

Subject:	Annual Air Quality Report 2024	Status:	For Publication		
Report to:	Cabinet	Date:	20 th November 2024		
Report of:	Public Protection Manager	Lead Member:	Environment and Corporate Services		
Key Decision:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forward Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General Exception	<input type="checkbox"/>	Special Urgency	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equality Impact Assessment:	Required:	No	Attached:	No	
Biodiversity Impact Assessment:	Required:	No	Attached:	No	
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1. RECOMMENDATION

1.1 That the contents of the report be noted.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The Annual Air Quality Report is a statutory requirement of the Authority.
- Air quality is continuing to improve in Rossendale.
- Two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) were revoked in 2022.
- The AQMA recently declared along a small section of Grane Road in Haslingden has showed consistent improvement in air quality and the trajectory continues downwards from a reading of almost 50.4 mg $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ down to 41.6 mg $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- The action plan for this AQMA is in the process of being finalised.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 Additionally, air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong correlation with equalities issues because areas with poor air quality are also often less affluent areas.
- 3.3 The mortality burden of air pollution within the UK is equivalent to 29,000 to 43,000 deaths at typical ages with a total estimated healthcare cost to the NHS and social care of £157 million in 2017.
- 3.4 Approximately 80% of a person's health and wellbeing is determined by activities and circumstances in their home and community and not medical health interventions.
- 3.5 The main air quality concern in Rossendale continues to be Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) caused by road traffic vehicles.
- 3.6 Every year an Annual Status Report is submitted to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) detailing the current position regarding air quality within the Borough. A copy of this report is appended at **Appendix A**.

4. DETAILS

- 4.1 District Councils have responsibility for monitoring air quality. Where places are found to have pollution levels higher than the national air quality objectives the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and then put together a plan to bring about improvements.

- 4.2 An AQMA was previously declared which comprised 13 residential properties between Gas Street and Holden Place numbered 240 to 268 Grane Road, Haslingden, BB4 4PB.
- 4.3 The action plan for this is currently being finalised, however, the actions proposed will not be significant in financial value as current actions are significantly improving the air quality.
- 4.4 There were only 2 tubes in this area which breached the Air Quality of 40mg $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with those readings showing a downward trend from almost 50.4 mg $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ down to 41.6 mg $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- 4.5 As a result, no significant changes in respect of road layouts or other major highways considerations are necessary to allow the Air Quality to fall within acceptable limits.
- 4.6 Initial actions proposed to deal with the AQMA will therefore be proportionate and will extend to considerations such as car sharing schemes, the promotion of working from home and greater use of electric vehicles.

RBC actions taken during 2023 in relation to air quality:

- Rossendale Borough Council has lots of updated information on air quality on the council website see [Air quality in Rossendale | Rossendale Borough Council](#)
- Climate Change work is gaining momentum and more information about what's going on in Rossendale including air quality improvements is found here [What we are doing | Our Climate Action Plan | Rossendale Borough Council](#)
- There's a new electric pool car for staff business use
- Promotion of the harms of open burning on social media channel's
- Investigation of 60 requests for service relating to domestic smoky chimneys, open domestic and commercial burning and advice given about the environmental and human health effects of the smoke
- The following are supporting planning and policy documents that will contribute toward improvements in air quality in our local authority area.
- East Lancashire Strategic Cycle network see [East Lancashire Cycle Way - Lancashire Enterprise Partnership \(lancashirelep.co.uk\)](#)
- East Lancashire Highways and Transport Plan [The East Lancashire highways and transport masterplan - Lancashire County Council](#)
- Rossendale Borough Council Climate Change Strategy [Climate Change | Rossendale Borough Council](#)
- [Local Plan – Rossendale Borough Council](#) see [Rossendale Local Plan 2019 to 2036 | Rossendale Borough Council](#)
- Lancashire County Council also produces lot of information on air quality and health see
- [Air quality - Lancashire County Council](#) and [Air Quality and Public Health report.pdf \(healthierlsc.co.uk\)](#)
- [Lancashire's Levelling Up Fund Bid - Lancashire County Council](#)
- [Consultation on Local Cycling and walking infrastructure plans including Rossendale Lancashire Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans - Lancashire County Council](#)
- [LCWIP Engagement Stage 2 - Lancashire County Council - Citizen Space](#)

5. RISK

All the issues raised and the recommendation(s) in this report involve risk considerations as set out below:

- Local authority obligations may be enforced by the Secretary of State.

- Where a district council is preparing an action plan, county councils are required to submit measures related to their functions (ie, local transport, highways and public health) to help meet air quality objectives in their local area. Any disagreements between district and county councils over action plan proposals can be referred by either Council to the Secretary of State to decide.
- Secretary of State can give directions to the local authority if it is not meeting air quality standards, if it is failing to discharge its duties under the LAQM system, or if its actions under LAQM are inappropriate.

Continued joint working and cross authority cooperation will help mitigate the risks outlined.

6. FINANCE

6.1 Any future financial implications arising will have to be assessed separately as part of the Council's budget setting and resource allocations.

7. LEGAL

7.1 The Council must continue to work towards improvement of air quality to mitigate the risk of challenge or intervention although as outlined in previous years the risk of this is considered to below.

8. POLICY AND EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

8.1 Consultation with statutory officers.

9. REASON FOR DECISION

9.1 Success in improving the air that we breathe relies on action by a wide range of organisations and individuals and continued work across the authority and in partnership with other public and private organisations is central to achieving this.

Background Papers	
Document	Place of Inspection
Annual Status Report	Appendix A



2024 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995
Local Air Quality Management, as amended by the
Environment Act 2021

Date: September 2024

Information	Rossendale Borough Council Details
Local Authority Officer	Lorna Robinson
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Report Reference Number	ASR 2024
Date	October 2024

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air quality continues to improve in Rossendale. Two air quality management areas were revoked in 2022 and the recently declared new area along a small section of Grane Road Haslingden is showing continued improvement in air quality. There were only two tubes which breached the Air Quality 40mg $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ but with only slight exceedances. Tube 12 located at 250 Grane Road Haslingen recorded 41.6mg $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and tube 19 located between 256-258 Grane Road Haslingden recorded 40.7mg $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Looking at the trajectory from previous years the air quality is improving and levels will hopefully continue to decrease to below the air quality objective.

