

1. Introduction and Background:

Fife Council has a long-standing partnership with third sector organisations, working closely together to deliver a wide range of local support to children and their families. In the Communities Directorate, commissioning of these organisations is aligned to the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. This framework notes that any organisation in receipt of a recurring grant exceeding £10,000 must make a fresh application every three years. The current commissioning cycle is due to conclude on the 31st of March 2027, at which point a new cycle shall begin.

This report will provide an overview of the approach to commissioning during the period 2027 – 2030, discussing:

- Priority areas for investment
- Key themes from the review of commissioned and local service delivery
- Timeline of commissioning activity
- Wider locality data to inform applications

2. Overview of the Commissioning Approach:

In this commissioning period, the Children, Families and Justice Service will invest **£3.6 million** into the delivery of third sector support in Fife. There will be a strong emphasis on the delivery of early intervention support to increase the reach of inclusive, flexible and accessible support for children and families at the earliest opportunity. This includes increased service provision to promote inclusion and social opportunities for children affected by disability, improving the child and caregiver's emotional wellbeing, family resilience and reducing the risk of carer fatigue.

Alongside this approach, there is a continued commitment to targeted support for children and families who have complex or multi-faceted needs, including families impacted by domestic abuse and young people in conflict with the law. There will also be provision of effective scaffolding support to improve family stability, emotional wellbeing, and help families actively participate in their wider communities to achieve their full potential.

3. National and Local Drivers:

There has been legislative and policy change at national and local levels since services were last commissioned in Fife. In 2026 a large scale multi agency assessment of need was also conducted, resulting in the Fife Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2026 – 2029. The commissioning briefs for 2027 – 2030 has been informed by these national and local drivers, which are referenced in each brief to provide context.

4. Review of Commissioned and Local Service Delivery

Commissioning Priorities for 2027 – 2030 have emerged from a review of commissioned and local service delivery. The voice of lived experience was central to this process, to provide a deeper understanding of local needs and experience of service delivery in Fife. Three lived experience groups were consulted in relation to models of service delivery, identifying critical components required to effectively support families and providing key questions to be included in the application supporting questions. All three groups have also agreed to be an equal partner in the decision-making process once applications have been received. This supported the identification of strengths and challenges in the current delivery model and opportunities for development.

Key themes from this activity identified:

- Some areas of Fife are well resourced, but support provision is not consistently available across Fife
- Support is most commonly delivered in traditional office hours – 9am – 5pm Monday to Friday, or reduces during school holiday periods, which limits availability at the time when families need this most
- Following the children and families social work service re-design, there is less demand for intensive support, and an opportunity to support the focus of commissioning activity towards early intervention to strengthen longer term capacity within communities.
- There is an increasing demand for inclusive and social opportunities for children affected by a disability across Fife.
- Service criteria and age thresholds can create unintended accessibility barriers for families, who can often be signposted or tell their stories to multiple services before finding someone who can help.
- Families often do not experience one issue in isolation, or at a single time, so services are required to adopt a trauma informed and flexible approach to provide consistent support throughout childhood.

- Families can be supported by multiple services at the same time. There is an opportunity to improve collaborative practice across the third sector to strengthen knowledge of service provision, avoid duplication of delivery and ensure continued capacity to support those in need.
- There is an opportunity to embed a strengths based, outcome focused approach across all services in Fife consistently, to reduce reliance on services and waiting times for support.

5. Priorities for Commissioning 2027 - 2030

In consideration of the above themes and local and national drivers, the commissioning approach in 2027 - 2030 will streamline the number of briefs to focus on the following key priority areas:

1. Whole Family Support

Focused on providing accessible early intervention support, enabling caregivers to feel supported and confident in their parenting approach, supporting family resilience, reducing social isolation and enabling families to achieve their full potential.

2. Children Affected by Disability

Focused on two different aspects of support, Lot 1 to provide early intervention support to deliver inclusive social opportunities and enable children to actively participate in their communities. Lot 2 is focused on outreach and short breaks for children who are affected by a significant and complex disability, to support family resilience and improve emotional wellbeing.

3. Scaffolding Support

Focused on providing timely targeted or intensive support at the earliest opportunity, to reduce the escalation of risk and crisis, improve family stability and help families to be meaningfully engaged in their local communities.

4. Children and Young People in Conflict with the Law

Focussed on providing early intervention and targeted support to children and young people aged 12-17 who are in conflict with the law, to help them understand the factors which led to this, reducing the risk of further offending and promoting wellbeing.

