

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: June, 2024

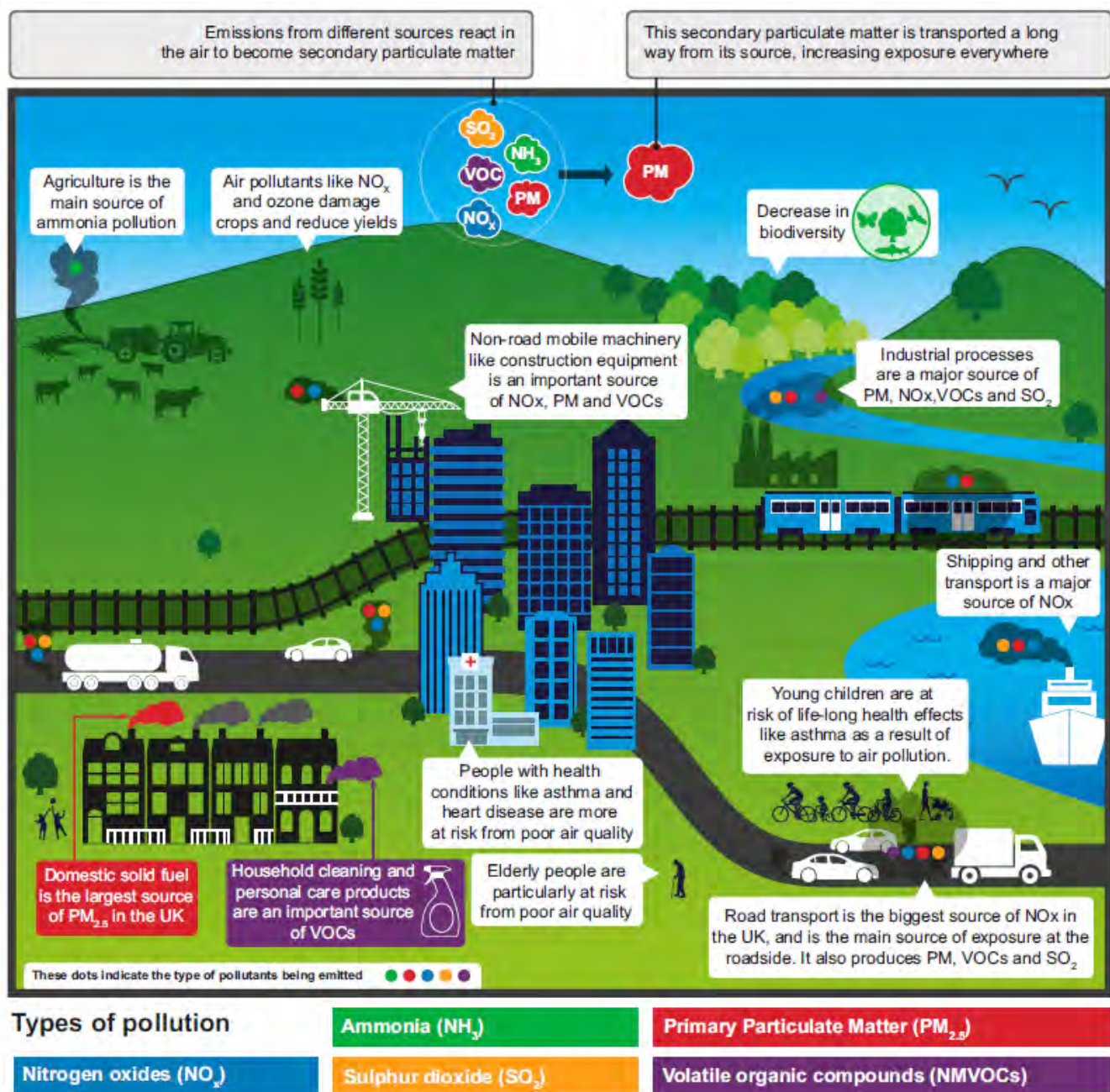
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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

What is Air Pollution?

Air pollution is defined as a mixture of gases and particles that have been emitted into the atmosphere by man-made processes. The combustion of fuels such as: Coal, Oil, Gas, Petrol or Diesel and Wood Burning; are the most significant sources of the key pollutants of concern to Local Authorities.



Source – Defra 2017

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.
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>

What are Particles?

Particle pollution (also called particulate matter or PM) is the term for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Some particles, such as dust, dirt, soot, or smoke, are large or dark enough to be seen with the naked eye. Others are so small they can only be detected using an electron microscope.

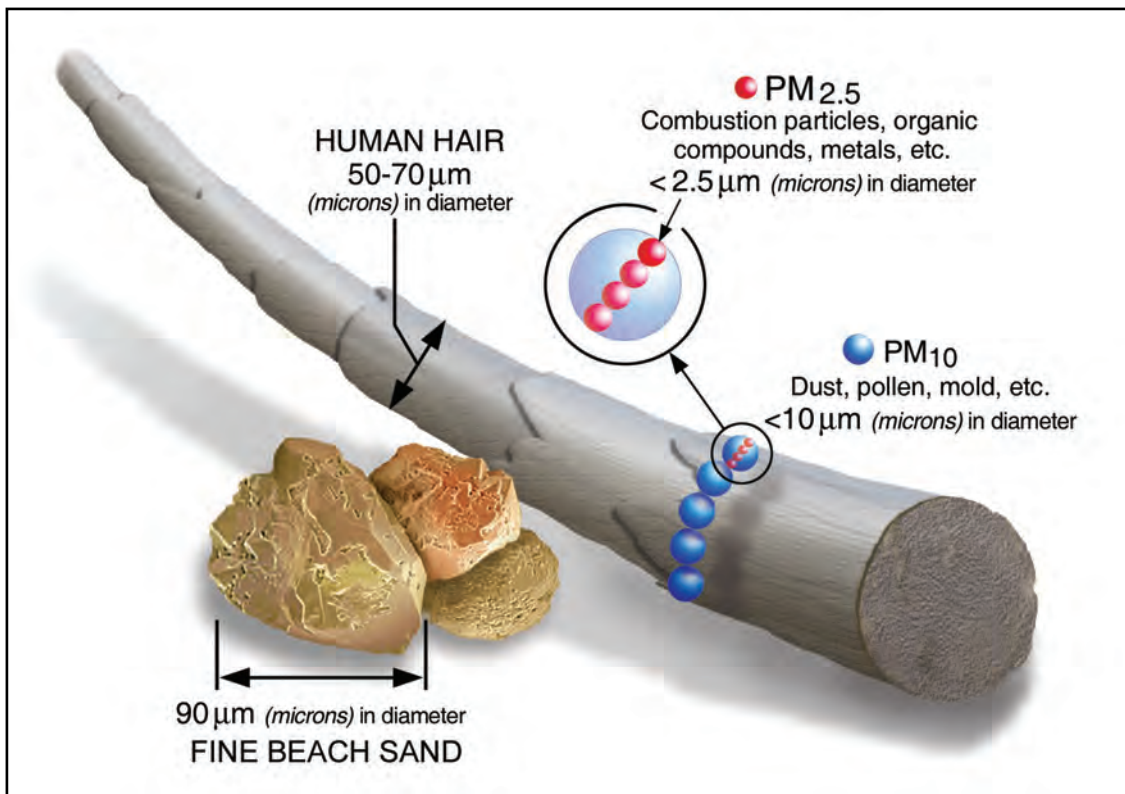
Particulate matter is made of lots of different sorts of things including: vehicle exhausts; poorly combusted fuel; particles of metal from engine chambers; bits worn from brake pads; bitumen asphalt or concrete dust work from the road; biological and other waste ground up on the road; and it's formed by reactions between other pollution in the air too.

How big is Particle Pollution?

Particle pollution includes "inhalable coarse particles", with diameters larger than 2.5 micron (µm) and smaller than 10µm and "fine particles," with diameters that are 2.5µm and smaller.

How small is 2.5µm? Think about a single hair from your head. The average human hair is about 70µm in diameter; making it 30 times larger than the largest fine particle.

(See diagram over)



Source: [US EPA Particle Matter Basics](#)

These particles come in many sizes and shapes and can be made up of hundreds of different chemicals. Some particles, known as **primary particles** are emitted directly from vehicles and road surfaces, chimney stacks, dust from storage areas, spoil heaps, emissions from buildings (ventilation, boilers and solid fuel combustion), materials handling and construction sites.

Particles may form when substances react in the atmosphere. These are often from the oxidation of sulphur and nitrogen oxides, which form nitrates and ammonium salts. These are usually less than 10 μm diameter, and originate from combustion and natural sources; these particles, known as **secondary particles**.

