2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

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

June 2017

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Carlisle City Council

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 billion[3].

Air quality has been monitored in Carlisle and the surrounding district as part of the local authority review and assessment process since 1996. In addition to nitrogen dioxide, other pollutants measured include particulate matter (in two size ranges; $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) and benzene (measured as part of Defra's Non-Automatic Hydrocarbon Network). However, as local authorities are no longer required to report benzene concentrations we are not reporting these in this Annual Status Report.

Monitoring has shown that air quality within Carlisle City Council is generally good but there were small pockets within the city where the annual mean objective (40 μg m^{-3}) for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) was regularly exceeded, mainly due to road traffic sources. To improve air quality, the review and assessment process initially resulted in declaration of six Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) between 2005 and 2008. One of these (AQMA 3) was later extended to incorporate more properties along Wigton Road to the Caldewgate roundabout and properties in Caldcotes.

Carlisle City Council currently has six AQMAs listed on the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) website in 2016: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=48.

[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

Due to measures introduced by Carlisle City Council, nitrogen dioxide concentrations have tended to decrease at all locations throughout the local authority. However, current pollution concentrations suggest that the following AQMAs should remain:

- AQMA 1 (A7):
- AQMA 2 (Currock Street);
- AQMA 4 (Bridge Street);
- AQMA 5 (Dalston Road);
- AQMA 6 (London Road).

Following the submission of the 2016 ASR Defra approved the amendment of AQMA 1 (A7) and revocation of AQMA 3 (Wigton Road). The order for revocation of AQMA 3 will be submitted in 2017 while amendment of AQMA 1 is under review pending the outcome of air quality monitoring in 2017.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

Carlisle City Council has taken forward a number of measures during the current reporting year of 2016 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Key local measures continue to support improvements in local air quality and the City Council continues to work on:

- Carlisle Northern Development Route, continues to be monitored to assess the impact of traffic on air quality.
- Traffic management measures with plans being negotiated to widen part of Warwick Road between Rosehill Industrial Estate to Eastern Way to increase traffic flow and reduce congestion around the Eastern Way and Tesco junctions.
- Bus infrastructure improvements: Ongoing improvements to bus services with new shelters and raised kerbs continues. In addition, plans for large new housing developments will include public transport provision.
- Cycling: Works on a pedestrian crossing on Castle way incorporating Smart Signalling from the main Hardwicke Circus roundabout is complete, linking the city centre to Carlisle Castle.

Conclusions and Priorities

In conclusion, monitoring of pollutants over the last 5 years has shown a gradual but steady decline in nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulate (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) concentrations. Although particulate measurements are well below the air quality objectives, some locations across the city still exceed or are just below the air quality objectives for NO_2. As a result, Carlisle City Council is to retain the five (5) of the six (6) AQMAs and is to revoke AQMA 3 (Wigton Road).

Carlisle City Council's priorities for the coming year are:

- Drive forward on actions identified in the Action Plan;
- Promote travel plans and introduction of green spaces for all new housing developments – look to introduce zero and near zero emission vehicle uptake as part of new residential development
- Continue to work with businesses to promote more widespread use of alternative transport.

Local Engagement and How to get Involved

There are a number of ways in which the public can get involved with improving air quality:

- Taking part in Green Travel Plan arrangements with their employer.
- Joining local cycle groups and walk to school/work groups.
- Become involved other community groups such as the Waverly Viaduct Trust which is currently working to reopen the Waverly Viaduct Bridge. The Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) also works to secure government grant funding for local projects.
- The City council website can be used to view all previous air quality review and assessment reports as well as real time monitoring data and advice on how to reduce emissions to air.

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Carlisle City 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 Carlisle City 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

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority must prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 12-18 months setting out measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of compliance with the objectives.

A summary of AQMAs declared by Carlisle City Council can be found in Table 2.1. Further information related to declared or revoked AQMAs, including maps of AQMA boundaries are available online at https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=48

Alternatively, see Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs, which provides for a map of air quality

We propose to review monitoring in 2017 before moving forward on amending AQMA 1 (see Table 3-2 in monitoring section).

We propose to revoke AQMA 3 (see Table 3-2 in monitoring section).

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Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	City / Town	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	Level of Exceedance (maximum monitored/modelled concentration at a location of relevant exposure)		Action Plan (inc. date of publication)
						At Declaration	Now	
AQMA 1	02/12/2005	NO_2 Annual Mean	Carlisle	A7 between Hardwicke Circus and J44 of the M6 and Brompton Rd for a distance of 100m from the Stanwix Bank junction	YES	45.3	42.6	2012 Air Quality Action Plan for Carlisle City Council
AQMA 2	26/01/2007	NO_2 Annual Mean	Carlisle	Currock Street and the properties immediately to the west of it, between the junction with James St/Water St and Crown St.	NO	44.6	37.7	2012 Air Quality Action Plan for Carlisle City Council
AQMA 3	01/08/2008	NO_2 Annual Mean	Carlisle	Wigton Road between Crummock Street and Caldewgate roundabout as well as properties on Caldcotes	NO	40	35.7	2012 Air Quality Action Plan for Carlisle City Council

AQMA 4	01/08/2008	NO_2 Annual Mean	Carlisle	North side of the A595 at Bridge Street, northbound from the junction with Shaddongate.	NO	43.9	41.5	2012 Air Quality Action Plan for Carlisle City Council
AQMA 5	01/08/2008	NO_2 Annual Mean	Carlisle	Junction of Dalston Road and Junction Street	NO	48	40	2012 Air Quality Action Plan for Carlisle City Council
AQMA 6	01/08/2008	NO_2 Annual Mean	Carlisle	London Road and properties on either side near the junction with Blake Street	NO	43.3	34.1	2012 Air Quality Action Plan for Carlisle City Council

☒ **Carlisle City Council confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date**

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Carlisle City Council

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded that Carlisle City Council (CCC) has 6 AQMAs; one of which it wishes to revoke (AQMA 3) upon acceptance of the ASR and one of which it would like to amend and reduce in size (AQMA 1). The appraisal stated that CCC has a comprehensive Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) for each AQMA which details the wide ranging measures that are in place to improve air quality. In order to prioritise actions and measures to tackle $PM_{2.5}$, the local authority is supporting the collaboration between Environmental Health and Highways and Planning teams to ensure that air quality is taken into account during the planning and design process. The previous ASR appraisal highlighted that CCC did not make a strong link between $PM_{2.5}$ and Public Health (PH). The Council is and continues to work closer with Public Health, the Director of Public Health and multi-agency partners through our regular Healthy City Steering Group and air quality data is shared with the Public Health England representative who sits on Cumbria Public Protection Group.

CCC has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2016 in pursuit of improving local air quality and targeting overall improvements in air quality which support focussed actions in hotspots. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.2.

More detail on these measures can be found in the Action Plan. Key completed measures are:

- Carlisle Northern Development Route continues to be monitored to ensure improvements in air quality continue to benefit local residents.
- Effective traffic management leading to reduction in congestion and standing traffic.
- Increased use of alternative transport including adoption of cycle ways including major section of Caldew Cycleway.

Progress on the following measures has been slower than expected due to funding issues, resources available or physical restrictions in particular areas:

- Road junction and traffic management improvements

- Cycleway improvements
- Bus route improvements
- Publicity events

Carlisle City Council's priorities for the coming year are:

- Promote travel plans, low emission vehicle uptake and introduction of green spaces for all new housing developments
- Continue to work with businesses to promote more widespread use of alternative transport.
- Work closely with Public Health on air pollution awareness, especially $PM_{2.5}$.

Table 2.2 – 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	'Carlisle Northern Development Route,' to the west of the City will remove up to 25% of through traffic.	Traffic Management	Other	Cumbria County Council & Carlisle City Council	Complete	2007-2012.	Reduced NO2 levels at monitoring locations and within AQMA's.	Anticipate approx 25% reduction in NO2 in city centre.	CNDR operational. Monitoring at receptors on new road revealed consistently low NO2 levels, monitoring subsequently reduced in 2017. Further evidence of NO2 improvements and traffic reduction in the city centre..	2017	Several new cycle links from arterial routes to CNDR complete. Plans for future improvements
2	Effective traffic management measures will be implemented to improve the existing road network and incorporate new developments.	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction	Cumbria County Council	ASDA and Sainsbury's only <2012	ASDA and Sainsbury's only 2012 - 13	Reduced NO2 levels and standing traffic within AQMA's.	Not calculated	Completed works on pedestrian crossing on Castle way incorporating Smart Signalling from the main Hardwicke Circus roundabout.	Projects ongoing.	
3	Environmental Health will continue to work with the Planning Department with regard to new developments and ensure that air quality implications are taken into consideration in the planning process.	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	Carlisle City Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Improved links between EH and Planning. AQIA's submitted as necessary. Early consultation with applicants.	Not calculated	Environmental Health is consulted on all proposed developments which may impact on air quality at an early planning stage. Currently involved in numerous large residential developments on fringe of city, promoting best practice and AQ mitigation where necessary. Recent recommendations for car charging points on all new residential properties with	Ongoing	.

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
									parking/garage provision.		
4	Upgrade of passenger transport infrastructure to make it more convenient and widely accessible across the County. Arrangements for sustainable transport systems will be integrated into major new and proposed developments	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Bus route improvements	Cumbria County Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Improved bus service. Increased use of transport provided. Reduced NO2 along main routes	Not calculated	Ongoing improvements to bus services with new shelters and raised kerbs. Plans for large new housing developments include public transport provision.	Ongoing	
5	Cycling and walking will be encouraged through reducing the impact of vehicle traffic in key areas of the city. New and improved pedestrian and cycle links including the Caldew and Lowry Hill Cycle ways and the River Petteril shared cycle/footway will be provided.	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network	Cumbria County Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Completion of proposed works and ongoing improvement of the cycle and pedestrian route network.	Not calculated	Works on pedestrian crossing on Castle way incorporating Smart Signalling from the main Hardwicke Circus roundabout complete, linking city centre to Carlisle Castle.	-Ongoing negotiations with regard improved pedestrian and cycle connections to the CNDR - Plans in place for new cycle/footway connecting Etterby area in the north of the city to the west. This will utilise an existing disused railway bridge, over the river Eden.	-Previously reported plans for improvements to the pedestrian/cycle bridge connecting the Currock and Denton Holme cycle ways, over a railway line, are now complete and the bridge is in use.

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
6	Travel plans will be required to be implemented and monitored through S106 agreements for all new developments that meet the criteria. Existing businesses will be encouraged to implement, monitor and review travel plans.	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Workplace Travel Planning	Cumbria County Council & Carlisle City Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Increased number of participant businesses and more widespread use of alternative transport.	Not calculated	All schools within the city now have travel plans. New developments likely to result in increased highway usage must submit a travel plan for approval when making an application.	Ongoing	
7	The City Council and the County Council will develop and implement a comprehensive 'Transport Overview and Joint Parking Policy'.	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Regional Groups Co-ordinating programmes to develop Area wide Strategies to reduce emissions and improve air quality	Cumbria County Council & Carlisle City Council	<2015	Date not yet confirmed	Approval and adoption of Transport Overview and Joint Parking Policy.	Not calculated	Limited progress to date	Carlisle City Council continue to make enquiries with Cumbria County Council as to the future of this measure.	
8	The City Council will continue to provide comprehensive control over emissions from all Part A2 and B Processes located within the local authority area.	Environmental Permits	Other measure through permit systems and economic instruments	Carlisle City Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Risk based inspections showing that emission limits are being met and efforts are being made to improve on national objectives.	Not calculated	There are currently 46 part B & 2 A2 processes which are permitted by Carlisle CC. No recent enforcement action required during in relation to emissions.	Ongoing	
9	The City Council will continue to investigate complaints of black smoke and smoke nuisance as well as	Public Information	Other	Carlisle City Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Reduction in the number of complaints from members of the public. Reduction in repeat offenders.	Not calculated	Info on website advice and enforcement as required. Smoke complaints responded to involving domestic fires, bonfires, trade waste, industrial and dark	Ongoing	

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
	managing smokeless zones. Enforcement action will be taken as necessary.								smoke etc.		
10	Energy savings advice and subsidised home insulation improvements will continue to be provided to the public. Uptake will be monitored.	Public Information	Other	Carlisle City Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Improved energy efficiency of residential properties. (Number of properties taking up schemes)	Cumbria Warm Homes Project (CWHP) delivered a reduction of 317296 lifetime carbon tonnes.	Recent council project funded by Department of Energy and Climate Change expecting to deliver 35 new heating installs in local area. Carlisle CC Home Improvement Agency is currently delivering Health through Warmth Scheme funded by Npower including boiler upgrades and other measures such as home insulation. Safe and warm grants are now provided by the council to deliver up to £7,500 to enable low income homes to carry out minor repairs and energy efficiency measures to their homes.	Expect to start installing new range of measures in September 2017.	
11	Environmental Health will work alongside the Neighbourhoods and Green Spaces team to investigate and implement the effective use of trees and green areas to offset traffic derived emissions in existing AQMA's	Public Information	Other	Cumbria County Council & Carlisle City Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Increase in trees and vegetation in visible locations. Increased public interest.	Not calculated	Carlisle City Council has planted around 30 mixed broadleaf species in the council managed parks over the last year. Further planting as part of new developments.	Highways claimed rights given back to County in March 2013. Plans for roadside tree planting are uncertain.	

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
	and in new development areas.										
12	Joint working will be extended in order to include air quality improvement in all relevant City Council and County Council policies and strategies.	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	Cumbria County Council & Carlisle City Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Increased awareness of air quality issues and consideration given by more council departments.	Not calculated	Included air quality links within: Corporate Plan (2010-13) (Replaced by Carlisle Plan 2013-16) Local Transport Plan (LTP 3) (2011-26) The Local Plan (2001-2016) The Big Green City – The Green Infrastructure Strategy for Carlisle District (2011), The Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity & Deployment Study (2011)	Ongoing	
13	The City Council will promote air quality and sustainable transport issues. Up to date air quality information and monitoring data will be provided to the public.	Public Information	via the Internet	Carlisle City Council/ PH	Ongoing	Work closely with DPH and multi-agency partners to raise awareness and AQ issues	Increased public awareness and participation in improving air quality.	Not calculated	Air quality info and real time monitoring data is available on the website.	Ongoing	

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.

