

**IAPSC – Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> September 2022**

# **Cleaner Air for Scotland 2 – Towards a Better Place for Everyone**

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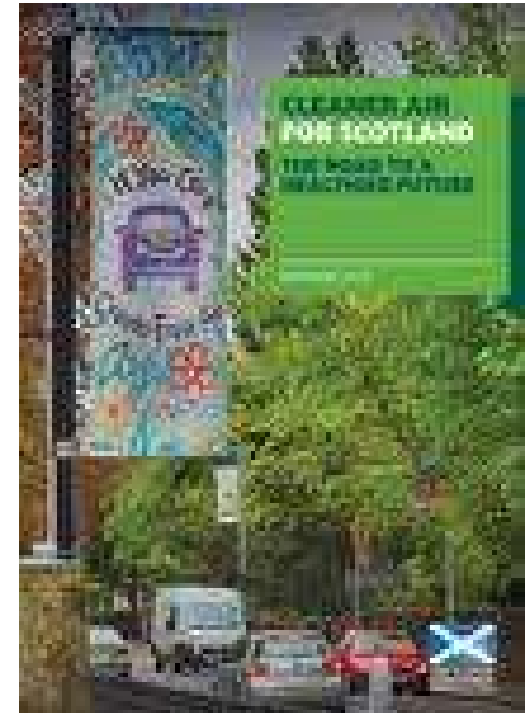
# Agenda:

- **Context and timeline**
- **Development and consultation**
- **Structure, delivery and governance**
- **Achievements**
- **Next steps**



# Cleaner Air for Scotland (CAFS) – The Road to a Healthier Future

- Published in 2015
- Scotland's first separate air quality strategy
- Created an overarching framework for all SG policies relating to air quality
- 40 actions covering health, climate change, transport, placemaking, legislation and communication



# Some key achievements from CAFS



## Scotland's Low Emission Zones (LEZs)

- Established Scotland's first LEZ in Glasgow (2018)
- Delivered a national air quality modelling and assessment system
- Laid the ground for further LEZs in Aberdeen, Dundee and Edinburgh (2022)



## Legislation and policy

- Reviewed and improved the system for delivering LAQM
- Brought the 2005 WHO PM2.5 guideline value into legislation and developed a nationwide monitoring network
- 36 of the 40 actions completed



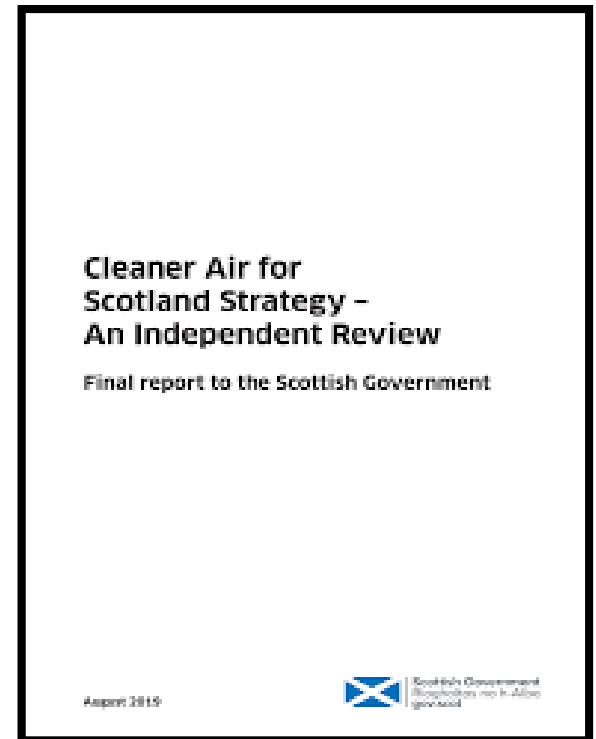
# During the lifetime of CAFS, the Scottish Government also:

- Introduced the most ambitious legislation in the world to end Scotland's contribution to climate change by 2045
- Committed to reducing motor vehicle kilometres by 20% by 2030
- Increased our active travel funding to £500 million over five years from 2020-21
- Published our Environment Strategy and updated our National Transport Strategy
- Took major steps to reform Scotland's planning system



# Independent review

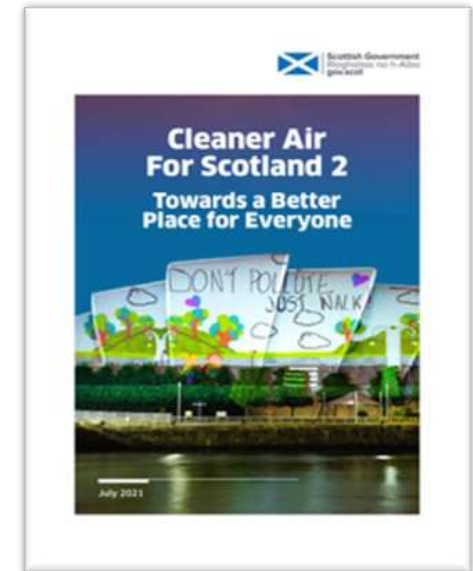
- **November 2018 – independent review of Cleaner Air for Scotland commissioned by Ministers**
- **Purpose: to assess progress to date and identify priorities for additional action**
- **Steering group supported by several expert working groups**
- **August 2019 – final review report published**



