



HYNDBURN

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2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

In fulfilment of Part IV of the
Environment Act 1995
Local Air Quality Management

28th July, 2017

Hyndburn Borough Council

Hyndburn Borough Council

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Hyndburn

Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts. It is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. Additionally, air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children and older people, and those with heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong correlation with equalities issues, because areas with poor air quality are also often the less affluent areas^{1,2}.

The annual health cost to society of the impacts of particulate matter alone in the UK is estimated to be around £16 billion³.

Hyndburn Borough Council monitor air quality within the borough using 14 Passive diffusion tubes measuring Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) in the air. The results for 2016 showed no exceedances during 2016 and when compared with the previous four years a steady decline in atmospheric concentrations of this pollutant.

Hyndburn currently has no Air Quality Management Areas, that is geographical areas where the concentration of NO₂ is consistently above the national acceptable concentration and therefore a location where measures are required to reduce the concentration.

During 2016 there was one new source of emissions in the Borough, an unauthorised waste treatment site which is incinerating waste. The site occupiers are the subject of legal actions by the Environment agency, Council and the police to bring this practise to a stop.

The major source of the pollutant NO₂ in HBC is traffic. However levels of pollution are declining as improvements in technology mean that vehicles are becoming cleaner and less polluting.

The officer responsible for air quality in Hyndburn regularly meets with counterpart officers in several Lancashire authorities to keep up to date on the latest

¹ Environmental equity, air quality, socioeconomic status and respiratory health, 2010

² Air quality and social deprivation in the UK: an environmental inequalities analysis, 2006

³ Defra. Abatement cost guidance for valuing changes in air quality, May 2013

developments in pollution control, share good practise, workshop problem issues and liaise on cross boundary air pollution issues.

Close working links with the Environment Agency and Lancashire County Council facilitate a coordinated approach to resolving air pollution.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

Planning

The Councils planning regime provides a useful tool to control air pollution from developments during the demolition, development and occupation stages. When planning permission is granted for developments the permission can be granted subject to certain conditions being complied with such as controlling dust, smoke and exhaust fumes through construction management plans. Developments whose end use has the potential to adversely affect air quality can be required to assess the impact of e.g. biomass incineration on local air quality and implement remediation measures if necessary.

Local Air Pollution Prevention and Control (LAPPC)

Many industrial processes throughout the borough are subject to regulatory control of their emissions, by the local authority or the Environment Agency; these sites are regularly monitored to ensure compliance and therefore protection of local air quality.

Clean Air legislation

Officers engage in the reactive investigation of air pollution complaints and proactively survey the borough for air quality issues. Through a mixture of education, persuasion and enforcement they tackle the issues of e.g. domestic/commercial waste burning and emissions from solid fuel burners.

Conclusions and Priorities

There have been no exceedances of the national objective for NO₂ during this current reporting year, however due to the recognised adverse health impact of air pollution Hyndburn are committed to addressing potential contributors to air pollution and wherever possible reducing the current levels.

The aim is to achieve this through Council policies, the planning regime, regulatory powers and the Local Pollution Protection and Control (LAPPC) regime.

The council has prioritised projects to identify sources of air pollution from illegal activities and identify installations operating without the controls of a permit and subsequently effect controls through permitting.

How to Get Involved

The public can get involved by helping to make informed choices about their method of transport. By choosing to make shorter journeys on foot or using cycling and public transport you can reduce your own emissions. Consider car sharing, getting a lift with others is a sociable way to save money and emissions, you can register on sites such as Lift share (<https://liftshare.com/uk>) to find others in your area.

For longer journeys the bus or train can be a more economical and eco-friendly option.

When buying a new car think about fuel consumption and emissions data, the

Vehicle Certification Agency (VCA) can help you with this <http://www.dft.gov.uk/vca/fcb/index.asp>. You could consider a lower emission vehicle, for example an electric car or hybrid. Even choosing a petrol car over a diesel will save emissions and help to improve air quality.

When driving there are certain smarter driving techniques that you can use to reduce your fuel consumption. For further eco driving tips the AA is a helpful source http://www.theaa.com/motoring_advice/fuels-and-environment/drive-smart.html

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Hyndburn Borough Council during 2016. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995) and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents.

The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where an exceedance is considered likely the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives. This Annual Status Report (ASR) is an annual requirement showing the strategies employed by Hyndburn Borough Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

The statutory air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England can be found in Table E.1 in Appendix E.