What is Nitrogen Dioxide?

Nitrogen dioxide is a brown gas, with the chemical formula NO₂. It is chemically related to nitric oxide, a colourless gas with the chemical formula NO. These abbreviations are often used instead of writing the names of the chemicals in full.

Together, NO and NO₂ are known as Nitrogen Oxides or NO_x. NO_x is released into the atmosphere when fuels are burned (for example, petrol or diesel in a car engine or natural gas in a domestic central heating boiler).

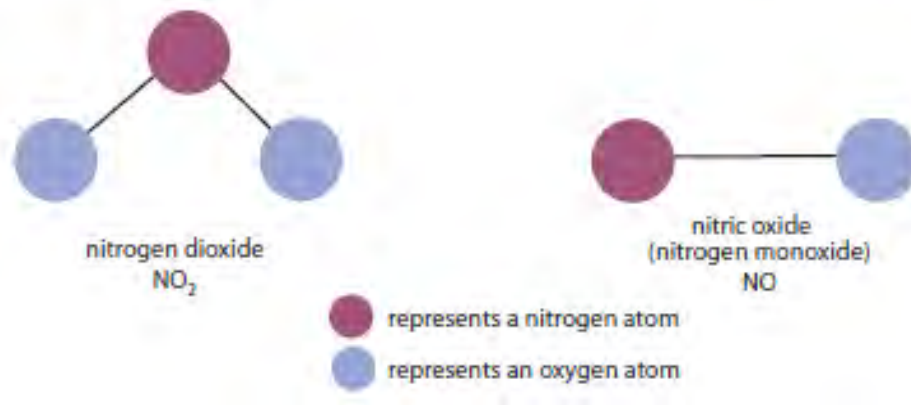


Diagram of the structures of NO_2 and NO

NO_x emissions from burning fossil fuels are mainly as NO , but some sources can release a lot of NO_x as NO_2 . These **primary** NO_2 emissions are particularly important from diesel vehicles (especially when moving slowly), and can make up as much as 25% of the total NO_x emissions from this source.

One reason for this is as a side-effect of measures that have been developed to reduce emissions of particulate matter (PM) from diesel vehicles by treating the exhaust using diesel particulate filters.

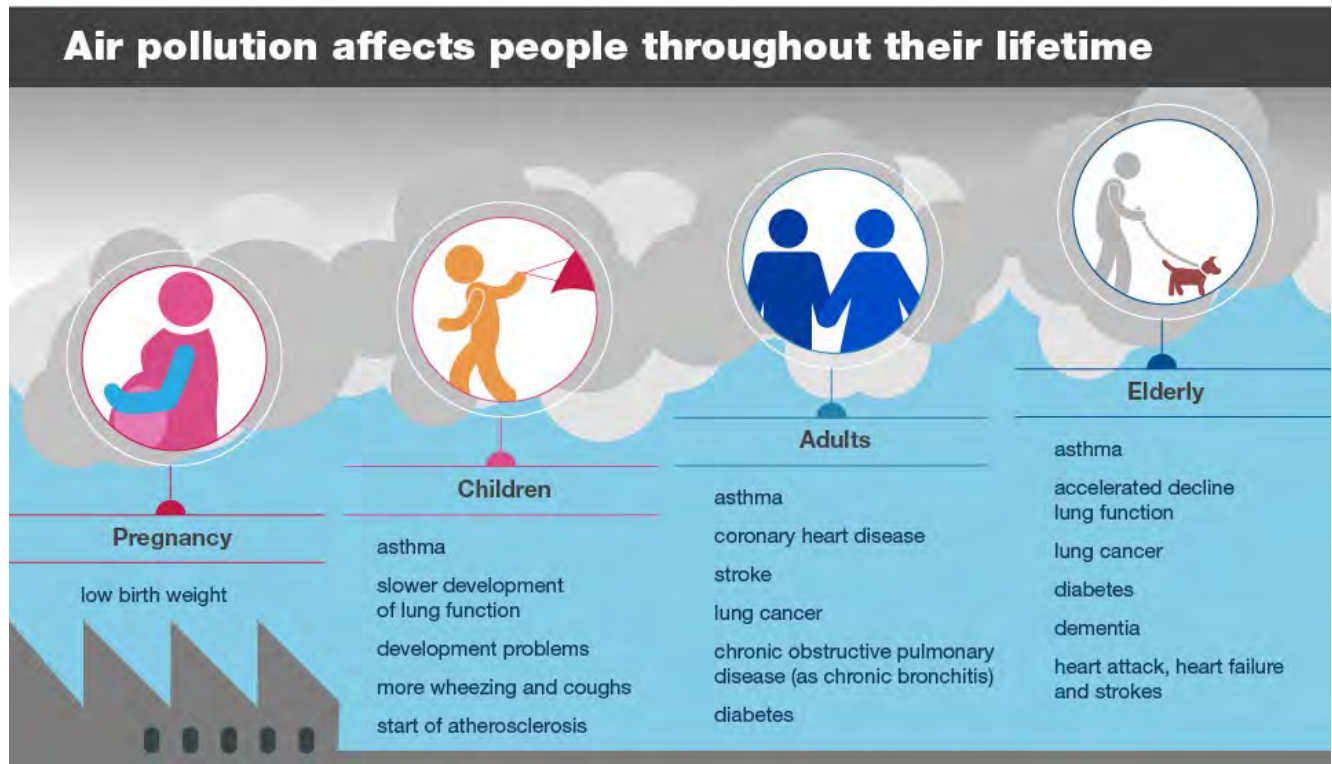
These primary NO_2 emissions can lead to high concentrations of NO_2 at the roadside, especially where there are many diesel vehicles.

NO_2 is also formed in the atmosphere in a chemical reaction between NO and ozone (O_3). Because this NO_2 is not released straight into the atmosphere, but is formed there by a chemical reaction, it is known as **secondary** NO_2 .

Sometimes this reaction cannot take place because there is not enough O_3 for the NO to react with. This is most common close to where NO is released, for example, nearby busy roads.

Why Should I Be Concerned?

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.



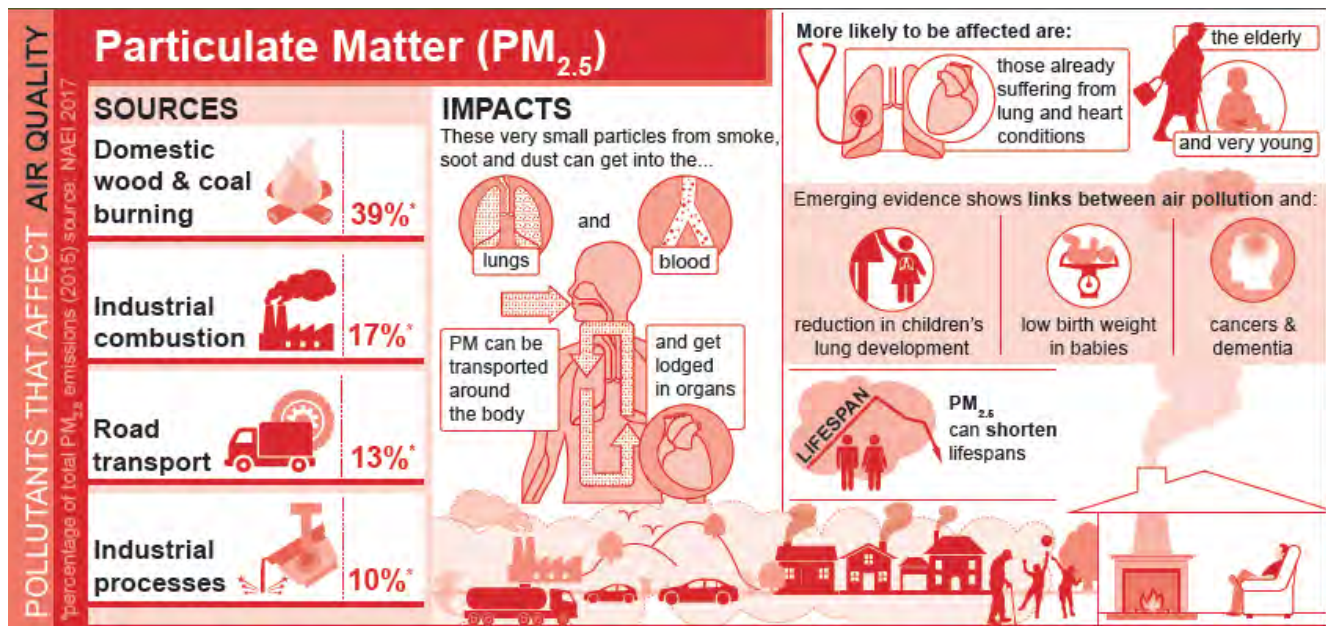
Source – Public Health England 'Health Matters' 2018

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.