# Still much work to be done

## Independent review concluded:

- Scotland is generally performing quite well by EU and global comparison, with ambient atmospheric pollution concentration levels and regulated pollution emissions generally continuing to fall
- More remains to be done, not least as we understand better the impacts of pollution in the air we breathe on human health and the natural environment



## CAFS 2 published in July 2021 – sets SG air quality policy framework to 2026

- Builds upon work introduced by CAFS
- Broadens scope of policy objectives and actions



# Cleaner Air for Scotland 2

Retains the six original policy objectives of CAFS:

- **Health**



**Placemaking**



- **Transport**



**Integrated policy**



- **Climate change**



**Communications**





# Cleaner Air for Scotland 2

Introduces six additional policy objectives and develops/expands upon existing ones:

- **Data/evidence**



- **Industrial emissions**



- **Engagement & Behaviour change**



**Governance**



**Non-transport emissions**



**Progress review**



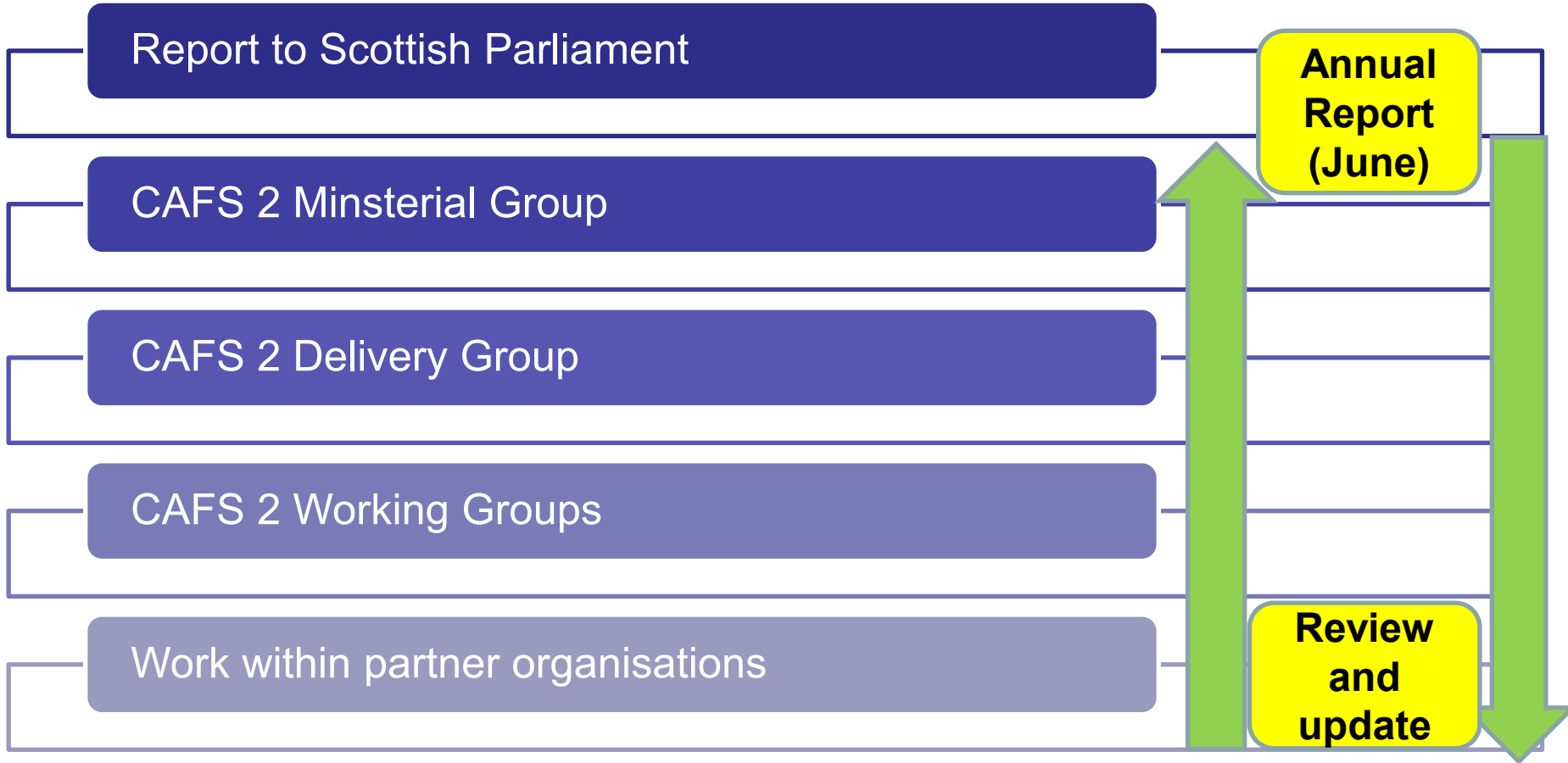
# CAFS 2 - Delivery

## Timeline

- A delivery plan accompanies CAFS 2 setting out who is responsible for delivering each action and by when
- Each action assigned short (2022), medium (2024) and long term (2026) priority
- Three tier governance structure established to oversee the delivery process

