Fife Council

AN AIR QUALITY STRATEGY FOR FIFE 2015-2020

Foreword

The residents, businesses community and visitors to Fife benefit from the diverse environs of the Kingdom, including busy market towns, extensive areas of unspoilt countryside and the beautiful North Sea coastline.

In general, air quality in Fife is very good, but there are a few specific areas within town centres where hotspots of road traffic-related pollution have been identified. Such hotspots of air pollution are becoming increasingly common in towns and cities across Scotland and are proving challenging to tackle for a variety of reasons not least the steady increase in the number of cars on our roads.

Fife Council takes its air quality regulatory responsibilities very seriously and for several years now has been monitoring and improving air quality across the Kingdom of Fife, particularly in areas such as Cupar and Dunfermline where Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been declared. This strategy has been developed from the guidance of the Scottish Government and aims not only to raise awareness of air quality issues but also to promote some of the existing best practice work that the Council has undertaken within existing AQMAs to other parts of Fife. Furthermore, the Council recognises that no one single authority or Council service can have all the solutions and consequently a collaborative approach with key partners and stakeholders is considered essential in order to bring about improvements in air quality.

This Strategy provides a brief overview of air quality in Fife and considers some of the actions taken to improve air quality to date, in particular those that are more generally applicable to the entire Fife Council area. We are delighted to support this strategic action by Fife Council as an important step in improving air quality across the Kingdom and protecting the health of those who live, work and visit Fife.

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1. Introduction

Fife is an area in eastern Scotland bordered on the north by the Firth of Tay, on the east by the North Sea and the Firth of Forth to the south. The route to the west is partially blocked by the mass of the Ochil Hills. Almost all traffic into and out of Fife has to pass over one of four bridges, south on the Forth Road Bridge, west on the Kincardine and Clackmannanshire Bridges or north east via the Tay Road Bridge, the exception being traffic headed north on the M90.

The coast has some small harbours, industrial docks in Burntisland and Rosyth and also fishing villages of the East Neuk such as Anstruther and Pittenweem. The large area of flat land to the north of the Lomond Hills, through which the River Eden flows, is known as the Howe of Fife. Villages and small towns in a primarily agricultural landscape are found north of the Lomond Hills. The areas in the south and west of Fife, including the towns of Dunfermline, Glenrothes, Kirkcaldy and the Levenmouth region are much more industrial and densely populated.

Fife Council is committed to enhancing the growth and success of the Kingdom of Fife whilst acting pro-actively to protect and improve the environment. Air quality has received considerable national attention in recent years and the Council recognises that the quality of air we breathe is important to the health and wellbeing of the communities and businesses of Fife, and that plans and actions need to be put in place to minimise the potential for any decline in air quality that could potentially result from growth, regeneration and associated development.

Under the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) regime, local authorities have a legal duty to review and assess air quality within their areas against a set of health-based objectives, and where required, take measures to work towards improving air quality. Air Quality is generally very good in Fife, however, as is the case in many parts of the UK, localised

hotspots of air pollution have been identified which exceed the health based objectives set by the Scottish Government. Whilst local authorities are not obliged to prepare an air quality strategy, the Scottish Government recognises that such strategies can play a valuable role in protecting the local environment and recommends that authorities consider drawing up a local air quality strategy to outline their commitment to air quality management and improvement.

Consequently, Fife Council has worked with numerous key partners to develop this strategy document which seeks to build on the extensive work that the Council is already undertaking to improve air quality across Fife. The document recognises that the collaborative commitment and action of key partners is essential to bring about these improvements. This Strategy has been designed to be a high-level guidance document to help inform the consideration of air quality within the development and implementation of other policies and strategies across the Council. Furthermore, the strategy outlines the Council's ongoing commitment to improving air quality across the entire Kingdom of Fife and to show how Fife Council intends to work further with local communities in achieving this key objective.

In addition to the Council's responsibilities for protecting air quality via the Local Air Quality Management regime, the Council is also a planning authority and aims to minimise the potential impact of development on local air quality, particularly in close proximity to existing Air Quality Management Areas. The success of the Strategy is dependent upon the commitment of not only Fife Council but the input of partners and key stakeholders including the Scottish Government, Transport Scotland, SEPA, NHS Fife, local businesses and most importantly local communities in the Fife area.

2. Aims and Objectives of the Strategy

This Air Quality Strategy has been developed to outline the wide commitments made and undertaken by Fife Council to help ensure good air quality is achieved across the Kingdom of Fife and to communicate the reasons and ideas behind this work.

The key aims of the Air Quality Strategy are to:

- Minimise the potential impact of poor air quality on the health and wellbeing of residents, workers and visitors to Fife and also on Fife's natural heritage, both protected and non-protected;
- Fulfil statutory obligations for local air quality management and assist the Scottish Government in achieving the Air Quality Limit Values;
- Regularly evaluate the success of air quality action plans and where necessary identify new actions to bring about further improvements in local air quality;
- Encourage and facilitate co-ordinated working between Council Services and external stakeholders to improve local air quality (include NHS Fife, FHA and RHA);
- Evaluate, and encourage the implementation of cost-effective measures to reduce emissions and exposure to poor air quality across the Kingdom of Fife;
- Help to raise public awareness and understanding of local air quality issues within Fife, and how they can help contribute to improving the situation;
- Encourage the application of successful actions deployed in AQMAs within Fife to other areas within Fife.

This strategy pulls together existing Council activities that will work towards achieving the prescribed aims.

3. The Importance of Air Quality

Very few things in this world are as important as the air that we breathe. The quality of the air that we breathe can be degraded by the introduction of a wide range of substances (pollutants) into the atmosphere from a variety of natural and man-made sources. This deterioration in air quality can cause both short- and long-term effects on health, but also on the wider environment. Pollution can affect the quality of soils, fresh water and ecosystems, either whilst in the air or as depositions. Typical pollutants of concern include gases such as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), ground-level ozone (O_3), but also particulate material (PM). These pollutants are released from a variety of sources directly into the air or are formed by interactions and reactions between individual pollutants in the atmosphere.