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas (Non declared)

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Hyndburn Borough Council

Hyndburn has taken forward a number of measures during the current reporting year of 2016 in pursuit of improving local air quality

. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.1.

Key completed measures are:

- Sustainable procurement built into the corporate procurement policy
- Green council policy
- Eco-driving training for council employees
- Workplace travel plans
- Continuous upgrading of council fleet
- Free rapid electric vehicle recharging point in the town centre
- Installation of 20mph zones
- Projects to actively seek out permitted processes under the Environmental permitting regulations
- Projects to actively identify contraventions of the Clean Air Act
- Use of the Planning regime to control emissions from development sites
- Use of the planning regime to assess and where appropriate mitigate air pollution from end developments

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Hyndburn anticipates facing are:

- Planning policies local and national mitigating against air quality improvement/protection measures.
- Resources limiting the scope of proactive projects.
- Council budget restraints limiting in- house air quality improvement measures.

Table 2.1 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure	EU Category	EU Classification	Organisations involved and Funding Source	Planning Phase	Implementation Phase	Key Performance Indicator	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Progress to Date	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Comments / Barriers to implementation
1	Adoption of supplementary planning guidance	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	LA Environmental Health, LA Transport Dept.	2016	2018	Not yet specified	Not yet specified	Planning Phase	2018	Dependant on Planning Policy
2	Sustainable procurement strategy	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Sustainable Procurement Guidance	LA Environmental Health, LA Transport Dept.	2016	2017	not yet specified	Not yet specified	Implementation on-going	ongoing	Funding
3	Green Council Policy	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Workplace Travel Planning	LA Environmental Health, LA Transport Dept.	2016	2017	Increased % uptake green alternatives	Increase in green activity	Implementation on-going	ongoing	First phase successful, second phase on-going
4	Proactive identification of processes requiring permitting	Environmental Permits	Measures to reduce pollution through IPPC Permits going beyond BAT	LA Environmental Health, LA Transport Dept.	2015	2016	No of new permits	Reduction in background emissions	Implementation on-going	ongoing	Administration of permit applications
5	Proactive identification of contraventions of pollution regulations	Other	Other	LA Environmental Health, LA Transport Dept.	2015	2016	Reduction in air pollution complaints	Reduction in complaints	ongoing	ongoing	officer time limits

Hyndburn Borough Council

6	Promotion of low emission initiatives	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Company Vehicle Procurement - Prioritising uptake of low emission vehicles	LA Environmental Health, LA Transport Dept.	2016	2017	Increased uptake of low emission vehicles	Reduction in background emissions	ongoing	ongoing	Funding
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2.3 PM_{2.5} – Local Authority Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG16 (Chapter 7), local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of PM_{2.5} (particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less). There is clear evidence that PM_{2.5} has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

Hyndburn Borough Council is taking the following measures to address PM_{2.5}. Due to Local Authority financial constraints and the prohibitive cost of monitoring PM 2.5 the council has decided not to monitor PM2.5, however it is recognised that there is no safe limit for PM2.5 and therefore HBC will endeavour to reduce this pollutant through this range of measures:

Planning

- Emissions from construction sites likely to contribute to PM2.5 will be controlled by conditioning Dust Management Plans and Construction Management Plans.
- Developments anticipated to be a source of PM2.5 will have air quality assessments conditioned to enable any attenuation measures to be secured prior to operation.
- No disposal of waste by means of burning is permitted on development/demolition sites in the borough.

Local Air Pollution Prevention and Control

- Permit applications for installations likely to be a source of PM2.5 would require an assessment and attenuation measures if indicated.

- Permitted installations will be inspected in a timely fashion and emission monitoring audited to facilitate the maintenance of PM2.5 at appropriate levels.

Other sources of PM2.5

Smoke Control Orders The whole of Hyndburn Borough is subject to smoke control orders, contravention of the requirements of the orders from all sources will be investigated and appropriate action taken to remedy the contravention which could include advice, written warnings and legal action. E.g. advice to homeowners on the correct use and maintenance of solid fuel stoves.

Clean Air Act The emission of dark smoke from industrial/commercial premises will be investigated and remedied through the powers available under the Act.

Statutory Nuisance Nuisance arising from smoke, fumes and or dust will if appropriate be dealt with through abatement notice.