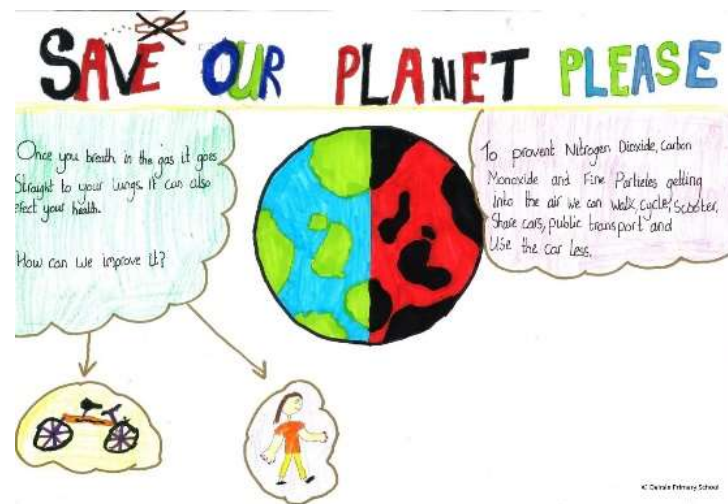


# CAFS2 - Governance



# Progress to Date

- Ministerial and Delivery Groups established in November 2021
- In the first part of 2022 five specialist Working Groups were established to support the Delivery Group, covering domestic combustion, agriculture/environment, placemaking, public engagement and health
- Ministerial Group meets twice yearly, other groups quarterly
- Terms of reference agreed, secretariat provided by SEPA
- High level of engagement from the various member organisations
- June 2022 – first annual progress report laid in Scottish Parliament



# Key Achievement – LEZs

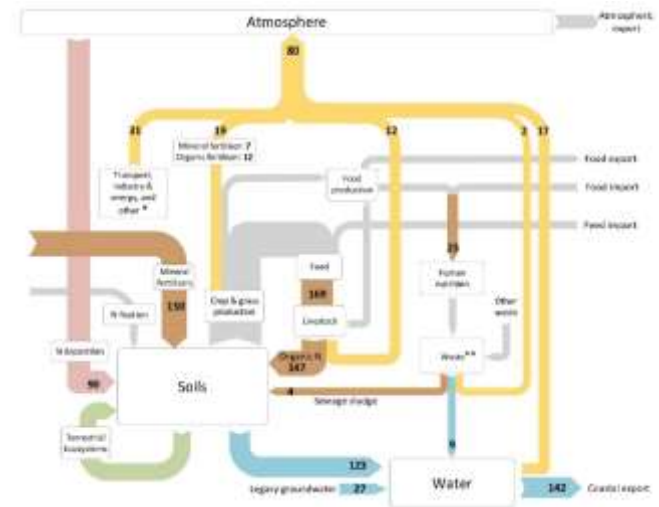
- LEZs were introduced in Aberdeen, Dundee and Edinburgh on 31 May 2022, together with further development of the Zone introduced in Glasgow in 2018. Enforcement will start in June 2023 in Glasgow and the other three cities in June 2024
- SEPA is now working with the local authorities in developing the reporting criteria for assessing LEZ performance and will submit proposals to the LEZ Consistency Group on the assessment criteria
- Local authorities are looking at other areas outwith their LEZ boundary that were identified through SEPA modelling as potential areas of concern



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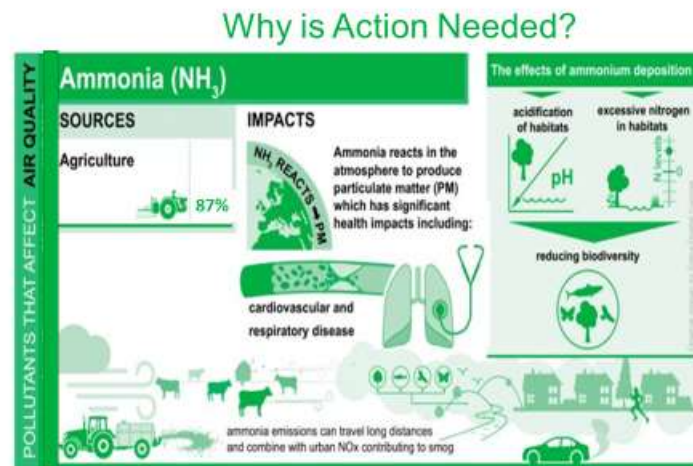
# Nitrogen