The key driver for improvements in air quality is its potential impact on human health. Poor air quality has been associated with a range of harmful effects on human health, including an increased incidence of cardiovascular disease and exacerbation of the symptoms of those with pre-existing heart and lung conditions such as asthma (PHE, 2014). A brief summary of the health impacts associated with exposure to some of the pollutants listed in the UK Air Quality Strategy are listed below:

Table 1: Pollutants and their Associated Health Impacts

Pollutant	Associated Health Impacts
Ozone O_3 (Ground level)	Increase in mortality rates. Increase in cases of respiratory illness. Decreased lung function. Irritation to the eyes, and the airways of the lungs, exacerbating the symptoms of those who suffer from asthma and lung diseases.
Particulate Matter (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$)	Increase in mortality rates. Increases in respiratory illness, and deterioration in cases of cardio-respiratory disease.
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	Associated with a range of adverse effects of the respiratory system. Exposure can result in irritation of the lungs and lower resistance to respiratory infections. Frequent exposure to concentrations that are typically much higher than those normally found in the ambient air may cause increased incidence of acute respiratory illness in children.
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	Even moderate concentrations have been associated with a fall in lung function in asthmatics. Sulphur dioxide pollution is considered more harmful when particulate and other pollution concentrations are also high.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Reduces or prevents the normal transport of oxygen by the blood leading to a potentially significant reduction in the supply of oxygen to the heart. Exposure can thus impair aerobic capacity, visual perception and an individual's ability to perform complex tasks.
Benzene	Associated with chronic health effects including cancer, disorders of the central nervous system, damage to the liver and kidney, reproductive disorders, and birth defects.
Lead	Exposure to low levels of lead can be harmful, especially to infants and young children. In addition, lead taken in by the mother can interfere with the health of the unborn child. Exposure has also been associated with impaired mental function, visual-motor performance and neurological damage in children.

Air quality in Scotland is generally good and considerably better now than it has been at any time since before the Industrial Revolution. However, the potential health impacts of air pollution outlined above demonstrate that local air quality may still have a profound effect on the health and wellbeing of communities across Scotland. Consequently, Fife Council has developed a Strategic approach to air quality management which aims to bring about long-term improvements in the air quality of Fife and contribute to improving the general health and quality of life of the residents, workers and visitors to Fife.

Short-term 'high pollution' episodes can have a profound impact especially on individuals with pre-existing heart and lung conditions (e.g. asthma) and potentially trigger increased hospital admissions. Such acute episodes can also contribute to the premature death of people who are more vulnerable to daily changes in ambient air pollutant levels, notably the elderly and those with pre-existing health conditions. In addition to short-term air pollution episodes, significant evidence of the health impacts of long-term exposure to typical lower levels of air pollution has been documented in a large number of studies.

At the highest level, UK Government statistics estimated that air pollution in the UK reduced life expectancy of every person by an average of 7-8 months, with an associated cost of up to £20 billion each year. More recent research has, for the first time, provided estimates of the added burden of deaths associated with fine particulate pollution at local authority level, across the whole UK including Scotland.

In 2010, the UK Government's Committee of Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) produced estimates of the burden of added mortality associated with ambient particulate pollution at UK national level, based on particulate levels in 2008. The Committee concluded that:

"Exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ over a few hours to weeks can trigger cardiovascular disease-related mortality and nonfatal events; longer-term exposure (e.g. a few years) increases the risk for cardiovascular mortality to an even greater extent than exposures over a few days, and reduces life expectancy within more highly exposed segments of the population by several months to a few years". In the opinion of the group "the overall evidence is consistent with a causal relationship between $PM_{2.5}$ exposure and cardiovascular morbidity and mortality".

In 2014 Public Health England (PHE) produced a report that provides an estimate of the mortality attributable to long-term exposure to particulate air pollution for each component country and local authority within the UK. When the figures were calculated for each of the 32 authorities in Scotland, the Fife Council area was identified as having a mean anthropogenic $PM_{2.5}$ concentration of 6.8 $\mu g/m^3$, the same as that calculated for Scotland as a whole.

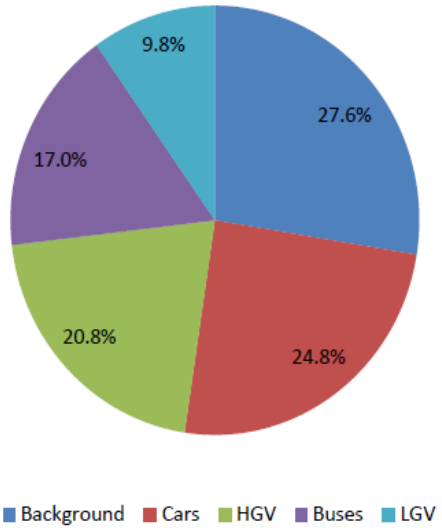
4. Sources of Air Pollution

Air pollutants are produced by a wide range of sources, both natural and man-made. Typical sources of local air quality problems in the UK include wind-blown dust, transport, industrial sources, power generation, construction and demolition activities and combustion processes including biomass combustion. In addition to local sources, emissions generated from up to hundreds of miles away can also add to local pollution due to the transboundary nature of air pollution.

The contribution of each source type to local pollution can vary significantly depending on the type and number of local industrial processes, density and age of road transport and local weather conditions (European Environment Agency, 2014). In the UK, Air pollution from motor vehicles has, as in many parts of Europe, replaced smoke from solid fuel combustion processes as the major cause of local air quality problems. The identification of road transport as the predominant source responsible for local air quality problems in the UK combined with the continuing growth in the use of private vehicles means that actions being taken across Europe to reduce emissions from individual vehicles are at threat of being annulled by increases in traffic volume.

Studies undertaken by Fife Council under the LAQM process have indicated that in areas where local air quality problems have been identified, road transport contributed a significant proportion of local emissions. For example, the findings of a study undertaken of air quality in Appin Crescent, Dunfermline (Fife Council 2012a) indicated that road traffic contributes over 70% of local emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen and subsequently concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (Figure 1).

Figure 1. NOx sources in Appin Crescent, Dunfermline



Furthermore, the study revealed that in addition to volume, traffic congestion also made a significant contribution to elevated local concentrations of pollution.

Information provided by SESTran also suggests that a significant proportion of this road traffic is associated with the use of cars for local journeys of less than 5 km. Consequently, Fife Council have been working with partners to reduce emissions from local transport sources, through a wide variety of actions aimed at optimising traffic flow and reducing volume by encouraging the use of more sustainable forms of transport (e.g. bus, cycle, walking).