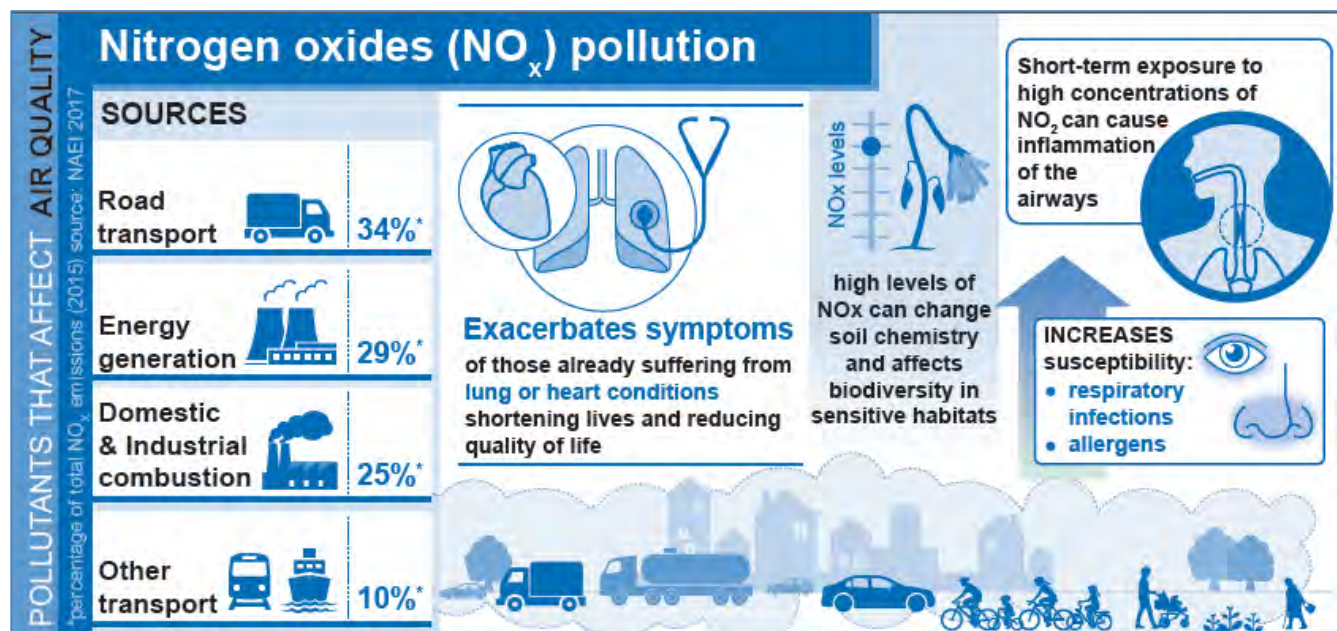
¹ UK Health Security Agency. Chemical Hazards and Poisons Report, Issue 28, 2022.

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



Source: DEFRA 2017

Fine ($PM_{2.5}$) and ultrafine ($PM_{0.1}$)³ particulates can cause these problems because they are so small that they can be drawn into the lungs and can pass into the bloodstream. Once there it is transported around the body and can be deposited in body issues and interfere and affect the body's metabolic processes. As particulate matter is made up of a range of different chemical compounds and materials it can affect the body's processes in different ways.



Source: DEFRA 2017

³ $PM_{0.1}$; particles that are less than 0.1 μm in diameter

Studies have shown associations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in outdoor air with adverse effects on health, including reduced life expectancy. It has been unclear whether these effects are caused by NO₂ itself or by other pollutants emitted by the same sources (such as traffic). Evidence associating NO₂ with health effects has strengthened substantially in recent years and we now think that, on the balance of probability, NO₂ itself is responsible for some of the health impact found to be associated with it in epidemiological studies.⁴

Estimating the Impacts of Air Pollution to your Health

The UK Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) examined existing papers compiled in a number of countries, including the UK, looking at the effect that long-term exposure to NO₂ may have on mortality.

However, after several years of analysis and deliberation over the available data, Committee members concluded that uncertainty in assessing the impact of NO₂ individually compared to other pollutants, such as PM_{2.5}, made it difficult to arrive at an individual figure wholly attributable to NO₂.

One reason for this is that both pollutants can often be emitted from a single source, for example from road transport, meaning that it can be difficult to differentiate between the individual effects of each pollutant.

The report⁵ does include exploratory calculations based on both PM_{2.5} and NO₂, using information from studies in which the overlap of effects associated with the two pollutants has been accounted for; although there was disagreement within the committee a majority view was published:

“the range of estimates of the annual mortality burden of human-made air pollution in the UK is estimated as an effect equivalent to 28,000 to 36,000 deaths.”

These figures are thought to be the closest overall estimate to the mortality impact of air pollution in the UK – however as more research on the impacts of nitrogen dioxide is carried out, this could yet be further refined.

⁴ GOV.UK Webpage [Statement on the evidence for the effects of nitrogen dioxide on health](#)

⁵ Committee On The Medical Effects Of Air Pollutants: [Associations of long-term average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide with mortality](#),

The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) publishes an annual indicator in the Public Health Outcome Framework relating to air quality⁶. The indicator is a summary measure of the impact on death rates of long term exposure to man-made particulate air pollution.

PHE have also estimated the mortality burden are based on modelled annual average concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in each local authority area originating from human activities, based on the attributable mortality in 2010.

Using this information and the COMEAP lower level of confidence figure for both particles and NO₂ (28,000 deaths) the local public health team have calculated the following local estimates for particles and NO₂: **Table 1**.

Table-1: Estimated effects on annual mortality in 2022 of human made PM_{2.5} and NO₂ air pollution.

Area	Attributable Fraction %	Attributable* deaths aged 25+	Associated Life-years Lost
ENGLAND	5.8	8774	340,392
East Midlands	6.1	3866	30,878
Nottingham City	6.8	208	2,004
Gedling Borough	6.4	99	807

Sources: local secondary analysis combining:

- OHID Fingertips Public Health Data : *Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method)* (last accessed May 2024)
- ONS Mortality 2022 (last accessed via NOMIS May 2024)
- COMEAP "Mortality Effects of Long-Term Exposures to Particulate Air Pollution in the United Kingdom" (2010)

* in reality, air pollution is likely to contribute a small amount to the deaths of a larger number of exposed individuals rather than being solely responsible for the number of deaths equivalent to the calculated figure of attributable deaths.

⁶ Fingertips Public Health Data - Public Health Profiles, [Office for Health Improvement and Disparities](#)

Air Quality in Gedling Borough

The main pollutants of concern in the Borough relate to the tail pipe emissions from motor vehicles. As such the main commuter routes into Nottingham, through the Borough, are the main areas of concern: the A60 Mansfield Road, A612 Colwick Loop Road and B684 Mapperley Plains/Woodborough Road. Ambient background levels are affected by emissions from domestic heating: NO_x from domestic gas boilers and PM from wood/coal burners.

Nitrogen Dioxide is the primary pollutant of concern in the Borough; Gedling Borough has an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) along the A60 Mansfield Road. Nitrogen Dioxide monitoring results for the last year (2023) show no exceedances within the AQMA, but continue to be of concern in the AQMA and along the Colwick Loop Road.

The Environment Act 2021 requires the Government to introduce targets for air quality in England. The Government has set two targets for PM_{2.5}: an annual mean concentration limit of 10 µg/m³ and a population exposure reduction target of 35%, both to be met by 2040; with an interim target to be met by 2028 of an annual mean concentration limit of 12 µg/m³ and a population exposure reduction target of 22%.

Background levels of PM_{2.5} across the Borough are modelled to be below 10 µg/m³.

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 Plan⁷ 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 most harmful to health. The [National Air Quality Strategy](#) provides more information on local authorities' responsibilities to work towards these new targets and reduce PM_{2.5} in their areas.

⁷ Defra. Environmental Improvement Plan 2023, January 2023

The Road to Zero⁸ 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 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.

Due to the traffic related issues of our AQMA and more widely across the Borough the Council works with colleagues from the County Council Highway Department to implement actions to help:

- Ease congestion thereby maintaining a flow of traffic (reducing the stop/start)
- Promote Public Transport use.
- Promote cycling/walking as an alternative.