3 Air Quality Monitoring Data and Comparison with Air Quality Objectives and National Compliance

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

There are no automatic monitoring sites in Hyndburn

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Hyndburn Borough Council undertook non- automatic (passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 14 sites during 2016 Table A.1 in Appendix A gives the details of the sites.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) for the diffusion tubes, including bias adjustments and any other adjustments applied (e.g. “annualisation” and/or distance correction), are included in Appendix C.

3.2 Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for bias, “annualisation” and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.2 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³.

For diffusion tubes, the full 2016 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B.

There have been no exceedances of the National Objective at any of the sites in Hyndburn during 2016.

Over the past 5 years the data indicates that there has been a decline in concentrations of NO₂ at all sites with the exception of one. Site 18 has not shown a decline similar to the other sites since 2012, this may be due to the proximity of this monitoring site to the M65 which would be expected to be a significant source of NO₂, which would be unlikely to decrease due to national traffic trends which show a steady increase in the volume of traffic.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

There is no monitoring of PM10

3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

There is no monitoring of PM2.5

3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

There is no monitoring of SO₂.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?	Height (m)
Site 1	Manchester Rd	Urban Background	376351	428199	NO ₂	No	6	1	No	1.5
Site 2	Hare and hounds	Kerbside	374981	430621	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.5	No	1.5
Site 3	Rishton Esplanade	Urban Background	371986	429929	NO ₂	No	1	3	No	1.5
Site 4	Fielding Lane	Urban Background	374544	427152	NO ₂	No	2	16	No	1.5
Site 7	Eastgate	Urban Centre	375955	428874	NO ₂	No	5	2	No	1.5
Site 10	Henry Street	Urban Background	374692	429095	NO ₂	No	30	1	NO	1.5
Site 11	Blackburn Rd	Urban Background	374692	428650	NO ₂	No	15	1	NO	1.5
Site12	King St	Urban Background	375669	428650	NO ₂	No	3	1	No	1.5
Site 14	71 Whalley Rd	Urban Background	375024	430536	NO ₂	No	3	0.5	No	1.5
Site 16	274 Whalley Rd	Kerbside	375597	429776	NO ₂	No	2	1	No	1.5

Site 17	20 St Mary's Crt	Urban Background	374959	430577	NO ₂	No	3	25	No	1.5
Site 18	27 Wellfield	Urban Background	375119	430674	NO ₂	No	8	48	No	1.5
Site 19	116 Whalley Rd	Urban Background	375965	429030	NO ₂	No	6	6	No	1.5
Site 20	Tesco	Urban Background	375744	428494	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.5	No	1.5

Notes:

- (1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on/adjacent to the façade of a residential property).
(2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.2 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2016 (%) ⁽²⁾	NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) ⁽³⁾				
					2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Site 1	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100	83	<u>34</u>	28.8	30.4	28.5	28.5
Site 2	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100	100	31	26.9	28.5	25.8	26.7
Site 3	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>22.3</u>	19.2	20.9	15.6	15.6
Site 4	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>22.3</u>	19.2	20.9	18.4	18.4
Site 7	Urban Centre	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>35.9</u>	31.7	31.4	29.4	30.4
Site 10	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>28</u>	24.0	27.6	23.9	24.8
Site 11	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>23.3</u>	21.1	21.9	19.3	19.3
Site 12	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>36.9</u>	33.6	34.2	29.4	30.4
Site 14	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>33</u>	29.7	29	27.6	29.4
Site 16	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>37.8</u>	33.6	33.3	31.3	31.3
Site 17	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>32</u>	28.8	29.5	26.7	27.6
Site 18	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>23.3</u>	24.0	22.8	22	22.1

Site 19	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>35.9</u>	30.7	30.4	28.5	33.1
Site 20	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100	100	<u>35.9</u>	32.6	33.3	29.4	30.4

Diffusion tube data has been bias corrected

Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%

If applicable, all data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60µg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

(3) Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 in LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2016