Air Quality in Rossendale Borough Council

Breathing in polluted air affects our health and costs the NHS and our society billions of pounds each year. Air pollution is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer and can cause a range of health impacts, including effects on lung function, exacerbation of asthma, increases in hospital admissions and mortality. In the UK, it is estimated that the reduction in healthy life expectancy caused by air pollution is equivalent to 29,000 to 43,000 deaths a year¹.

Air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society, children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. Additionally, people living in less affluent areas are most exposed to dangerous levels of air pollution².

Table ES 1 provides a brief explanation of the key pollutants relevant to Local Air Quality Management and the kind of activities they might arise from.

Table ES 1 - Description of Key Pollutants

Pollutant	Description
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Nitrogen dioxide is a gas which is generally emitted from high-temperature combustion processes such as road transport or energy generation.

¹ UK Health Security Agency. Chemical Hazards and Poisons Report, Issue 28, 2022.

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

Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) is a corrosive gas which is predominantly produced from the combustion of coal or crude oil.
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})	<p>Particulate matter is everything in the air that is not a gas.</p> <p>Particles can come from natural sources such as pollen, as well as human made sources such as smoke from fires, emissions from industry and dust from tyres and brakes.</p> <p>PM₁₀ refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or PM_{2.5} are particles under 2.5 micrometres.</p>

Rossendale Borough Council has lots of updated information on air quality on the council website see [Air quality in Rossendale | Rossendale Borough Council](#)

Climate Change work is gaining momentum and more information about what's going on in Rossendale including air quality improvements is found here [What we are doing | Our Climate Action Plan | Rossendale Borough Council](#)

There's a new electric pool car for staff business use

Lancashire County Council also produces lot of information on air quality and health see [Air quality - Lancashire County Council](#) and [Air Quality and Public Health report.pdf \(healthierlsc.co.uk\)](#)

[Lancashire's Levelling Up Fund Bid - Lancashire County Council](#)

[Consultation on Local Cycling and walking infrastructure plans including Rossendale Lancashire Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans - Lancashire County Council](#)

[LCWIP Engagement Stage 2 - Lancashire County Council - Citizen Space](#)

Actions to Improve Air Quality

Whilst air quality has improved significantly in recent decades, there are some areas where local action is needed to protect people and the environment from the effects of air pollution.

The Environmental Improvement Plan³ sets out actions that will drive continued improvements to air quality and to meet the new national interim and long-term targets for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), the pollutant of most harmful to human health. The Air Quality Strategy⁴ provides more information on local authorities' responsibilities to work towards these new targets and reduce fine particulate matter in their areas.

The Road to Zero⁵ details the Government's approach to reduce exhaust emissions from road transport through a number of mechanisms, in balance with the needs of the local community. This is extremely important given that cars are the most popular mode of personal travel and the majority of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are designated due to elevated concentrations heavily influenced by transport emissions.

Conclusions and Priorities

The majority of diffusion tubes across the borough show compliance with the air quality objective exceedance. The two tubes with exceedances are reducing year on year see Figure A.1 which is positive. A priority for the Council will be the installation of more electric vehicle charging points to encourage continued uptake of electric vehicles. The number of diffusion tubes will also be reduced in 2024 as the majority of the borough is consistently showing NO₂ levels well below the air quality objective.

Local Engagement and How to get involved

Thinking about air pollution and climate change on a worldwide, or even country scale can be daunting because as individuals we can often feel insignificant. Yet if we all work to reduce the amount of fuel we use and the number of chemicals we use at home, we will improve the quality of the air that we breathe and help the local and global problem. Other ways we can all contribute to improving air quality are as follows:

- Using public transport more
- Reducing car use and doing more car sharing for things like the school runs sorted informally or see <https://liftshare.com/uk>

³ Defra. Environmental Improvement Plan 2023, January 2023

⁴ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

⁵ DfT. The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy, July 2018

- Changing to an electric or hybrid vehicle see <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/office-for-zero-emission-vehicles>
- Cycling and walking where possible
- Using less chemicals and more natural products in the home to reduce the toxic load on your internal air quality see <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng149>
- Not having garden bonfires and only burning smokeless fuel on domestic stoves as the whole of Rossendale is a smoke control area (except for a few outlying rural properties see https://www.rossendale.gov.uk/info/210197/environmental_protection/10622/report_pollution/4
- Working from home, if you can, to save commuting

There is no local air quality action group to the knowledge of the writer however there is an active Clean Air Parents Network public facebook group.

The Rossendale Climate Network was created which is a group of like-minded individuals, schools, groups, businesses and organisations who are interested practical action to tackle the climate emergency in Rossendale. Find them on the Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/rossendaleclimatenetwork>. They would like to hear from anyone who is taking local action or has some information to share with others in the area. Client Earth are activist lawyers committed to securing a healthier planet. Their website is [ClientEarth | ClientEarth](#)

Further information on air quality and air pollution forecasts can be found on the DEFRA website UK Air quality Information Resource following this link [Home - Defra, UK](#)

The Choked up Campaign is teenagers in London raising awareness of air pollution issues Living Street UK is a charity who want a nation where walking is the natural choice for everyday local journeys see [Living Streets | Home Page | Living Streets](#)

Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by Environmental Health of Rossendale Borough Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

Susan Chadwick Public Protection Manager

This ASR has not been signed off by a Director of Public Health.