5. Children and Families Impacted by Domestic Abuse

Focused on two different aspects of support, Lot 1 to provide timely intervention to enable children and families to process and recover from their experience of domestic abuse, supporting family relationships, resilience and improving emotional wellbeing. Lot 2 is focused on providing advocacy support for children and adults referred to MARAC.

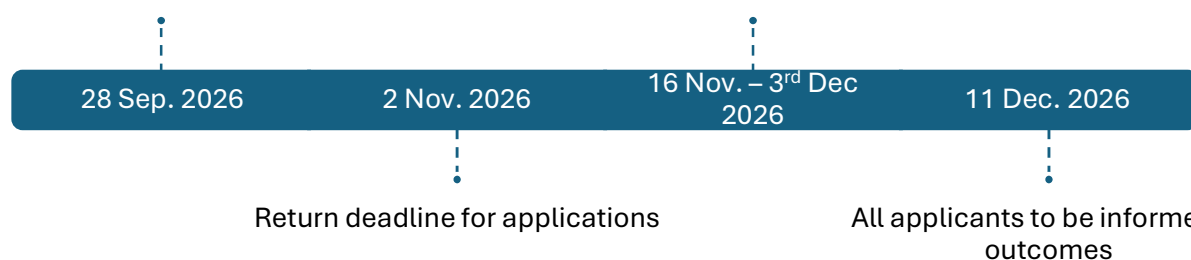
6. Timescales for the Commissioning Approach:

Below is an overview of the timeline and key dates for issue, application and scoring in this commissioning process:

- 28th September 2026
 - Information session and Briefs issued for application
- 2nd November 2026
 - Return deadline for applications
- 6 – 13th November 2026
 - Application review period for panel members including lived experienced panels
- 16th November to 3rd December 2026
 - Scoring panel period for all briefs
- 11th December 2026
 - All applicants to be informed of outcomes

Information session and Briefs issued
for application

Scoring panel period for all briefs



7. Place Based Delivery

The children, families and justice social work service are committed to ensuring provision reflects the distinct needs of the seven locality areas across Fife. Local delivery is central to this commissioning approach and applicants are encouraged to demonstrate an understanding of the local area, its strengths, challenges for service delivery and how these will be overcome.

The following information has been provided to assist applicants to consider how their proposed service may meet the needs of each local area. Applicants are encouraged to consider this information and any other relevant information within their bids.

Cowdenbeath

Cowdenbeath Area has a population of 41,579 people, of whom 7,527 (18.1%) are children, 25,735 (61.9%) are working age (16-64 years), and 8,317 (20%) are aged 65 and over. Within the Area, Lochgelly, Cardenden and Benarty ward has a greater proportion of children, while Cowdenbeath ward has a greater proportion of working age. These are also assessed as the least thriving of areas within the Cowdenbeath ward.

In terms of children assessed as disabled, Cowdenbeath area shows the greatest levels of need in accordance with data from education both within early years education, primary and secondary age children. The data informs that this area has almost three times more children and young people assessed as disabled between the ages of 5-18 years than any other area in Fife. There are significantly lower levels of children identified with additional support needs in all the age ranges within the Cowdenbeath area.

Cowdenbeath has higher child poverty levels compared with the other 6 localities, and the second highest level of children in low-income families, and at risk of fuel poverty in Fife. The area has poorer financial resilience with more hard-up, low-income households. While the most common household type in both the ward and Fife is hard-up households, 34% of households are of this type in Cowdenbeath Area compared to 23% for Fife as a whole. This is according to CACI's Acorn classification which provides geo-demographic segmentation of households at postcode level. 28% of households are categorised as Low Income Living compared to 16% for Fife, with there being higher proportions of Cash Strapped Families (125) than for Fife as a whole.

The area has above average levels of employment, but incomes are on average lower, as are levels of qualifications, leading to some of the highest levels of deprivation in Fife.

The area also experiences higher levels of long-term illness and disease, mental health and physical disability. Mental health is the second most commonly reported health condition. This has increased threefold at Fife level to 11.9% in 2022, from 4.1% in 2011. This is driven by a large increase amongst younger people and is in line with the picture for Scotland as a whole. Cowdenbeath Area have higher proportions of people reporting long-term illness, disease or conditions, mental health conditions and physical disabilities compared to Fife as a whole. Overall people living in Lochgelly, Cardenden and Benarty, and Cowdenbeath wards have poorer health than those living in other areas of Fife.

