

Local Air Quality Management Plan 2004 - 2009



City of Ryde

Adopted at Council Meeting 19 October 2004

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1.0 The Vision and Purpose of Plan

The Vision

In 2002 the community of the City of Ryde commenced a journey, a journey to define the future of our City. *City Vision 2022* is the destination of that journey.

Overwhelmingly, the community want a City in 2022 that is:

SAFE • CLEAN • GREEN.

For air quality, the community want clean air through protection of natural resources and better integrated transport systems.

This Local Air Quality Management Plan will promote the City of Ryde as a place where people can live, work and play in an environment where all sectors of the community are involved in improving the quality of the air we breathe.

Purpose of Plan

The purpose of this plan is to develop a more strategic approach to air improvement initiatives to reduce air-polluting emissions, while also providing acceptable alternatives that allow the community of Ryde to enjoy their present lifestyle.

The production of this plan is closely linked with the City of Ryde Management Plan 2004/2007 and the environmental objectives outlined in the 2002/2003 State of the Environment Report and the City's overall environmental goals.

Given that the issue of air quality is not clearly defined by local government area boundaries, the plan will provide strategies to improve the regional air quality.

2.0 Improving Air Quality in the City of Ryde

2.1 Introduction

The quality of our air continues to be a fundamental concern for our local community but is better considered from a regional perspective.

Air pollutants impact on many aspects of the natural environment. For example, greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane contribute to global warming.

Air quality can also impact human health directly through pollution from toxic chemicals.

Poor air quality therefore not only harms the global ecosystem but is also costly to humans.

Local Government has an important role to play in improving local air quality through the provision of infrastructure, regulatory activities and the development of planning and environmental policies.

Motor vehicles continue to be the major source of most pollutants, contributing almost 50% of emissions in the Sydney region. The City continues to lobby State and Federal Governments for better integrated public transport planning systems to reduce reliance on the motor vehicle.

Like most of Sydney, the most dominant form of transport in the City of Ryde is the motor vehicle. This is partly in response to a steady increase in traffic flows through Ryde due to the growth in Western and North Western Sydney, the Central Coast and from urban consolidation. These increased traffic flows have led to heavy traffic congestion on the State road network, which has in turn led to increased pressure on the local road network as motorists seek alternative routes.

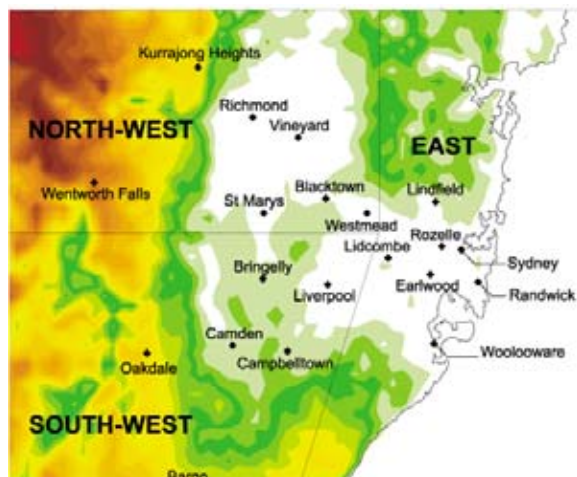
The heavy reliance on motor cars for transport in, from, to and through the City of Ryde has a significant social and environmental impact on the quality of life of the local community, in terms of amenity and health risks due to declining air quality and increased congestion.

Industry, bushfires, illegal backyard burning and solid fuel heaters also contribute to air pollution and the City's programs have been focusing its attention on these areas.

The Department of Environment and Conservation uses Regional Pollution Indexes (RPIs) to determine whether the levels of air pollution in Sydney's urban areas are high enough to cause damage to human health and the environment.

The City of Ryde is located in the eastern region of this monitoring network.

The map on the following page depicts the regions.



Source: Environment Protection Authority
Sydney's RPI Regions

Action needs to be taken to ensure local air quality does not deteriorate to a point that produces adverse public and environmental health impacts for the City of Ryde residents and visitors.

The development of the City of Ryde Local Air Quality Management Plan (LAQMP) will provide Council, and the broader community of Ryde, with a set of guidelines for the development of both short and long term goals and management strategies to improve air quality within the City, particularly from the impacts of photochemical smog and particle pollution (brown haze) from local sources.

