

## TRAFFIC, ENVIRONMENT & COMMUNITY SAFETY SCRUTINY PANEL.

### REVIEW ON AIR QUALITY IN PORTSMOUTH.

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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##### 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 (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>).

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 (kerbside)  
Mile End Road (roadside)  
Burrfields 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

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 use – improve technology

HGV – Re-route, consolidate and 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 (City wide. On going)

School travel plans (City wide. On going)

Creation of PCC transport manager (City wide. Completed)

### **Traffic related measures – Transport schemes**

High occupancy vehicle lanes (City wide. On going)

Park and Ride (P&R) (2015)

Traffic control southbound M275 slip (2013)

Traffic control Mile End Roundabout (Completed)

Junction improvements (2015)

Variable message signs (VMS) (Completed)

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 (City wide. 2020)

Public transport initiative II (City wide. 2015)

Idling engines (2012)

Vehicle and Operator Services Agency (VOSA) emission testing (2010)  
Bus transport & patronage (City wide. On going)

**Public Information – Enforcement – Public transport patronage**

Idling engines (2012)  
VOSA emission testing (2010)  
Bus transport & patronage (City wide. On going)

**Policy / Technology**

Implementation / incorporation of AQAP (City wide. On going)  
Planning / service liaison initiatives beyond the Supplementary Planning Document (2012)

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