5. Regulatory Framework and interaction with related sectors (Policy Context and Local Context)

Legislation and policies targeting reductions in air pollution and the resulting impacts on health and the environment have been introduced in Europe, the UK and Scotland. General improvements in air quality have been achieved through the introduction of legislation that has brought about stricter controls on emissions of pollutants from important sources, such as transport, industry and commercial and domestic combustion. In addition, legislation at EU, UK and Scottish level has been introduced which sets health based standards for key pollutants in ambient air, and also defines processes to be observed by member states and local authorities to bring about continuous improvements in air quality. A summary of pertinent legislation is summarised below:

European and National Legislation

The European Commission has set legally binding limits for pollutants that have been associated with having a detrimental effect on human health and the wider environment. These health-based standards were transposed into Scottish Law through the Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010. The four UK administrations have prepared an Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, as required by the Environment Act 1995, detailing what measures should be introduced in order to meet these limits. The most recent version of the Strategy was published in 2007, and requires local authorities to assess and manage air quality within their respective geographical areas through the Local Air Quality Management Review and Assessment Process.

Local Air Quality Management

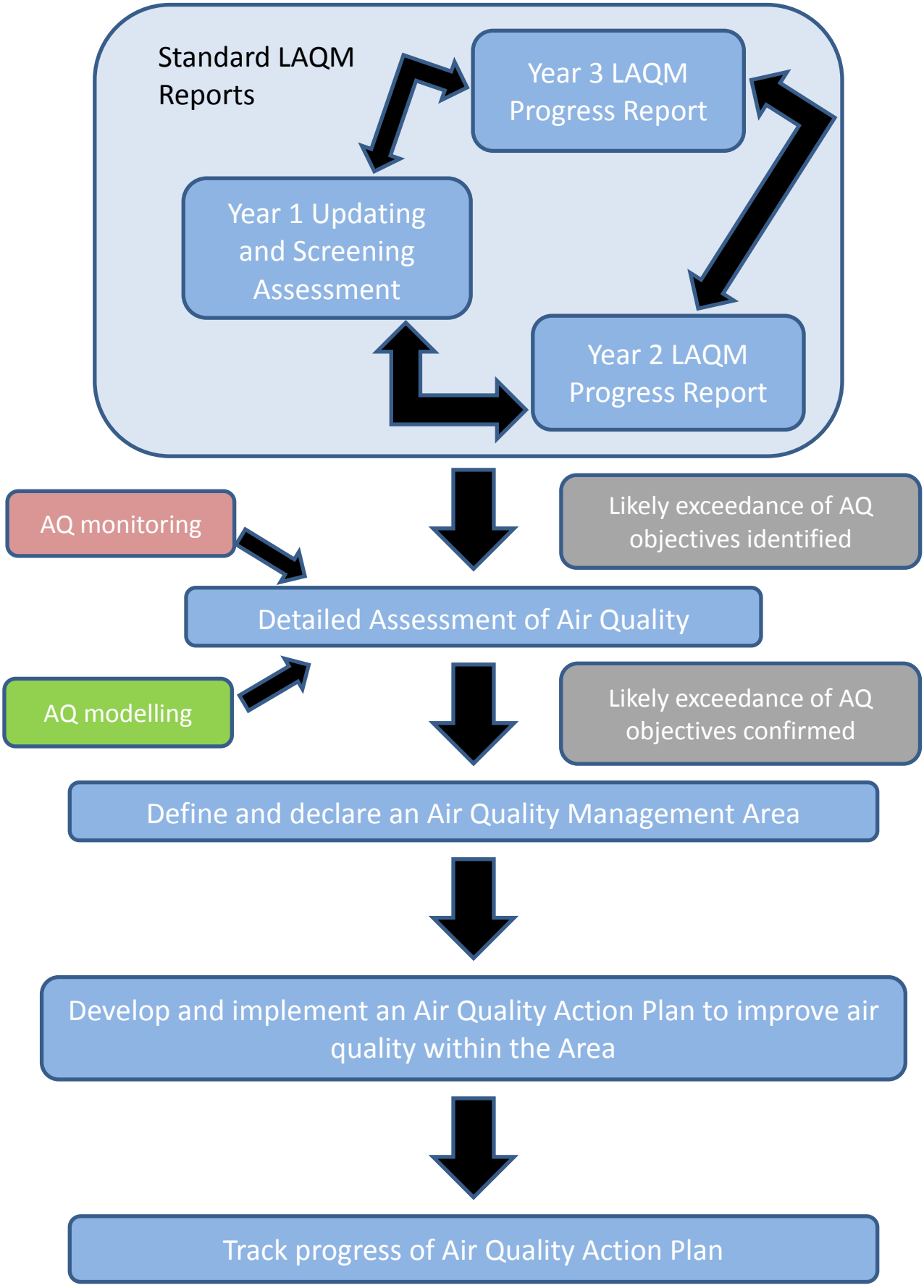
The Environment Act 1995 and the related air quality regulations place a statutory duty on Local Authorities to review and assess the air quality within their geographical areas. The Regulations and associated guidance documents specify which pollutants should be assessed and how they should be assessed. A summary of the Local Air Quality Management Review and Assessment process is presented in Figure 2.

All local authorities are required to undertake standard annual assessments of air quality within their geographical areas. These assessments run in a 3 year cycle with an Updating and Screening Assessment undertaken in year 1 and Progress Reports in Years 2

and 3. These standard reports include a review of recent air quality monitoring data and also any new developments / significant changes in the area to identify any areas of poor air quality.

If the local authority identifies a likely breach of one or more of the air quality standards within a specified period, and, if members of the public could be exposed the authority is required to undertake a Detailed Assessment of Air Quality within this area. This assessment includes more detailed analysis of local monitoring data and may also include the application of air dispersion modelling. Where a breach of one or more of the air quality objectives is confirmed, an 'Air Quality Management Area' (AQMA) must be declared. Following the declaration of an AQMA the authority must develop and implement an 'Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP)' with relevant stakeholders, to reduce levels of pollution within the AQMA.