The plan will focus on the key elements of energy efficiency, land use and transportation planning, vegetation management, specific industry source control and education, information and public participation.

Pollutants

Carbon monoxide is an odourless, colourless gas produced by incomplete oxidation (burning). In cities, the motor vehicle is by far the largest man made source, although any combustion process may produce it, including bushfires.

Incidences of local bushfires in the last few years saw a number of occurrences of high levels of carbon monoxide in the surrounding area. Carbon monoxide can remain in the atmosphere for a month or two. It is removed by oxidation to form carbon dioxide, absorption by some plants and microorganisms and by rain washing it from the air.

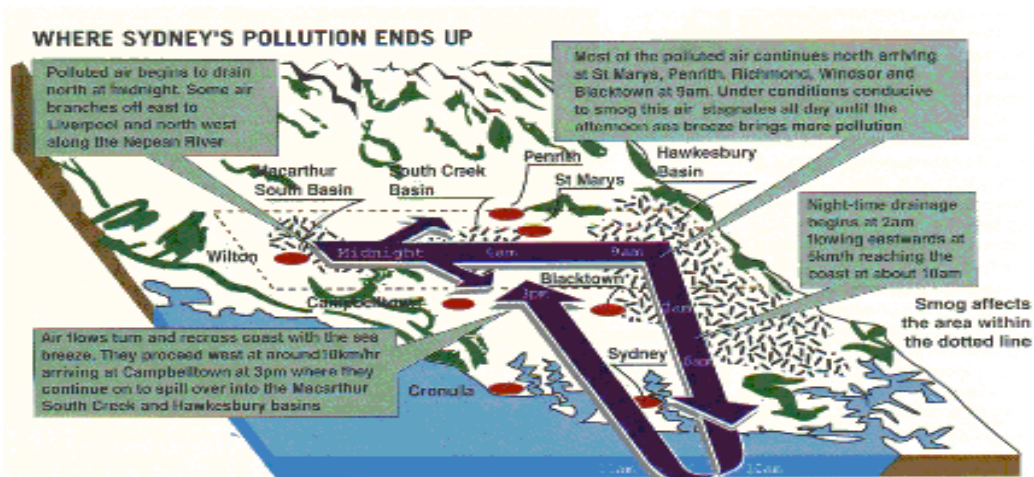
When inhaled, carbon monoxide binds to the oxygen-carrying site on the blood's hemoglobin, which reduces oxygen transport in the body and at high concentrations it is very toxic, causing headaches, dizziness, reduced ability to think and nausea.

Sometimes, under certain meteorological conditions, the combined effect of a number of air pollutants is worse than the individual effects.

Photochemical smog, sometimes seen as a whitish haze present over cities during summer, is an example of this. Photochemical smog is formed on still days when the sun shines on air containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen.

Urban haze is mainly due to fine particles, which cause scattering or absorption of light. CSIRO has found that the haze present in our cities is made up of a combination of organic compounds, elemental carbon (or soot), salt, sulfates, nitrates and dust. So in winter the brown colour on our horizon is mostly made up of soot from home combustion heaters.

The Interaction of Weather and Landform within the Sydney Airshed



(Source: The Sydney Regional Organisations of Councils (1994) Local Air Quality Management – A Manual for Local Government ISBN 0 646 22296 1)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

“Greenhouse gases” are a natural part of the atmosphere. They trap the sun’s warmth, and maintain the Earth’s surface temperature at a level necessary to support life.

The problem we now face is that human action, particularly burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) and land clearing is increasing the concentrations of these gases that trap more heat and change the climate. This is the enhanced greenhouse effect” (www.greenhouse.gov.au)

It will take coordinated global measures supported by local actions to develop truly sustainable energy systems to reverse the effect.

Unless we take these steps and make greater use of solar energy and other alternative sources, the consequences over the next 50 years could include:

- Significant atmospheric temperature rises (particularly at high latitudes).
- Rising sea temperatures and levels (causing flooding, coastal erosion, damage to coral reefs etc).
- More frequent extreme weather events (such as floods, storms, droughts).
- The need to move agricultural activities and infrastructure to different locations.
- Substantial reduction in biodiversity.
- More severe bushfire seasons.