Marketing and promotion of sustainable transport alternatives

Both the County Council and Gedling Borough Council continue to develop and deliver programmes to encourage more sustainable travel. These include infrastructure improvements for pedestrians, cyclists and bus users as part of the County Council's annual integrated transport programme; as well as marketing materials and campaigns developed in partnership with stakeholders such as passenger transport operators.

Effective network management

The County Council continues to work with stakeholders to effectively manage its highway network. This includes the co-ordination of works, contingency planning, and effective event and incident planning.

Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP)

A D2N2 Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) has been developed. Data collected; three stakeholder events held to date, and further public engagement on the D2N2 LCWIP took place between December 2022 and March 2023.

The D2N2 LCWIP will become the responsibility of the East Midlands Combine County Authority (EMCCA), and will be reviewed and continue to evolve and develop over time.

⁸ DfT. The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy, July 2018

More generally the Public Protection Service works with colleagues in the Planning Service to ensure air quality issues are considered in the forward planning process and during consultation for new developments.

Local Planning Document - Guidance on Air Quality Mitigation

Informal guidance on Air Quality has been prepared to set out the measures, which will be taken to help reduce vehicle emissions that occur as a result of development proposals. ([Link to Guidance on Air Quality Mitigation](#)) The guidance applies across the whole Borough in order to improve air quality and avoid other areas having to be designated as AQMAs. At the present time the guidance carries some weight as a material consideration in determining planning applications; the Council seeks agreement with developers to include many of the mitigation measures on a voluntary basis.

The Council's Local Planning Document was published and adopted in the summer of 2018. The Plan includes **Policy LPD11: Air Quality** which states:

Planning permission will not be granted for development proposals that have the potential to adversely impact on air quality, unless measures to mitigate or offset their emissions and impacts have been incorporated, in accordance with the Council's Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation guidance and other associated guidance documents.

In areas where air quality is a matter of concern, development proposals will be required to deliver a positive impact on air quality.

Development proposals must not exacerbate air quality beyond acceptable levels, either through poor design or as a consequence of site selection.

This will bring the requirements of the guidance into the statutory development plan giving it more weight.

Conclusions and Priorities

Conclusions from the following report include:

- The results of diffusion tube monitoring for 2023 (Table A3) show no exceedances inside the AQMA; all other monitoring results tend to indicate levels below the objective.
- Trends of monitoring carried out the Nitrogen Dioxide indicate a declining level of this pollutant.
- All monitoring results within existing AQMA were below the air quality objective. Monitoring results within the AQMA appear to be following a declining trend and continue to be below the objective. **As such the Council is proposing a revocation of the AQMA; details can be found in Appendix E. As such the Air Quality Action Plan, which runs out in 2024, will not be required.**

Priorities for the coming year are predominantly through measures to make the best use of the transport networks and through smarter travel measures that will encourage people to travel more sustainably. Measures will include:

- Ongoing effective land use planning and securing of appropriate levels of developer contributions for mitigation (including travel planning) and sustainable transport improvements.
- Travel planning such as the development of new travel plans at businesses across the county through planning conditions.
- The encouragement of smarter travel behaviour such as the marketing and promotion of passenger transport, walking and cycling, provision of cycling and walking route maps, cycle training programmes, and web-based journey planners.
- Enhancements to the local cycling and walking networks; including cycling improvements, including along the A612 corridor.
- Continue work to review smoke control areas.
- Explore the use of Indicative PM Sensor Monitors and how they may be used in our air quality work.

Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Public Protection Service of Gedling Borough Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

- Ellie Jaycock and Sean Parks - Transport Planning and Programme Development Place Department, Nottinghamshire County Council
- Jo Marshall - Public Health and Commissioning Manager, Public Health Adult Social Care and Health, Nottinghamshire County Council

This ASR has been approved by:

Mike Hill
Chief Executive



This ASR has been signed off by a Director of Public Health.

Jo Marshall
Public Health and Commissioning
Manager



If you have any comments on this ASR please send them to Public Protection Service at:
Gedling Borough Council, Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold, Nottinghamshire, NG5 6LU
0115 9013901 environmental.health@gedling.gov.uk

How to Get Involved

As a resident of Gedling Borough you can help to make a difference

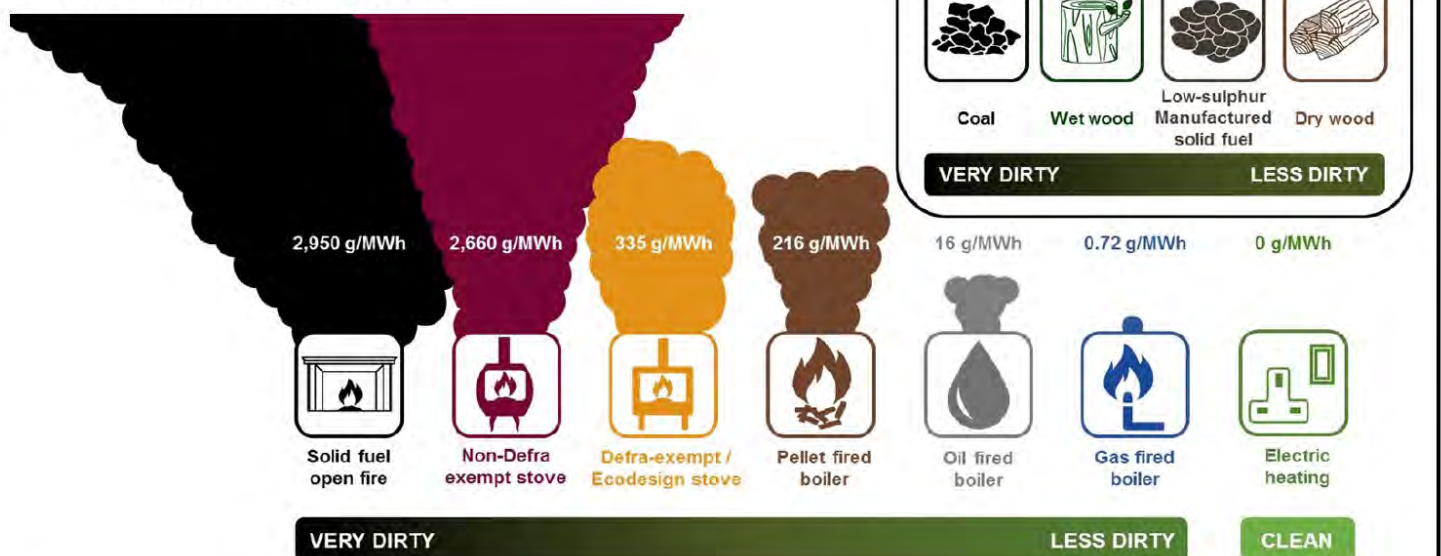
Transport Choices

- trying alternatives to car travel or preferably taking the active option - bus, train, walking and cycling.
- when buying a new or used car consider the alternatives to diesel – electric/hybrid/petrol.

Heating your Home

- when buying a new boiler for your home consider the NOx emissions – go for a low NOx model.
- if you are thinking of installing a solid fuel burner make sure you are not in a smoke control area. If you are, make sure the appliance is certified for use in a smoke control area; buy a **SIA Ecodesign Ready** model, where available, and if possible one certified as **ClearSkies Level 4-5**.

Relative PM_{2.5} emissions in your home from domestic heating methods



Smoke plumes are not to scale. Emission factors show emissions in the home – emissions during production of fuel or electricity are not included here. Emission factors taken from EMEP 2016 Guidebook (1A4 - small combustion tables). The following definitions were used: *Solid fuel open fire*: wood burned in an open fire; *Non-Defra approved stove*: wood in a conventional stove; *Defra-approved / Ecodesign stove*: wood in an advanced / ecolabelled stove; *Pellet fired boiler*: wood in pellet stoves and boilers; *Oil fired boiler*: fuel oil in a medium (>50kWth <1MWth) boiler; *Gas fired boiler*: natural gas in a small (≤50 kWth) boiler.

Defra, 2018

- keeping gas appliances and solid fuel burners in good repair and make sure any chimney/flue is cleaned regularly.



- If you are using wood burning appliance make sure the wood is



Changing your behaviour can reduce your exposure to pollution

Pollution levels vary over very short distances: in general, the closer you are to the sources, the more you breathe in.

- If you're walking or cycling, you can easily avoid the worst pollution by travelling along quieter streets. Even walking on the side of the pavement furthest from the road can help.
- One of the worst places for pollution is inside vehicles on busy roads where levels inside the car are typically as high as just outside.
- The health benefits of physical activity (walking or cycling) outweigh the risks from air pollution. If you're in a vehicle, you just get the risks with none of the benefits.