Carlisle City Council is taking the following measures to address $PM_{2.5}$:

- Carlisle City Council has monitored $PM_{2.5}$ levels at Paddys Market AQMS since 2009 as part of the AURN. This is a busy city centre junction alongside one AQMA and adjacent to two others. The annual mean concentrations are consistently well below the objective at around 10-12 µg m^3 at this location, however ongoing efforts are being made to reduce these levels.
- Carlisle City Council will continue to work in partnership with Cumbria County Council as the Highways Authority and also in relation to any planning applications with significant air quality implications. The Environmental Health department will continue to work with the City Council Planning Department with regard to new local developments and ensure that air quality implications and mitigation measures are taken into consideration in the planning process.
- We will continue to work alongside the Neighbourhoods and Green Spaces team to investigate and implement the effective use of trees and green areas to offset traffic derived emissions in existing AQMA's and in new development areas.
- The City Council will also continue to provide comprehensive control over emissions from all Part A2 and B Processes located within the local authority area. We will work closely with the operators of these installations to continuously monitor and improve on their emissions to air as part of the permitting process. In line with measures 2, 3, 6, 8, 11 and 12 of the above Action Plan.

Carlisle City Council has five (5) designated smoke control areas. The locations of the smoke control areas within Carlisle are highlighted on our online mapping tool (http://maps.carlisle.gov.uk/MyCarlisle.aspx) or can be downloaded as a map (http://www.carlisle.gov.uk/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=9E67HYHexDw%3d&tabid=729&portalid=0&mid=2838).

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

This section sets out what monitoring has taken place and how it compares with objectives.

Carlisle City Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at two (2) sites during 2016. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the Carlisle Roadside AURN and Carlisle Stanwix Bank sites. National monitoring results and site information for the Carlisle Roadside AURN site are available at https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/flat_files?site_id=CARL and https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/networks/site-info?site_id=CARL. Monitoring results from the Carlisle Stanwix Bank site is available at http://www.airqualityengland.co.uk/local-authority/?la_id=55 (Air Quality England website).

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on how the monitors are calibrated and how the data have been adjusted are included in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Carlisle City Council undertook non- automatic (passive) monitoring of NO_2 at fifty (50) sites during 2016. Table A.2 in Appendix A shows 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 (NO_2)

With regards to the automatic monitoring nitrogen dioxide concentrations at Paddy's Market (PM1) and Stanwix Bank (SB1) began in 2006 and 2007, respectively. Figure 3-1 compares the annual mean concentration at both sites with the annual mean objective concentration (40 µg m^{-3}). Monitored NO_2 concentrations at Paddy's Market and Stanwix Bank automatic monitoring stations have been consistently below the objective concentrations since 2007. Monitoring data from these sites are also presented in Table A.3.

Figure 3-1: Automatic monitoring data (2006 – 2016)

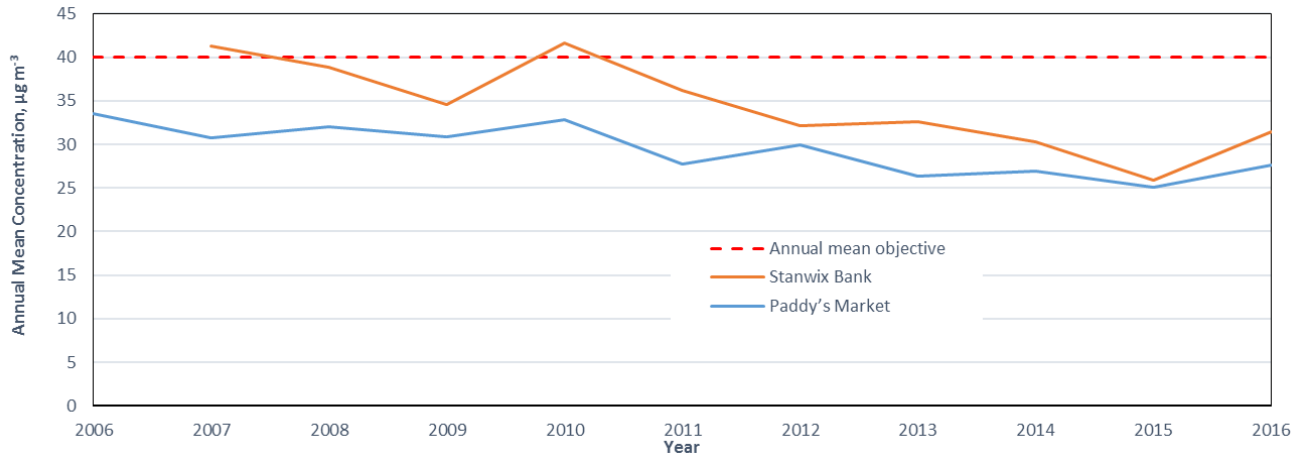


Table A.3 in Appendix A compares all of the ratified and adjusted monitored NO_2 annual mean concentrations since 2006 with the air quality objective of 40 µg m^{-3}.

Additionally, Table A.4 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO_2 hourly mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 200 µg m^{-3}, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year. There were nine exceedances of the 200 µg m^{-3} objective in 2016 at Stanwix Bank most of these were attributed to a traffic accident within the city on 19th July 2017.

Monitoring of nitrogen dioxide by diffusion tubes within the Carlisle City Council has been organised according to eight geographical areas (Areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H). Table 3-1 lists which areas include the AQMAs.

Table 3-1- Location of areas monitored by diffusion tube and whether monitoring occurs within an AQM

Area	Location	Are sites in an Air Quality Management Area?	Figure in Appendix D
A	A7	Yes, some sites in AQMA1	D.3
B	Currock Street Dalston Road	Yes, some sites in AQMA 2 Yes, some sites in AQMA 5	D.4
C	City centre	No	D.5
D	A69 Warwick Road	No	D.6
E	Wigton Road Bridge Street	Yes, some sites in AQMA 3 Yes, some sites in AQMA 4	D.7
F	A6 London Road/Botchergate	Yes, some sites in AQMA 6	D.8
G	Carlisle Northern Development Route	No	D.9
H	Mix of high population centres and outskirts of city	No	D.10

Some of these areas are include air quality management areas while others are used to assess air quality within specific areas like the city centre or in areas that were previously border line for inclusion in a AQMA or areas in the outskirts of the city where it has been useful to measure the impact of the Carlisle Northern Development Route.

Annual mean concentrations measured by diffusion tube within the local authority since 2006 are presented in Table A.3 within Appendix A. Figure A.1 also within the Appendix also shows a gradual decrease in nitrogen dioxide concentrations at most sites.

Table 3 2 presents the annual mean concentrations measured at those fourteen monitoring stations within the six AQMAs. Recommendations for retaining, amending or revoking the AQMA's are also evidenced in Table 3-2

Table 3-2 Nitrogen dioxide concentrations measured by diffusion tube within the six air quality management areas. (see Figure

Site ID	Site Name	NO_2 Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m^3)						Recommendation
		AQMA	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
A1	45 SCOTLAND RD	1	39.8 (31.8)	37.1 (29.7)	36.4 (28.9)	35.6 (27.9)	33.7 (26.1)	Exceedances of annual objective continue to occur within AQMA 1, however a review of the boundaries may be considered. Recommend continued monitoring and review of AQMA boundaries in 2017/18. ***Keep AQMA***
A10	STANWIX BANK		**46.1 (41.5)**	**43.9** (39.6)	**40.9** (36.8)	37.4 (33.6)	**42.6** (37.8)	
A5	37 KINGSTOWN RD		34.8	35	32.4	32.8	32.1	
A7	282 KINGSTOWN RD		27.5 (23.4)	27.7 (23.3)	24.6 (20.8)	25.4 (21.5)	24.9 (20.4)	
A9	BRAMPTON RD		**42.9**	36.7	36.5	35.9	37.4	
B4	DALSTON RD	5	**53.7**	**43.6**	**44.8**	**41.0**	**40.0**	Still exceeding air quality objective ***Keep AQMA***
B7	12 CURROCK ST	2	39.8	38.7	36.8	36.5	37.7	While no exceedances measured in last five years concentrations are sufficiently high to suggest there may be a risk of exceedance in future years ***Keep AQMA***
E12	3 WIGTON RD	3	**41.8** (39.6)	37.1 (35.5)	36.1 (33.4)	34.0 (31.3)	35.7	There continues to be no exceedance over the last four years and there is a clear downward trend in measurements. Revocation was recommended in 2016 and is underway. ***Revocation of AQMA in progress.***
E15	22 WIGTON RD		35.8	33.1	31	29.8	32.0	
E16	JOVIAL SAILOR		37.6	35	34.9	30.4	32.7	
E19	49 WIGTON RD		**42.5**	39.7	38.2	33.0	34.8	
E20	44 WIGTON RD		36.3	33.2	32	28.8	29.9	
E8	BRIDGE ST	4	**47**	**44.3**	**44.5**	**41.2**	**41.5**	Still exceeding air quality objective ***Keep AQMA***
F7	24 LONDON RD	6	**42.3**	37.8	35.3	35.5	34.1	There has been no exceedance within last four years and there is a clear downward trend in measurements. Recommend continued monitoring and review AQMA for potential revocation in 2017. ***Keep AQMA***

Note: Concentrations in (brackets) have been readjusted for distance to sensitive receptor.

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

No locations exceeded the annual mean greater than 60µg/m^3, which indicates that there were no exceedance of the 1-hour mean objective.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

Table A.5 and Figure A.2 in Appendix A and compares the ratified monitored PM_{10} annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 40 µg m^{-3}.

Table A.6 and Figure A.3 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored PM_{10} daily mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 50 µg m^{-3}, not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year.

There are no exceeedances of the air quality objectives for PM_{10}.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

Table A.7 and Figure A.4 in Appendix A presents the ratified and adjusted monitored $PM_{2.5}$ annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years.

Monitored $PM_{2.5}$ annual mean results over the last 5 years show a slight downward trend in concentrations.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Inlet Height (m)
PM1	Paddy's Market(3)	Roadside	339467	555974	NO2	NO	Chemiluminescence	42	4	3
					PM10	NO	TEOM FDMS	42	4	2.9
					PM2.5	NO	TEOM FDMS	42	4	3
SB1	Stanwix Bank	Roadside	340018	557044	NO_2	YES	Chemiluminescence	32	3	2.2

Notes:

(1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).

(2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.2 – 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)
A1	45 SCOTLAND RD	Roadside	339995	557188	NO2	Y (1)	4.5	1.5	NO	3.05
A10	STANWIX BANK	Roadside	340008	556842	NO2	Y (1)	1.5	1.5	NO	2.95
A12	14 ETTERBY ST	Roadside	339935	557125	NO2	N	0	3	NO	2.8
A5	37 KINGSTOWN RD	Roadside	339758	558059	NO2	Y (1)	0	4	NO	2.8
A7	282 KINGSTOWN RD	Roadside	339526	559285	NO2	Y (1)	7.5	4	NO	2.7
A9	BRAMPTON RD	Roadside	340028	556833	NO2	Y (1)	0	1.5	NO	2.75
B12	DENTON ST	Kerbside	339921	555406	NO2	N	10	0.5	NO	2.65
B4	DALSTON RD	Roadside	339434	555638	NO2	Y (5)	0	3.5	NO	2.8
B5	8 JUNCTION ST	Roadside	339613	555587	NO2	N	0	2.5	NO	2.7
B6	41 CHARLOTTE ST	Roadside	339731	555526	NO2	N	0	2.5	NO	2.75
B7	12 CURROCK ST	Roadside	340205	555198	NO2	Y (2)	0	3	NO	3.05
C1	LOWTHER ST	Roadside	340216	556131	NO2	N	0	3	NO	2.85
C2	TOURIST INFO	Urban Centre	340069	555955	NO2	N	N/A	N/A	NO	2.7
C3	DEVONSHIRE ST	Roadside	340218	555768	NO2	N	0	3	NO	2.85
C4	BAR SOLO	Roadside	340286	555622	NO2	N	0	9	NO	2.7
C5	GRIFFIN	Roadside	340298	555589	NO2	N	0	3	NO	3
D10	368 WARWICK RD	Roadside	342044	555907	NO2	N	0	5	NO	2.75
D11	CARTREF	Roadside	340426	556040	NO2	N	0	4.5	NO	2.7

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)
D12	POST OFFICE	Kerbside	340307	555718	NO2	N	N/A	5	NO	2.95
D5	215 WARWICK RD	Roadside	341310	555914	NO2	N	0	9	NO	2.4
D7	282 WARWICK RD	Roadside	341593	555893	NO2	N	0	7	NO	2.8
D9	251 WARWICK RD	Roadside	341426	555910	NO2	N	0	8.5	NO	2.7
E22	FINKLE ST	Roadside	339834	556137	NO2	N	0	12	NO	2.8
E12	3 WIGTON RD	Roadside	339225	555821	NO2	Y (3)	2	2.5	NO	2.95
E15	22 WIGTON RD	Roadside	339091	555736	NO2	Y (3)	0	4.5	NO	3.9
E16	JOVIAL SAILOR	Roadside	339141	555900	NO2	Y (3)	0	2.5	NO	2.7
E19	49 WIGTON RD	Roadside	338953	555610	NO2	Y (3)	0	2.5	NO	3.1
E20	44 WIGTON RD	Roadside	339023	555692	NO2	Y (3)	0	5.5	NO	2.5
E4	JOHN ST	Roadside	339396	555947	NO2	N	4	3	NO	2.75
E6	PADDYS MARKET 1	Roadside	339467	555974	NO2	N	N/A	9	YES	3
E6	PADDYS MARKET 2	Roadside	339467	555974	NO2	N	N/A	9	YES	3
E6	PADDYS MARKET 3	Roadside	339467	555974	NO2	N	N/A	9	YES	3
E8	BRIDGE ST	Roadside	339516	556024	NO2	Y (4)	0	4	NO	3.05
E21	BURGH RD	Roadside	337730	556118	NO2	N	8	3	NO	2.9
F1	3 TAIT ST	Roadside	340482	555489	NO2	N	0	3.5	NO	2.7
F10	155 BOTCHERGATE	Roadside	349597	555351	NO2	N	0	3	NO	2.7
F5	STANLEY HALL	Roadside	340534	555409	NO2	N	0	3	NO	2.7