Figure 2. Flowchart of LAQM Reporting Process



6. Air Management in Fife

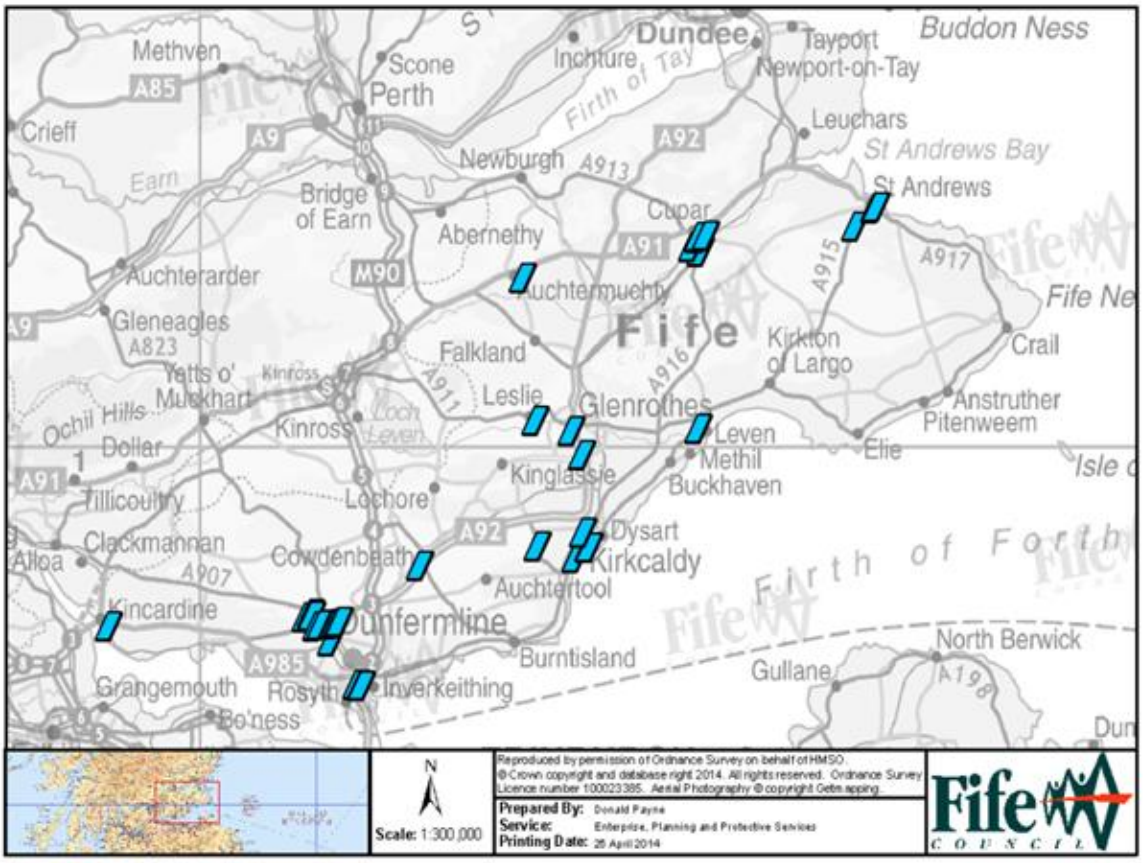
In line with the requirements of the local air quality management regime, ambient air quality within the Fife is regularly assessed and compared with the health-based objectives that have been set by the Scottish Government listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Air Quality Objectives included in Regulations for the purpose of LAQM in Scotland

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective	
	Concentration	**Measured as**
Benzene	3.25 µg/m^3	Running annual mean
1,3-Butadiene	2.25 µg/m^3	Running annual mean
Carbon monoxide	10 mg/m^3	Running 8-hour mean
Lead	0.25 µg/m^3	Annual mean
Nitrogen dioxide	200 µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean
	40 µg/m^3	Annual mean
Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) (gravimetric)	50 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 7 times a year	24-hour mean
	18 µg/m^3	Annual mean
Sulphur dioxide	350 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean
	125 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean
	266 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean

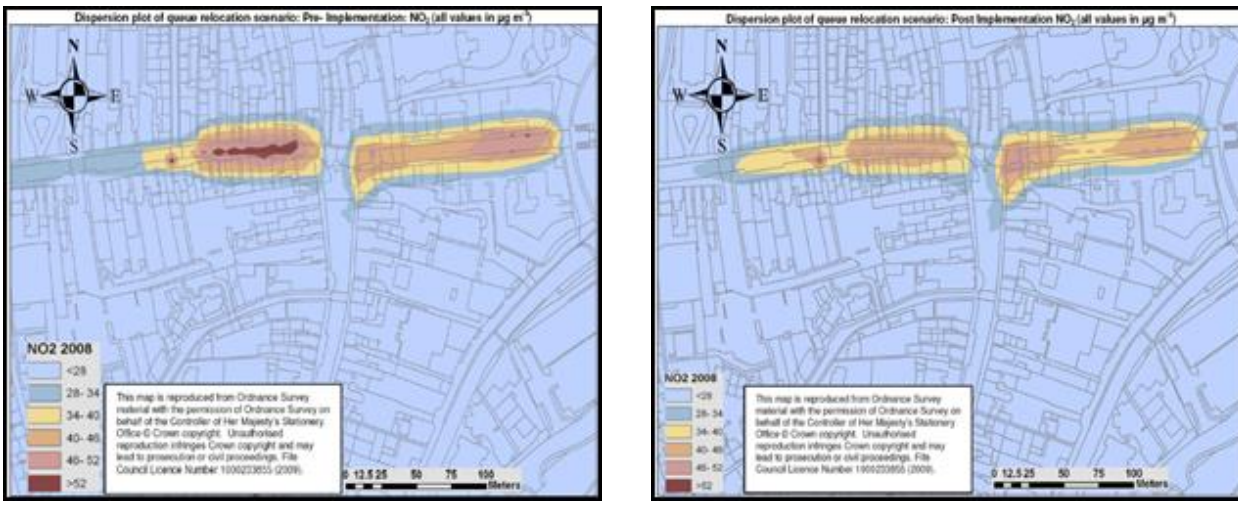
The Land and Air Quality Team of Fife Council undertake the air quality review and assessment process each year according to the timetable established by the Scottish Government. Recent LAQM reports prepared by the Council can be found on www.fifedirect.org.uk. The Council operates an extensive network of air quality monitoring devices across Fife, consisting of four automatic monitoring sites which form part of the Scottish air quality monitoring network, and forty eight diffusion monitoring sites strategically placed at point of interest around Fife (Figure 3.).

Figure 3. Air Quality Monitoring Locations in Fife



In addition the Council also deploys air dispersion modelling techniques (Figure 4) to help assess the air quality within Fife and to assess options under consideration for reducing local concentrations of pollutants.