2.2 Key Pressures

The key pressures on the atmosphere and the quality of the air we breathe, both locally and in a broader global picture are:

1. An increasing number of people driving cars and driving to areas further;
2. Majority of federal and state funding into transport is for roads with very little funding allocated to public transport;
3. Increased affluence is resulting in exponential growth in consumption of goods, which use energy in the manufacture or use of the product;
4. Australian energy policy is currently being driven by short term considerations in favour of the fossil fuel industry, to the detriment of the renewable energy industry;
5. Most older buildings are inefficient and not designed to conserve energy;
6. High cost of harnessing solar energy;
7. Continued installation and use of domestic solid fuel heaters;
8. Illegal backyard burning activities;
9. Local air polluting industries;
10. Bushfires during summer months and the need for backburning creates air pollution.

2.3 Current Strategies

The City of Ryde has been actively involved in air quality management for several years and has participated in campaigns such as industry audit programs, education campaigns for local businesses and the wider community and has acted on complaints from the community about air quality impacts.

Some of the areas that have been specifically targeted include:

- Building cycleways under a designated bikeways program
- Planting street trees
- Planting park trees and shrubs
- Regenerating bushland under various plans of management
- Enforcing tree preservation orders and related legislation
- Promoting linkages between land use and public transport planning through specific development control plans and associated planning instruments and other controls such as the Energy Smart Water Wise DCP No. 45 and related development requirements
- Building walking tracks
- Investigating pollution complaints relating to the inappropriate use of domestic solid fuel heaters
- Promoting the establishment of urban villages to encourage forms of urban development that supports the provision for and use of public transport

3.0 Community Consultation

Community consultation plays an important role in the production of this LAQMP.

It aims to provide Council with a clear understanding of the issues from a community perspective and ensures the public are kept informed of major issues that have the likelihood of impacting on the day-to-day activities of the Council and its community.

The plan proposes that a specialist team within the Council develop a community consultation process and that a community reference group also be formed from interested community representatives (including local businesses) to assist Council with the implementation of the plan.

The draft LAQMP will be placed on public exhibition for 28 days from the date it is endorsed by Council and a further 14 days will then be allowed to receive submissions from the public. All submissions received will be considered and any amendments as a consequence of this exhibition process will be made in the final LAQMP.

4.0 Key Objectives of Plan

The City objectives for improving local air quality are as follows:

1. To pursue the preparation and implementation of a LAQMP that is fully integrated into the Management Plan and State of the Environment Report;
2. To work in partnership with the community to develop consistent and integrated air quality policies across the City of Ryde;
3. To raise awareness of local air quality in the community;
4. To encourage and adopt energy conservation and energy efficient measures that reduce demands for energy and highlight opportunities for and the benefits of energy conservation strategies;
5. To develop and implement strategies that incorporate land use and transport planning initiatives that reduce dependency on motor vehicle use and encourage use of public transport and pedestrian walkways and cycleways;
6. To limit the loss of vegetation;
7. To review Council's vehicle fleet and plant management and purchasing policies and make decisions that serve to improve air quality and promote sustainability;
8. To review and recommend measures and technologies that minimise the level of air emissions;
9. To develop targeted strategies that effectively respond to air pollutants from specific sectors and point source emissions;
10. To develop partnerships and programs that encourage ongoing involvement from the commercial, industrial and residential community, as well as government and non government organisations in reducing air pollution in the City of Ryde;
11. To take a regional leadership role and work with neighbouring Councils in managing issues associated with improving air quality;
12. To comply with state and federal laws and regional objectives;
13. To develop a comprehensive public air quality education, information and participation strategy that serves to reduce air pollution throughout the City of Ryde.

5.0 Key Air Quality Outcomes

The key air quality outcomes listed below form the framework for the integration of strategic actions.

To realise a vision for air quality, City of Ryde will focus on achieving the following key outcomes:

1. To be a recognised leader in air quality management;
2. The community and other stakeholders participate in air quality management;
3. Business and industry involvement in reduction of emissions and long term air quality management;
4. Reduced air pollution from specific sources, such as solid fuel combustion heaters and from construction sites;
5. The City of Ryde is successful in lobbying the State Government for an effective and accessible public transport and associated transport planning systems servicing the local area to provide for reasonable alternatives to trips by motor vehicles, to reduce air pollution in Ryde;
6. Land use planning that reduces Ryde's impact on local air quality and works towards an environment where neighbourhood parks and open space are close to the living and working areas for the community;
7. Protection and preservation of areas of natural bushland and enhanced tree planting programs;
8. Educating the local community so they are well informed and aware of the various steps they can take to improve air quality.
9. To develop the City's physical environment in a way that reinforces and enhances existing and potential 'urban villages' around existing public transport infrastructure to offer the best opportunity to encourage provision for and use of public transport in the future.