Air pollution is a local problem. It comes from local sources, it has local health impacts, and it can be tackled by local action.

The collective effect of actions by individuals, together with action by local councils and governments, can make a significant difference to pollutant exposure.

Royal College of Physicians. Every breath we take: the lifelong impact of air pollution. Report of a working party. London: RCP, 2016

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Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Gedling Borough 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 Gedling Borough 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 F.2.

1 Actions to Improve Air Quality

Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) 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 measure will be carried out.

A summary of AQMA declared by Gedling Borough can be found in Table 2-1. The table presents a description of the one AQMA that is currently designated within Gedling Borough. Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMA provides maps of AQMA(s) and also the air quality monitoring locations in relation to the AQMA. The air quality objectives pertinent to the current AQMA designation are as follows:

- NO₂ annual mean

Monitoring results within the AQMA appear to be following a declining trend and continue to be below the objective. **As such the Council is proposing a revocation of the AQMA; details can be found in Appendix E.**

Local Air Quality Strategy

Gedling Borough does not have an air quality strategy solely for this Borough, however this ASR is written taking into account the aims and objectives of the [Air Quality Strategy for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 2020-2030](#); which demonstrates how as a partnership we are continuing to improve local air quality, maintain ongoing compliance with AQ objectives.

This strategy is considered to be relevant for the City/County and all regional authorities within it. Its aims are to encourage prevention and reduction of polluting activities across a range of diverse sectors.

The Strategy is subject to ongoing review by the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Air Quality Oversight Group (NNAQOG) to ensure it remains current and that progress is fed back to the County and City Health and Well Being Boards.

Aims

To reduce average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and fine particulate matter in Nottinghamshire (which will ultimately lead to a reduction in Air Quality Management Areas in Nottinghamshire).

To reduce the estimated proportion of disease and deaths attributable to air pollution (encompassing fine particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide and other air pollutants).

The NNAQOG includes colleagues from City and County Local Authorities and consists of Public Health, Environmental Health, Transport Planning and the local NHS; with input also from National Highways, Environment Agency, UKHSA, among others.

The NNAQOG will also look to engage with the Mayor's office for the East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA) at the earliest opportunity.

Other Local Strategies

The Nottinghamshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy For 2022 – 2026⁹ has 4 ambitions one of which is *Create Healthy and Sustainable Places*:

- We'll ensure that the environment we grow, live, work and age in promotes good health and wellbeing.
- We'll use the planning and transport system, along with economic planning, licensing and policy decisions, to create places that do this.

This will also help to reduce health inequalities and benefit the environment, for a better quality of life; this includes **Area of Focus 9 - Air quality**:

"Clean air is essential for good health and for the environment and climate. We will work to make positive changes which can also have positive Air Quality - Ensure that outdoor air quality supports healthier lives in all communities' effects in terms of travel to school and work, being active and safety."

⁹ [nottinghamshirejointhehealthwellbeingstrategy2022-2026.pdf](#)

The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire ICS Green Plan 2022 to 2025¹⁰ recognises the importance of the NHS taking action to reduce air pollution and work with partners to improve air quality. The Plan includes the following ambitions:

- Promoting sustainable transport and reducing overall transport
- Increasing the use of ULEV and ZEV vehicles
- Developing the infrastructure to support lower carbon transport options.
- Enhancing understanding and communication via Green Travel Plans

The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire ICS Health Inequalities Strategy 2020-2024¹¹ has a strategic objective for system partners to work together to support action to improve air quality.

Air Quality and Climate Change

Many sources of air pollution are also sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Combustion, especially, creates carbon dioxide and air pollutants. Emissions from road transport, energy and heat generation and domestic solid fuel burning are some of the most common sources that contribute to both climate change and air pollution.

The Gedling Carbon Management Strategy Action Plan 2021-2030¹² has 6 Key Priorities:

- Priority 1: The Built Environment
- Priority 2: Transport
- Priority 3: Energy Generation
- Priority 4: Consumption and Behavioural Change
- Priority 5: Waste Reduction and Recycling
- Priority 6: Green Infrastructure - Carbon offsetting

Clearly there are co-benefits to be found in both our work on air pollution and climate change.

Climate change will have an impact on air pollution however, climate change mitigation measures that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases will help reduce air pollutants and lead to improvements in health outcomes.¹³

¹⁰ <https://healthandcarenotts.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/ICS-Green-Plan-2022-to-2025.pdf>

¹¹ [Notts ICS HI strategy 06 October v1.8 \(healthandcarenotts.co.uk\)](#)

¹² [Carbon Management Strategy Action Plan.pdf \(gedling.gov.uk\)](#)

¹³ [HECC 2023 report. Chapter 4: Impacts of climate change and policy on air pollution and human health \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

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 Gedling No.2	Declared 16/03/2011	NO2 Annual Mean	A60 Manfield Road (Oxclose Lane to Egerton Road)	NO	45µg/m ³	29.4µg/m ³	6 years*	Air Quality Action Plan for Gedling Borough Council 2019	Action Plan 2019

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

☒ **Gedling Borough Council confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to Defra.**

*Inc 2020 and 2021 which were positively impacted by the Covid 19 lockdowns

Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Gedling Borough

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded: *'On the basis of the evidence provided by the local authority the conclusions reached are **accepted** for all sources and pollutants. Following the completion of this report, Gedling Borough Council should submit an Annual Status Report in 2024.'*

Gedling Borough has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2023 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2-2.

The 43 measures that are included within Table 2-2, with the type of measure and the progress Gedling Borough have made during the reporting year of 2023 presented.

These measures are taken from the Air Quality Action Plan 2019.

Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2-2.

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

- Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy
- Marketing and promotion of sustainable transport alternatives
- Go-Ultra Low programme
- Retrofitting of buses
- Effective network management
- Workplace Travel Plans
- Personal travel planning with residents
- Environment Strategy
- School Travel Toolkit.
- ECOSTars Fleet Recognition Scheme
- Installation of 16 EV points covering 32 bays under OZEV On-Street Residential Charging Scheme.

Additionally, the Council has adopted powers to deal with idling engines and has carried out promotion and enforcement activities around the Boroughs schools; at drop off and pick up times.

Gedling Borough working in partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council expects the following measures to be completed over the course of the next reporting year:

- Construction of improved cycle routes in Gedling – Funding has been secured to deliver further cycling improvements in the borough along the A612 corridor. Construction is underway.
- Integrated ticketing strategy was developed in 2014/15. A new smartcard platform was introduced in 2014 and the Robin Hood card scheme was introduced in 2015. All the major bus operators have now introduced contactless payments for their own ticketing products alongside the Robinhood card and this was completed in around March 2020.

The first multi-operator contactless ticketing system in the UK outside London was launched in the Nottingham area in May 2022. Public transport users can now pay a single daily capped fare across the majority of the city's buses and trams using their chosen contactless payment method.

The Nottinghamshire Enhanced Partnership is seeking to use indicative BSIP funding to deliver a multi operator ticket (MOT) in Newark & Mansfield, alongside development of an add-on for passengers travelling into the Robinhood network in Greater Nottingham in 2024.

Priorities for the coming year are predominantly through measures to make the best use of the transport networks and through smarter travel measures that will encourage people to travel more sustainably. Measures will include:

- Ongoing effective land use planning and securing of appropriate levels of developer contributions for mitigation (including travel planning) and sustainable transport improvements.
- Travel planning such as the development of new travel plans at businesses across the county through planning conditions.
- The encouragement of smarter travel behaviour such as the marketing and promotion of passenger transport, walking and cycling, provision of cycling and walking route maps, cycle training programmes, and web-based journey planners.
- Enhancements to the local cycling and walking networks; including cycling improvements, including along the A612 corridor.
- Continue work to review smoke control areas.
- Explore the use of Indicative PM Sensor Monitors and how they may be used in our air quality work.

Quantification of emissions and/or concentrations reduction can be difficult for most of the action plan measures. There are often various confounding factors that make it difficult to directly attribute concentration changes, as a result of intervention measure implementation. Quantification of the emissions reduction will often be easier to calculate than an estimate of the concentration reduction; which would otherwise require the application of detailed dispersion models to make suitable predictions.

Where direct quantification of emissions reduction cannot be achieved, LAs are asked to apply best judgement in a qualitative manner; such as a matrix based approach whereby each measure is assigned an indicative reduction of NO₂ with associated timescales.