The Community Planning Outcomes Profiling tool identifies how different neighbourhoods within the area are faring in relation to key life outcomes. This includes outcomes across early years, older people, safer and stronger communities, health and wellbeing, employment and economy. The neighbourhoods with the poorest outcomes within the Area are Ballingry, Lochgelly West and Lumphinnans, and Lochore and Crosshill.

Accessibility to essential resources is good within urban areas but not in the smaller villages/rural areas. Much of Lochgelly, Cowdenbeath and Crossgates have access to most key services and facilities within a 10 minute walk. Areas that have grown from smaller towns are more spread out with less well-defined centres making walking and cycling less attractive options. Kelty and the Cardenden have areas on their outskirts which are not well served. Based on the data, the priority areas should be ensuring resources are accessible to those children, young people and families within the smaller neighbourhoods.

Dunfermline

The City of Dunfermline Area has a population of 59,545 people, of whom 10,872 (18.3%) are children, 37,717 (63.3%) are working age (16-64 years), and 10,956 (18.4%) are aged 65 and over. Within the area, Dunfermline South has a greater proportion of children and working age people. The City of Dunfermline has higher levels of children and working age people compared with the other 6 localities in Fife.

Data from education informs the City of Dunfermline, alongside Kirkcaldy have the highest levels of need in terms of children with additional support needs (ASN) aged 5-

18. In terms of early years data, Dunfermline have the second highest number of children with ASN and assessed disability. Within the City of Dunfermline, there are a small number of community-based, parent led and faith-based organisations offering group/youth club type activities to children with additional support needs. These are often informal and provide a form of social interaction and peer support. This is not a resource for parents/carers to have respite and resources require independent travel.

The area is viewed as more financially resilient than the rest of Fife with child poverty levels being the second lowest. Children residing within low-income families is 17.8%. Those deemed to be economically active are at the highest level (64.5%) in Dunfermline in comparison to Fife as whole. While hard-up households are the most common household type in Fife (23%), only 14% of households are of this type in City of Dunfermline Area with 11% of households categorised as Low Income Living compared to 16% for Fife. There are also lower proportions of Cash Strapped Families (3%) than for Fife as a whole. That said the areas of Touch, Abbeyview and Bellyoman are within the 10% most deprived in Scotland.

While the City of Dunfermline Area has lower proportions of the population with a long-term illness, disease or condition than Fife, rates are higher in Dunfermline North. The same pattern can be seen in relation to proportion of the population with a mental health condition, or with a physical disability.

The Community Planning Outcomes Profiling tool identifies how different neighbourhoods within the area are faring in relation to key life outcomes. This includes outcomes across early years, older people, safer and stronger communities, health and wellbeing, employment and economy. The neighbourhoods with the poorest outcomes within the area are Abbeyview North, Touch, Woodmill, Baldridgeburn and Brucefield. Neighbourhoods with better outcomes include Dulloch South, Masterton, Garvock Hill and Pitcorthie.

Within the area, residents have reported that accessibility to a range of services has improved in urban areas, however in more rural areas and the smaller villages accessibility has reduced. The majority of occupied households (79.6%) have access to a car or van facilitating transport links to resources. The Place and Wellbeing framework contained within the most recent Local Strategic Needs Assessment (2025) informs of feelings of positive change in terms of active travel, public transport, traffic and parking. Accessibility to services should be considered within any funding application submitted.

Glenrothes

Glenrothes is the third largest town in Fife after Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy. Glenrothes Area has a population of 48,461 people, of whom 8,379 (17.3%) are children, 29,490 (60.9%) are working age (16-64 years), and 10,592 (21.9%) are aged 65 and over. Within the area, Glenrothes West and Kinglassie has the greatest proportion of children. Glenrothes has a slightly higher population of children than other parts of Fife.

Glenrothes is third highest for children aged 3-18 years with additional support needs and fifth highest for children assessed as disabled (third for preschool children). Within Glenrothes there are very little resources specifically for children affected by disability and/or additional support needs within the community. Many families are required to travel to other parts of Fife or Dundee for their nearest supports.

Glenrothes have higher child poverty levels as a whole (28.5%) in comparison to Fife overall and has the highest risk of fuel poverty. While the most common household type in both the area and Fife is hard-up households, 38% of households are of this type in Glenrothes Area compared to 23% for Fife as a whole. This is according to CACI's Acorn classification which provides geo-demographic segmentation of households at postcode level. 18% of households are categorised as Low Income Living compared to 16% for Fife, with there being higher proportions of Cash Strapped Families (8%) than for Fife as a whole. In Glenrothes Area only 13% of households are categorised as Thriving Neighbourhoods and 21% as Steadfast communities, compared to 21% for Fife as a whole for both of these household types.