6.0 Implementing the Plan

The plan will be implemented over 5 years and will be funded across the various departments of the City of Ryde by capital and operations allocations in the Council's Management Plan.

The plan will be reviewed annually and will be updated at the end of that timeframe.

It is anticipated that the implementation of this plan will provide the structural and operational framework for the improvement of air quality locally and in the region.

To assist in the LAQMP development and implementation process, the Council will form a specialist team of multi disciplinary staff who would oversee the formation and implementation of the plan objectives.

This team will serve to guide Council through the public consultation process and will liaise between internal Council divisions and external stakeholders including the local community, business, Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA), State Rail Services (SRS) and other relevant government and non government agencies.

It is proposed that a community reference group be formed to provide Council with advice on air quality issues. These issues can be formally recognised by the team and be included in the plan for action as deemed necessary by Council.

The strategies established in this plan provide for a framework for the management of consistent policies that Council can implement according to availability of resources and the needs of the community regarding local air quality.

Priority ratings outlined below are subject to the availability of staff, funds and the environmental priorities of Council and may require modification should special circumstances arise.

1. ST (Short Term – action completed within 2 years);
2. MT (Medium Term – action completed within 2–4 years);
3. LT (Long Term – action commenced after 4 years);
4. O (ongoing – action carried out on a regular basis for the life of this plan);
5. CP (Completed – action has been carried out).

7.0 Relationship with Other Council Plans

This plan is intended to deal specifically with strategies relating to air quality improvement throughout the City of Ryde.

To ensure all managers who have a role that may impact on air quality are working together to achieve similar outcomes to protect the atmospheric environment, due consideration has been given to a number of related plans/strategies including:

1. Ryde's Energy Smart Water Wise Development Control Plan No. 45;
2. Various strategies referred to in annual State of the Environment Reports;
3. Various park plans of management;
4. City of Ryde Management Plan 2004/2007;
5. Various development control plans relating to construction, landscaping, transport etc;
6. Federal and state policies, legislation, convention and agreements.
7. Urban Villages Strategy 1995.

8.0 Program of Works

The following strategies are grouped under key air quality outcomes:

PROJECT	ACTION	YEAR	RESP. DEPT	ESTIMATED PROGRAM COST	KEY PARTNERS	PRIORITY	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Outcome 1: Council is a recognized leader in air quality management.							
L1	Investigate use of compressed natural gas fuelled and hybrid vehicles and other equipment for City operations.	05/06	Fleet Manager	\$2K	DEC And SEDA and AGL	MT	Feasibility report prepared by 1.7.06
L2	Conduct energy audits of City operations and facilities	04/05	Property	\$10 K	Energy Aust And SEDA	ST	Audits completed by 1.7.05 Policies are adopted that recognize energy efficient principles for all new and refurbished Council owned buildings. Overall long term cost reductions for Council in savings gained by using energy efficient strategies.
L3	Promote City air improvement programs and activities through local media.	04/09	Environment And City Promotions	\$1K pa	DEC	O	Programs promoted through Council Website and local papers
L4	Promote research into engine fuels and engines with the view to further reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the components of the fuels that cause air pollution.	06/07	Environment	\$1K pa	DEC And Fuel Industries	MT	Research supported.
L5	Develop partnerships with neighbouring Councils to facilitate the development of regionally consistent air quality management plans.	05/06	Environment	Recurrent Budget	NSROC And Surrounding Councils	ST	Ryde LAQMP is available on Council's Website. Ryde's LAQMP is compatible with NSROC and adjoining Council policies for local Air Quality objectives.
L6	Apply provisions of the Energy Smart Water Wise DCP No 45 to any Council capital works program	04/09	Property And Public Works	Recurrent Budget	-	O	Comply with Ryde's Energy Smart Water Wise DCP 45 Measures are Incorporated in Environmental Management Plans for individual capital works projects