If you have any comments on this ASR please send them to Lorna Robinson at:

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area	i
Air Quality in Rossendale Borough Council	i
Actions to Improve Air Quality	ii
Conclusions and Priorities	iii
Local Engagement and How to get Involved.....	iii
Local Responsibilities and Commitment	iv
1 Local Air Quality Management	1
2 Actions to Improve Air Quality	2
2.1 Air Quality Management Areas	2
2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Rossendale Borough Council	4
2.3 PM_{2.5} – Local Authority Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations	6
3 Air Quality Monitoring Data and Comparison with Air Quality Objectives and National Compliance	7
3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken	7
3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites	7
3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites	7
3.2 Individual Pollutants	7
3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	7
3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	8
3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}).....	8
3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂).....	8
Appendix A: Monitoring Results	9
Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2023	24
Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC	26
New or Changed Sources Identified Within Rossendale Borough Council During 2023.....	26
Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Rossendale Borough Council During 2023	26
QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring	26
Diffusion Tube Annualisation	27
Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors	27
NO ₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road.....	28
QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring	28
PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} Monitoring Adjustment	28
Automatic Monitoring Annualisation	28
NO ₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road.....	28
Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs	29

Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England.....35
Glossary of Terms36
References37

Figures

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO ₂ Concentrations.....	15
Figure A.2 – Trends in Number of NO ₂ 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m ³	18
Figure A.3 – Trends in Annual Mean PM ₁₀ Concentrations	19
Figure A.4 – Trends in Number of 24-Hour Mean PM ₁₀ Results > 50µg/m ³	21
Figure A.5 – Trends in Annual Mean PM _{2.5} Concentrations	22
Figure D.1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site.....	29

Tables

Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas.....	3
Table 2.2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality.....	5
Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites	9
Table A.2 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites	10
Table A.3 – Annual Mean NO ₂ Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (µg/m ³).....	12
Table A.4 – Annual Mean NO ₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m ³)	13
Table A.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO ₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m ³	17
Table A.6 – Annual Mean PM ₁₀ Monitoring Results (µg/m ³)	18
Table A.7 – 24-Hour Mean PM ₁₀ Monitoring Results, Number of PM ₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50µg/m ³	20
Table A.8 – Annual Mean PM _{2.5} Monitoring Results (µg/m ³).....	22
Table A.9 – SO ₂ 2023 Monitoring Results, Number of Relevant Instances	23
Table B.1 – NO ₂ 2023 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m ³)	24
Table C.1 – Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in µg/m ³).....	27
Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor	27
Table C.3 – Local Bias Adjustment Calculation	28
Table C.4 – Non-Automatic NO ₂ Fall off With Distance Calculations (concentrations presented in µg/m ³)	28
Table C.5 – Automatic NO ₂ Fall off With Distance Calculations (concentrations presented in µg/m ³)	28

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England35

1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Rossendale Borough Council during 2023. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), as amended by the Environment Act (2021), 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 order to achieve and maintain the objectives and the dates by which each measure will be carried out. This Annual Status Report (ASR) is an annual requirement showing the strategies employed by Rossendale Borough Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

The statutory air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England are presented in Table E.1.

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 should prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 18 months. The AQAP should specify how air quality targets will be achieved and maintained, and provide dates by which measures will be carried out.

A summary of the AQMA declared by Rossendale Borough Council can be found in Table 2.1. The table presents a description of the one AQMA that is currently designated within Rossendale Borough Council. Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs provides maps of the AQMA and also the air quality monitoring locations in relation to the AQMA. The air quality objective pertinent to the current AQMA designation are as follows:

- NO₂ annual mean

Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	Level of Exceedance: Declaration	Level of Exceedance: Current Year	Number of Years Compliant with Air Quality Objective	Name and Date of AQAP Publication	Web Link to AQAP
AQMA 3	7 th December 2022	NO ₂ annual mean	An area encompassing thirteen residential properties between Gas Street and Holden Place numbered 240 to 268 Grane Road Haslingden BB4 4PB	NO	50.4 µg/m ³	41.6 µg/m ³	0	Work in progress	Not published yet

- Rossendale Borough Council confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA is up to date
- Rossendale Borough Council confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to Defra

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

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded that an AQAP for AQMA 3 is strongly encouraged and we are working on this and an Air Quality Action plan is being produced and will be hopefully be published next year. An extension has been requested

Table 0.1 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

The Air Quality Action Plan is still being worked on and an extension has been requested.

2.3 PM_{2.5} – Local Authority Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22 (Chapter 8) and the Air Quality Strategy⁶, local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). There is clear evidence that PM_{2.5} (particulate matter smaller 2.5 micrometres) has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

Using the [Defra background mapping resource](#) the maximum background annual mean PM_{2.5} concentrations within the Local Authority was 7.4mg µg/m³. This is a slight reduction from the year below and this is also lower than the North West maximum of 10.6mg µg/m³

Rossendale Borough Council is taking the following measures to address PM_{2.5}:

Environmental Health have investigated over 80 complaints about open burning and smoky domestic chimneys, given advice and sent warning letters. Open burning is becoming more anti-social and we discourage it wherever possible. We've promoted National Clean Air Day and National Clean Air Night on social media.

⁶ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2023 by Rossendale Borough Council and how it compares with the relevant air quality objectives. In addition, monitoring results are presented for a five-year period between 2019 and 2023 to allow monitoring trends to be identified and discussed.

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Rossendale Borough Council undertook no automatic (continuous) monitoring during 2023.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Rossendale Borough Council undertook non-automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 20 sites during 2023. Table A.2 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic 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 (where the annual mean data capture is below 75% and greater than 25%), and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.4 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³. Note that

the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

For diffusion tubes, the full 2023 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.1 includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

Diffusion tubes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16 and 17 show consistently low NO₂ levels well below the air quality objective. Tube 1 will be relocated to Plantation View Weir following a request from a resident to monitor the air quality. All the other tubes will be removed from 2024 onwards resulting in a cost saving for the Council.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

PM₁₀ is not monitored in Rossendale

3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

PM_{2.5} is not covered by the LAQM regulations and no monitoring is carried out in Rossendale.

