Sign up online for regular updates.