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)
F7	24 LONDON RD	Roadside	340708	555240	NO2	Y (6)	0	4.5	NO	2.7
F9	129 LONDON RD	Kerbside	341099	554931	NO2	N	0	0.5	NO	2.95
G1	SPA HOUSE	Rural	338109	557841	NO2	N	0	85	NO	2.8
G2	KNOCKUPWORTH COTTAGE	Rural	337093	556785	NO2	N	0	22	NO	2.9
G3	CORNHILL FARM	Roadside	336338	556311	NO2	N	0	3	NO	2.9
G4	THE HOBBIT	Rural	336905	554036	NO2	N	0	19	NO	2.85
H1	BRAMPTON	Roadside	352824	561039	NO2	N	0.5	2.5	NO	2.75
H3	LONGTOWN	Roadside	338052	568478	NO2	N	0.5	2.5	NO	2.8
H4	WARWICK BRIDGE	Roadside	347411	556881	NO2	N	0.5	2.5	NO	2.6
H5	WIGTON RD	Roadside	337643	554100	NO2	N	0	1.5	NO	2.4
H6	PETER LANE	Roadside	337962	553220	NO2	N	0	4	NO	2.4
H7	DALSTON RD	Roadside	338282	553396	NO2	N	0	6.5	NO	2.4
H8	AIRPORT	Other	347874	561254	NO2	N	0	2	NO	2.4

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.3 – Annual Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Name	Valid data capture for monitoring period (%)[1]	Valid data capture (%)[2]	Monitoring Type	NO_2 Annual Mean concentration, µg m^{-3}										
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PM1	Paddy's Market	69.8	69.8	Chemiluminescence	33.5	30.8	32	30.9	32.8	27.8	29.9	26.3	26.9	25.1	27.6
SB1	Stanwix Bank	87.2	87.2	Chemiluminescence	-	**41.3**	38.8	34.6	**41.6**	36.2	32.2	32.6	30.3	25.9	31.4
A1	45 SCOTLAND RD	100	100	DT	**47.3**	**52.1**	**46.1 (43.4)**	**46.3 (35.8)**	**45.7 (35.6)**	**44.6 (34.6)**	39.8 (31.8)	37.1 (29.7)	36.4 (28.9)	35.6 (27.9)	33.7 (26.1)
A10	STANWIX BANK	100	100	DT	**51.4**	**58.1**	**56.4**	**49.9 (44.8)**	**59.2 (52.5)**	**48.0 (42.9)**	**46.1 (41.5)**	**43.9 (39.6)**	**40.9 (36.8)**	37.4 (33.6)	42.6 (37.8)
A12	14 ETTERBY ST	100	100	DT	-	24.5	21.6	21	25.5	23.8	22.3	18.6	19.9	15.8	18.7
A5	37 KINGSTOWN RD	100	100	DT	**47.3**	**46.1**	**42.4**	**41.4**	**43.6**	**41.3**	34.8	35	32.4	32.8	32.1
A7	282 KINGSTOWN RD	100	100	DT	36.2	33.8	30.7 (28.3)	31.4 (26.4)	34.1 (27.1)	30.7 (25.4)	27.5 (23.4)	27.7 (23.3)	24.6 (20.8)	25.4 (21.5)	24.9 (20.4)
A9	BRAMPTON RD	100	100	DT	**44.2**	**47.5**	**42.6**	**41.9**	**48.5**	**43.0**	**42.9**	36.7	36.5	35.9	37.4
B12	DENTON ST	100	100	DT	-	**46.1**	**40.9 (25.9)**	38.3 (35.0)	**43.2 (33.6)**	35.2 (29.5)	36.9 (31.3)	37.3 (31.0)	33.5 (24.9)	30.3 (22.3)	31.6 (21.9)
B4	DALSTON RD	100	100	DT	**47.2**	**51.7**	**51**	**42.8**	**52.6**	**50.2**	**53.7**	**43.6**	**44.8**	**41.0**	40.0
B5	8 JUNCTION ST	100	100	DT	32.5	34.3	29.4	29.1	35.4	27.6	31.5	28.4	29	27.3	28.6
B6	41 CHARLOTTE ST	100	100	DT	38.1	38.3	33.2	32.3	38.6	33.5	34.9	32.2	30.8	29.9	30.9
B7	12 CURROCK ST	100	100	DT	**41.2**	**41.9**	**41.6**	39.8	**43.3**	36.9	39.8	38.7	36.8	36.5	37.7
C1	LOWTHER ST	100	100	DT	33.9	39.1	37.3	32.1	38.1	34.1	**42.6**	33.4	31.8	27.6	27.9
C2	TOURIST INFO	100	100	DT	15.9	20.5	16.2	17.6	19.9	18.2	18.5	19.2	24	17.9	18.7
C3	DEVONSHIRE ST	100	100	DT	35.1	**43.2**	37.6	35.2	39.4	36.5	39	36.6	31.8	29.3	29.5
C4	BAR SOLO	100	100	DT	36.2	**40.2**	39.1	33.8	37	34.6	36.2	33.2	32.8	27.8	32.3
C5	GRIFFEN	100	100	DT	39	**47.3**	**40.5**	**46.2**	**43.3**	40	39.7	38.3	34.9	33.6	34.1
D10	368 WARWICK RD	100	100	DT	33.2	34.5	31.6	28.9	35.5	31.1	32.8	30	28.1	27.0	27.2

Site ID	Site Name	Valid data capture for monitoring period (%)[1]	Valid data capture (%)[2]	Monitoring Type	NO_2 Annual Mean concentration, µg m^{-3}										
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
D11	CARTEF	100	100	DT	-	38.4	35.6	29.4	37.4	31.5	34.4	32.7	31.9	28.9	31.2
D12	POST OFFICE	92	92	DT	**45.1**	**48.7**	**42.6**	**40.1**	**42.8**	**41.7**	**41.6**	39.1	38.6	36.1	36.8
D5	215 WARWICK RD	100	100	DT	24.4	27.2	24.1	22.5	28	22.3	25.5	23.3	23.2	21.9	22.3
D7	282 WARWICK RD	100	100	DT	35.8	**40.7**	37.9	33.1	37.1	37.3	36.8	33.6	32.2	33.2	30.8
D9	251 WARWICK RD	100	100	DT	30.6	32.1	27.7	27.1	34.4	27.6	29.8	29.7	28.2	25.7	26.3
E22	FINKLE ST	100	100	DT	37.9	**42.7**	37.6	37.1	**40.4**	38.4	36.4	34.6	33.4	30.9	31.5
E12	3 WIGTON RD	100	100	DT	**40.1**	**49.3**	**46.9 (41.5)**	**44.4 (41.8)**	**47.4 (44.2)**	**42.4 (39.9)**	**41.8 (39.6)**	37.1 (35.5)	36.1 (33.4)	34.0 (31.3)	35.7 (32.5
E15	22 WIGTON RD	100	100	DT	38.8	**45.3**	**42.5**	39.1	**45.5**	38.9	35.8	33.1	31	29.8	32.0
E16	JOVIAL SAILOR	100	100	DT	37.8	**42.3**	**44.7**	36	39.3	35.7	37.6	35	34.9	30.4	32.7
E19	49 WIGTON RD	100	100	DT	**43.9**	**51.7**	**46.9**	**46.7**	**51.2**	**45.4**	**42.5**	39.7	38.2	33.0	34.8
E20	44 WIGTON RD	100	100	DT	33.8	**44.9**	**41.6**	37.1	**43.4**	36.5	36.3	33.2	32	28.8	29.9
E4	JOHN ST	100	100	DT	38.8	**42.2**	**42.9 (37.8)**	**35.7 (34.1)**	**43.7 (40.4)**	37.5 (35.2)	37.7 (35.7)	36.9 (34.9)	37.7 (34.1)	34.2 (30.8)	33.5 (29.9)
E6_1	PADDYS MARKET 1	100	100	DT	29	36.1	31.6	31.5	36.8	31.2	30.6	29.8	31.3	29.3	29.3
E6_2	PADDYS MARKET 2	100	100	DT	29.6	34.4	32.8	33.3	39.2	31.1	29.7	31.8	30.9	29.1	29.2
E6_3	PADDYS MARKET 3	100	100	DT	26.5	34.8	34.5	31.6	36.9	30.5	30.6	30.8	29.7	29.8	28.6
E8	BRIDGE ST	100	100	DT	**50.3**	**63.6**	**55.8**	**50.6**	**56.6**	**49.2**	**47**	**44.3**	**44.5**	**41.2**	**41.5**
E21	BURGH RD	100	100	DT	15.7	22.4	16.2 (15.5)	18.7 (16.1)	21.8 (17.9)	18.7 (15.7)	19.5 (16.7)	18.4 (15.8)	18.3 (14.8)	15.5 (12.9)	17.5 (14.0)
F1	3 TAIT ST	100	100	DT	33.2	33.8	32.6	31.2	35.1	30.5	33.8	30.3	29.1	30.1	27.5
F10	155 BOTCHERGATE	100	100	DT	34.4	38.7	35.2	33	39.1	33	36	34	37.3	34.7	35.8
F5	STANLEY HALL	100	100	DT	34.9	33.2	38.1	33	39.7	35.5	34.5	32.5	33.4	29.2	33.1
F7	24 LONDON RD	100	100	DT	**43.3**	**41.4**	39.4	36.3	**45.5**	39.3	**42.3**	37.8	35.3	35.5	34.1

Site ID	Site Name	Valid data capture for monitoring period (%)[1]	Valid data capture (%)[2]	Monitoring Type	NO_2 Annual Mean concentration, µg m^{-3}										
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
F9	129 LONDON RD	100	100	DT	32.6	36.8	32.7	31.5	37.7	33.9	35.1	33.4	32.1	29.0	32.4
G1	Spa House	100	100	DT	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.2	12.9	12.6	11.9	10.7
G2	Knockupworth Cottage	100	100	DT	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14.6	13.5	12.7	13.4
G3	Cornhill Farm	100	100	DT	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.2	10.8	11.2	9.2	13.2
G4	The Hobbit	100	100	DT	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.2	14.1	14.6	12.5	13.0
H1	BRAMPTON	100	100	DT	19.3	23.9	20.9 (20.3)	18.7 (18.2)	23.2 (22.4)	18.8 (18.3)	19.9 (19.3)	18.5 (17.9)	17.2 (16.7)	16.7 (16.2)	17.3 (16.8)
H3	LONGTOWN	100	100	DT	20.7	26.9	23.1 (22.4)	21.5 (20.8)	26.0 (24.9)	22.4 (21.7)	24.0 (23.2)	21.9 (21.2)	22.1 (21.4)	19.8 (19.2)	20.7 (20.0)
H4	WARWICK BRIDGE	100	100	DT	-	-	35.7 (34.5)	31.8 (30.8)	37.2 (35.9)	30.9 (29.8)	33.2 (32.0)	30.8 (29.8)	29.6 (28.5)	27.0 (26.1)	29.6 (28.5)
H5	WIGTON RD	100	100	DT	-	-	27.3	20	26.8	22	20.5	16.8	17.5	15.7	16.1
H6	PETER LANE	100	100	DT	-	-	11.3	10.2	14.2	11.5	12.6	12.3	11.4	9.8	12.0
H7	DALSTON RD	100	100	DT	-	-	15.8	15.7	20	16.9	17.8	18.1	16.8	15.4	17.0
H8	AIRPORT	100	100	DT	-	-	9.8	9.1	11	9.5	9.7	8.6	8.4	7.7	8.0

☒ **Diffusion tube data have been bias corrected**

☒ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%**

☒ **If applicable, all data have been distance corrected for relevant exposure (values in parenthesis)**

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3 are shown in **bold**.

NO_2 annual means exceeding 60µg/m^3, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined.**

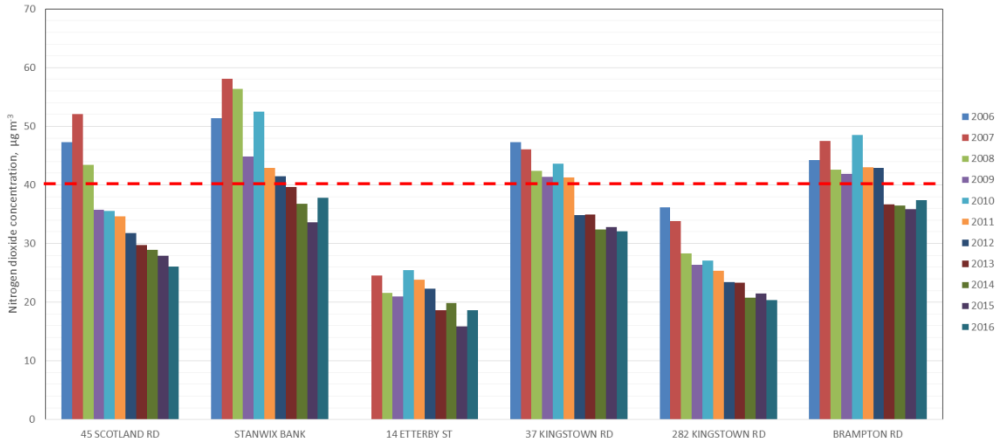
(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(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%).