Table B.1 – NO₂ Monthly Diffusion Tube Results - 2016

Site ID	NO ₂ Mean Concentrations (µg/m ³)												Annual Mean		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.92) and Annualised ⁽¹⁾	Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure ⁽²⁾
Site1	32.38	38.96	36.13	27.16	29.85	*	21.45	25.74	31.5	28.25	41.82	*	31	28.5	N/A
Site2	28.68	38.62	30.18	24.78	24.62	16.31	20.32	21.49	28.33	30.06	40.13	38.88	29	26.7	N/A
Site3	21.54	22.22	17.24	12.69	12.86	11.28	9.95	10.89	16.08	19.13	23.38	25.66	17	15.6	N/A
Site4	24.25	27.84	16.58	17.77	15.57	15.69	13.8	14.74	18.43	21.37	27.99	26.97	20	18.4	N/A
Site7	33.42	40.45	33.2	29.74	26.66	24.8	31.4	28.77	33.01	30.56	40.3	41.28	33	30.4	N/A
Site10	28.92	39.4	33.58	20.84	23.27	21.13	20.36	19.41	25.38	24.34	35.89	36.06	27	24.8	N/A
Site11	21.8	29.32	25.33	13.33	18.85	18.41	12.29	13.57	19.07	25.29	30.21	28.75	21	19.3	N/A
Site12	31.95	39.48	31.71	29.08	30.72	26.03	29.75	28.26	31.8	33.32	38.33	42.06	33	30.4	N/A
Site14	33.73	38.97	35.12	28.37	31.48	27.35	19.87	21.16	27.68	36.1	43.83	41.49	32	29.4	N/A
Site16	33.83	40.72	41.98	27.3	30.52	25.79	26.32	26.18	32.68	35.66	45.88	41.62	34	31.3	N/A
Site17	31.14	33.75	34.89	25.5	32.83	23.18	17.95	19.63	26.98	37.85	40.52	37.13	30	27.6	N/A
Site18	28.1	29.01	27.13	19.55	18.9	17.44	17.84	18.78	22.57	25	37.36	30.39	24	22.1	N/A
Site19	31.82	40.13	42.6	31.22	34.24	35.54	25.79	26.67	31.11	42.27	46.19	39.41	36	33.1	N/A
Site20	32.49	34.79	36.91	27.97	34.82	33.31	22.33	25.51	30.46	36.94	40.64	36.56	33	30.4	N/A

- Local bias adjustment factor used
- National bias adjustment factor used
- Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60µg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

(1) See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

(2) Distance corrected to nearest relevant public exposure.

Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

NO₂ diffusion tubes are obtained from Gradko Environmental, St Martins House, 77 Wales Street, Winchester, and Hampshire, SO23 0RH.

Nitrogen Dioxide diffusion tubes are exposed monthly in accordance with the annual calendar of exposure periods provided by Defra.

The bias adjustment factor applied to the annual mean for the diffusion tubes is 0.92. This came from the Review and Assessment website V06/17 spreadsheet.

Gradko WASP results for 01.08 to 01.09 were as follows:

Jan 08 Round 100:

Ref Value: 1.36ug NO₂ Measured Value: 1.34ug NO₂ Z score -0.1 Satisfactory

Ref Value: 1.47ug NO₂ Measured Value: 1.50ug NO₂ Z score 0.2 Satisfactory

March 08 Round 101:

Ref Value: 0.92ug NO₂ Measured Value: 0.95ug NO₂ Z score 0.2 Satisfactory

Ref Value: 1.86ug NO₂ Measured Value: 1.85ug NO₂ Z score 0 Satisfactory

July Round 102:

Ref Value: 1.37ug NO₂ Measured Value: 1.42ug NO₂ Z score 0.3 Satisfactory

Ref Value: 2.28ug NO₂ Measured Value: 2.21ug NO₂ Z score -0.2 Satisfactory

Jan 09 Round 104:

Ref Value: 2.02ug NO₂ Measured Value: 1.85ug NO₂ Z score -0.7 Satisfactory

Ref Value: 1.22ug NO₂ Measured Value: 1.21ug NO₂ Z score -0.1 Satisfactory

Gradko's general statement on Defra Guidance document which has been supplied to Local Authorities is as follows;