Figure 4. Before and After Dispersion modelling plots – Bonnygate AQMA



Recent reviews of air quality in Fife have indicated that the air quality is generally very good, with no problems identified in relation to concentrations of carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene and lead. However, localised exceedances of the annual mean objectives for nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter have been identified at several sites in Fife, with Air Quality Management Areas declared at the Bonnygate in Cupar and Appin Crescent in Dunfermline as a result in 2008 and 2012 respectively. These exceedances have been largely attributed to local emissions from local transport sources. Maps of these AQMAs are presented in Appendix 1.

A summary of some of the LAQM activities undertaken by Fife Council in recent years is presented in the Table below:

Table 3: Local Air Quality Management Reports Published by Fife Council since 2008

Year	LAQM Reports Published by Fife Council
2008	Progress Report (2008) Bonnygate, Cupar, AQMA declared in October 2008 for NO_2 and PM_{10}
2009	Updating and Screening Assessment Detailed Assessment (2009) Appin Crescent, Dunfermline Detailed Assessment (2009) Admiralty Road, Rosyth
2010	Further Assessment (2010) Bonnygate, Cupar Progress Report (2010) Fife Council, Bonnygate, Cupar Air Quality Action Plan
2011	2nd Detailed Assessment (2011) Appin Crescent, Dunfermline Progress Report (2011) Appin Crescent, Dunfermline, declared in November 2011 for NO_2
2012	Further Assessment (2012) Appin Crescent Dunfermline Updating and Screening Assessment (2012) 2nd Detailed Assessment for Admiralty Road, Rosyth, Fife (2012) Detailed Assessment for Detailed Assessment for St Clair Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife (2012) Appin Crescent, Dunfermline, declared in November 2012 for PM_{10} Fife Council: Air Quality Action Plan for Appin Crescent, Dunfermline
2013	Progress Report (2013) The Appin Crescent Traffic Management Options Appraisal: Scenario modelling assessment (Phase 2) Cupar Streetscene Air Quality Modelling Assessment

Since the declaration of AQMAs in Cupar and Dunfermline, the Council has been proactively working with a wide range of stakeholders to develop and implement Air Quality Action Plans that have targeted reductions in concentrations of both NO_2 and PM_{10} in these areas.

7. Recent Air Quality in Fife

The Council undertakes extensive monitoring of air quality across Fife, using a large number of passive samplers and four fixed automatic analysers located in Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and Rosyth that form part of the Scottish Air Quality Monitoring Network.

Annual mean concentrations of NO_2 and PM_{10} recorded at the four automatic monitoring stations during 2007 to 2013 are summarised in Figures 5 and 6. Annual mean concentrations of NO_2 and PM_{10} recorded over the past 5 years at these automatic sites have indicated a general improvement in air quality in these areas in recent years. Concentrations well below the 40 µg/m^3 NO_2 annual mean standard have been recorded at all 4 sites since 2009, and concentrations close to or below the 18 µg/m^3 annual mean PM_{10} standard have been recorded at all 4 sites since 2012.

Figure 5. Annual mean concentrations of NO_2 recorded at automatic monitoring stations in Fife

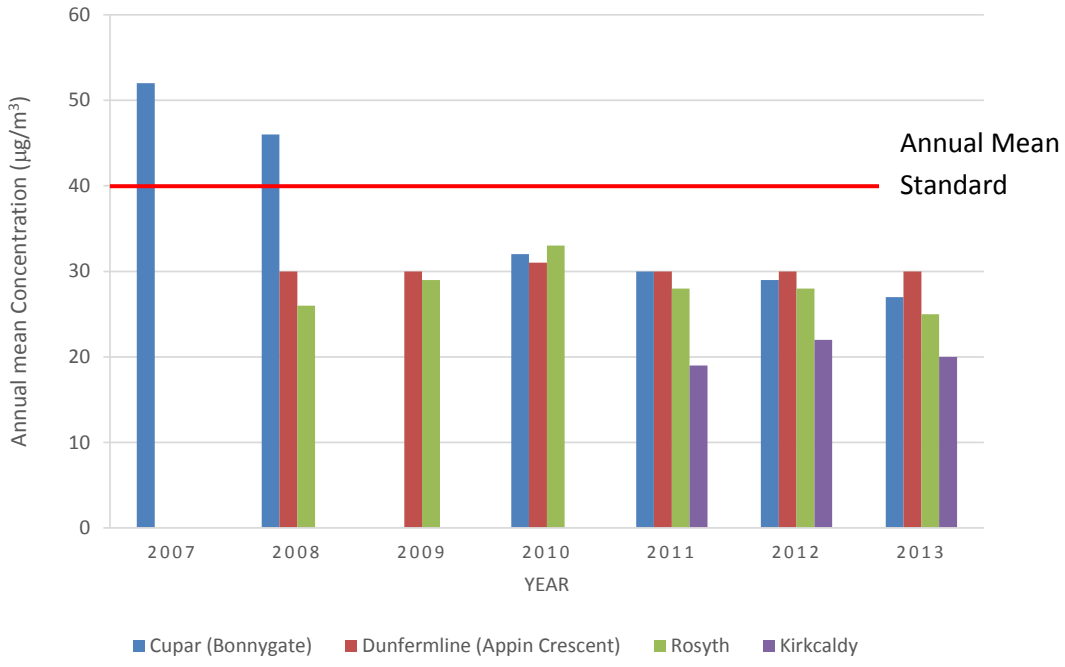
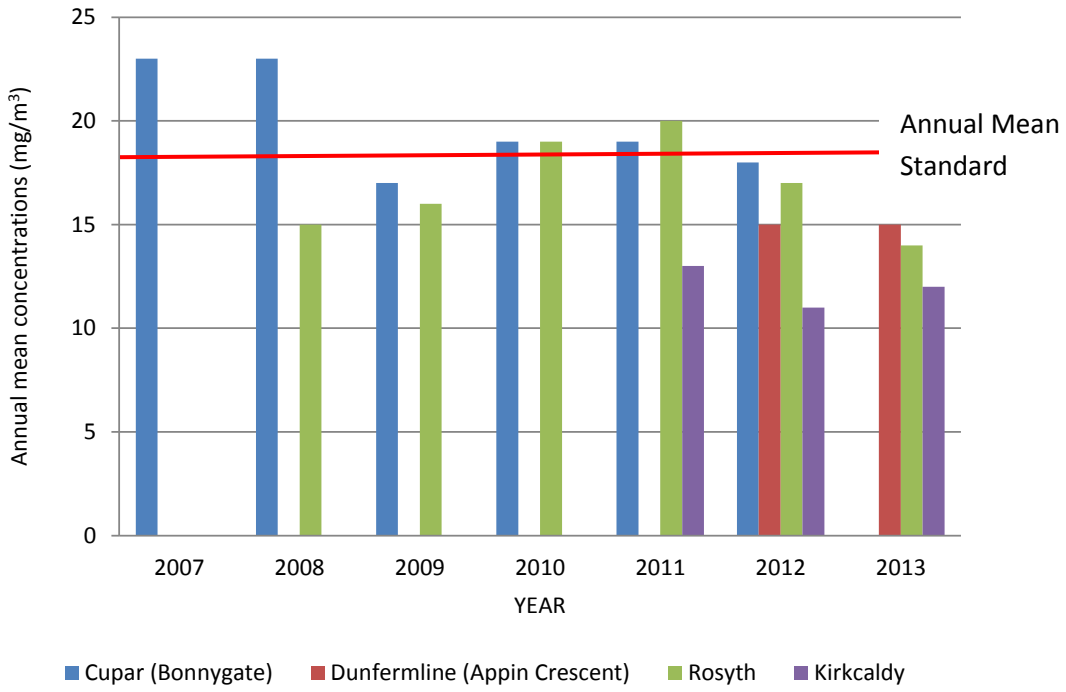