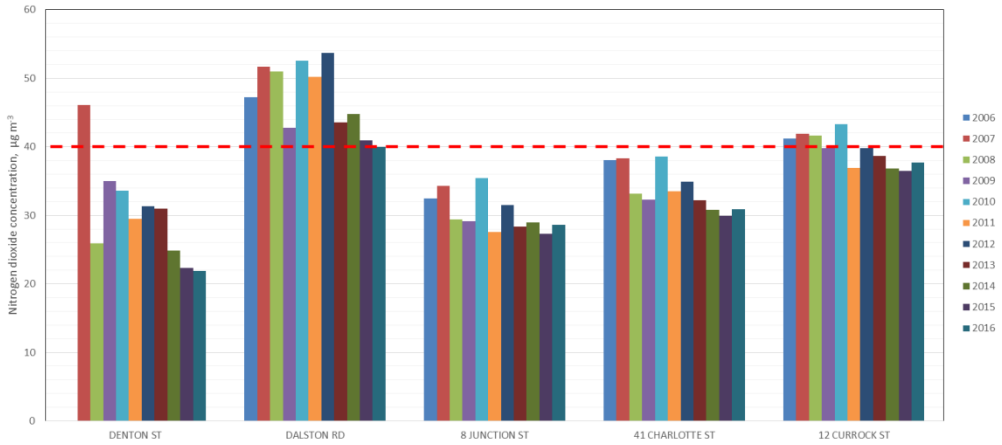
(3) Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been "annualised" as per Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 in LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO_2 Concentrations for each of the diffusion tube measurement areas A to H

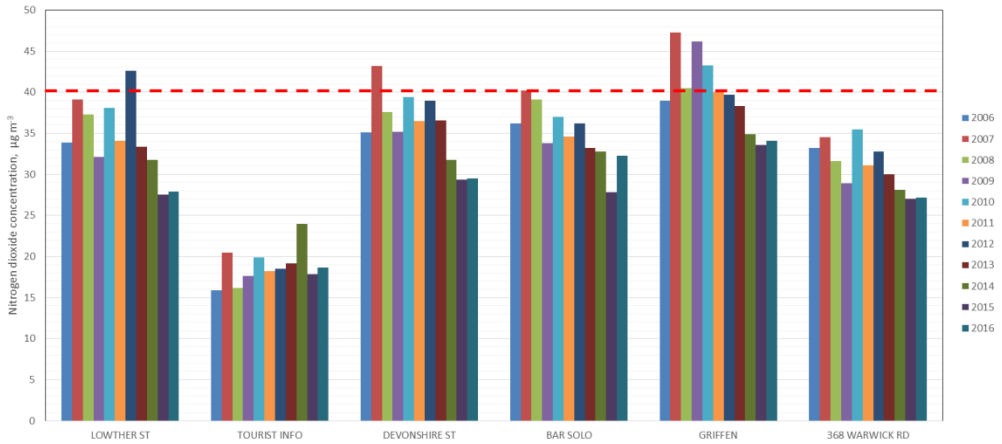
AREA A



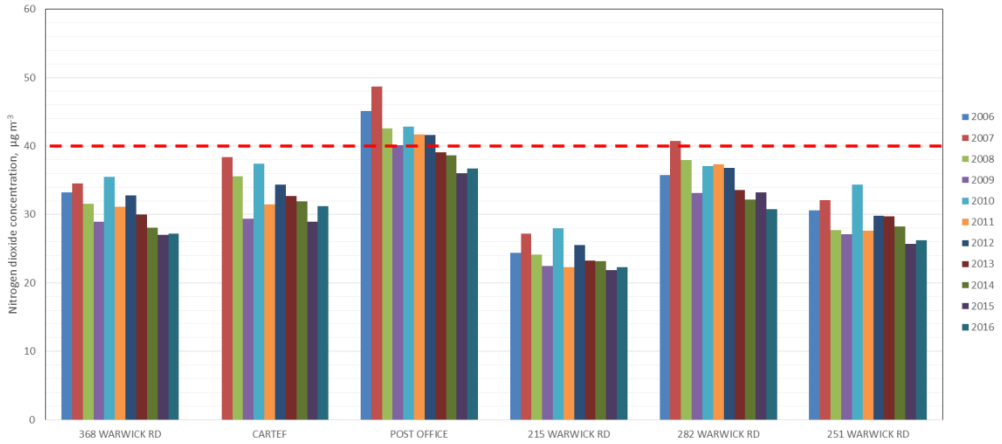
AREA B



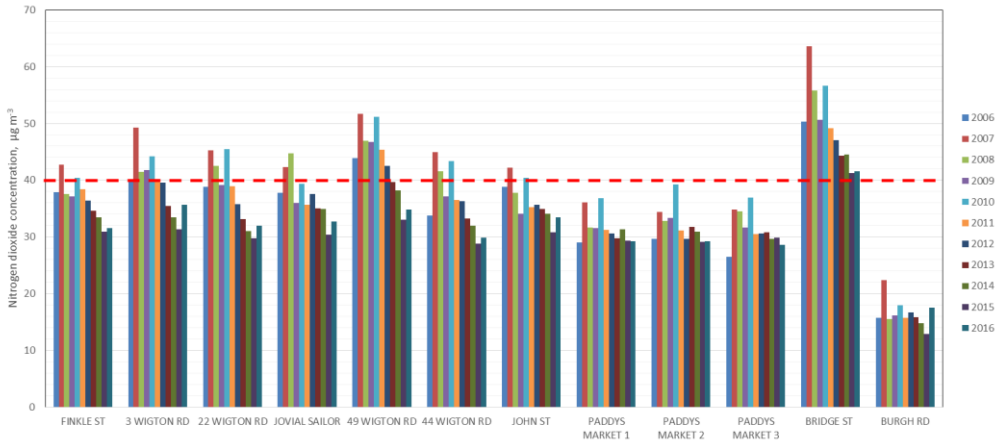
AREA C


Nitrogen dioxide concentration, µg m⁻³
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
LOWTHER ST
TOURIST INFO
DEVONSHIRE ST
BAR SOLO
GRIFFEN
368 WARWICK RD
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016

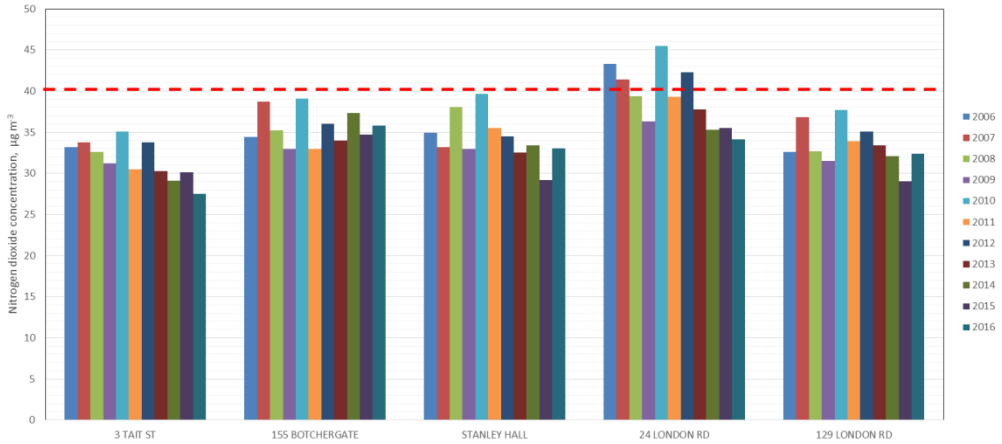
AREA D


Nitrogen dioxide concentration, µg m⁻³
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
368 WARWICK RD
CARTEF
POST OFFICE
215 WARWICK RD
282 WARWICK RD
251 WARWICK RD
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016

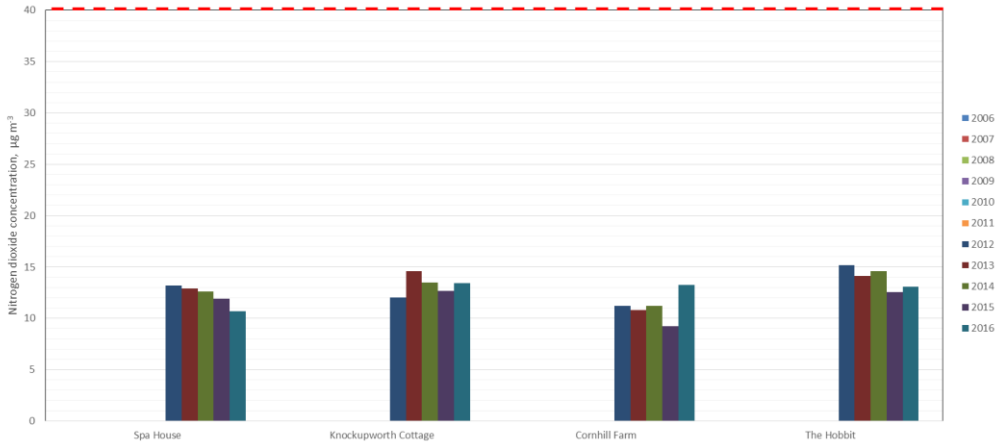
AREA E


Nitrogen dioxide concentration, µg m-3
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
FINKLE ST
3 WIGTON RD
22 WIGTON RD
JOVIAL SAILOR
49 WIGTON RD
44 WIGTON RD
JOHN ST
PADDYS MARKET 1
PADDYS MARKET 2
PADDYS MARKET 3
BRIDGE ST
BURGH RD
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016

AREA F


Nitrogen dioxide concentration, µg m-3
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
3 TAIT ST
155 BOTCHERGATE
STANLEY HALL
24 LONDON RD
129 LONDON RD
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016

AREA G


Nitrogen dioxide concentration, µg m⁻³
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Spa House
Knockupworth Cottage
Cornhill Farm
The Hobbit
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016

AREA H

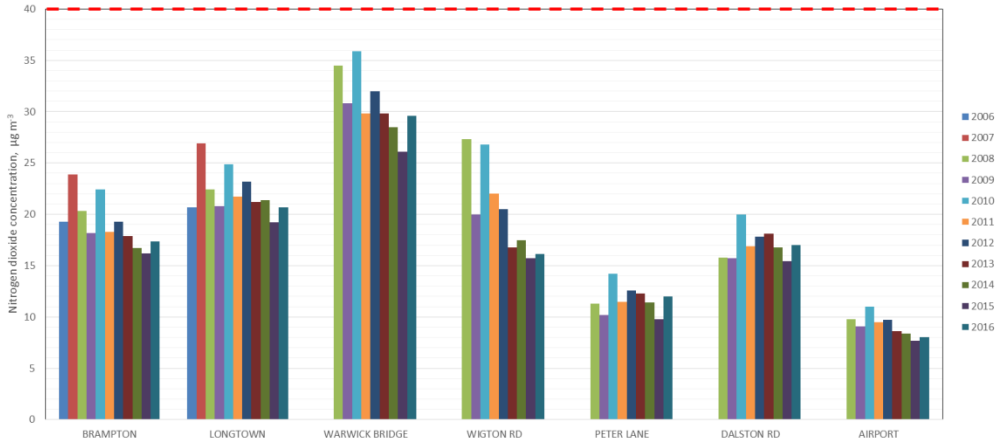

Nitrogen dioxide concentration, µg m⁻³
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
BRAMPTON
LONGTOWN
WARWICK BRIDGE
WIGTON RD
PETER LANE
DALSTON RD
AIRPORT
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016

Table A.4 – 1-Hour Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2016 (%) (2)	NO_2 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m^3 (3)				
					2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PM1	Roadside	Automatic	69.8	69.8	0	0	0	0	0
SB1	Roadside	Automatic	87.2	87.2	0	0	0	0	9

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective (200µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year) are shown in **bold.**

(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) If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 99.8th percentile of 1-hour means is provided in brackets.

Table A.5 – Annual Mean PM_{10} Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2016 (%) (2)	PM_{10} Annual Mean Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$) (3)				
				2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PM1	Roadside	64.8	64.8	19.2	13.9	15	17.3	13.6

☒ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%**

Notes:

Exceedances of the PM_{10} annual mean objective of 40$\mu g/m^3$ are shown in **bold.**

(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) All means have been "annualised" as per Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 in LAQM.TG16, valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Figure A.2 – Trends in Annual Mean PM_{10} Concentrations

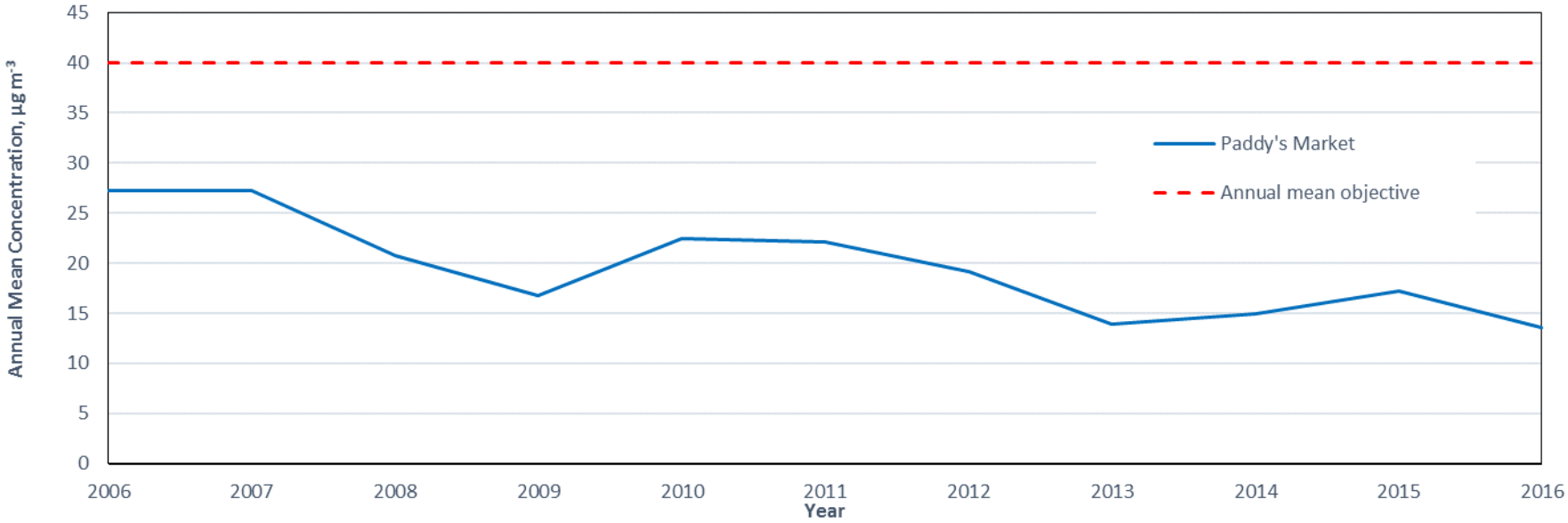


Table A.6 – 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2016 (%) (2)	PM_{10} 24-Hour Means > 50µg/m^3 (3)				
				2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PM1	Roadside	64.8	64.8	3	1	2	5	0

Notes:

Exceedances of the PM_{10} 24-hour mean objective (50µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year) are shown in **bold.**

(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) If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 90.4th percentile of 24-hour means is provided in brackets.

