



Ricardo Energy & Environment



Local Air Quality Management

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Local Air Quality Management



Outline of presentation:

- Introduction
- Air Quality Objectives
- Local Air Quality Management
 - Sussex perspective

Ricardo Energy & Environment

- Internationally-renowned consultancy
- Heritage of world-leading scientific/technical capability
- Providing analysis and solutions for major environmental challenges
- Client base of international governments and businesses
- Headquartered at Harwell Science Park, near Oxford
- Over 450 scientists and technical staff
- Part of Ricardo PLC Head office in Shoreham, West Sussex.







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Air Quality Objectives



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Evidence and research

Air pollution ranked UK's second biggest public heath risk:

Public Health England

- Smoking 87,000 (2007) ٠
- Air pollution 40,000 (2008)
- Obesity 9,000 (2007) ٠
- Road accidents 2,200 (2009) ٠
- ~40,000 people (prematurely) die across UK ($PM_{2.5} + NO_2$)
- Most vulnerable groups on front line are people with: COPD, asthma, cardio-vascular disease, older people and the very young.



- Public Health England (2014)
- World Health Organisation (2016)
- Royal College of Physicians (2016)
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2017)

Pollution incidents

Winter-time fogs still occur when high pollutant concentrations become trapped under a natural temperature inversion.

 Pollutants: NO₂ SO₂ PM₁₀ from transport, industry and heating sources.

Summer-time incidents also occur when local met. conditions contribute to the creation of high ground level ozone (O_3) concentrations.

- In addition O₃ can be transported in from other regions via transboundary air movements (such as Europe).
- Ozone (O₃) formation occurs via the photochemical conversion of primary pollutants such as NOx, NO₂ & VOC's, which react in sunlight to create ozone.

Research in Sussex identified that between 2006 – 2011 estimated that around 740 – 760 respiratory hospital admissions in Sussex were caused by air pollution (King's College London Environmental Research Group – 2013 <u>http://www.sussex-air.net/reports/ASPIREreportKingsfinal.pdf</u>)



London smog's of the 1950's were typical wintertime inversions, fuelled by the local coal fired power stations, home heating and traffic = 4,000deaths.



London's summer heatwave and associated smog of 2013 affected many vulnerable older people

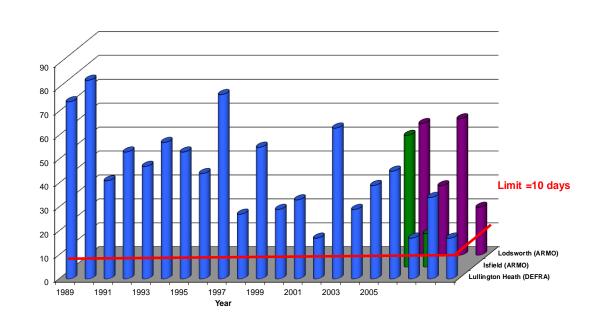




Ozone pollution



Ozone- Number of days exceeding AQ Strategy Objectives in Sussex (1989 - 2006) (Air Quality Strategy Objective for (03) Daily maximum 8-hour running mean > 100 µg/m³ on more than 10 days)



Total O₃ hours above 80µg m³ Below 1000 1000 - 2000 2000 - 3000 3000 - 4000 4000 - 5000 5000 - 6000 6000 - 8000 Above 8000

Sussex ozone stations exceed the national objectives (10 days above 100ug/m3) every year.

- Rural locations tend to have higher ozone levels
- 3 ozone stations at Lullington Heath (S), Isfield (SE) and Lodsworth (NW)

Air quality standards and objectives

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National and local air quality objective pollutants:

- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)
- Particulate Matter (PM10)
- Sulphur Dioxide (SO2)

Plus:

 Benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead and carbon monoxide

National (EU) objective pollutants (only):

- Ozone
- PM2.5

Annex A: Air quality objectives contained in the Air quality (England) Regulations 2000 (2002 as amended)

Pollutant	Objective	Averaging Period
Nitrogen dioxide - NO ₂	200 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year	1-hour mean
	40 μg m ⁻³	Annual mean
Particles - PM ₁₀	50 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times/ year	24-hour mean
	40 μg m ⁻³	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	266 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year	15 minute mean
	350 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 24 times/year	1 hour mean
	125 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 3 times/year	24 hour mean
Benzene47	16.25 µg m ⁻³	Running annual mear
	5.00 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean
1,3-butadiene	2.25 µg m ⁻³	Running annual mear
Carbon Monoxide	10.00 µg m ^{-з}	Maximum dail running 8-hour mean
	10.00 µg m ⁻³	Running 8-hour mear
Lead	0.5 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean
	0.25 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean



Local Air Quality Management



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The Sussex Air Quality Partnership (Sussex-air)

Sussex-air members

Air quality and sustainability officers:

- District / Unitary authorities (12)
- County Councils (2)
- The Environment Agency
- Public Health England (HPA)
- Public Heath Authorities (Counties and BHCC)

Support and services include:

- AQ info: <u>www.sussex-air.net</u> Pollution alerts: <u>www.airalert.info</u> & <u>www.coldalert.info</u>
- Electric vehicle Network (Energise network) <u>http://www.energisenetwork.co.uk/</u>
- Air pollution and health impact research







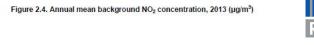
Local Air Quality Management

Local Air Quality Management (LAQM)