Figure 6. Annual mean concentrations of PM_{10} recorded at automatic monitoring stations in Fife



The results from air quality monitoring undertaken in Fife in recent years indicate that air quality within the Kingdom is generally good, and is improving in the air quality management areas declared in Cupar and Dunfermline. It is believed that much of the improvements in air quality in Fife identified in recent years are the result of the implementation of the air quality action plans developed by Fife Council in partnership with key stakeholders.

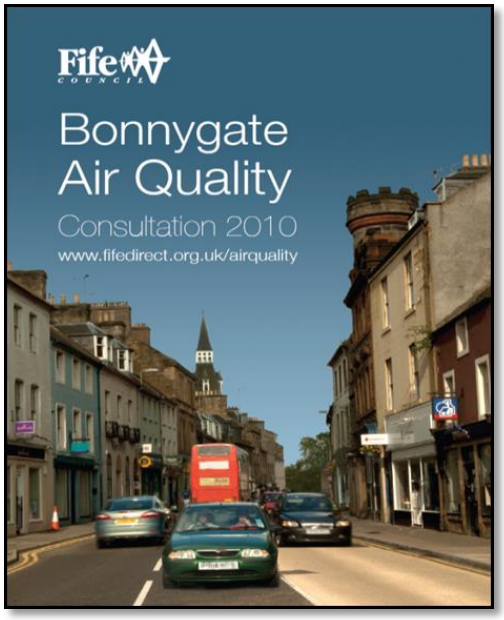
Consequently, Fife Council is keen to extend these relationships and activities, where possible, through the development of this Air Quality Strategy for Fife, to support the continued consideration of air quality within the activities of the Council and key stakeholders and encourage continued improvements in air quality across the Kingdom.

8. Action to Improve Local Air Quality in Fife

Fife Council has proactively been taking action to improve air quality in Fife for many years. This action has focussed both on minimising the potentially detrimental impact of emissions from proposed developments on local air quality and also the AQMAs in Cupar and Dunfermline. In both these AQMAs, emissions from local traffic have been identified as a primary contributor to local air quality problems, and as such the action plans have concentrated on reducing emissions from these sources whilst also including strategic measures to encourage improvements in air quality.

As such, the action plans have included measures including:

- Integrating air quality considerations within the related Council plans and strategies, including the Council Plan, Structure Plan, Community Plan, Local Plans, Local Transport Strategy and Climate Change Strategy;
- Encouraging the use of public transport and cycle networks in order to reduce the number of commuter journeys by people driving on their own;
- Minimising the overall need for travel, particularly by car;
- Optimise the management of traffic to reduce congestion and associated emissions;
- Promote sustainable development including the provision of air quality guidance for developers;
- Reduce emissions from the Council fleet and contract vehicles;
- Raising awareness of local air quality issues to encourage public and business sector participation in bringing about improvements.



Full details of the measures included within the action plans for the Bonnygate (Cupar) and Appin Crescent (Dunfermline) can be found at www.fifedirect.org.uk. Whilst the majority of the measures included in the respective action plans are specific for the given area, a number of measures can be applied to other areas of Fife. As such, Fife Council is keen to extend the scope of these measures more widely across Fife through this Air Quality Strategy.

9. Improving Air Quality Further and Delivering the Strategy

The Air Quality Strategy for Fife (2015-2020) has been designed as a high-level guidance document. Its intention is to help inform the development and implementation of other strategies and policies that are being implemented by Fife Council and relevant stakeholders; and to raise awareness of air quality issues with businesses and the public and encourage action to improve air quality.

The Strategy has 7 aims, these being:

- Minimise the potential impact of poor air quality on the health and wellbeing of residents, workers and visitors to Fife and also on Fife's natural heritage, both protected and non-protected;
- Fulfil statutory obligations for local air quality management and assist the Scottish Government in achieving the Air Quality Limit Values;
- Regularly evaluate the success of air quality action plans and where necessary identify new actions to bring about further improvements in local air quality;
- Encourage and facilitate co-ordinated working between Council Services and external stakeholders to improve local air quality (include NHS Fife, FHA and RHA);
- Evaluate, and encourage the implementation of cost-effective measures to reduce emissions and exposure to poor air quality across the Kingdom of Fife;
- Help to raise public awareness and understanding of local air quality issues within Fife, and how the public can help contribute to improving the situation;
- Encourage the application of successful actions deployed in AQMAs within Fife to other areas within Fife.

10. Strategic Stakeholders

Fife Council recognises that no one single authority or Council service can have all the solutions to improving air quality. Consequently, the Council has sought to develop a collaborative approach with key partners and stakeholders being asked to outline their commitment to supporting Fife Council's intentions of adopting a holistic approach to improving air quality within the Kingdom of Fife. Key stakeholders have confirmed their commitment to supporting Fife Council in the delivery of the Strategy by appending their signatures to Figure 7.