3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

No sulphur dioxide monitoring is carried out in Rossendale

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Rossendale Borough Council undertook no automatic (continuous) monitoring during 2023.

Table A.2 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
DT1	Front of Casa Tapas Bacup Road Rawtenstall	Kerbside	381394	422756	NO ₂	No	2.0	2.0	No	1.8
DT2	60 Hud Hey Road Haslingden	Kerbside	378495	424454	NO ₂	No	2.0	2.0	No	1.8
DT3	349 Manchester Road Haslingden	Kerbside	379153	422234	NO ₂	AQMA3	3.0	3.0	No	1.8
DT4	Jobcentre 83 Bacup Road Rawtenstall	Kerbside	381325	422740	NO ₂	No	3.0	3.0	No	1.8
DT5	377 Manchester Road Haslingden	Kerbside	379209	422171	NO ₂	No	3.0	3.0	No	1.8
DT6	359 Manchester Road Haslingden	Kerbside	379175	422213	NO ₂	No	4.0	4.0	No	1.8
DT7	366-368 Manchester Road Haslingden	Kerbside	379193	422210	NO ₂	AQMA 3	2.0	2.0	No	1.8
DT8	5-7 Rawtenstall Road Haslingden	Kerbside	379197	422213	NO ₂	No	2.0	2.0	No	1.8
DT9	363 Manchester Road Haslingden	Kerbside	379183	422200	NO ₂	No	4.0	4.0	No	1.8
DT10	277 Grane Road Haslingden	Kerbside	377879	422502	NO ₂	AQMA 3	5.0	5.0	No	1.8
DT11	450 Bacup Road Waterfoot	Kerbside	382845	421978	NO ₂	No	0.0	0.0	No	1.8
DT12	250 Grane Road Haslingden	Kerbside	377909	422488	NO ₂	AQMA 3	2.0	2.0	No	1.8

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
DT13	30-32 Bacup Road Rawtenstall	Kerbside	381377	422756	NO ₂	No	2.0	2.0	No	1.8
DT14	24-26 Bacup Road Rawtenstall	Kerbside	381358	422754	NO ₂	No	2.0	2.0	No	1.8
DT15	22 Bacup Road Rawtenstall	Kerbside	381350	422754	NO ₂	No	2.0	2.0	No	1.8
DT16	2A Bacup Road Rawtenstall	Kerbside	381161	422725	NO ₂	No	6.0	6.0	No	1.8
DT17	1 Bacup Road Rawtenstall	Kerbside	381121	422725	NO ₂	No	2.0	2.0	No	1.8
DT18	222 Grane Road Haslingden	Kerbside	378094	422560	NO ₂	AQMA 3	3.0	3.0	No	1.8
DT19	256-258 Grane Road Haslingden	Kerbside	377896	422488	NO ₂	AQMA 3	2.0	2.0	No	1.8
DT20	264 Grane Road Haslingden	Kerbside	377899	422488	NO ₂	AQMA 3	2.0	2.0	No	1.8

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.3 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

This is not measured in Rossendale Borough Council

Table A.4 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2023 (%) ⁽²⁾	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
DT1	381394	422756	Kerbside	83.0	83.0	32.3	23.8	26.2	25.3	20.1
DT2	378495	424454	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.7	19.7
DT3	379153	422234	Kerbside	92.0	92.0	27.3	22.0	24.9	21.4	18.4
DT4	381325	422740	Kerbside	92.0	92.0	27.3	22.0	20.9	21.9	19.5
DT5	379209	422171	Kerbside	75.0	75.0	28.7	22.1	23.7	24.5	22
DT6	379175	422213	Kerbside	92.0	92.0	31.1	24.2	27.8	26.7	24
DT7	379193	422210	Kerbside	83.0	83.0	32.3	26.3	30.0	28.3	26.4
DT8	379197	422213	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	25.6	20.4	20.2	19.9	16.6
DT9	379183	422200	Kerbside	92.0	92.0	31.6	25.3	26.9	28.2	24
DT10	377879	422502	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	N/A	N/A	18.4	16.9	16.6
DT11	382845	421978	Kerbside	83.0	83.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.9	29.3
DT12	377909	422488	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	N/A	44.9	50.4	46.7	41.6
DT13	381377	422756	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	32.2	28.4	32.7	31.2	30.6
DT14	381358	422754	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	31.9	26.2	29.3	30.9	30
DT15	381350	422754	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	32.2	28.8	31.8	30.8	23.9
DT16	381161	422725	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	26.6	24.7	24.1	24.8	21.6
DT17	381121	422725	Kerbside	83.0	83.0	34.7	28.6	29.6	29.9	27.3
DT18	378094	422560	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	N/A	20.4	23.2	21.3	18.2
DT19	377896	422488	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	N/A	41.6	46.9	42.2	40.7
DT20	377899	422488	Kerbside	92.0	92.0	46.6	34.8	36.1	36.2	34

Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22

Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted

Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (bias adjusted and annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