Figure A.3 – Trends in Number of 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Results >50µg/m^3

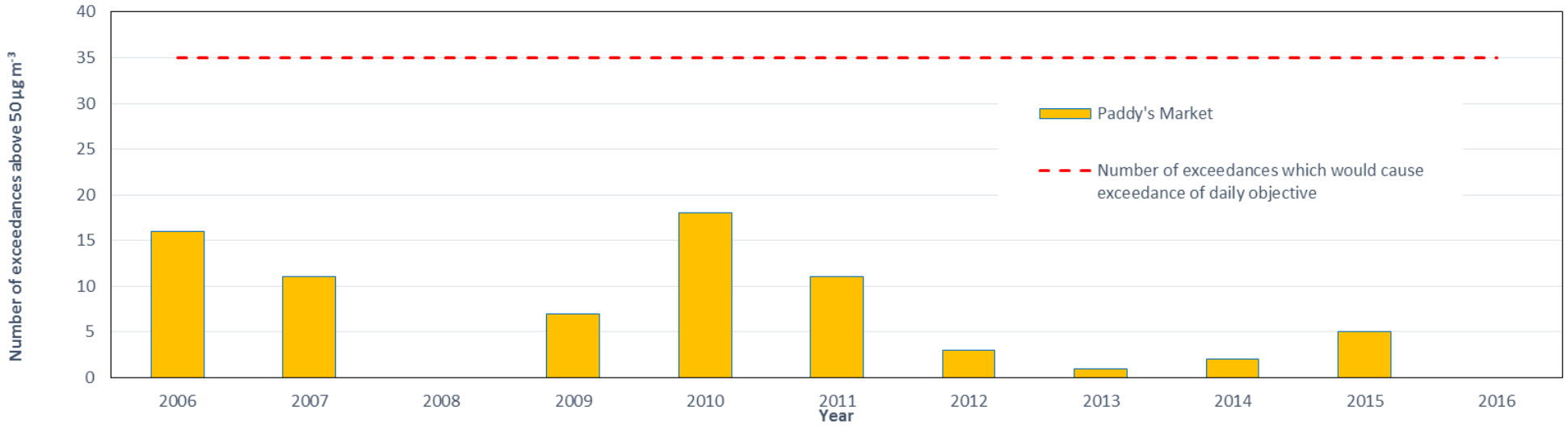


Table A.7 – $PM_{2.5}$ Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2016 (%) (2)	$PM_{2.5}$ Annual Mean Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$) (3)				
				2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PM1	Roadside	64.8	64.8	11	12	11	10	10

☒ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%**

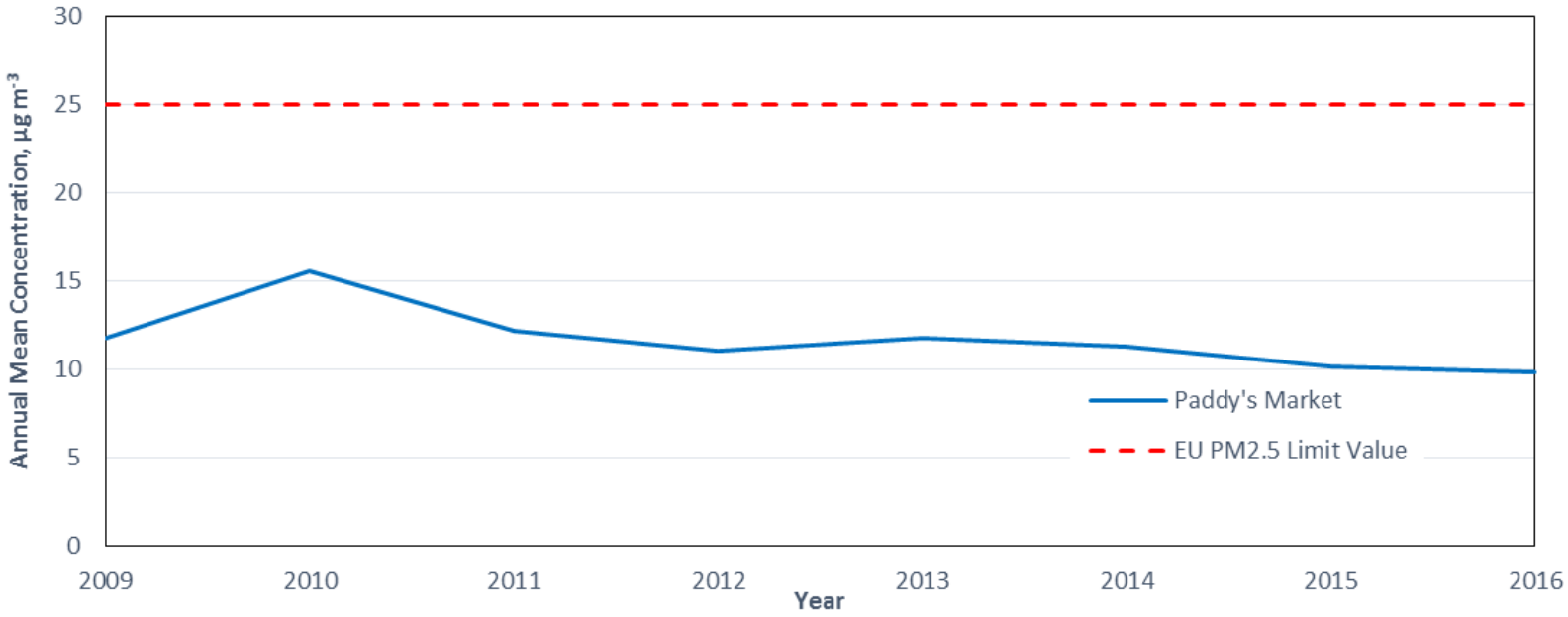
Notes:

(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) All means have been "annualised" as per Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 in LAQM.TG16, valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Figure A.4 – Trends in Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations



Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2016

Table B.1 – NO_2 Monthly Diffusion Tube Results - 2016

Site ID	NO_2 Mean Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)														
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean		
													Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.94) and Annualised (1)	Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure (2)
A1	35.3	47.2	45.7	30.0	25.9	24.2	31.3	33.7	33.2	30.4	53.2	40.5	35.9	33.7	26.1
A10	46.5	46.5	51.8	43.6	39.9	45.6	27.0	38.4	37.2	61.0	63.2	43.7	45.4	42.6	37.8
A12	23.1	25.4	22.3	16.7	16.1	15.7	10.6	12.5	15.0	25.8	29.6	25.6	19.9	18.7	18.7
A5	36.4	47.6	39.3	27.5	25.2	25.9	29.9	29.1	34.8	28.5	46.1	39.1	34.1	32.1	32.1
A7	32.5	37.2	29.6	22.4	18.4	21.4	21.4	23.2	25.0	23.2	35.7	28.6	26.5	24.9	20.4
A9	41.8	48.9	44.0	35.0	31.5	39.4	32.0	34.7	33.3	40.4	58.1	37.9	39.7	37.4	37.4
B12	37.5	42.4	41.2	26.5	28.8	31.6	22.5	25.7	28.6	39.5	42.4	36.8	33.6	31.6	21.9
B4	45.6	44.9	42.0	39.0	32.6	35.3	35.8	37.1	35.1	41.1	66.6	55.1	42.5	40.0	40.0
B5	33.5	38.0	32.4	25.3	25.2	27.4	20.8	23.9	23.6	34.4	45.9	34.6	30.4	28.6	28.6
B6	44.4	39.7	35.3	24.1	23.2	23.9	23.4	27.5	29.5	35.6	43.8	43.7	32.8	30.9	30.9
B7	44.6	49.0	45.2	29.4	29.1	34.0	31.7	34.1	37.2	41.6	59.3	46.2	40.1	37.7	37.7
C1	32.8	36.0	34.6	24.0	23.4	24.2	21.2	23.3	24.7	33.8	40.9	37.5	29.7	27.9	27.9
C2	25.1	26.4	27.2	15.1	12.6	12.9	10.6	12.1	18.0	21.7	28.1	28.3	19.8	18.7	18.7
C3	34.4	42.8	34.6	27.4	26.6	30.1	24.3	23.6	26.5	34.4	37.2	34.6	31.4	29.5	29.5
C4	37.5	40.3	39.8	27.5	30.6	34.7	24.0	27.7	29.8	38.6	44.6	37.1	34.3	32.3	32.3

C5	44.8	48.4	42.4	29.1	25.5	28.1	31.3	33.0	35.4	30.9	45.5	40.6	36.2	34.1	34.1
D10	36.2	38.6	32.2	20.8	21.6	22.5	22.6	21.2	25.7	31.3	41.4	32.9	28.9	27.2	27.2
D11	33.8	37.2	39.2	27.3	31.0	33.5	23.2	26.2	28.6	41.9	42.5	34.3	33.2	31.2	31.2
D12	45.4	55.3	40.7	29.8		29.7	30.2	35.1	31.9	41.3	48.6	41.9	39.1	36.8	36.8
D5	27.2	27.1	27.1	19.6	20.7	23.0	18.0	18.0	18.6	28.5	32.5	24.5	23.7	22.3	22.3
D7	38.6	39.6	35.5	25.9	23.7	26.7	33.3	32.2	30.3	31.9	40.4	35.1	32.7	30.8	30.8
D9	32.7	35.9	28.4	24.7	22.7	25.9	22.8	21.7	22.6	30.8	37.7	29.4	27.9	26.3	26.3
E22	38.0	43.7	40.9	26.1	24.6	25.7	26.8	29.3	28.6	35.6	42.3	40.5	33.5	31.5	31.5
E12	39.4	41.9	40.0	28.1	34.0	40.8	29.5	34.3	33.0	47.0	48.7	39.0	38.0	35.7	32.5
E15	35.4	32.3	39.3	26.6	27.3	35.5	27.3	28.0	30.2	38.8	51.4	36.7	34.1	32.0	32.0
E16	27.5	38.8	38.0	28.6	33.3	36.2	25.5	29.0	29.2	47.3	50.3	33.8	34.8	32.7	32.7
E19	42.8	40.2	42.6	27.4	31.0	33.6	26.4	29.5	31.9	48.5	48.6	42.0	37.0	34.8	34.8
E20	37.5	36.5	37.6	30.8	30.7	34.8	26.6	23.6	0.1	40.1	46.6	36.4	31.8	29.9	29.9
E4	40.1	39.6	40.7	28.6	33.6	35.7	26.8	28.7	30.5	38.4	47.3	37.5	35.6	33.5	33.5
E6	36.7	35.9	33.1	26.3	30.0	32.3	23.1	23.3	25.1	32.7	40.4	34.7	31.1	29.3	29.3
E61	33.7	35.7	35.9	27.3	27.6	30.4	21.6	23.3	23.2	38.1	40.2	36.2	31.1	29.2	29.2
E62	35.4	32.9	31.7	25.4	27.5	32.0	21.8	22.6	24.0	37.4	39.4	34.6	30.4	28.6	28.6
E8	49.6	44.8	48.4	35.6	48.3	50.0	34.2	42.8	36.7	51.1	31.6	57.2	44.2	41.5	**41.5**
E21	25.3	23.4	18.6	14.6	15.2	12.7	10.6	13.5	12.7	20.1	31.8	25.5	18.7	17.5	17.5
F1	36.4	36.6	30.6	22.9	21.5	25.9	26.0	25.0	24.8	25.5	39.9	36.4	29.3	27.5	27.5
F10	40.1	40.3	37.9	30.1	32.4	36.4	28.3	30.9	31.4	50.4	54.6	44.4	38.1	35.8	35.8
F5	35.5	40.9	42.7	32.5	35.5	35.2	23.3	27.2	27.0	43.2	42.4	36.6	35.2	33.1	33.1
F7	41.2	41.5	39.5	30.9	23.5	31.1	33.1	33.8	34.4	33.6	48.7	44.1	36.3	34.1	34.1
F9	39.2	37.0	40.2	28.8	25.4	32.7	26.4	29.1	28.0	40.9	47.5	38.2	34.5	32.4	32.4
G1	19.4	14.6	12.6	7.7	6.4	5.8	6.8	7.2	8.5	11.7	17.3	18.0	11.3	10.7	10.7
G2	15.5	20.4	17.1	13.7	11.1	12.2	11.5	10.9	11.2	14.9	23.9	9.2	14.3	13.4	13.4
G3	10.1	15.7	15.7	13.4	10.9	13.9	8.7	10.3	10.5	18.8	22.5	18.2	14.1	13.2	13.2

G4	18.8	18.1	15.6	10.1	7.7	8.8	10.2	11.1	12.0	15.1	21.1	18.0	13.9	13.0	13.0
H1	22.2	22.1	18.3	14.5	14.1	16.5	14.3	14.6	14.5	20.4	26.9	22.9	18.4	17.3	17.3
H3	25.5	24.5	24.1	18.1	16.5	19.6	18.1	18.5	19.6	24.2	27.7	27.3	22.0	20.7	20.7
H4	22.0	36.2	35.0	29.2	31.1	34.8	27.1	27.4	27.1	39.4	41.1	27.4	31.5	29.6	29.6
H5	15.0	22.9	20.0	15.0	13.0	12.4	11.6	10.8	12.1	16.6	31.6	25.2	17.2	16.1	16.1
H6	23.0	14.3	13.5	8.8	9.4	10.9	6.2	7.8	8.6	17.0	18.4	15.0	12.7	12.0	12.0
H7	11.3	19.7	19.1	16.4	17.2	16.7	12.5	11.1	15.8	25.1	28.2	23.7	18.1	17.0	17.0
H8	16.6	10.8	8.1	5.3	4.9	6.9	5.5	6.3	6.2	8.2	12.4	11.3	8.5	8.0	8.0

☒ **Local bias adjustment factor used**

☐ **National bias adjustment factor used**

☐ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%**

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3 are shown in **bold**.