Figure 7. The Commitment - Key Stakeholders in the Fife Air Quality Strategy

Fife's Air Quality Strategy is endorsed by:

The Scottish Government

SEStran South East of Scotland Transport Partnership

Transport Scotland

Scottish Natural Heritage

RHA

Environmental Protection Scotland

NHS Fife

SEPA Scottish Environment Protection Agency

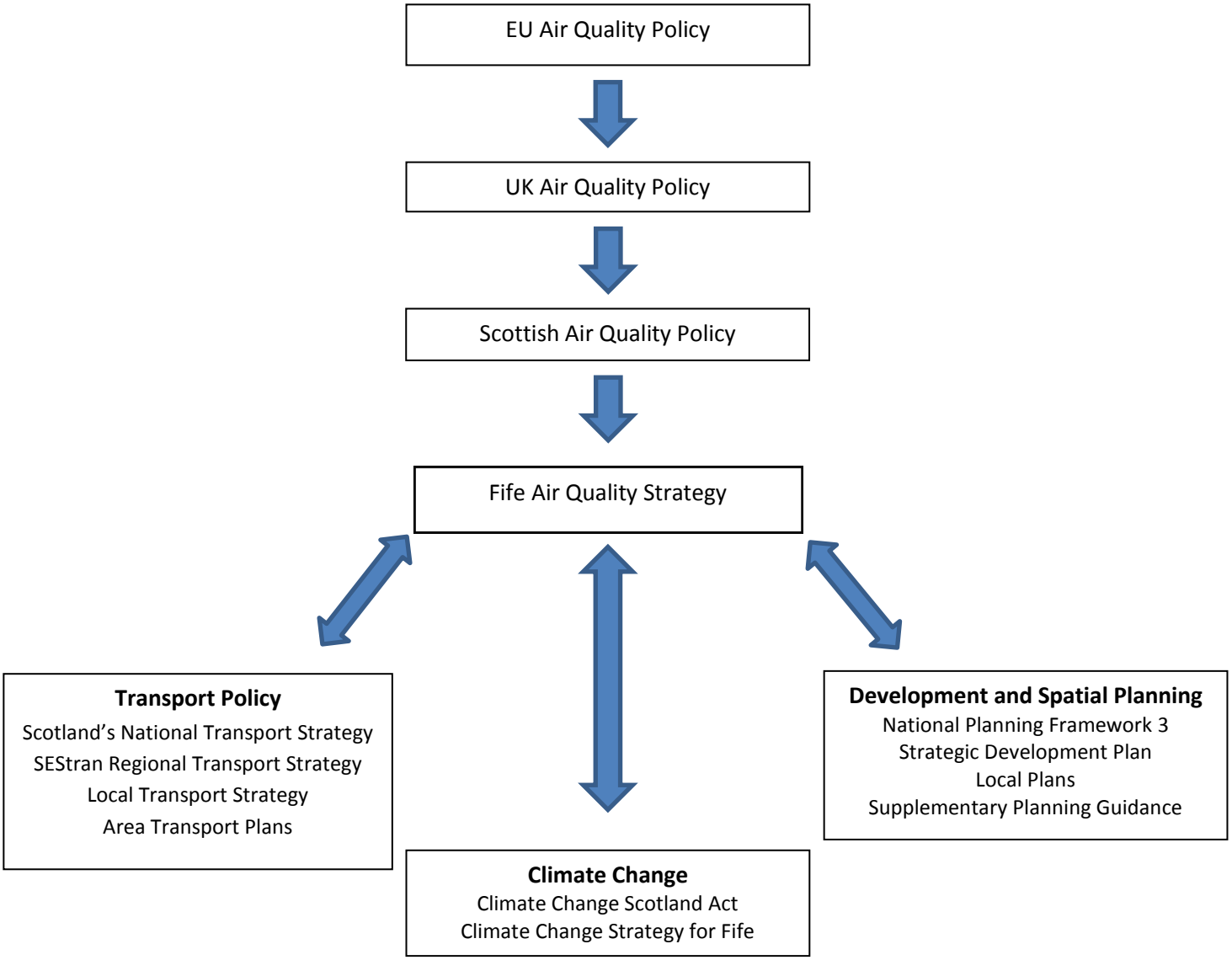
FTA

11. Content and Delivery of the Strategy

Whilst the Environment Act and the Air Quality Regulations represent the key legislative drivers to encourage the improvement of air quality, a wide range of other national, regional and local policies and activities have an impact on ambient air quality. These include policies relating to transport, development control, spatial planning and climate change.

Consequently, in order to be successful, it is important that the Air Quality Strategy for Fife not only considers but also aims to influence these relevant plans and strategies, as they represent part of the framework by which specific options for improving air quality can be implemented. This includes the Low Emission Strategy being developed by the Scottish Government. A summary of how the proposed relationship between the Air Quality Strategy and these related policies and plans is presented in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Summary of Related National, Regional and Local Policies that Influence the Air Quality Strategy



12. Actions within the Strategy

In addition to the key aims of the Strategy outlined in Section 9, Fife Council in consultation with key partners has developed a strategic list of direct actions that target direct improvements in air quality across Fife. Many of the listed actions have been incorporated to garner further support for activities already under development through the Air Quality Action Plans for the Bonnygate (Cupar) and Appin Crescent (Dunfermline) or related strategies, whilst others seeks to raise awareness of local air quality problems and their consideration within related activities. Actions included within the Strategy include:

- Support adopted and new measures targeting improvements in existing Air Quality Management Areas declared in Cupar and Dunfermline.
- Maintain or improve air quality in areas currently meeting the air quality objectives.
- Target reductions in emissions from the Council fleet, contract vehicles and Council estate e.g. FIFE ECO stars
- Provide clear information and guidance on local air quality across the Council, to the public and developers e.g. Fife Air Quality Development Guidelines
- Reducing the need to travel, especially by private car. e.g. Try It
- Encourage and support the use of sustainable forms of transport in preference to private cars.
- Support planned economic growth, sustainable development and transport alternatives and reductions in emissions of both air quality pollutants and Greenhouse Gases.
- As far as possible, encourage all new developments to meet an air quality neutral standard with respect to emissions from transport and combustion processes (e.g. biomass combustion).
- Support and help guide the development of the Scottish Government's Low Emission Strategy for Scotland.
- Further information on the actions included within the Strategy and progress regarding their implementation are available at Fife Air Quality Strategy-Action