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

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

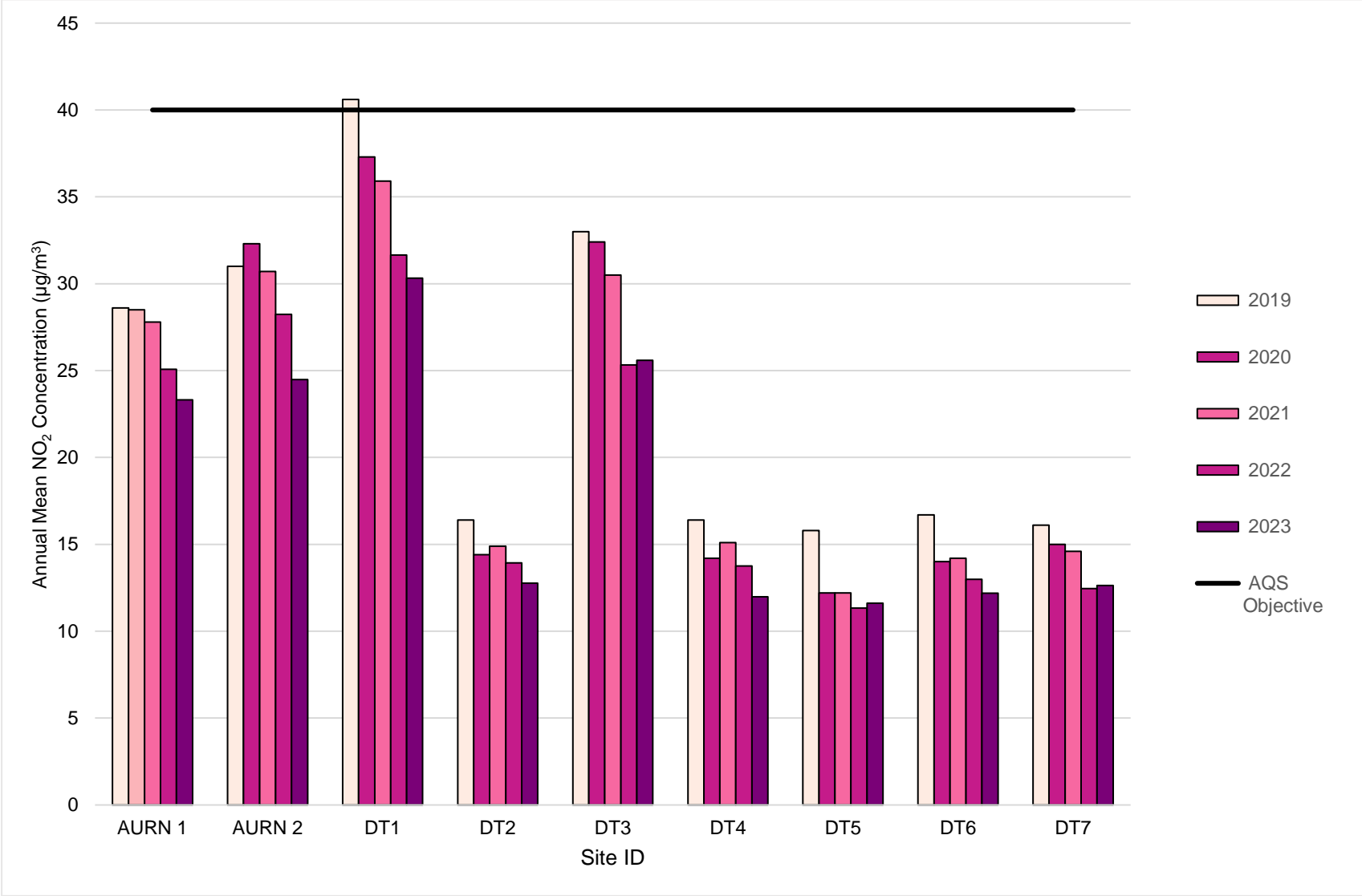
Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

(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%).

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations



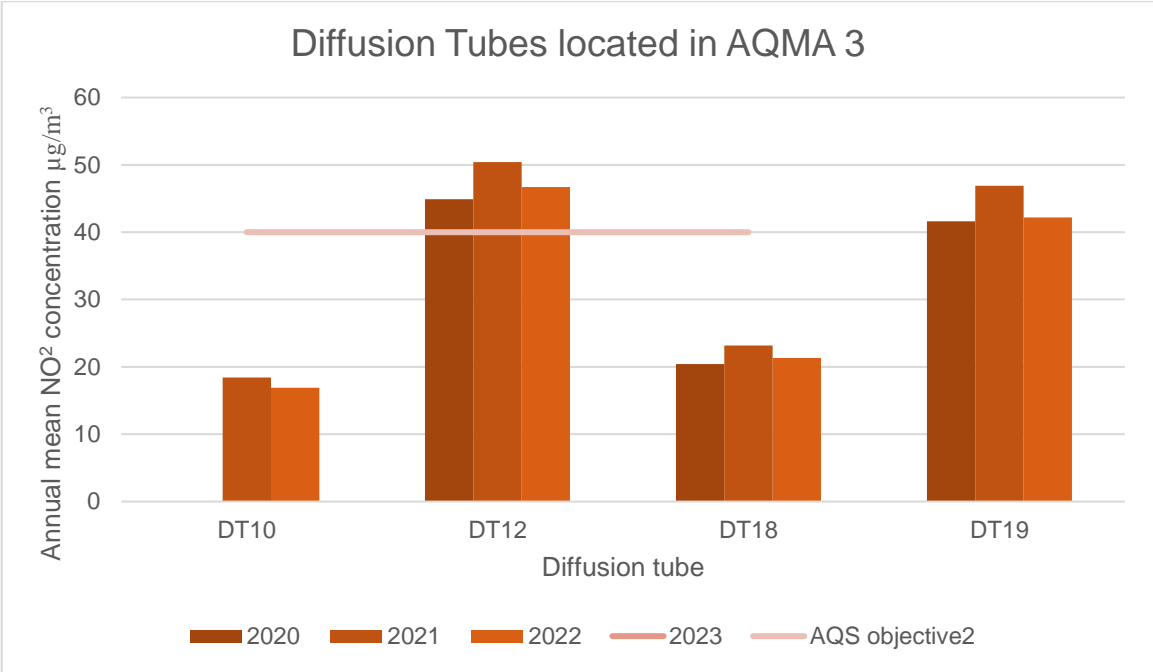


Table A.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m³

This is not measured in Rossendale Borough Council

Figure A.2 – Trends in Number of NO₂ 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m³

This is not measured in Rossendale Borough Council

Table A.6 – Annual Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results (µg/m³)

This is not measured in Rossendale Borough Council

Figure A.3 – Trends in Annual Mean PM₁₀ Concentrations

This is not measured in Rossendale Borough Council

Table A.7 – 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results, Number of PM₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50µg/m³