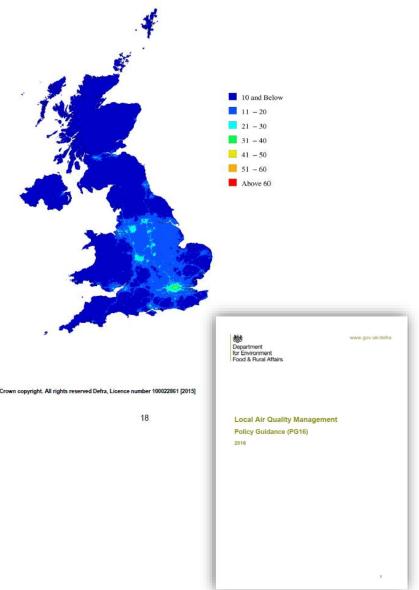
Environment Act 1995 (section 82) requires local authorities to review the quality of the air and report 1 the government. LAQM is the mechanism under which local authorities operate.

The annual "review and assessment" process follows the LAQM policy and technical guidance (LAQM.PG (16) and LAQM.TG (16)). The Annual Status Report require sign off by Public Health (DPH).

LAQM links to other national policy documents such as Nation Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Local Transport Plans (LTP)







LAQM and Air Quality Management Areas



Air Quality Management Areas and Action Plans

AQMA's are declared in areas that exceed air quality objectives and require an Air Quality Action Plan to work towards improving air quality and reducing exposure.

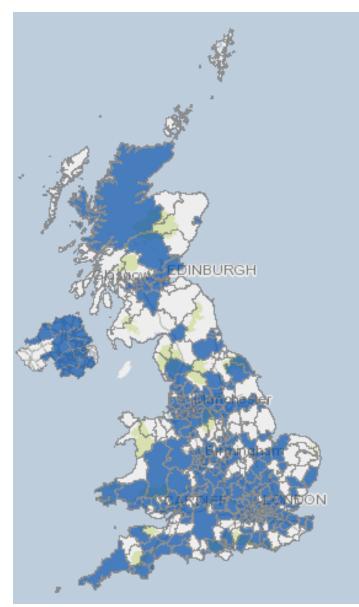
Local authorities prepare Action Plans in consultation with local stakeholders and delivery partners, such as the Highways authority, SDNP, PH.

Action Plans can include measures or initiatives such as:

- Re-routing traffic, reducing access, parking, managing flows and volumes
- Uptake of low to ultra-low emission vehicles (ULEV) and infrastructure
- Provide sustainable travel options; car clubs, public transport (bus/tram/train),
- Planning policies/s106/CIL guidance/SPDs and standards
- Linked to Public Health active travel, cycling, health promotion/protection

Air Quality Management Areas

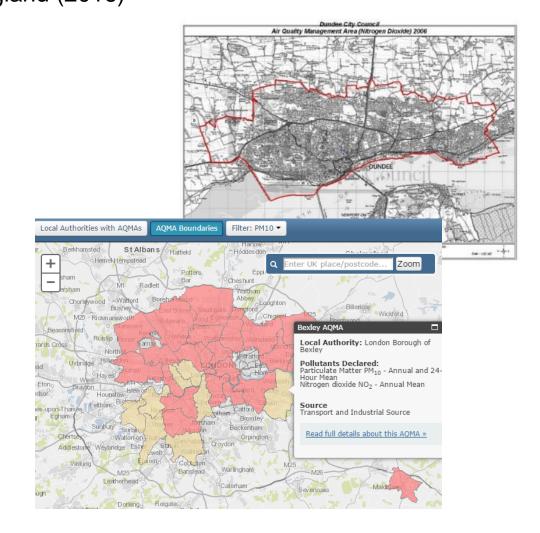




http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/maps

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There 703 Air Quality Management Ares in England (2016)



Sussex AQMAs and LEZ



Sussex has 15 AQMA's:

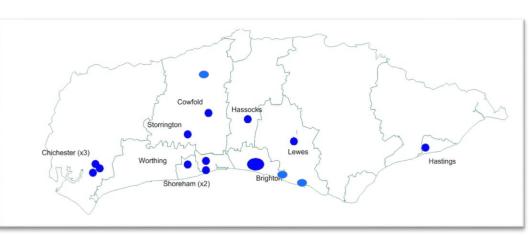
Brighton, Chichester (3), Worthing,
 Shoreham (2), Storrington, Cowfold,
 Lewes, Hastings, Crawley, Newhaven,
 Hassocks, Rottingdean.

Brighton Bus Low Emission Zone

- BHCC implemented a central city Bus LEZ to improve air quality across city. The LEZ is based on Euro standards of buses.
- Ricardo Portable Emissions Monitoring
 System (PEMS) testing on Brighton buses



2014 – "Ricardo and Brighton & Hove buses work towards a cleaner environment"



Worthing and Shoreham AQAPs



Air Quality Action Plans

The Worthing AQAP will developed in conjunction and compliment the A27 developments.

 AQAP will take into consideration other AQMA's (Storrington & Cowfold) to avoid redirecting pollution somewhere else.

Shoreham AQAP will look toward LEZ/CAZ options to improve AQ.

 Compliment and work with BHCC LEZ, Brighton Buses and

WSCC.

Worthing – air quality modelling (2009/10)



Shoreham – air quality modelling (2009/10)





Thank you for listening

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