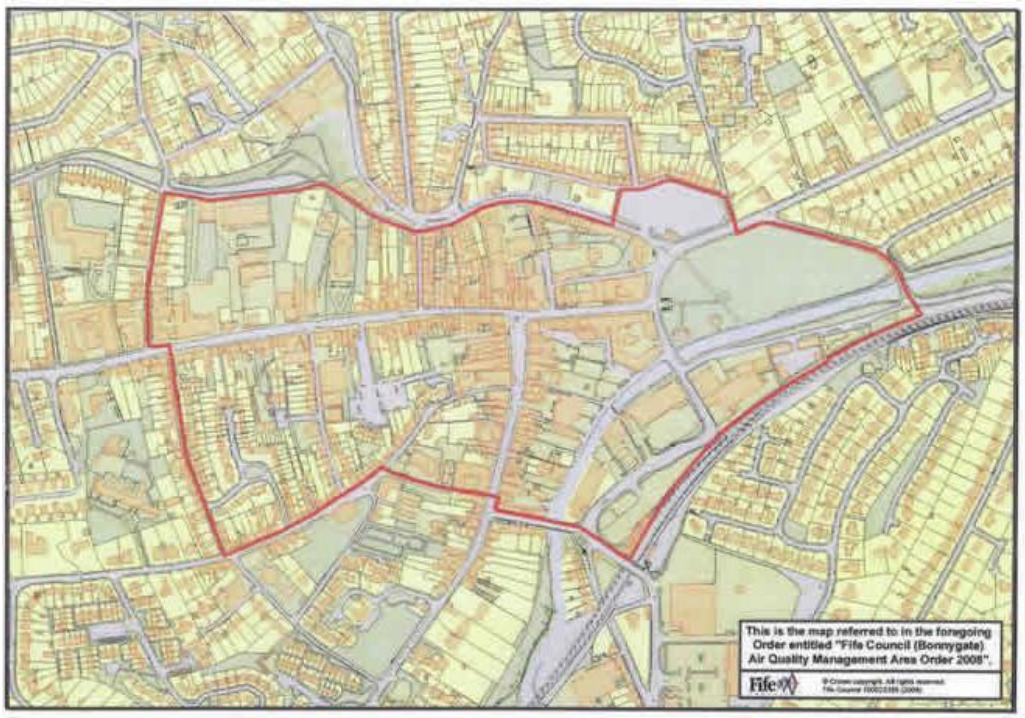
13. Review and Progression of the Strategy

The Fife Air Quality Steering Group will take ownership of implementing and ensuring the successful progression of the Air Quality Strategy. The Fife Air Quality Steering Group, chaired by Land and Air Quality Team (Economy, Planning and Employability Services) and consisting of Council representatives from Transportation and Environmental Services, Locality Services, Development Management Team, SEPA, NHS Fife and representatives of local community councils was originally set up to ensure the successful development and implementation of Air Quality Action Plans in Cupar and Dunfermline.

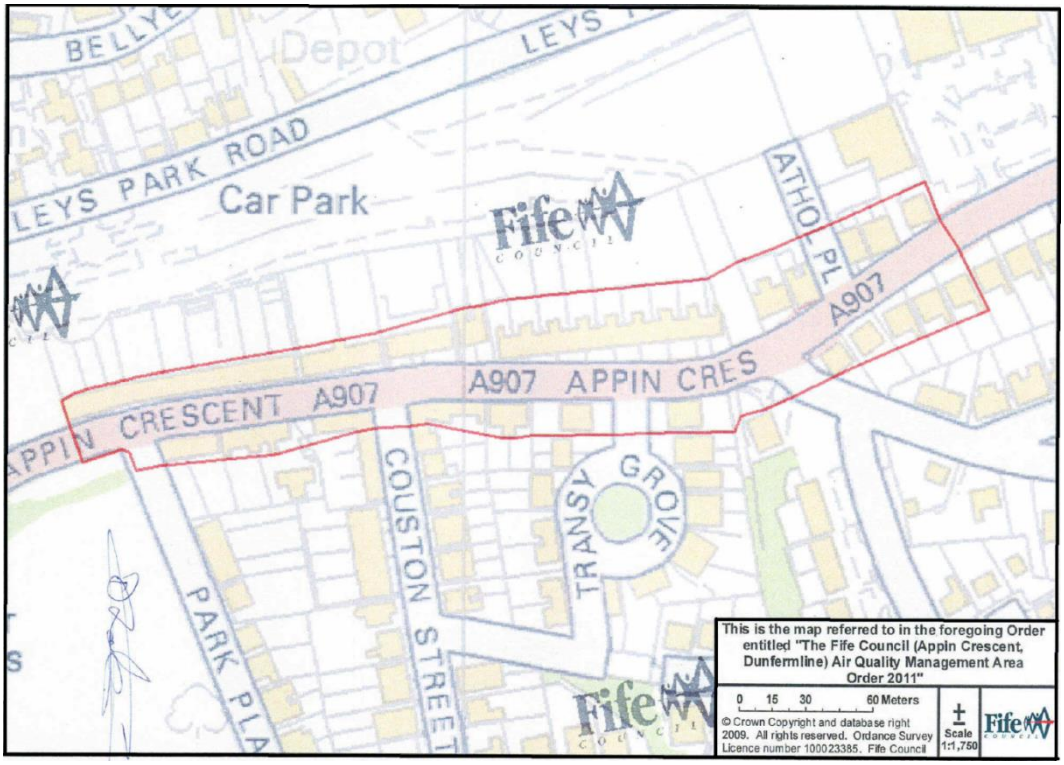
The Steering Group already meets quarterly to review the implementation of the existing Air Quality Action Plans within Fife and the remit of the group and its membership will be expanded to successfully achieve the aims and objectives of the Fife Air Quality Strategy 2015-2020. The Steering Group will review progress on the adoption of the Strategy on a quarterly basis, with new information being used to populate the Fife Air Quality Strategy-Action webpages, and a summary of progress will be prepared annually to support the Council's Local Air Quality management obligations and wider environmental commitments. The Strategy will be reviewed and updated in accordance with the latest legislation and guidance every 5 years.

Appendix 1 AQMA Boundaries

Map of Bonnygate AQMA Boundary



Map of Map of Appin Crescent AQMA Boundary



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