NO_2 annual means exceeding 60µg/m^3, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 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 automatic monitoring data

Both of the automatic stations are subject to stringent QA/QC procedures.

Paddy's Market (PM1), which monitors PM_{10}, NO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$, is part of the AURN and the network quality assurance and control procedures are implemented.

To ensure optimum data quality and capture, a three-tier system of calibration and analyser test procedures is employed in the AURN. The major components of this system are briefly described below.

a) Daily automatic IZS checks - these allow instrumental drifts to be examined, and act as a daily check on instrument performance.

b) Fortnightly manual calibrations - these are performed by the local site operators and are used by management unit to scale raw pollution data.

c) 6 monthly network inter-calibrations - these exercises are performed by the QA/Qc Unit every 6 months to ensure that all measurements from all network stations are completely representative and intercomparable. The inter calibrations will also act as an independent audit of the system at the site.

Data ratification is undertaken at 3 monthly intervals. This involves a critical review of all information relating to the data set to verify, amend or reject the data. The ratified data represents the final data set in the review & assessment process.

The NO_2 monitoring data from the Stanwix Bank (SB1) monitoring unit was collected Ricardo Energy and Environment during 2016. The site was scheduled to close summer 2016, however the site was decommissioned in April 2017.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

Diffusion tube precision can be described as the ability of a measurement to be consistently reproduced, i.e. how similar the results of duplicate or triplicate tubes are to each other. Accuracy represents the ability of the measurement to represent the 'true' value, which, in this case, is defined as the result from the automatic analyser.

When averaged over a number of sets of results bias can be evident. This represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to depart from the 'true' value, i.e. to systematically over or under-read when compared against the reference method. Once identified, bias can be adjusted for in order to improve the accuracy of diffusion tube results. This is done using bias adjustment factors, which have been found to be specific to a laboratory and tube preparation method.

As a result of the considerable difference in the performance of tubes prepared by different labs, government guidance recommends that a bias adjustment factor is determined and applied to the data. Technical guidance gives a method for this, which involves the co-location of these tubes with a chemiluminescent NOx analyser.

Authorities are asked to report the adjustment factor from their own co-location study, where available. The national bias adjustment factor is then determined by collating and assessing data from NO_2 co-location studies across the UK. Full details of both the national and local bias adjustment factors used to adjust data and details of data precision are provided below.

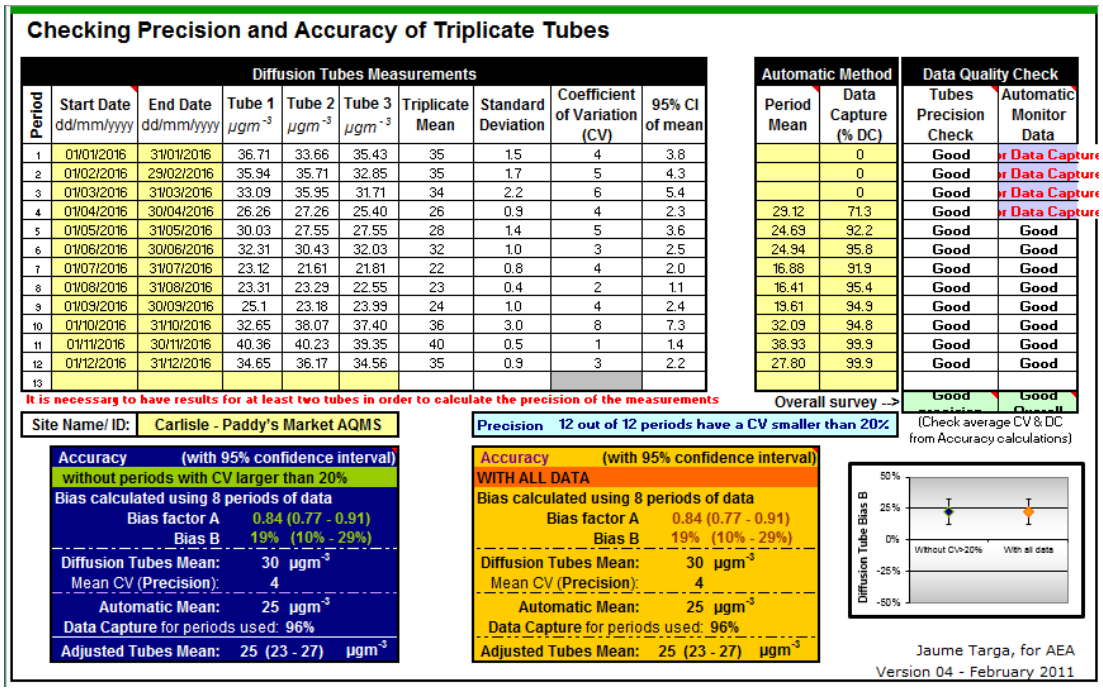
Factor from Local Co-location Study

Carlisle City Council utilises NO_2 diffusion tubes prepared with 20% TEA in water, these are prepared and analysed by Gradko Environmental Ltd.

A local bias adjustment factor of **0.84** was derived from the diffusion tubes co-located at the Paddy's Market monitoring station for 2016. This is a roadside location, not representative of public exposure, located close to two air quality management areas.

The local bias adjustment factor was calculated using the RICARDO-AEA Spreadsheet for checking the precision and accuracy of triplicate tubes, found on the Defra Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) website. The following screen print shows the results of the data that was input into the spreadsheet (Figure C.1):

Figure C.1: Co-location precision and accuracy spreadsheet for Paddy's Market AQMS, Carlisle.



Checking Precision and Accuracy of Triplicate Tubes

Diffusion Tubes Measurements

Period	Start Date dd/mm/yyyy	End Date dd/mm/yyyy	Tube 1 µgm⁻³	Tube 2 µgm⁻³	Tube 3 µgm⁻³	Triplicate Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation (CV)	95% CI of mean	Automatic Method: Period Mean	Automatic Method: Data Capture (% DC)	Data Quality Check: Tubes Precision Check	Data Quality Check: Automatic Monitor Data
1	01/01/2016	31/01/2016	36.71	33.66	35.43	35	1.5	4	3.8		0	Good	or Data Capture
2	01/02/2016	29/02/2016	35.94	35.71	32.85	35	1.7	5	4.3		0	Good	or Data Capture
3	01/03/2016	31/03/2016	33.09	35.95	31.71	34	2.2	6	5.4		0	Good	or Data Capture
4	01/04/2016	30/04/2016	26.26	27.26	25.40	26	0.9	4	2.3	29.12	71.3	Good	or Data Capture
5	01/05/2016	31/05/2016	30.03	27.55	27.55	28	1.4	5	3.6	24.69	92.2	Good	Good
6	01/06/2016	30/06/2016	32.31	30.43	32.03	32	1.0	3	2.5	24.94	95.8	Good	Good
7	01/07/2016	31/07/2016	23.12	21.61	21.81	22	0.8	4	2.0	16.88	91.9	Good	Good
8	01/08/2016	31/08/2016	23.31	23.29	22.55	23	0.4	2	1.1	16.41	95.4	Good	Good
9	01/09/2016	30/09/2016	25.1	23.18	23.99	24	1.0	4	2.4	19.61	94.9	Good	Good
10	01/10/2016	31/10/2016	32.65	38.07	37.40	36	3.0	8	7.3	32.09	94.8	Good	Good
11	01/11/2016	30/11/2016	40.36	40.23	39.35	40	0.5	1	1.4	38.93	99.9	Good	Good
12	01/12/2016	31/12/2016	34.65	36.17	34.56	35	0.9	3	2.2	27.80	99.9	Good	Good
13													

It is necessary to have results for at least two tubes in order to calculate the precision of the measurements

Overall survey --> Good

Site Name/ ID: Carlisle - Paddy's Market AQMS

Precision: 12 out of 12 periods have a CV smaller than 20%

(Check average CV & DC from Accuracy calculations)

Accuracy (with 95% confidence interval) without periods with CV larger than 20%	
Bias calculated using 8 periods of data	
Bias factor A	0.84 (0.77 - 0.91)
Bias B	19% (10% - 29%)
Diffusion Tubes Mean:	30 µgm⁻³
Mean CV (Precision):	4
Automatic Mean:	25 µgm⁻³
Data Capture for periods used:	96%
Adjusted Tubes Mean:	25 (23 - 27) µgm⁻³

Accuracy (with 95% confidence interval) WITH ALL DATA	
Bias calculated using 8 periods of data	
Bias factor A	0.84 (0.77 - 0.91)
Bias B	19% (10% - 29%)
Diffusion Tubes Mean:	30 µgm⁻³
Mean CV (Precision):	4
Automatic Mean:	25 µgm⁻³
Data Capture for periods used:	96%
Adjusted Tubes Mean:	25 (23 - 27) µgm⁻³

Jaume Targa, for AEA
Version 04 - February 2011

Tube precision is separated into two categories good or poor. Tubes are considered to have good precision where the coefficient of variation (CV) of duplicate or triplicate diffusion tubes for eight or more periods during the year is less than 20%, and the average CV of all monitoring periods is less than 10%. Tubes are considered to have poor precision where the CV of four or more periods is greater than 20% and/or the average CV is greater than 10%. All of the 12 diffusion tube study periods shown above had a CV of below 20% (good precision).

The data capture from the automatic analyser for 2016 was poor overall. As a result, the local bias adjustment factor was calculated using 8 months (period) of valid data and the outcome is summarised as follows:

Diffusion tubes annual mean: **30µg/m^3**

Automatic monitoring station mean: **25 µg/m^3**

Local bias adjustment factor: **0.84**

Factor from National Co-location Studies

A national bias adjustment factor of 0.94 was calculated using the bias adjustment factor spreadsheet version 03/16 from the Defra LAQM website. This adjustment

factor is based on 29 other co-location studies nationwide. All of the studies were analysed by Gradko for the method 20% TEA in water during 2016.

Results of the last four years were:

2013: 0.95

2014: 0.92

2015: 0.87

2016: 0.94

Discussion of Choice of Factor to Use

It was decided that the national bias adjustment factor would be the most appropriate to use. This factor is the higher of the two so it would give the worst case results when multiplied with the raw monitoring data. It was also considered that a correction factor derived from 29 co-location studies would incorporate variation from many different types of monitoring site. This would reflect the wide range of locations in which we expose our 50 diffusion tubes across the district, some of which differ considerably from our own co-location site. In addition to this the data capture from our Paddys Market automatic analyser was about 70% for 2016, this is shown as poor overall in the data quality check on the above screen print.

The annual mean for each diffusion tube location has therefore been adjusted using the national bias adjustment factor of 0.94.

QA/QC of national diffusion tube monitoring

AIR is an independent analytical proficiency-testing (PT) scheme, operated by LGC Standards and supported by the Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL). AIR PT is a new scheme, started in April 2014, which combined two long running PT schemes: LGC Standards STACKS PT scheme and HSL WASP PT scheme.

Defra and the Devolved Administrations advise that diffusion tubes used for LAQM should be obtained from laboratories that have demonstrated satisfactory performance in the AIR NO_2 PT scheme.

Summary of Laboratory Performance in AIR NO_2 Proficiency Testing Scheme (April 2015 – February 2017) show that Gadko achieved the following percentage (%) of results through 2016, which were subsequently determined to be **satisfactory.** (Jan-

Feb 100%, April – May 100%, July – August 100%, September – October 100%. (Reference: https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/assets/airptrounds7to18apr2015feb2017.pdf)

Annualisation of measurements

Nitrogen dioxide automatic data

The nitrogen dioxide data capture at Paddy's Market was 70 % in 2016 therefore annualisation was required. Following guidance from TG16 we have selected sites at nearby background locations (we chose urban background sites) where the data capture is greater than 85 %. Ideally the sites should be within 50 miles of Paddy's Market but given the sparse distribution of sites around Cumbria and adjacent counties we have chosen five sites over a wider geographical area to get a more representative of the background concentration. The sites chosen, together with the respective annual means and period means corresponding to when the Paddy's Market sampler was in operation, are shown in the table below. Applying the 1.078 factor to the concentration means at 25.6 µg m^{-3} gave an annualised concentration of 27.6 µg m^{-3}. This concentration remains significantly below the objective concentration of 40 µg m^{-3}.

Site	Annual mean, µg m^{-3}	Period mean, µg m^{-3}	Ratio, AM/PM	Distance from Paddy's Market, miles
Blackpool Marton	16.1	14.6	1.10	84
Glasgow Townhead	26.0	24.5	1.06	53
Newcastle Centre	29.8	29.7	1.01	54
Peebles	5.8	5.1	1.13	84
Preston	23.6	21.6	1.09	84
	Average AM/PM ratio: 1.078			

PM_{10} automatic data

The PM_{10} data capture at Paddy's Market was 65 % in 2016 therefore annualisation was required. As for nitrogen dioxide we have selected sites at nearby background locations where the data capture is greater than 85 % (Note, there were less PM_{10} monitoring stations close by the Paddy's Market). The sites chosen, together with the

respective annual means and period means corresponding to when the Paddy's Market sampler was in operation, are shown in the table below.