L7	Develop and implement initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Council owned and operated buildings.	05/06	Property And Environment	\$5K pa	DEC And NSROC	ST	Comply with Ryde's Energy Smart Water Wise DCP 45. Regular audits are completed.
L8	Conduct audits of Council operations to determine impact on air quality and monitor progress towards reducing this impact.	04/09	Environmental Health Officers	\$5K pa	NSROC, DEC, and other Councils	O	Comprehensive audits of at least 2 operations completed annually.
L9	Continue to support the NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) air quality monitoring program and regional programs.	04/09	Environmental Health Officers And Environment	Recurrent Budget	DEC	O	Program supported.
L10	Maintain a constant link to DEC's website and the regional pollution index readings, including a report to the public via the SoE Reporting process on the meaning of these readings.	04/09	Environment And Environmental Health Officers	Recurrent Budget	DEC	O	Council's Website is linked to DEC. Report prepared for annual State of the Environment Report.
L11	Include air quality as a consideration in purchasing, particularly in the purchase of plant and fleet vehicles.	04/05	Fleet Manager And Public Works And Procurement	Recurrent Budget	-	ST	Incorporated in purchasing policy
L12	Review and maintain Council's Fleet operations to provide best practice examples in reducing air emissions.	06/07	Fleet Manager	Recurrent Budget	-	MT	Operations reviewed annually. Audit of Council fleet is undertaken over a 2 year period and energy efficiency management program implemented accordingly. Budget savings obtained through rationalization of vehicle use and improved fuel economies.
L13	Investigate and report on the use of solar powered public lighting for Council operated facilities	05/06	Public Works	\$5K	Energy Australia, SEDA, NSROC and Other Councils	ST	A report is provided to Council outlining present position with solar powered lighting, its cost effectiveness and energy saving factors, when compared to conventional lighting, by 1.7.06 Based on the outcomes of the above, consideration being given to solar powered public lighting being installed within the City as funding becomes available.

Outcome 2: The community and other stakeholders participate in air quality management.							
C1	Support local schools in adopting the 'Airwatch' Schools Program and other related air quality programs.	04/09	Environment And Environmental Health Officers	\$2K pa	Local Schools, DEC	O	Number of schools supported. Report outcomes of the program each year through the State of the Environment Report.
C2	Develop partnerships with other stakeholders to promote air quality initiatives and education programs	04/09	Environment And Environmental Health Officers	Recurrent Budget	NSROC, Other Councils, RTA, STA And City Rail	O	Number of Partnerships developed with Government and Non-Government organisations. Support regional programs.
Outcome 3: Business and industry involvement in reduction of emissions and long-term air quality management.							
B1	Promote staggered working hours to extend work start and work finishing times to extend traffic peak hours and reduce traffic jams.	08/09	Environment And Planning	Recurrent Budget	Local Business And NSROC And Other Councils	LT	Promoted through Council's Website and local media articles. Flexibility incorporated in Planning controls.
B2	Work with local automotive businesses to reduce air emissions and petrol vapours.	05/09	Environmental Health Officers	\$10 K pa	NSROC And DEC And Local Businesses	O	Audits completed annually, from 1.7.05
B3	Work generally with local businesses to reduce air emissions and petrol vapours.	06/07	Environmental Health Officers	\$10 K pa	DEC, NSROC, Local Businesses And Other Councils	MT	Audits completed annually, from 1.7.06

Outcome 4: Reduced air pollution from specific sources, such as solid fuel combustion heaters and from construction sites.							
S1	Continue to assess development applications for potential air impacts and impose appropriate conditions to prevent or minimize air pollution.	04/09	Environmental Health Officers and Development Assessment Officers	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR And NSROC	O	Comply with legislation
S2	Assess all development proposals for energy efficient design practices	04/09	Environmental Assessment Officers	Recurrent Budget	NSROC And DIPNR And SEDA	O	Comply with Energy Smart Water Wise DCP No 45 and BASIX requirements.
S3	Continue to investigate air pollution from Industry/Commercial sources and undertake required regulatory enforcement.	04/09	Environmental Health Officers	Recurrent Budget	NSROC And DIPNR And SEDA	O	Complaints are actioned in a timely manner.
S4	Prosecute offenders breaching open burning prohibition requirements.	04/09	Environmental Health Officers and City Rangers	\$5K pa	DEC And NSROC	O	Comply with legislation
S5	Lobby the State Government to use in-tunnel air filtration systems for all existing and proposed road tunnels.	04/09	Environment And Access Facilities and Services	Recurrent Budget	DEC And NSROC And RTA And Other Councils	O	Lobbying completed.
Outcome 5: The City is successful in lobbying the State Government for an effective and accessible public transport and associated transport planning systems servicing the City of Ryde to provide for reasonable alternatives to trips by motor vehicles, to reduce air pollution in Ryde.							
T1	Survey needs for additional cycleways & walkways that link to public transport pick up points and promote their use.	05/06	Access and Facility Services	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR, DEC, NSROC, Dept of Transport And Other Councils	ST	Survey is conducted of people who use walking and cycle pathways by 1.7.06 to ascertain future bikeway routes.
T2	Lobby STA to trial a shuttle bus service between each of the urban villages in the Ryde local government area to improve transport links and reduce reliance on the car.	05/06	Access and Facility Services	Recurrent Budget	STA, Dept of Transport And Other Councils	ST	Lobbying completed (This was identified during the City Vision public comments where residents without a car find it difficult to use public transport to commute between Eastwood, Nth East and West Ryde, Meadowbank, Top Ryde, Putney and Gladesville villages).