Air Quality Impacts		Timescale	
Score	<u>Indicative</u> Reduction in NO ₂ Concentration		Years
7	>5 µg/m ³	Short (S) ↓	<2
6	2 - 5 µg/m ³		↓
5	1 - 2 µg/m ³		↓
4	0.5 - 1 µg/m ³	Medium (M) ↓	2.5
3	0.2 - 0.5 µg/m ³		↓
2	0 - 0.2 µg/m ³		↓
1	0 µg/m ³	Long (L)	>5

Table 2-2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced	Estimated / Actual Completion Year	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Defra AQ Grant Funding	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
Top Three Measures taken from below.															
15	Improve links with local planning and Local Development Framework - Use of planning conditions for mitigation; inc. travel plans etc. enforcement to ensure compliance	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other policy	2019	2024	GBC	N/A	NO			Implementation	4(M)	N/A	AQ mitigation Conditions requested on 72 planning applications throughout the Borough	
16	Encourage the uptake of alternative fuels - wider network of charging points	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2019	2024	GBC	GoUltra Low/ORCS	NO	Partially Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Implemented	4(M)	N/A	Provision of EV charge points as part of Go Ultra Low project - 9 in Gedling; providing two rapid and seven fast charge points within car parks in four towns within the borough. Funding for the programme ended in 2020. £130k funding secured (ORCS) for 2019-2020. 16 Charge points in 4 car parks covering 32 bays.	Borough has 25 EV charging points covering 48 Bays
40	Target reductions in emissions from the council fleet and contract vehicles - Ensuring new vehicles procured are cleanest possible.	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Other	2019	2024	GBC		NO			Implementation	3(S)	N/A	GBC Fleet has implemented the transition of our existing fleet from Hydrocarbon diesel fuel to Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (HVO) fuel in March 2023. This advanced renewable fuel oil works in our modern standard diesel engines in our fleet vehicles and offers NOx emissions by up to 27% and PM emissions by up to 84%.	GBC works in partnership with other LAs via the Transport Managers Group to procure fleet vehicles. The group continues to look at ways to adopt a joint approach to fleet reviews and options for alternative fuels.
Priority 1 - Work with the Highway Authority to manage traffic volume and improve flows															
1	Traffic control and management - Consideration and installation of SCOOT/MOVA and other traffic signal efficiency improvements	Traffic Management	Strategic highway improvements, Re-prioritising road space away from cars, including Access management, Selective vehicle priority, bus priority, high vehicle occupancy lane	2010	2024	NCC/Via EM	integrated transport block funding	NO	Funded		Completed	5(L)	Restrain average journey times in the morning peak to a 1% increase per year	All signals within AQMA equipped with SCOOT and MOVA but require periodic review. Signal improvements at A60/Sir John Robinson Way delivered during 2019/20	
2	Traffic control and management - traffic control centre that monitors traffic movement and provides real time traffic control over many traffic signal installations	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction	2019	2024	Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC)/Via EM Ltd/Nottingham City Council (NCiC)	NCC and NCiC revenue funding	NO	Funded	£100k - £500k	Implementation	4(S)	Restrain average journey times in the morning peak to a 1% increase per year	Traffic control centre monitors traffic movement on the local highway network (not the trunk road/motorways) and provides real time traffic control over many traffic signal installations, including on A60 Daybrook	The UTCC is a shared facility between Nottinghamshire County Council and the City Council. Estimated cost shown is the County Council's annual contribution.

Measure No.	Measure	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced	Estimated / Actual Completion Year	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Defra AQ Grant Funding	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
3	Traffic control and management - co-ordination of street works to minimise traffic disruption and unnecessary congestion	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction	2019	2024	NCC/Via EM/NCiC	NCC and NCiC revenue funding	NO	Funded	£100k - £500k	Implementation	3(S)	Restrain average journey times in the morning peak to a 1% increase per year	Regular coordination meetings held between all works promoters and regional partners in addition to regular meetings between National Highways and regional partners to create a framework programme of planned works affecting strategic and local routes. The County Council introduced a streetworks permit scheme on 1 April 2020 to help plan/coordinate roadworks on its managed highway network. Detailed journey time monitoring undertaken annually since 2005/06	
4	Traffic control and management - management of incidents to minimise traffic disruption and unnecessary congestion	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction	2019	2024	NCC/Via EM/NCiC/National Highways (NH)	NCC, NCiC, NH revenue funding	NO	Funded	£100k - £500k	Implementation	2(S)	Restrain average journey times in the morning peak to a 1% increase per year	Traffic control centre that monitors traffic movement on the local highway network (not the trunk road/motorways) and provides real time traffic control over many traffic signal installations. See also item 5 below	Lack of future revenue funding
5	Traffic control and management - Effective contingency planning to minimise traffic disruption and unnecessary congestion	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction	2019	2024	NCC/Via EM Ltd	NCC revenue funding	NO	Funded	£100k - £500k	Completed	2(S)	Restrain average journey times in the morning peak to a 1% increase per year	The local operating agreement between NCC and NH has been comprehensively reviewed to identify the relevant parts of the network which have interaction on each authority and to put in place appropriate communication channels for management of incidents and dissemination of information Key locations on the local network have been identified and associated diversion routes investigated in line with the developing network hierarchy Incidents dealt with through agreed procedures and regular partnership meetings held. Working in close collaboration with the City and NH, tactical diversion routes have been developed for the emergency diversion of traffic from any part of the strategic road network, to reduce the delay in rerouting traffic to ease congestion at the time of incidents Detailed journey time monitoring undertaken annually since 2005/06.	Information conveyed by all forms of media (press, radio, website, social media etc.). Implementation ongoing
6	Parking management and control - Bus stop clearways	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction	2019	2024	NCC/Via EM Ltd	NCC capital funding	NO	Funded		Completed	3(S)		Bus stop clearways introduced at bus stops within the AQMA where parked vehicles were identified as impeding traffic flows	Additional bus stop clearways will be considered in the future should vehicles parking in bus stops be identified as impeding traffic flows at additional locations

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7	Parking management and control - Ensure that car parking in and around the AQMA is managed and reviewed	Traffic Management	Workplace Parking Levy, Parking Enforcement on highway	2010	2024	NCC	NCC revenue funding	NO	Funded		Completed	2(S)	Manage parking to improve journey time reliability	Parking restrictions already in place along the A60. No additional side-road/off-line locations currently identified as requiring restrictions to aid traffic flow.	Improvements will be considered should vehicles parking be identified as impeding traffic flows.No additional side-road/off-line locations currently identified as requiring restrictions to aid traffic flow.
8	Improving links with local transport strategy	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other	2019	2024	NCC/GBC	N/A	NO			Implementation	N/A(S)	N/A		Ensuring existing strategies complement and enable actions to improve air quality
9	Analyse journeys through AQMA	Other	Other			NCC/GBC	NONE	NO	Not Funded		Aborted	N/A(M)	survey	None	Project would require acquiring origin/destination journey data over a massive geographic area and therefore would be very expensive to deliver. GBC therefore need to determine and secure funding before such surveys could be undertaken
10	Consider walking infrastructure and facility enhancements	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other policy	2010	2024	NCC/GBC	Various funding sources, including S38 and S106	NO			Implementation	3(S)	Increased walking trips	Walking infrastructure improvements (including pedestrian crossings, dropped kerbs, new footways etc.) are delivered as part of NCC's annual integrated transport programme. GBC secure s38, s106 and capital funding for improvements as part of new development. Funding status to be determine based on any improvements identified.	Schemes identified are subject to feasibility and availability of funding.
11	Consider cycling infrastructure and facility enhancements	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network	2010	2024	NCC/GBC	Various funding sources	NO	Partially Funded	> £10 million	Implementation	3(S)	Increased cycling trips	NCC secured LGF and NCC funding to deliver cycle network improvements in the Arnold area during 2018/19 and 2019/20 (2.7km of new off-road facilities and 14.5km of signed routes). Funding has also been secured to deliver further improvements along the A612 corridor. Under construction in 2024	<p>Cycling infrastructure improvements delivered as part of annual integrated transport programme. GBC secure s38 and s106 funding for improvements as part of new development.</p> <p>The D2N2 LCWIP will be used to help identify and prioritise future improvements should DfT funding be made available for their delivery.</p> <p>Cost of such schemes can be high, and therefore NCC requires external funding to deliver them, e.g., bidding for funding from the Active Travel Fund.</p> <p>All schemes are subject to the availability of funding, feasibility, consultation and approvals.</p>