Applying the 0.964 factor to the concentration means at 14.1 µg m^{-3} gave an annualised concentration of 13.6 µg m^{-3}. This concentration remains significantly below the objective concentration of 40 µg m^{-3}.

Site	Annual mean, µg m^{-3}	Period mean, µg m^{-3}	Ratio, AM/PM	Distance from Paddy's Market, miles
Glasgow Townhead	11.9	12.8	0.93	53
Newcastle Centre	11.3	11.4	1.00	54
	Average AM/PM ratio: 0.964			

$PM_{2.5}$ automatic data

The PM_{25} data capture at Paddy's Market was also 65 % in 2016 therefore annualisation was required. The same sites as for PM_{10} were chosen. These are shown in the table below. Applying the 1.002 factor to the concentration means resulted in no appreciable change to the concentration measured at Paddy's Market.

Site	Annual mean, µg m^{-3}	Period mean, µg m^{-3}	Ratio, AM/PM	Distance from Paddy's Market, miles
Glasgow Townhead	6.8	7.0	0.98	53
Newcastle Centre	8.9	8.7	1.02	54
	Average AM/PM ratio: 1.002			

NO_2 diffusion tube measurements required no annualised correction as all measurement data was above 75%.

Distance correction for NO_2 measurements

Distance correction of NO_2 diffusion tube measurements used the NO_2 fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM website and discussed in Paragraphs 7.77-7.79 of LAQM.TG16.

Table B.1 presents the 2016 NO_2 diffusion tube measurements as distance corrected to the nearest exposure.

Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs

Figure D. 1 Map of Automatic Monitoring Site: Paddy's Market

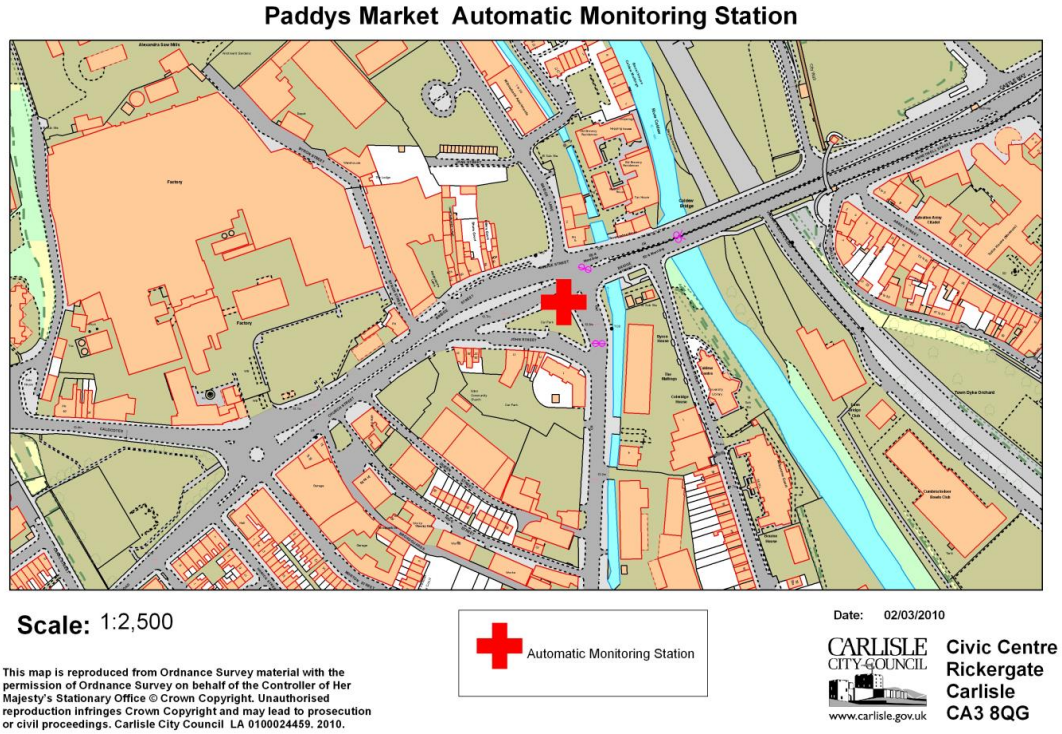
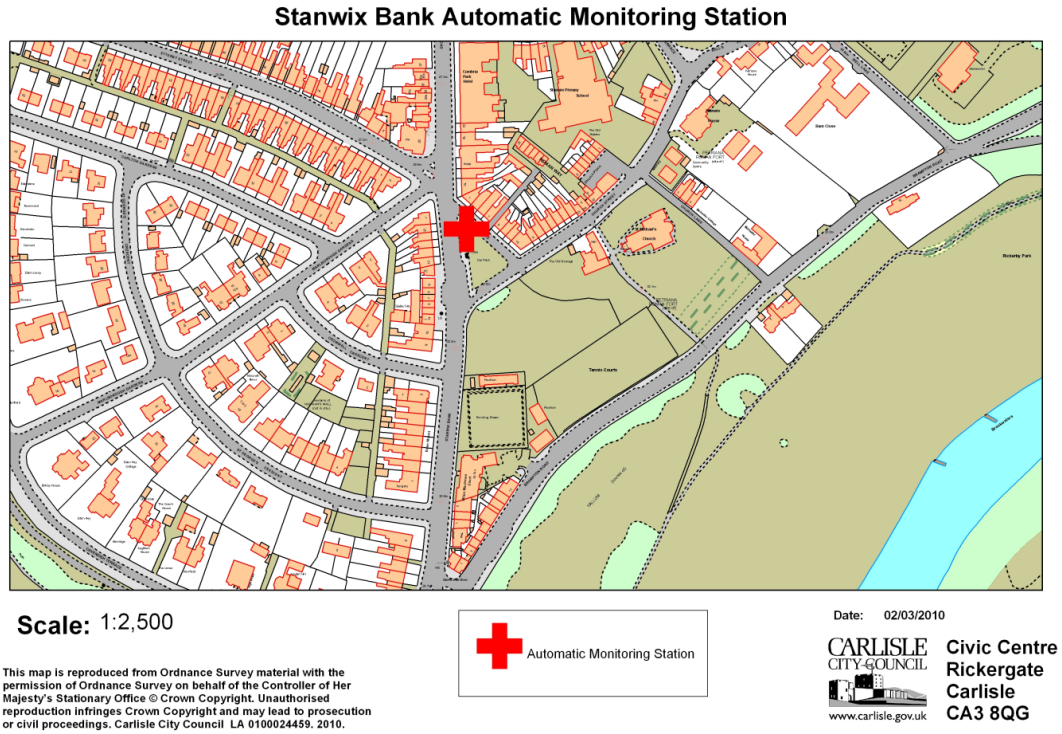
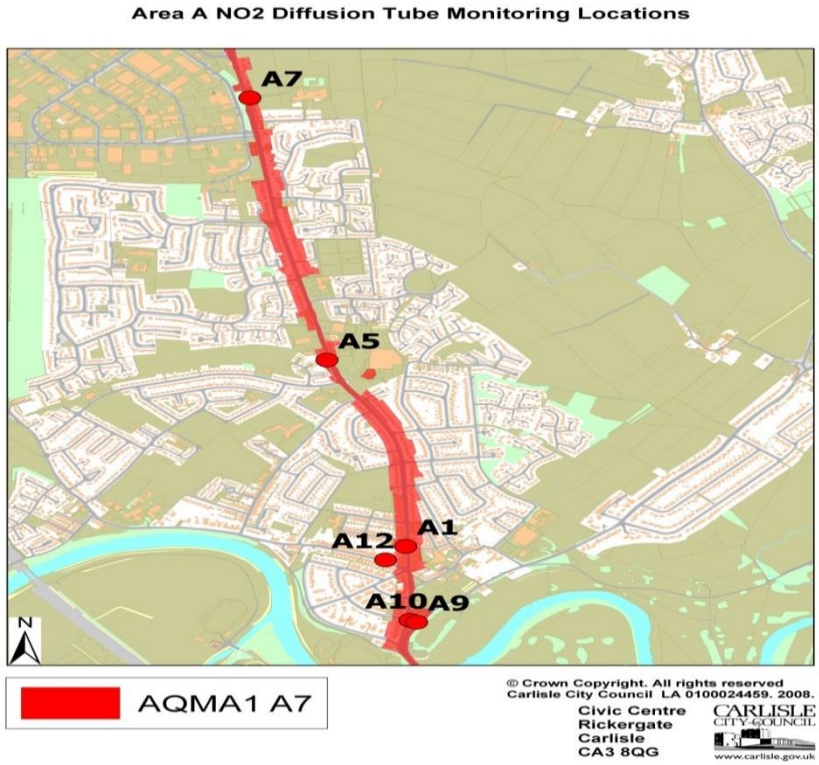


Figure D. 2 Map of Automatic Monitoring Site: Stanwix Bank



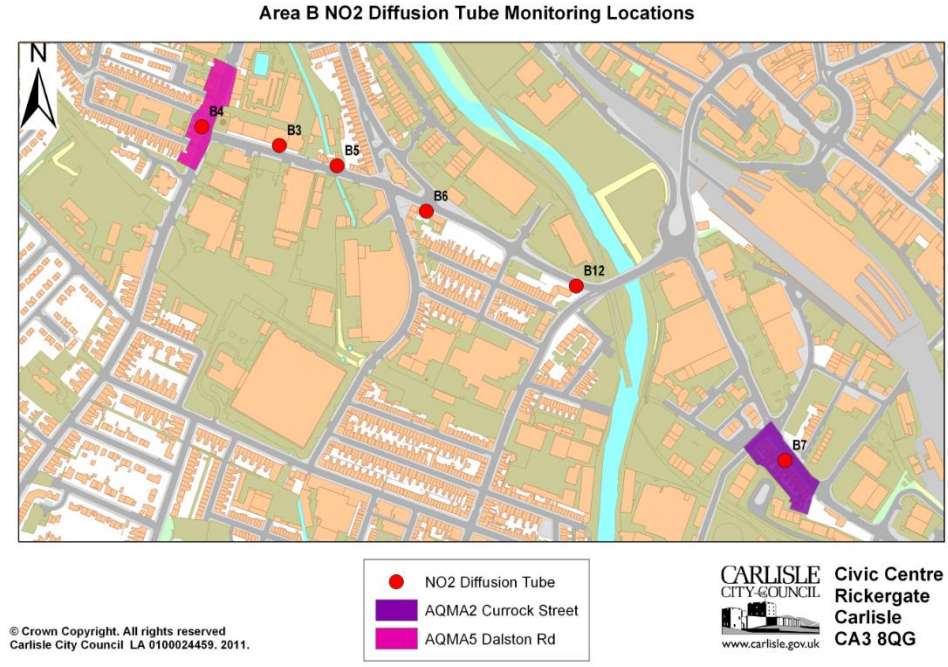
Area A – A7 Stanwix Bank, Scotland Rd and Kingstown Rd (AQMA No1)

Figure D. 3 Map of diffusion tube locations in AQMA No1 (Area A).



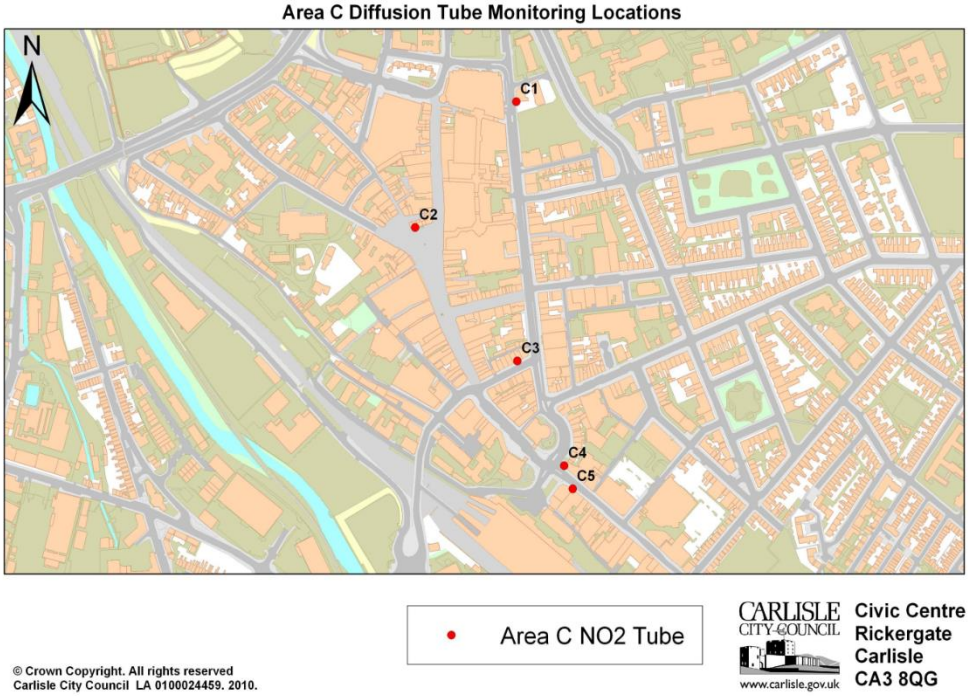
Area B – Currock St, Victoria Viaduct, Charlotte St, Junction St and Dalston Rd (Includes AQMA No.2 and No.5)

Figure D. 4: Map of diffusion tube locations in AQMA No.2 and No.5 (Area B)