This is not measured in Rossendale Borough Council

Figure A.4 – Trends in Number of 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Results > 50µg/m³

This is not measured in Rossendale

Table A.8 – Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Monitoring Results (µg/m³)

This is not measured in Rossendale Borough Council

Figure A.5 – Trends in Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations

This is not measured in Rossendale Borough Council

Table A.9 – SO₂ 2023 Monitoring Results, Number of Relevant Instances

There is no SO₂ monitoring carried out in Rossendale

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2023

Table B.1 – NO₂ 2023 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m³)

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted 0.77	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
DT1	381394	422756	42.4	11.8	33.3	31.7	30.2	N/A	25.9	N/A	34.2	36.6	25.2	24.8	27	20.1	N/A	
DT2	378495	424454	33	30.2	30.3	30.9	29.6	24.9	16.8	28.2	37.3	29.6	30.6	20.6	25.6	19.7	N/A	
DT3	379153	422234	33.3	25.2	28.4	28.2	27.7	22.6	21.5	24.1	N/A	28.9	28	24.2	23.9	18.4	N/A	
DT4	381325	422740	35.7	14.9	27.1	26.8	20.9	N/A	17.9	21.3	28	31	31	23.5	25.3	19.5	N/A	
DT5	379209	422171	36.1	N/A	30.4	27.8	33.7	24.7	17.5	26.6	32.3	33.3	N/A	24.9	28.7	22	N/A	
DT6	379175	422213	41.5	35.9	33.6	31.6	29.1	27.3	25.6	27.3	N/A	35.4	32.8	29.4	31.7	24	N/A	
DT7	379193	422210	39.7	37.5	37.1	33.4	32	32.4	N/A	25.4	29.1	39.3	37.4	N/A	34.3	26.4	N/A	
DT8	379197	422213	32.5	21.4	26	22.6	21	18.4	16.9	17.7	22.2	25.5	28.8	22.8	21.6	16.6	N/A	
DT9	379183	422200	42.4	32.8	33.4	30.1	29.9	28.2	27.4	27.4	N/A	35.8	33.7	22.6	31.2	24	N/A	
DT10	377879	422502	25.3	23.6	22	19.3	21.1	17.9	12.8	17	21	26.2	26.6	16.6	20.8	16.6	N/A	
DT11	382845	421978	64.4	26.7	38.7	38.7	36.6	27.6	N/A	N/A	35.6	33	53.6	25.9	38	29.3	N/A	
DT12	377909	422488	65.6	33.3	56.6	64.7	60.7	63.1	45.7	60.1	56.3	60.2	40.5	41.8	54	41.6	N/A	
DT13	381377	422756	43	N/A	38.3	36.1	40.8	42.3	26.2	34.9	36.4	38	53.8	37	38.8	30.6	N/A	
DT14	381358	422754	51.3	43.3	39.7	40	42.4	38.4	26.1	36.4	35.7	41.8	42.7	31.6	39.1	30	N/A	
DT15	381350	422754	21.5	45.5	37.7	39.7	40.9	38.8	18	31.3	39.6	43.3	45.4	27.8	31	23.9	N/A	
DT16	381161	422725	40.3	41.6	29	25.1	23.3	19.7	21	24.7	30.7	32.1	27.4	21.1	28	21.6	N/A	
DT17	381121	422725	48.5	28.8	38.3	32.2	N/A	N/A	27.3	28.5	39.8	42.9	41.1	27.4	35.5	27.3	N/A	
DT18	378094	422560	26.7	9.9	27.3	25.7	24.6	28.3	15.8	21.5	29.7	31.4	26.6	17.2	23.6	18.2	N/A	
DT19	377896	422488	57.7	42	52	60	54.3	54.8	43.3	47	61	61.5	55.9	46.3	52.9	40.7	N/A	
DT20	377899	422488	46.7	16.7	50.2	47.9	49.1	38.3	N/A	41.7	50.8	55.1	47	42.7	44.2	34	N/A	

- All erroneous data has been removed from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1
- Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22
- Local bias adjustment factor used
- National bias adjustment factor used

- Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure in the final column
- Rosendale Borough Council confirm that all 2023 diffusion tube data has been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System

Notes:

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

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

See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

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

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Rossendale Borough Council During 2023

Rossendale Borough Council has not identified any new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2023.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Rossendale Borough Council During 2023

Rossendale Borough Council has not completed any additional works within the reporting year of 2023.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The monitoring has been completed in adherence with the 2023 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar.

The supplier used for the provision and analysis of the diffusion tubes continued to be SOCOTEC, Didcot,

The samples have been analysed in accordance with SOCOTEC's standard operating procedure ANU/SOP/1015. This method meets the guidelines set out in DEFRA's 'Diffusion Tubes For Ambient NO₂ Monitoring: Practical Guidance.'

The tubes were prepared by spiking acetone:triethanolamine (50:50) onto the grids prior to the tubes being assembled. The tubes were desorbed with distilled water and the extract analysed using a segmented flow autoanalyser with ultraviolet detection. All samples were received in good condition, unless otherwise stated in the comments field of results table. Please note:

i) As set out in the practical guidance, the results were initially calculated assuming an ambient temperature of 11°C, the reported values **have** been adjusted to 20°C to allow for direct comparison with EU limits.

(ii) The reported results have not been bias adjusted.

This analysis of diffusion tube samples to determine the amount of nitrogen dioxide present on the tube is within the scope of our UKAS schedule. Any further calculations and assessments requiring exposure details and conditions fall outside the scope of our accreditation. In the AIR PT intercomparison scheme for comparing spiked Nitrogen Dioxide diffusion tubes, SOCOTEC currently holds the highest rank of a **Satisfactory** laboratory.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

All diffusion tube monitoring locations within Rossendale Borough Council recorded data capture of $\geq 75\%$ therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data.