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11i	Cycling networks - development of Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP)	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network	2019	2020	NCC/NCiC/DCC/D CiC/borough and district councils/Sustrans/ot her stakeholders	DfT funding	No	Funded	Within existing resources	Completed	Reduced Emissions of NO2 and PM	Increased levels of cycling	A D2N2 Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) has been developed. Data collected; three stakeholder events held to date, and further public engagement on the D2N2 LCWIP took place between December 2022 and March 2023.	The D2N2 LCWIP will become the responsibility of the East Midlands Combine County Authority (EMCCA) and will be reviewed and continue to evolve and develop over time.
Priority 2 - Ensure that future development is designed to reduce exposure and improve air quality.															
12	Improve links with local planning and Local Development Framework - Ensure sustainable development on vacant sites within and in the vicinity of the AQMA	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other policy	2019	2024	GBC	N/A	NO			Implementation	3(S)	No. of AQ impact assessments related to AQMA	1 in reporting year	
13	Improve links with local planning and Local Development Framework - Co-ordination of land-use planning and transport infrastructure	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other policy	2019	2024	GBC/NCC	N/A	NO			Implementation	4(S)	N/A	Ensuring existing strategies complement and enable actions to improve air quality	Air Quality forms part of the Spatial planning & Health Framework and Health Impact Checklist produced and used for Local Development Plans.
14	Improve links with local planning and Local Development Framework - Secure appropriate levels of developer contributions (Section 106 and/or CIL) for use on air quality improvement projects	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other policy	2019	2024	GBC/NCC	N/A	NO			Implementation	4(S)	Sums collected for air quality projects	None in reporting year	

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15	Improve links with local planning and Local Development Framework - Use of planning conditions for mitigation; inc. travel plans etc. enforcement to ensure compliance	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other policy	2019	2024	GBC	N/A	NO			Implementation	4(M)	N/A	AQ mitigation Conditions requested on 72 planning applications throughout the Borough	
16	Encourage the uptake of alternative fuels - wider network of charging points	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2019	2024	GBC	GoUltra Low/ORCS	NO	Partially Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Implemented	4(M)	N/A	Provision of EV charge points as part of Go Ultra Low project - 9 in Gedling; providing two rapid and seven fast charge points within car parks in four towns within the borough. Funding for the programme ended in 2020. £130k funding secured (ORCS) for 2019-2020. 16 Charge points in 4 car parks covering 32 bays.	Borough has 25 EV charging points covering 48 Bays
16i	Nottingham Go-Ultra Low programme - installation of off-street public EV chargepoint network	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, gas fuel recharging	2016	2020	NCiC/NCC/GBC	OZEV funding	No	Funded	£1 Million-£10Million	Implemented	Reduction in pollutants and emissions due to increased use of low emission vehicles.	On-going take-up of cleaner vehicles	£6.1m funding secured for 2016-2020 through the Go Ultra Low programme 123 locations in the county have been investigated for the potential provision of EV charge points as part of GUL project. 19 sites investigated in Gedling; of which three were feasible, resulting in the delivery of 8 public chargepoints in three off-street car parks across three areas (Carlton, Mapperley and Netherfield). A total of 68 chargers across 22 sites in Nottinghamshire were installed during 2019-20 as part of the GUL programme. This includes 8 chargers in Gedling. Funding ended in 2020	Complete
16ii	Nottingham Go-Ultra Low programme - promoting uptake of LEVs	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, gas fuel recharging	2016	2020	NCiC/NCC	OZEV funding	No	Funded	£1 Million-£10Million	Implemented	Reduction in pollutants and emissions due to increased use of low emission vehicles.	On-going take-up of cleaner vehicles	£6.1m funding secured for 2016-2020 through the Go Ultra Low programme Promotion events held for public, businesses and fleet operators including loans of LEVs for trial use in 2018 and 2019 Funding ended in 2021	Complete
16iii	Nottinghamshire on-street EV charging pilot scheme - electric vehicle cable channels (EVCC)	Promoting Low Emission Transport	On-street EV charging infrastructure	2022	2023	NCC / Via EM Ltd	Privately funded by resident and OZEV LEVI pilot funding (if the bid's successful)	No	Privately funded by resident and OZEV LEVI Pilot Funding	Costs to be determined	Implementation	Reduction in pollutants and emissions due to increased use of low emission vehicles.	Number of EVCC installed and back-office data from EV chargepoint	NCC approved the trialling of on-street EV charging cable channels at the February 2022 Transport & Environment Committee. NCC successfully secured (and received in January 2023) £774k from the Government's Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Pilot Funding enabling the EV cable channel pilot programme to be rolled out on a wider scale than previously planned.	The County Council's trial is in progress.

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16iv	Nottinghamshire EV charging infrastructure (potentially on and off street)	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Potential residential EV charging infrastructure (on and off street)	2023/24	2024/2025	NCC / districts	OZEV funding (LEVI)	No	LEVI revenue funding secured for EV infrastructure programme development	Costs to be determined	Implementation	Reduction in pollutants and emissions due to increased use of low emission vehicles.	Number of EV charging installed and back-office data from EV chargepoint	NCC is working to develop an Electric Vehicle ChargePoint Framework for the county. Consultation on a draft framework was undertaken between December 2023 and March 2024.	NCC have developed bid in partnership with the district councils for LEVI capital funding for EV infrastructure. Funding has been secured and procurement is currently being undertaken.
Priority 3 - Promotion and education															
17	Communication and education - awareness raising of local air quality issues - Tackling the school run – communication with school children and parents	Public Information	Via other mechanisms	2019	2024	GBC/NCC Transport	GBC/NCC	NO			Implementation	3(M)		Following the trial with four pilot schools in 2019/20, the Nottinghamshire School Travel Planning Toolkit was rolled out to all County schools during the 2020/21 academic year. This provides information and advice to school leaders, teachers, parents/carers and children, on ways in which travel to and from schools can be improved and sustainable modes of travel encouraged.	
18	Communication and education - awareness raising of local air quality issues - the link with poor health	Public Information	Via other mechanisms	2019	2024	GBC/NCC Public Health	N/A	NO			Implementation	1(M)	Publication of relevant promotional material	Air Quality Strategy for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire published linked to wider work carried out at County Level	AQ Strategy gives a City/county/district wide joint approach, sharing resources, consistent messages across the region. Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Air Quality Oversight Group (NNAQOG) to ensures progress is fed back to the County and City Health and Well Being Boards.
19	Travel plans - Work with local businesses/ organisations to encourage the development and implementation of travel plans	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Workplace Travel Planning	2010	2024	GBC planning/NCC	Developer contributions	NO			Implementation	3(S)	Restrain average journey times in the morning peak to a 1% increase per year	Developed with businesses as part of planning conditions. Targeted travel planning (funded by the County Council) was held at workplaces within the AQMA during 2014/15	Funding status costs dependent on the businesses receiving travel planning support and GBC securing developer contributions.
20	Promoting travel choices - Undertake personalised travel planning in Commuter Areas	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Personalised Travel Planning	2010	2019	NCC	DfT Access Fund	NO	Funded	£50k - £100k	Completed	3(M)	Restrain average journey times in the morning peak to a 1% increase per year	The 2019 DfT Access Fund funded PTP project targeted 4,976 households in Daybrook; with 1,188 households opting to take part in the project and receiving travel advice.	Funding relates only to travel planning already complete and not what may be undertaken in the future
21	Promotion of EV Charging Network	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2016	2025	GBC/NCC		NO			Implementation	4(M)		OLEV funding secured to promote take-up of ULEVs. Identification of potential sites underway Promotion of GoUltra Low network	ongoing promotion via social media