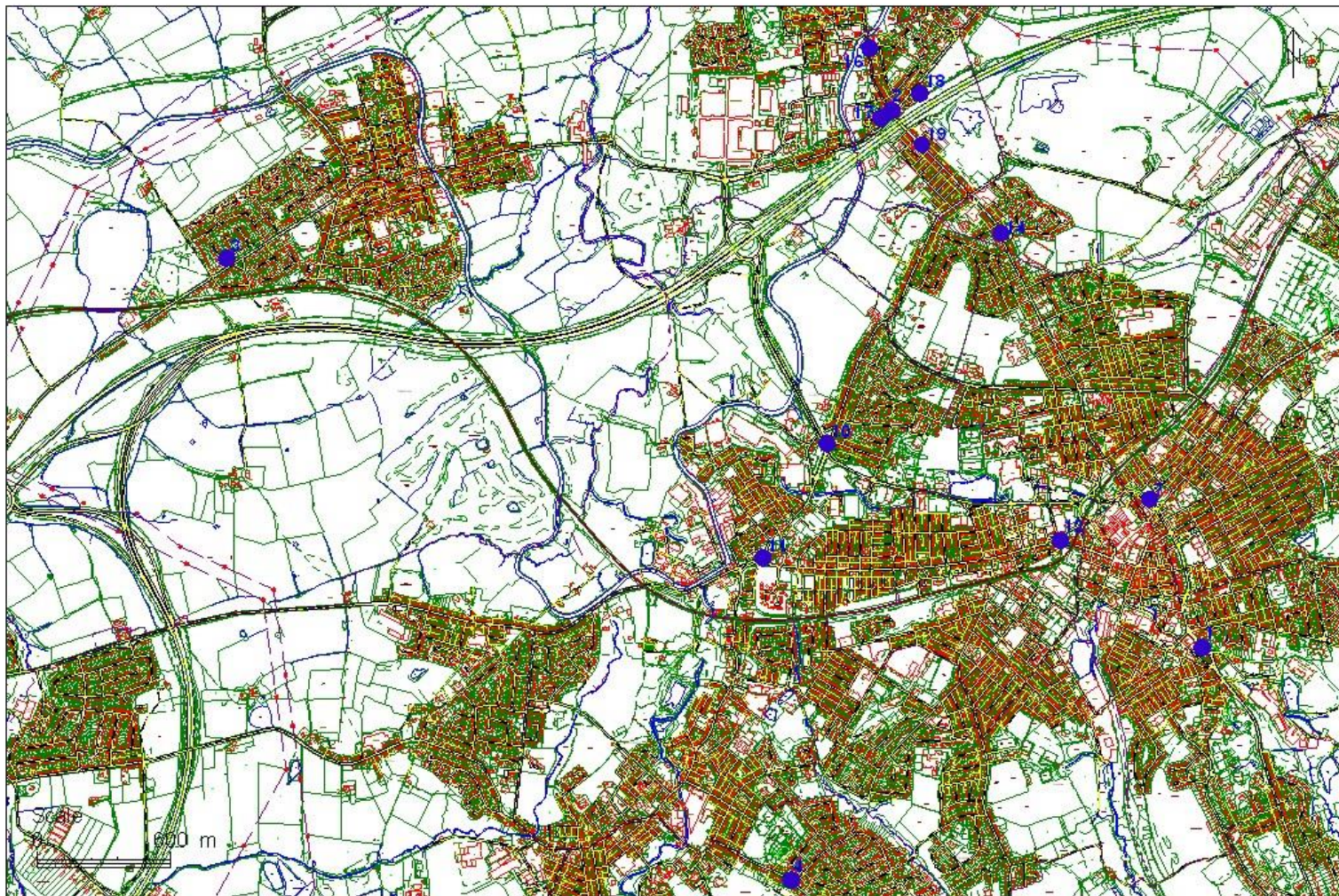
"Our NO₂ diffusion tube procedures have been amended to follow the guidelines of the DEFRA Harmonisation document related to the preparation, extraction, analysis and calculation procedures for NO₂ passive diffusion tubes. As most of the procedures were already carried out before the introduction of the Guidelines, the amendments are minimal. Our internal analysis procedures are assessed by U.K.A.S on an annual basis for compliance to ISO17025".

Tube	Preparation	Method:	20%	TEA/Water
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Appendix D: Map of Monitoring Locations

Title NO2 Diffusion Tube Locations

O.S. Licence : LA. 100022321



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Scale 1:22000

Date 22 September 2011

Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective ⁴	
	Concentration	Measured as
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	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)	50 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	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

⁴ The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values'
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
ASR	Air quality Annual Status Report
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – Air quality screening tool produced by Highways England
EU	European Union
FDMS	Filter Dynamics Measurement System
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
PM ₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm (micrometres or microns) or less
PM _{2.5}	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
...	...