The area has slightly lower levels of economic inactivity, with fewer retired people or students, and more people looking after family, or long-term sick or disabled.

Glenrothes area has a higher proportion of individuals with low or no qualifications and a lower proportion of those qualified to degree level and above. The proportion of people in Glenrothes Area that are classified as economically inactive is 16,830 (41.5%), slightly lower than the Fife level of 43.9%.

In terms of health outcomes, Glenrothes has slightly lower levels of good general health, and slightly higher levels of long term illness, mental health and physical disability in comparison to Fife, and this has increased over the last decade, driving higher rates of economic inactivity in relation to these long-term conditions. The neighbourhoods with the poorest key life outcomes are Auchmuty, Macedonia and Tanshall, and Collydean.

Similar to other areas, there is increased accessibility in the centre, with this reducing moving outwards to outskirts of towns and into more rural areas. The lowest accessibility is for the North and East of Glenrothes, including the villages of Gateside, Star and Milton of Balgonie. Reduced accessibility is shown to the south of Glenrothes town centre, separated by main transport routes including Stenton, with reduced levels in all domains excluding recreation and accessible public open space, and Finglassie North and Stenton, with lower accessibility to all domains excluding superfast broadband and public transport. Glenrothes Central and Thornton, and Glenrothes West and Kinglassie wards have a higher proportion of households with no access to a car or van.

Kirkcaldy

The second largest by population, Kirkcaldy Area has a population of 60,276 people, of whom 10,382 (17.2%) are children, 36,584 (60.7%) are working age (16-64 years), and 13,310 (22.1%) are aged 65 and over. Within the Area, Kirkcaldy North has a greater proportion of children.

Data from education informs the Kirkcaldy, alongside the City of Dunfermline have the highest levels of need in terms of children with additional support needs. There are some services available within the local area for younger children with additional support needs, however supports for those aged 10+ or able to accommodate all family above aged 10 is very limited.

Kirkcaldy has higher proportions of child poverty than the Fife level and has the highest level of fuel poverty risk based on ability to pay for fuel. 28.5% of children in Kirkcaldy area are living in low income households with parts of Kirkcaldy and Burntisland being in the 10% most deprived areas in Scotland. One in three households in Kirkcaldy Area can be categorised as Stretched Society. The most common household type is hard-up households (23%) in line with Fife as a whole. This is according to CACI's Acorn classification which provides geo-demographic segmentation of households at postcode level. One in four households are categorised as Low Income Living, compared to one in eight in Fife, with there being higher proportions of those experiencing challenging circumstances (9%) than for Fife as a whole.

Kirkcaldy East and Central wards report worse health than the other areas in Kirkcaldy. Both these wards have higher proportions of people with a mental health condition and physical disability. Kirkcaldy East has the highest proportion of people with low or no qualifications.

In terms of outcomes, the neighbourhoods with the poorest outcomes within Kirkcaldy area are Gallatown and Sinclairtown, Hayfield and Smeaton, Templehall West and Dysart. Data shows that all other areas have shown a reduction in child poverty over time with the exception of Hayfield and Smeaton. Neighbourhoods with better outcomes include Raith, Dunnikier, and Newliston and Redcraigs.

In terms of access to resources, the people of Kirkcaldy ranked this as a priority. Accessibility is good within the centre of Kirkcaldy with this reducing moving towards the outskirts. Parts of Kinghorn and Burntisland are indicating reduced accessibility with Auchtertool showing low accessibility for most domains, with particularly low levels for services (healthy food, financial, eating establishments, social & cultural) and health (primary care, pharmacy).

Levenmouth

Levenmouth Area has a population of 38,599 people, of whom 6,235 (16.2%) are children, 23,552 (61%) are working age (16-64 years), and 8,812 (22.8%) are aged 65 and over. Within the area, Buckhaven, Methil and Wemyss Villages have a greater proportion of children and working age people. Households with access to a car or van is also lowest in these areas. Levenmouth area has similar levels of children, working age and older people compared with Fife.