T3	Lobby State Government to restrict further expansion of the Sydney Metropolitan Area and cutback urban consolidation.	05/06	Planning	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR And DEC And NSROC And Other Councils	ST	Lobbying completed.
T4	Lobby State Government for a major expansion of the capacity of the State Road Network through Ryde by removing bottlenecks, improving and widening major roads.	05/06	Access and Facilities Services	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR, DEC, NSROC, Dept of Transport And Other Councils	ST	Lobbying completed.
T5	Lobby State Government to support the concept of 'park and ride' and to improve public transport from Sydney's outer suburbs to reduce regional through traffic in Ryde.	05/06	Access and Facilities Services	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR, DEC, NSROC, Dept of Transport And Other Councils	ST	Lobbying completed
T6	Continue to develop the bikeways network	04/05	Access and Facilities Services	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR, DEC, NSROC, Dept of Transport And Other Councils	ST	Future provision of bikeways is identified in City of Ryde Bikeway Plans
T7	Lobby the State Government for an Integrated transport plan that provides integrated transport links for easier public access to major public transport services.	05/06	Access and Facilities Services	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR And Department of Transport And City Rail And STA	ST	Lobbying completed. Increased public use of public transport services.
T8	The City of Ryde to actively support the introduction of light rail into the planned Macquarie Park Corridor linking North Ryde to Epping, Chatswood and the Sydney CBD.	04/05	Access and Facilities Services And Planning	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR, DEC, NSROC, City Rail, STA And Other Councils	ST	Light rail network incorporated in Macquarie Park Corridor LEP

T9	Ensure that future Residential Housing Strategies consider residential densities around public transport nodes.	04/05	Planning	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR And NSROC And Other Councils	ST	Strategy completed with due consideration to linkages between density and transport nodes.
Outcome 6: Land use planning that reduces Ryde's impact on air quality and works towards creating an environment where neighborhood parks and open space are close to the living and working places of the community							
P1	Review Energy Smart Water Wise DCP No 45 and monitor its uptake through the Development Consent process.	04/05	Planning And Environment	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR And NSROC And Other Councils	ST	Reviewed by 1.7.05
P2	Implement the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX) Assessment System and monitor its uptake through the Development Consent process for residential development.	04/09	Planning	Recurrent Budget	DIPNR And NSROC And Other Councils	O	System implemented and administered.
P3	Strengthen the requirements for dust control by drafting conditions of consent and request dust control measures be included in Site Management Plans.	04/05	Planning And Environmental Assessment	Recurrent Budget	DEC And NSROC And Other Councils	ST	Review and conditions completed by 1.7.05
P4	Provide adequate levels of public safety measures along public walkways to ensure people who use the facilities are confident of their own personal safety.	04/09	Access and Facilities Services And Planning	\$5K pa	NSROC And Other Councils	O	Safety measures are built in and monitored annually. Provision of additional street lighting over time.
P5	Council to develop policies that encourage residents to use public transport by working with public transport providers within Ryde.	05/06	Access and Facilities Services And Planning	Recurrent Budget	STA, SRS, NSROC, Dept of Transport, RTA, Other Councils	ST	Land use planning designs within Ryde reflect integration of public transport service routes, access points and convenience for public. Access guides to promote use of public transport systems within the CoR available by 1.7.06