Table C.1 – Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

All diffusion tube monitoring locations within Rossendale Borough Council recorded data capture of $\geq 75\%$ therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2023 ASR have been corrected for bias using an adjustment factor. Bias represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to under or over-read relative to the reference chemiluminescence analyser. LAQM.TG22 provides guidance with regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO_2 continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Rossendale Borough Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.77 to the 2023 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Rossendale Borough Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.2.

Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2023	National	03/24	0.77
2022	National	03/23	0.76

2021	National	03/22	0.78
2020	National	03/21	0.77
2019	National	03/20	0.75

Table C.3 – Local Bias Adjustment Calculation

A local bias adjustment factor was not used

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure and no fall-off with distance calculations are necessary.

Table C.4 – Non-Automatic NO₂ Fall off With Distance Calculations (concentrations presented in µg/m³)

No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within Rossendale Borough Council required distance correction during 2023.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Monitoring Adjustment

PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} monitoring is not completed within Rossendale Borough Council.

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation

No automatic monitoring is completed within Rossendale Borough Council

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure and no fall-off with distance calculations are needed.

Table C.5 – Automatic NO₂ Fall off With Distance Calculations (concentrations presented in µg/m³)

No automatic NO₂ monitoring locations within Rossendale Borough Council required distance correction during 2023.

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

Figure D.1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site

Tube 2 60 Hud Hey Road Haslingden



Tubes DT3,DT5,DT6,DT7,DT8 and DT9 on Manchester Road Haslingden located in the former AQMA 1

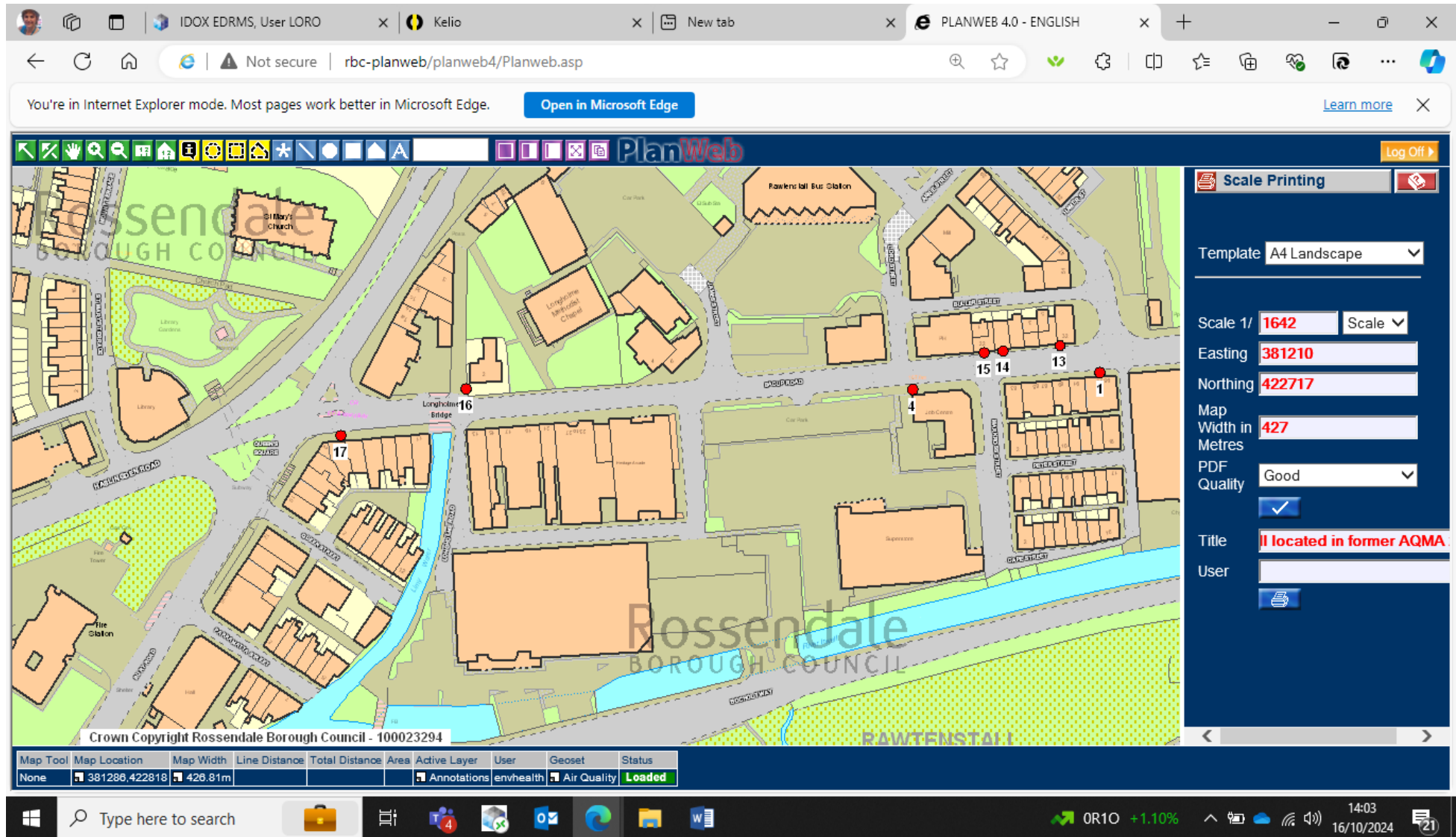
The screenshot displays the PlanWeb 4.0 interface. The map shows a residential area with several air quality tubes marked with red dots and numbered 3 through 9. The tubes are located along Manchester Road Haslingden. The map includes labels for 'Piper Hollin', 'Piper Hollin Bungalow', 'Sykes Country House', and 'SYKE SIDE'. A scale bar indicates 210.0m. The interface includes a toolbar with various navigation and tool icons, a 'Log Off' button, and a data table on the right side.