Levenmouth has the highest level of child poverty in Fife (29.2% of children), and the second highest level of fuel poverty on ability to pay. Low education, poor physical health, disability benefits, caring responsibilities, poor English skills, rural isolation and living alone are key drivers of poor financial resilience within the Levenmouth area. While the most common household type in both the area and Fife is hard-up households, 28% of households are of this type in Levenmouth Area compared to 23% for Fife as a whole. This is according to CACI's Acorn classification which provides geo-demographic segmentation of households at postcode level. 34% of households are categorised as Low Income Living compared to 16% for Fife, with there being higher proportions of Cash Strapped Families (11%) and Challenging Circumstances (8%) than for Fife as a whole. In Levenmouth Area only 13% of households are categorised as Thriving Neighbourhoods and 16% as Steadfast communities, compared to 21% for Fife as a whole for both of these household types.

In terms of outcomes, Levenmouth area is below Fife on all of the place and wellbeing outcomes, all of which have seen substantial negative change since 2021. Whilst the majority of individuals in the area class themselves being in good or very good health,

overall the area has lower levels of people in good health and higher proportions with a long term illness or disease, mental health condition, and a physical disability compared with Fife. Lower levels of positive health can be seen in Buckhaven, Methil and Weymss villages. Resources is a key area identified as the most in need of improvement. The neighbourhoods with the poorest outcomes within the area are Methil West and East, Buckhaven, Denbeath and Muiredge, and Methilhill.

The proportion of people in Levenmouth Area that are classified as economically inactive is 45.9%, higher than the Fife level of 43.9%. The majority of economically inactive people are retired (27.0%), slightly lower than the Fife level of 27.7%. There are lower levels of students in the area, but higher proportions of people looking after home or family, and long-term sick or disabled.

Data from education informs that Levenmouth sits somewhat in the middle in terms of children with additional support needs and assessed as disabled. In terms of need this informs that additional support is necessary however in line with the other data emphasises the importance of meeting cross cutting needs including poverty and health whilst addressing the challenge of access to resources. It is particularly evident that there is greater need for effective supports within the areas of Buckhaven, Methil and Weymss villages which consistently show poorer outcomes.

North East Fife

North East Fife is the largest of Fife's seven localities. North East Fife Area has a population of 72,191 people, of whom 9,724 (13.5%) are children, 44,918 (62.2%) are working age (16-64 years), and 17,549 (24.3%) are aged 65 and over. Tay Bridgehead has the highest proportion of children although the area has a lower level of children compared with the rest of Fife.

In terms of children assessed as disabled, North East Fife, alongside Cowdenbeath show the greatest levels of need for children aged 3-18. In terms of children with additional support needs, North East is fourth highest when compared to other parts of Fife. North East Fife has very limited resource to support children with additional support needs. There is only one resource identified within St Andrews at the early intervention and targeted stage which is at capacity. The rural nature of the area also increases the challenges faced by families in terms of availability of support and access to these.

While hard-up households are the most common household type Fife (23%), there are only 8% households of this type in North East Fife. Only 4% of households are categorised as Low Income Living (compared to 16% for Fife). The area has the lowest level of recorded child poverty (16.8%). That said, the area does have the highest demand for fuel poverty. Whilst the area is financially resilient, rural isolation, poor physical health and internet speed are the main drivers for that experience poor financial resilience.

Nearly one in four people in Fife (23.4%) reported having a long-term illness/condition, higher than the Scottish average of 21.4% and has increased in Fife from 20.3% in 2011. Mental health is the second most commonly reported health condition. This has increased threefold at Fife level to 11.9% in 2022, from 4.1% in 2011. This is driven by a large increase amongst younger people and is in line with the picture for Scotland as a whole. The Area has lower proportions of people with a long-term illness or disease, a mental health condition, and a physical disability compared with Fife. Cupar ward is the highest for people with a long-term illness or disease, St Andrews ward has the highest level for mental health conditions, and East Neuk and Landward is highest for physical disability.

The proportion of people in North East Fife Area that are classified as economically inactive is 29,616 (47.0%), higher than the Fife level of 43.9%, and the highest level of the seven Fife Areas. The majority of economically inactive people are retired (27.1%), similar to the Fife level of 27.7%. There are significantly higher levels of students in the Area, lower proportions of people looking after home or family, and lower levels of long-term sick or disabled, compared with Fife overall.

Due to a large proportion of the area being rural, North East Fife has increased areas of poor accessibility in central and east of North East Fife including Peat Inn, Radernie, Cupar Muir, Pitscottie, Largoward, coastal areas including Boarhills, Kingsbarns and pockets within the East Neuk, and towards Tay Bridgehead including Kilmany, Rathillet and Luthrie. This area has poor services accessibility including healthy food, financial, social & cultural and eating establishments, and healthcare including primary care and pharmacy. This area also details the lowest level of fixed broadband, with five of the lowest datazones being within North East Fife, ranging from 14.1% to 36.6% of properties.