Outcome 7: Protection and preservation of areas of natural bushland and an increase in tree plantings							
N1	The planting of more trees in Parks to reduce the build up of Carbon dioxide in air.	04/09	Urban Landscape Services.	\$5K pa	Greening Australia, NSROC, other Councils	O	200 large canopy species planted across the CoR Park network each year.
N2	Council to liaise further with Greening Australia and other established community tree planting organizations to raise the level of awareness within the community for support with native tree planting days with Ryde.	04/09	Urban Landscape Service	Recurrent Budget	Greening Australia, NSROC, other Councils	O	Community tree planting days expand from the current number to include additional days and greater variety of locations throughout Ryde
Outcome 8: Educating the local community so that they are well informed and well aware of the various measures they may take to improve air quality							
E1	Develop educational materials and deliver campaign to promote efficient use of solid fuel combustion heaters and associated appliances such as gas heating or equivalent.	04/05	Environmental Health Officers And Environment	\$5K pa	NSROC And Other Councils And DEC	ST	Material developed and campaign delivered by 1.7.05
E2	Develop an Industry Compliance and Educational Audit Program for the City of Ryde, targeting automotive businesses.	04/05	Environment	\$5K	NSROC, Other, Councils, DEC, Local Businesses	ST	Program completed by 1.7.05. Monitor the progress of the Program through the annual State of the Environment Reporting Process.
E3	Promote the Automotive Industry Compliance and Education Audit Program.	05/06	Environment And City Promotions	\$1K pa	NSROC, Other Councils, DEC, Local Businesses	ST	Promotion Strategy is developed by implemented from 1.7.06
E4	In conjunction with the local community, establish an advisory Community Reference Group to review this LAQMP.	04/05	Environment And Civic Services	\$2K pa	-	ST	Community Reference Group is formed by 1.7.05.

E5	Council to produce a fact sheet that describes the proper use of material that contains reactive organic compounds, including fumes from paint containers, varnishes and similar.	05/06	Environment	\$1k	DEC	ST	Fact sheet is produced by 1.7.06
E6	Carry out a public awareness campaign to promote walking as a healthy and beneficial form of transport. Promote walking-based activities like walking bus to and from school, special days where certain roads are dedicated to pedestrians and/or cyclists.	05/06	Access and Facilities Services And Environment	\$5K	DEC And Dept of Transport And Local community and schools	ST	Campaign is delivered by 1.7.06
E7	Carry out a public awareness campaign to promote the use of bicycles – but only on dedicated bikeways or wide roads where the environment is safe and quiet. The promotion should also focus on the requirement for cyclists to obey road rules to gain respect from other road users including pedestrians and vehicle drivers.	05/06	Access and Facilities Services And Environment	\$5K	DEC And Dept of Transport And Local community and schools	ST	Campaign is delivered by 1.7.06
E8	Provide public information to promote the use of energy efficient household, commercial and industrial appliances and practices.	05/06	Environment	\$1K	DEC And SEDA	ST	Information is available to public by 1.7.06

9.0. Performance Monitoring Schedule

The following table identifies the monitoring program for the key results of this LAQMP

Action required	Date
Revision of agreed short term management options	End of Year 1 (June 05) End of Year 2 End of Year 3 End of Year 4
Assess adequacy of resources, including external funding	End of Year 1 (September 05) End of Year 2 End of Year 3 End of Year 4
Review of completed management options	End of Year 2 (June 06) End of Year 3 End of Year 4
Revision of medium and long term management options	End of Year 2 (June 06) End of Year 3 End of Year 4
Comprehensive review	End of Year 5

References

- 1 City of Ryde (2004) City Management Plan 2004-2007
- 2 City of Ryde (2003) State of the Environment Report 1.7.02 – 30.6.03
- 3 NSW Environment Protection Authority (1996) Metropolitan Air Quality Study (March 1996).
- 4 NSW Environment Protection Authority (1996) Developing a Smog Action Plan for Sydney, the Illawarra and the Lower Hunter.
- 5 NSW Environment Protection Authority (1996) Developing an Air Quality Management Plan for Sydney, the Illawarra and the Lower Hunter.
- 6 The Sydney Regional Organisations of Councils (2994) 'Local Air Quality Management – A Manual for Local Government. ISBN 0646222961
- 7 Parramatta City Council (2003) Draft Parramatta Local Air Quality Management – Managing Air Quality For The People of Parramatta
- 8 Various Internet Sites
 - a. www.greenhouse.gov.au
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