Town	Post Town	Postcode
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	

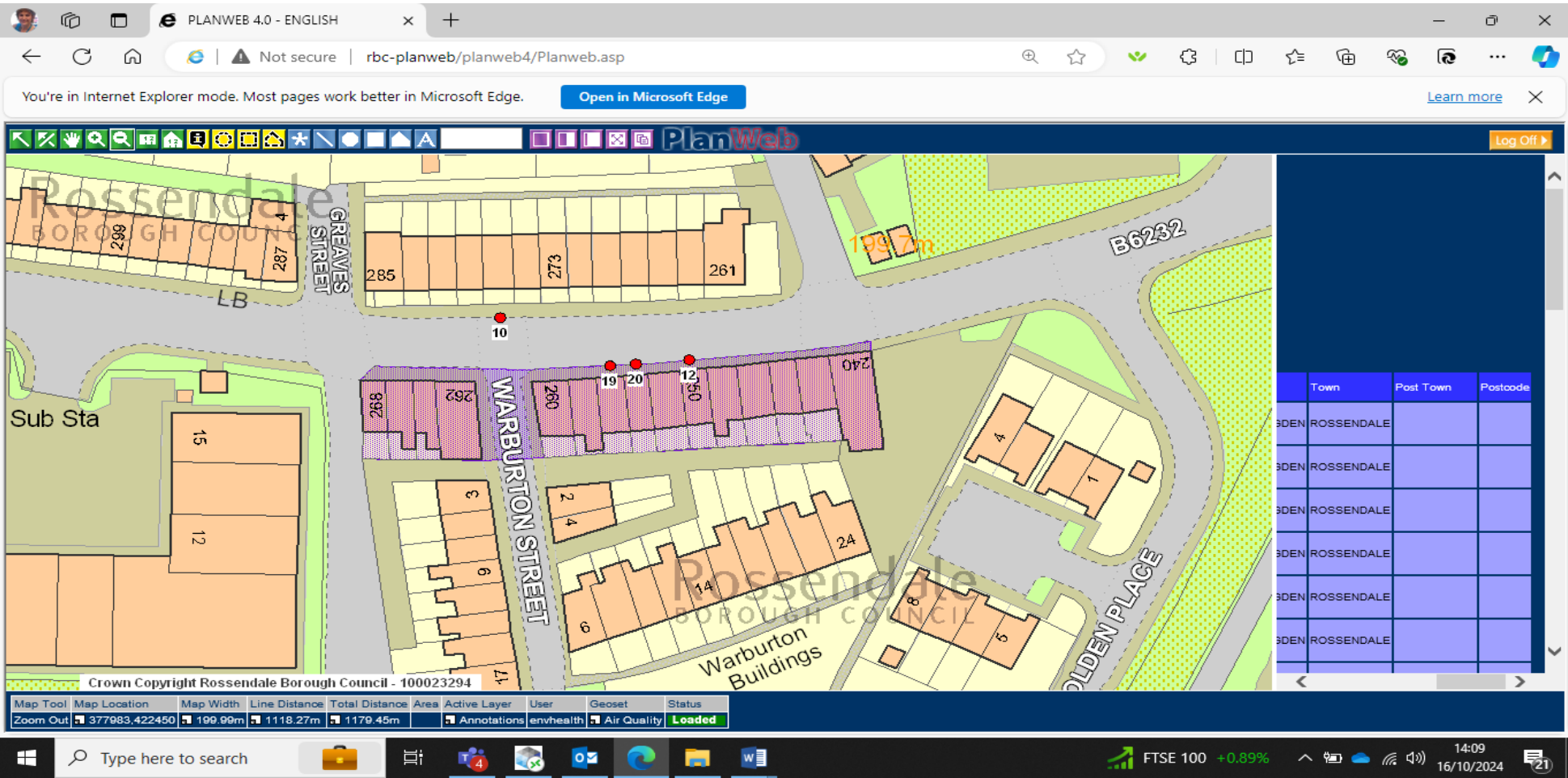
Map Tool: Pan | Map Location: 379286,422154 | Map Width: 200m | Line Distance: | Total Distance: | Area: | Active Layer: Annotations | User: envhealth | Geoset: Air Quality | Status: Loaded

Windows taskbar: Type here to search | Heavier rain soon | 14:05 16/10/2024

Diffusion Tubes DT1,DT4,DT13,DT14,DT15,DT16 and DT17 on Bacup Road Rawtenstall located in the former AQMA 2



Diffusion Tubes DT10, DT12, DT18, DT19 (AQMA 3) along Grane Road Haslingden



Diffusion tube 11 located on Bacup Road, Waterfoot

PLANWEB 4.0 - ENGLISH

Not secure | rbc-planweb/planweb4/Planweb.asp

You're in Internet Explorer mode. Most pages work better in Microsoft Edge. [Open in Microsoft Edge](#) [Learn more](#)

PlanWeb [Log Off](#)

Shelter

Rossendale BOROUGH COUNCIL

440

448

454

456

460

462

464

489

11

186.2m

Sandy Bank Terrace

Town	Post Town	Postcode
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	
ROSSENDALE	ROSSENDALE	

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Map Tool	Map Location	Map Width	Line Distance	Total Distance	Area	Active Layer	User	Geoset	Status
Zoom In	382867,421955	97.85m	3803.32m	3884.5m		Annotations	envhealth	Air Quality	Loaded

FTSE 100 +0.89%

14:10
16/10/2024

Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England⁷

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective: Concentration	Air Quality Objective: Measured as
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	200µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	40µg/m ³	Annual mean
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	40µg/m ³	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	350µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	125µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	266µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean

⁷ The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values'
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
ASR	Annual Status Report
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – Air quality screening tool produced by National Highways
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 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

References

- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG22. August 2022. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22. August 2022. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- Chemical hazards and poisons report: Issue 28. June 2022. Published by UK Health Security Agency
- Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery. August 2023. Published by Defra.