The neighbourhoods with the poorest key life outcomes within the area are Cupar Central, St Andrews Central, St Monans and Pittenweem. Neighbourhoods with better

outcomes include St Andrews South West and North, Strathkinness, and Newport and Wormit. It is a mixed picture for North East Fife Area with some areas performing better than other similar communities in terms of local outcomes (including St Andrews South East and Auchtermuchty and Gateside), and other areas doing less well compared to other similar types of neighbourhoods elsewhere in Scotland (including Anstruther, Cupar West and Springfield, and Kettle and Ladybank).

South West Fife

South and West Fife Area have a population of 50,739 people, of whom 8,504 (16.8%) are children, 31,277 (61.6%) are working age (16-64 years), and 10,958 (21.6%) are aged 65 and over. Within the area, Rosyth has a greater proportion of children and working age adults.

Data from education informs South West Fife has the lowest number of school aged children recorded as having additional support needs and third highest for children assessed as disabled. In terms of nursery aged children, South West Fife has the second lowest recorded number of children with additional support needs and no children assessed as disabled.

South West Fife has around 20.2% of children residing in low income families with this area showing lower levels of child poverty and fuel poverty compared to the rest of Fife. The most common household type is hard up households however the area does have lower levels of low income living (6% in comparison to 16% for Fife), cash strapped families (2%) and those facing challenges circumstances (1%) than the rest of Fife. This may be a reflection of South West Fife having a higher level of people with degree level qualifications and lower levels of those classified as economically inactive in comparison to Fife. In terms of health outcomes, South West Fife has similar levels of people with long term illness or disease, a mental health condition and a physical disability than the rest of Fife.

The Community Planning Outcomes Profiling tool identifies how different neighbourhoods within the area are faring in relation to key life outcomes. This includes outcomes across early years, older people, safer and stronger communities, health and wellbeing, employment and economy. The neighbourhoods with the poorest outcomes within the Area are Oakley Comrie and Blairhall, Rosyth East and Central, and Inverkeithing East. Neighbourhoods such as Dalgety Bay, Crossford, Charlestown and Limekilns have better outcomes.

South West Fife presents increased rural areas, with lower overall accessibility. This includes Saline, Toryburn, Comrie, Limekilns, and the outskirts south of Rosyth, and Coastal areas in Dalgety Bay. Reduced accessibility in South Rosyth and Dalgety Bay is linked to low accessibility to healthy food, health provision (pharmacy and primary care), and eating establishments. Although increased overall accessibility is highlighted within the Forth bridgehead area, this area also presents reduced accessibility for healthy food and health provision. In terms of need, the most recent Committee report identifies resources as a key need within the area. Transport challenges have also been highlighted within the smaller villages, reducing access to available resources.

On reviewing the support available, there are some community-based opportunities for children offering an opportunity to socialise and play however these are limited. It should also be noted that these opportunities focus on children experiencing additional support needs rather than complex disability.

Helpful Links:

[Welcome to Plan 24-30, Scotland's route map to keeping the promise by 2030](#)

[Bringing Hope, Building Futures: Tackling child poverty delivery plan 2026-2031 - gov.scot](#)

[Community Mental Health and Wellbeing Support and Services Framework](#)

[Fife-Child-Poverty-report-2025.pdf](#)

[FVA Full Report FINAL.pdf](#)

[Microsoft Word - JSNA_Final_2026.docx](#)

[Children and Families Strategy 2025 summary 1](#)

Local Strategic Assessment City Of Dunfermline Area: [LSA-2025-City-of-Dunfermline-Area.pdf](#)

Local Strategic Assessment South West Fife Area: [LSA-2025-South-West-Fife-Area-DRAFT_v2.pdf](#)

Local Strategic Assessment Cowdenbeath Area: [LSA-2025-Cowdenbeath-Area.pdf](#)

Local Strategic Assessment Kirkcaldy Area: [LSA-2025-Kirkcaldy-Area.pdf](#)

Local Strategic Assessment Levenmouth Area: [LSA-2025-Levenmouth-Area.pdf](#)

Local Strategic Assessment Glenrothes Area: [LSA-2025-Glenrothes-Area.pdf](#)

Local Strategic Assessment North East Fife Area: [LSA-2025-North-East-Fife-Area.pdf](#)