

Air Quality in Portsmouth.

Local Air Quality Management remits

- Local Air Quality Review and Assessment Process
- Air Quality Action Plan

Why does Air Quality Matter?

The public health White Paper “[Healthy Lives Healthy People](#)” proposes that **local authorities should play a stronger role in the delivery of public health at local level**, including setting objectives and priorities locally. AQ can have significant health factor and should be appreciated by local authorities: AQ improvement contribute to public health goals, such as **improving life expectancy**.

Local Authority Emission Control

- Air quality – Environment Act 1995 - General
- Industrial Pollution Control – Pollution Prevention & Control Regulations 2000 (just changed to Environmental Permitting Regulations 2007)
- Statutory Nuisance EPA – Section 80 (neighbourhood issues)
- Clean Air Act 1993 (stationary combustion sources)

LAQM statutory drivers

- Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 (see below)
- The Air Quality Regulations 2000 and Air Quality (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (see below)
- European Union Directives (see below)

1- Part IV of the Environment Act 1995

(Framework for Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) in the UK Duties.

2- The Air Quality Regulations 2000 and Air Quality (Amendment) Regulations 2002

Prescribes **AQ objectives** and the dates for achieving them.

Designation of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) by means of an order under **section 83(1)** of the 1995 Act.

Section 84(1) of the Act requires local authorities to carry out a **further assessment** of air quality within 12 months of the designation order.

Section 84(2) requires the preparation of an **Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP)** to be submitted between 12-18 months following the designation order.

3- European Union Directives

National policy on AQ is currently largely driven by EU legislation:

The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC) sets **legally binding limits** for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

The 2008 directive replaced nearly all the previous EU air quality legislation and was made law in England through the **Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010**, which also incorporates the 4th air quality daughter directive (2004/107/EC) that sets targets for levels in outdoor air of certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Pollutants covered by the LAQM

- Benzene
- 1,3 Butadiene
- Carbon monoxide
- Lead
- Nitrogen Dioxide
- Particles
- Sulphur dioxide

Who is responsible for delivering cleaner air?

- All of us
- International/ European
- National government
- Local authority
- Industry/ Transport/ Businesses
- Individual

How are local authorities expected to act to improve air quality?

- Local Air Quality Management
- Assessment and review of whether a problem exists
- Act strategically to improve air quality
- Foster partnership working with others
- Educate and provide incentives / disincentives
- Show leadership
- Regulation of some sources of air pollution

How do we review and assess local air quality?

- Air quality monitoring
- Air quality dispersion modelling
- Reporting

1- AQ monitoring?

- Continuous monitoring
- Passive monitoring
- Continuous monitoring in Portsmouth
- Gatcombe Park (urban background)
- London Road (kerbeside)
- Mile End Road (roadside)
- Burrfield Road (roadside)

2- How is air quality levels predicted?

Air Quality Dispersion Modelling

The main pollutant (s) of concern in Portsmouth.
Nitrogen dioxide

3- Historical reporting of Portsmouth AQ

All DEFRA returns are posted on PCC website.

Some example transport measures

- Improved Emission standards for public vehicles
- Reduced cost of Licenses for Taxis
- Public Transport initiatives
- Cycling promotion
- HGVs' Re-routing traffic
- Vehicle Emission Testing
- Junction improvement
- Optimisation of traffic flows

The main strategies for Portsmouth AQAP

- Cars – Reduce, improve congestion and flow
- Buses – Increase – improve technology
- HGV – Re-route, consolidate, avoid congestion

Portsmouth's AQAP

- Non traffic related measures (background emissions)
- Traffic related measures – Transport schemes
- Public Information – Enforcement – Public transport patronage
- Policy / Technology

Non traffic related measures (background emissions)

- AQ information (CW.OG)
- School travel plans (CW.OG)
- Creation of PCC transport manager (CW.C)

Traffic related measures – Transport schemes

- High occupancy vehicle lanes (CW.OG)
- Park and Ride (P&R) (2015)
- Traffic control southbound M275 slip (2013)
- Traffic control Mile End roundabout (C)
- Junction improvements (2015)
- Variable message signs (VMS) (C)
- Freight quality partnership
- Regeneration of North End shopping area
- Traffic initiatives (On Hold)
- Hampshire Terrace junction with St Michael's gyratory
- Queen Street junction with Anglesea Road (2012)
- Public transport initiative I (CW. 2020)
- Public transport initiative II (CW.2015)
- Idling engines (2012)

- VOSA emission testing (2010)
- Bus transport & patronage (CW.OG)

Public Information – Enforcement – Public transport patronage

- Idling engines (2012)
- VOSA emission testing (2010)
- Bus transport & patronage (CW.OG)

Policy / Technology

- Implementation / incorporation of AQAP (CW.OG)
- Planning / service liaison initiatives beyond SDP (2012)

The purpose of LAQM review (England) is to simplify and refocus air quality delivery arrangements.