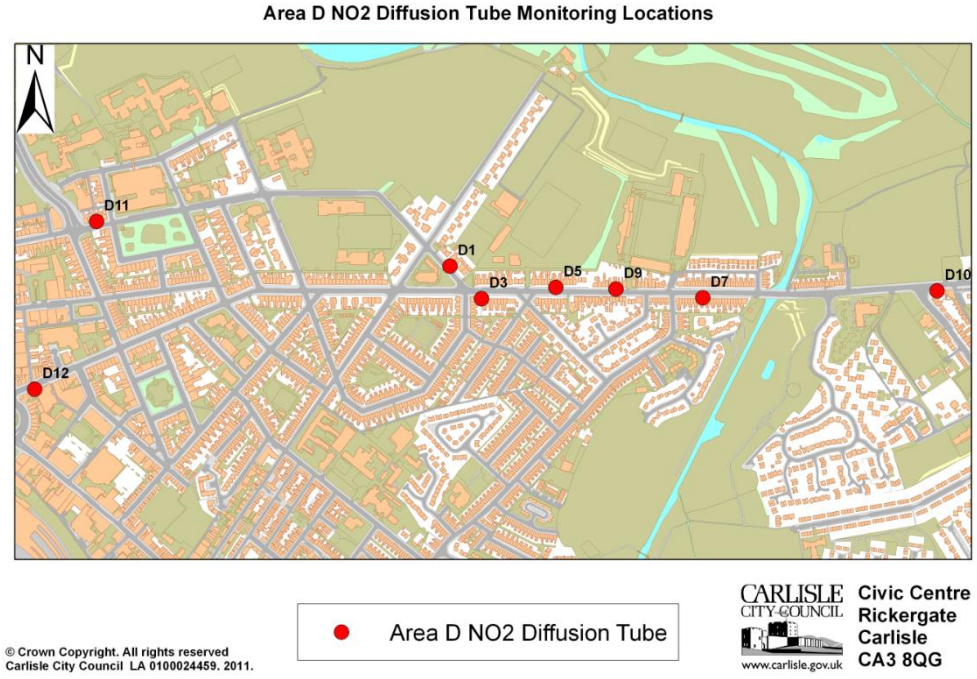
Area C – City Centre Locations

Figure D. 5: Map of diffusion tube locations in City Centre (Area C)



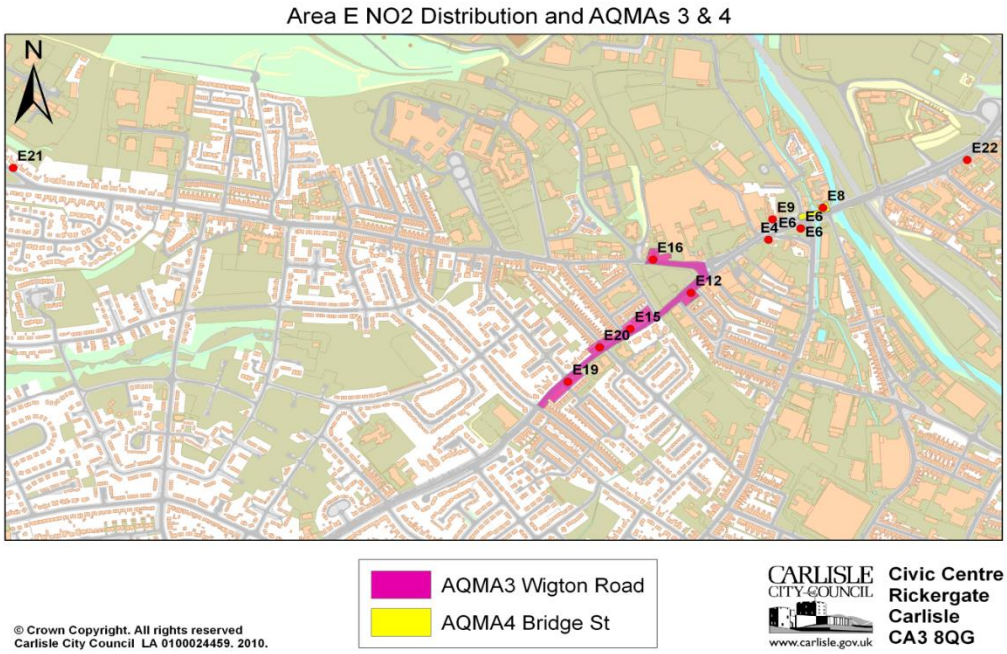
Area D A69 – Warwick Rd

Figure D. 6: Map of diffusion tube locations in A69 – Warwick Rd (Area D).



Area E - A595 Caldewgate, Wigton Rd and Newtown Rd (includes AQMA No3 and AQMA No4)

Figure D. 7: Map of diffusion tube locations in AQMA No3 and No4 (Area E).



Area F – A6 London Road / Botchergate (AQMA No6)

Figure D. 8: Map of diffusion tube locations in AQMA no. 6 (Area F).

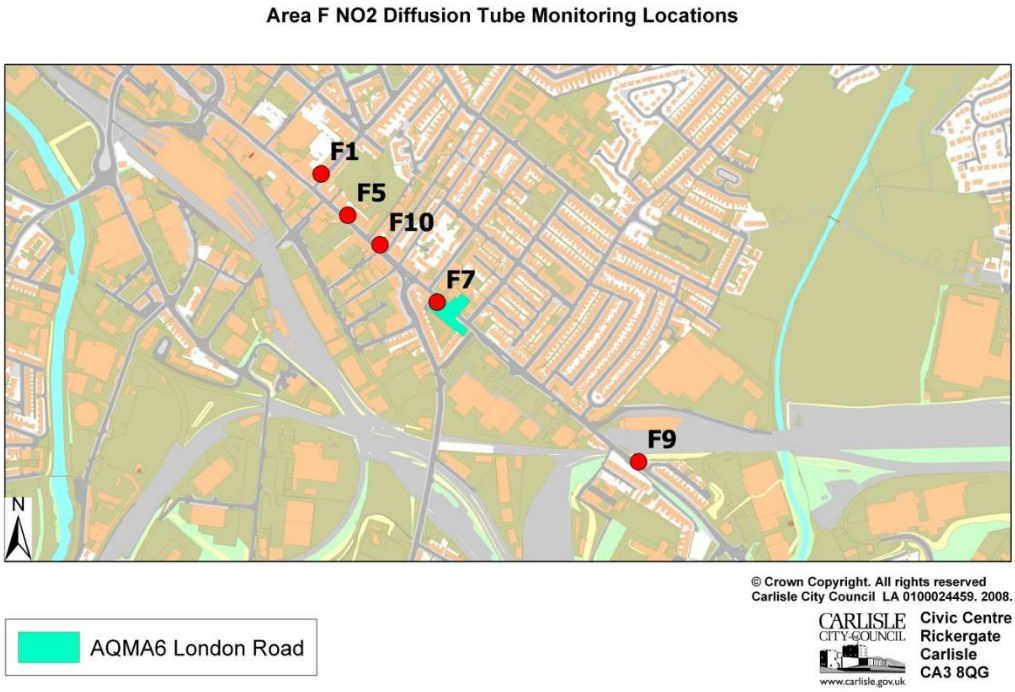
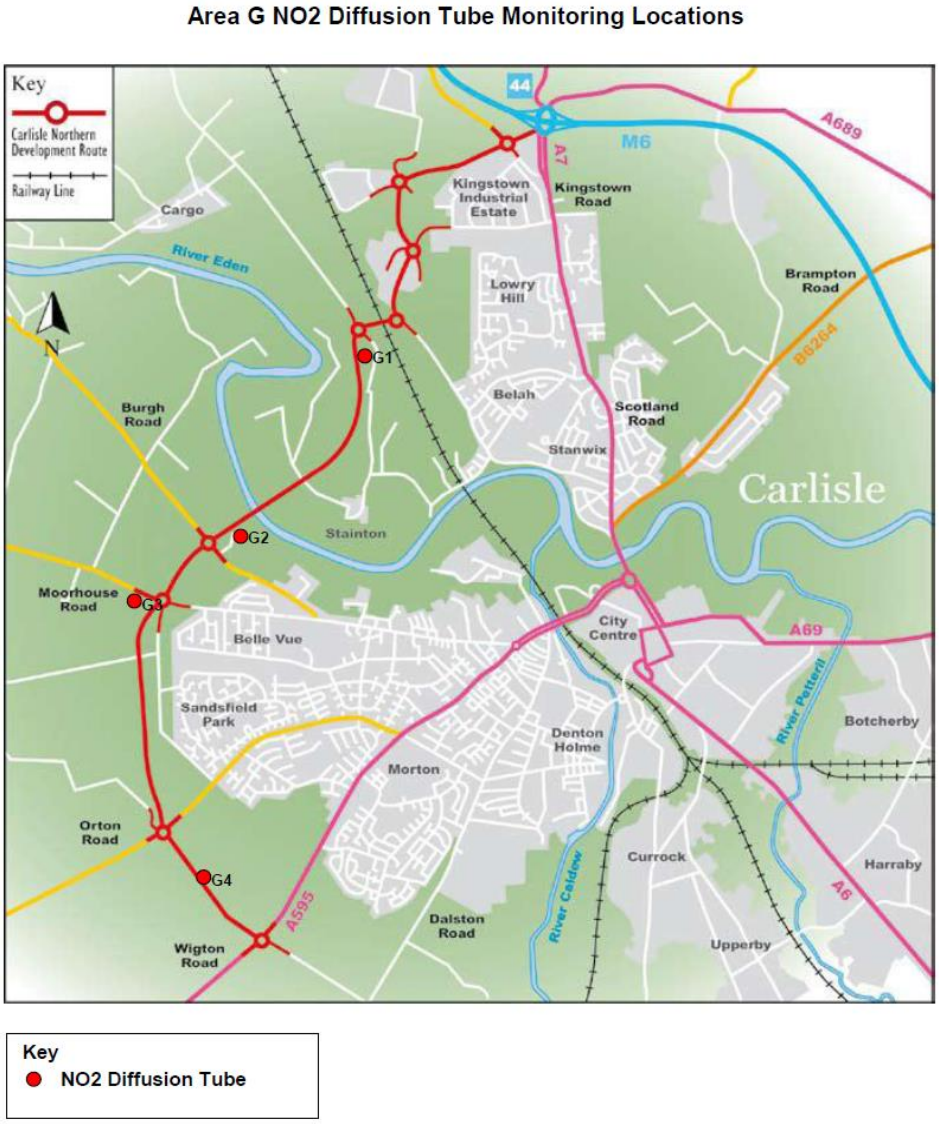
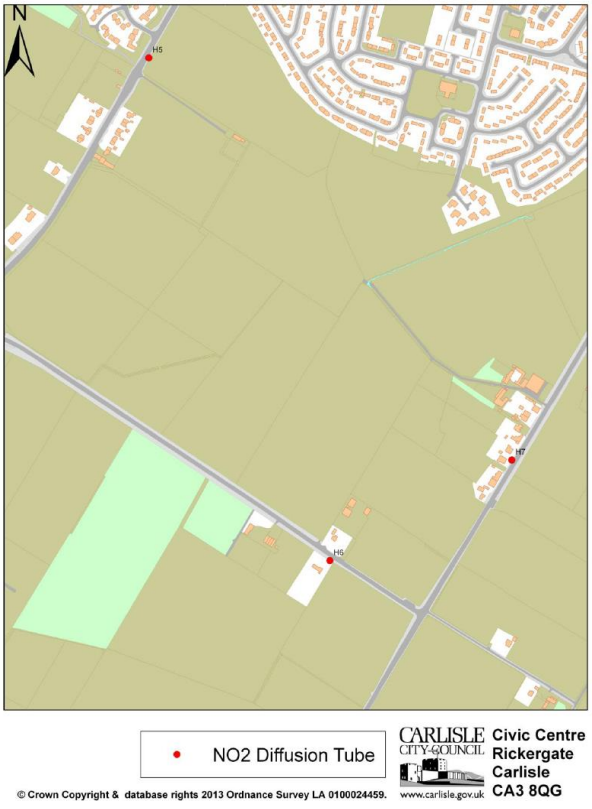


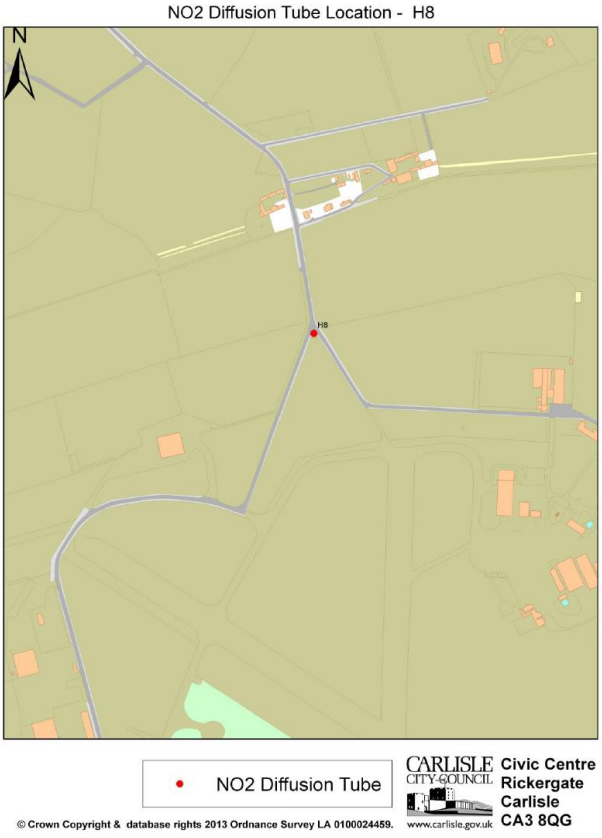
Figure D. 9: Map of diffusion tube locations in Area G.



Area H – Outskirts of City, Townships and Airport

Figure D. 10: Maps of diffusion tube locations on city outskirts and airport (Area H).




NO2 Diffusion Tube Location - H8
N
H8
NO2 Diffusion Tube
CARLISLE CITY COUNCIL
Civic Centre
Rickergate
Carlisle
CA3 8QG
www.carlisle.gov.uk
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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/m^3).

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