- April 2002 - five-year research project led by the James Hutton Institute commenced, consisting of two work packages:
  - WP 1: to understand the impacts on nitrogen deposition on sensitive natural ecosystems in Scotland in the context of climate change and other drivers
  - WP 2: to consider the mitigation potential for identified impacts
- The Climate Change (Nitrogen Balance Sheet) (Scotland) Regulations 2022 came into force on 11 March. The baseline version of the Balance Sheet dataset was published at the same time



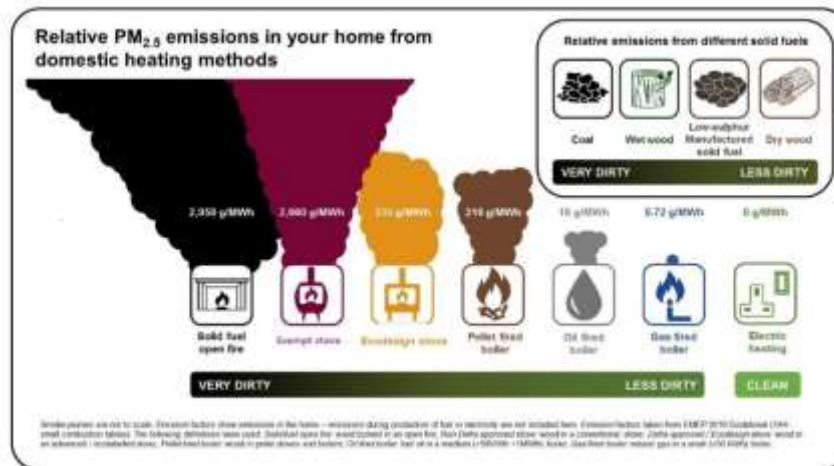
# Ammonia

- April 2022 - five-year research project led by Scotland's Rural College commenced – a key objective is the development of tools to encourage farmers, land managers and decision makers to reduce ammonia emissions
- Project will develop a farm-level ammonia foot-printing and decision support tool for ruminant farmers, demonstrating the benefits of mitigation interventions on commercial farms
- Initial work has started on the development of an agricultural code of practice to help reduce ammonia emissions



# Domestic Combustion

- April 2022 – four-year research project led by Scotland’s Rural College commenced
- Focuses on urban air pollution issues, particularly domestic combustion, its effects on particulate matter and the consequences for human health. Will also look at the geographical distribution of combustion and types of fuel used.
- The commissioning process for a Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment to inform the ban on the sale of house coal and high sulphur fuels commenced in May 2022.





# Data

- Remote sensing was undertaken in Edinburgh and Glasgow in October/November 2021 using the EDAR (Emissions Detection and Reporting) system to provide accurate data on exhaust emissions in real world driving conditions. Over 200,000 records were collected and currently under analysis
- SEPA is currently working with Transport Scotland and the Improvement Service to develop a central location for local authority traffic data, and the future standardisation for collecting traffic information
- SEPA is continuing to work with the UK AERIUS Working Group to develop the new UK-based air pollution modelling assessment tool
- SEPA is looking to incorporate the regional air quality model assessment tool within the AERIUS platform. SEPA has already digitised the Scottish road network, to include detailed information required for the air quality model. This network has been incorporated within the current AERIUS maps



# Public Engagement

- **August 2022 – work on developing a baseline survey of current awareness amongst the Scottish public commenced. The survey responses will be used to develop a national public engagement strategy for air quality**
- **Funding has also been provided to support citizen projects, educational resources and engagement activities including:**
  - **Glasgow Science Centre has developed Our Amazing Air teaching materials - being to approximately 50 schools**
  - **Raspberry Pi project (build your own air quality sensor) with EPA and MTU. Pilot units out for practical testing at the start of current school year**
  - **SEPA School Banner Competition**
  - **Various local authority initiatives linked to Clean Air Day and raising awareness of air pollution**



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# Summary and Forward Look

- Over the past year the Scottish Government, working closely with our partners, has made good progress delivering actions that build on the achievements of the previous Cleaner Air for Scotland strategy.
- The immediate priorities are:
  - To continue working on the agricultural Code of Practice for reducing ammonia emissions
  - Review the Clean Air Act and Local Air Quality Management system in Scotland
  - Regulate to ban the sale of house coal and high sulphur fuels
  - Develop a public engagement strategy for air quality in Scotland



# THANK YOU

## QUESTIONS?