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22	Promoting travel choices - Consideration of car club into the county	Alternatives to private vehicle use	Car Clubs			NCC	Local Authority	NO	Not Funded		Implementation	Reduction in NO2 and PM.	Restrain average journey times in the morning peak to a 1% increase per year. A reduction in staff business emissions and cost, through both a car club and a wider review of staff travel habits.	<p>Nottm city scheme introduced in 2014</p> <p>Provider reviewed in 2018. Expansion of scheme into county dependent on its success which is still unclear</p> <p>Work has been undertaken to look at the feasibility of a partnership with a Car Club operator in the county, for both residents and internal use (i.e. staff travel). The work will feed in to a wider fleet review and review of staff business travel, with a few more aspects to be expanded upon. Funding for implementation to be determined.</p> <p>Scheme is dependent on the determination of business case and commercial operator coming forward.</p>	Dependent on the determination of business case and commercial operator coming forward. Barriers include financial risk, organisational culture (i.e. using personal cars less) and specific service needs.
23	Promoting travel choices - The promotion and facilitation of car sharing schemes.	Alternatives to private vehicle use	Car & lift sharing schemes	2010	2024	NCC	NCC	NO	Funded	< £10k	Completed	2(S)	Restrain average journey times in the morning peak to a 1% increase per year		The licence has not been renewed as activity and use of the scheme has been minimal for a number of years and consequently funding could not be justified.
24	Promoting travel choices - Residential Travel Packs, to be issued to all new built homes	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	2019	2024	GBC/NCC	N/A	NO			Implementation	2(M)	N/A		Planning conditions to ensure travel plans are required where appropriate
25	Public transport - Development of ITSO smartcard ticketing	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Public transport improvements- interchanges stations and services	2010	2024	NCC/NCiC/PT operators	PT operators	NO			Implementation	2(S)	Increased passenger transport patronage	Implementation ongoing	<p>Integrated ticketing strategy developed in 2014/15. New smartcard platform introduced in 2014. Robin Hood card scheme introduced in 2015.</p> <p>The major bus operators have now all introduced contactless payments for their own ticketing products alongside the Robinhood card and this was completed in around March 2020.</p> <p>The first multi-operator contactless ticketing system in the UK outside London was launched in the Nottingham area in May 2022. Public transport users can now pay a single daily capped fare across the majority of the city's buses and trams using their chosen contactless payment method.</p> <p>The Nottinghamshire Enhanced Partnership is seeking to use indicative BSIP funding to deliver a multi operator ticket (MOT) in Newark & Mansfield, alongside development of an add-on for passengers travelling into the Robinhood network in Greater Nottingham.</p> <p>Robinhood add-on to launch: March 2024</p>

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26	Public transport - Deliver the free countywide off-peak concessionary fare scheme for the over 60s and disabled.	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Public transport improvements- interchanges stations and services	2019	2024	NCC/NCiC/PT operators	NCC	NO	Funded	> £10 million	Implementation	2(S)	Increase passenger transport patronage	Implementation ongoing	Estimated annual cost of measure is shown
27	Public transport - publicise web based journey planners	Public Information	Other	2019	2024	NCC	NCC	NO			Implementation	2(S)	Increased walking/cycling/ passenger transport trips	Implementation ongoing	Available at http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/public-transport/plan-journey
28	Public transport - Consider bus provision on the A60 and surrounding area.	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Public transport improvements- interchanges stations and services	2019	2024	NCC/PT operators		NO			Completed	2(S)	Increased bus patronage	NCC have developed two Bus Service Improvement Plans (BSIP) for Nottinghamshire; the BSIP for the Greater Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood) area developed in partnership with Nottingham City Council, and the BSIP for Nottinghamshire. The plans, which were approved at the Transport and Environment Committee in November 2021, outline the Council's ambitions for improving bus services within the county.	Bus service provision is provided on a commercial basis with support from NCC where justified; and reviewed periodically
29	Public transport - Consider capacity increases on the GO2 services along the A60 corridor	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other	2019	2024	NCC		NO			Implementation	2(S)	N/A		Capacity increases will be considered by operators should passenger information demonstrate that there is insufficient capacity on existing services
30	To encourage adoption of cycling and walking as alternatives to using private vehicles - Develop and undertake annual cycling promotional marketing	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Promotion of cycling	2019	2024	NCC	NCC	NO	Funded	£50k - £100k	Implementation	2(S)	Increased cycling trips	General promotion (e.g. website and literature) implementation ongoing. In addition to the above, PTP was offered to 4,976 households in Daybrook during 2019 following completion of cycle route improvements NCC's Travel Choice webpages provide information and advice to residents, jobseekers and businesses, on the different sustainable options for travelling around the county	Travel Choice website: https://travelchoice.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/
31	To encourage adoption cycling and walking as alternatives to using private vehicles - Deliver adult and child cycle training	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Promotion of cycling	2019	2024	NCC	DfT Funding	NO	Funded	£10k - 50k	Implementation	1(S)	Increased cycling trips	Across the county, 11,709 people received cycle training during 2023/24 and in Gedling specifically, 1,586 people received training. Implementation is ongoing.	

Measure No.	Measure	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced	Estimated / Actual Completion Year	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Defra AQ Grant Funding	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
32	To encourage adoption cycling and walking as alternatives to using private vehicles - Develop and undertake annual walking promotional marketing	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Promotion of walking	2019	2024	NCC	NCC	NO	Funded		Implementation	1(S)	Increased cycling trips	Greater Nottingham cycling maps produced; to be reviewed as network enhanced NCC's website and Travel Choice webpages provide information on alternatives to using private vehicles, including cycle maps, leisure 'Routes and Rides' and the Righ of Way network	Funded within existing resources
Priority 4 - Reduce emissions from buses and taxis.															
33	Promotion of low emission vehicles through taxi licensing.	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Taxi emission incentives	2019	2024	GBC	DEFRA AQ Grant	YES	Funded	£10k - 50k	Completed	3(M)	Review of Taxi Licence criteria		ECOSTars project closed with mixed results. Review of criteria ongoing due to covid impacts
34	Target reductions in emissions from buses - ECOSTars Fleet Recognition Scheme.	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Fleet efficiency and recognition schemes	2019	2020	GBC	DEFRA AQ Grant	YES	Funded	£50k - £100k	Completed	4(S)	Scheme membership	7 bus/coach operators members. Operating ~740 vehicles	Project Closed
35	Target reductions in emissions from buses - Ongoing delivery of Quality Bus Partnerships	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Promoting Low Emission Public Transport	2019	2024	NCC/NCiC/PT operators; NCT (operator)	OZEV Funding	NO	Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Implementation	5(M)	Ongoing take-up of cleaner vehicles	Ongoing	Enhanced Partnership in place affecting all buses travelling through AQMA. Operator NCT secured £4.4m OZEV funding and invested a further £12.4m to upgrade its facilities to enable running of a gas fleet, including two services which travel through the AQMA.
36	Encouragement of low-emission public transport fleets (new vehicles and retro-fitting)	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Fleet efficiency and recognition schemes	2019	2022	NCC/PT operators	OZEV Funding	NO	Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Implementation	4(S)	On-going take-up of cleaner vehicles	NCT CBTF investment complete. Trent Barton GBTF investment completed	Operator NCT secured £4.4m OZEV funding and invested a further £12.4m to upgrade its facilities to enable running of a gas fleet, including two services which travel through the AQMA. NCC secured £1.3m; from the Green Bus Technology Fund in Feb 2018 to retrofit older buses, including services 'Threes', 56, 57 and 59 which operate in the AQMA
37	Target reductions in emissions from buses - Encouraging the use of emissions standards when procuring school bus contracts and supported bus services.	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Other	2019	2024	NCC/PT operators		NO			Implementation	4(S)	On-going take-up of cleaner vehicles	Ongoing	

Measure No.	Measure	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced	Estimated / Actual Completion Year	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Defra AQ Grant Funding	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
Priority 5 - Reduce emissions from HGVs and LGVs.															
38	Target reductions in emissions from heavy and light goods vehicles - ECOSTars Fleet Recognition Scheme	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Fleet efficiency and recognition schemes	2019	2020	GBC	DEFRA AQ Grant	YES	Funded	£50k - £100k	Completed	4(S)	Scheme membership	132 HGV/LGV Members operating ~7600 vehicles	Project Closed
39	Target reductions in emissions from the council fleet and contract vehicles - GBC membership of ECOSTars scheme.	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Fleet efficiency and recognition schemes	2019	2020	GBC	DEFRA AQ Grant	YES	Funded	£10k - 50k	Completed	3(S)	N/A		Project Closed
40	Target reductions in emissions from the council fleet and contract vehicles - Ensuring new vehicles procured are cleanest possible.	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Other	2019	2024	GBC		NO			Implementation	3(S)	N/A	GBC Fleet has implemented the transition of our existing fleet from Hydrocarbon diesel fuel to Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (HVO) fuel in March 2023. This advanced renewable fuel oil works in our modern standard diesel engines in our fleet vehicles and offers NOx emissions by up to 27% and PM emissions by up to 84%.	GBC works in partnership with other LAs via the Transport Managers Group to procure fleet vehicles. The group continues to look at ways to adopt a joint approach to fleet reviews and options for alternative fuels.
41	Target reductions in emissions from the council fleet and contract vehicles - GBC Green Procurement	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Other	2019	2024	GBC		NO			Implementation	2(M)	N/A		The Council continues to work towards delivering on pledges for Carbon Neutrality. Procurement will most likely be one strand.
Long Term Measures/Projects influencing AQMA															
42-43	Review of public transport infrastructure along A60 corridor, including the creation of a park and ride scheme at Leapool.	Alternatives to private vehicle use	Bus based Park & Ride, Re-prioritising road space away from cars, Bus priority, high vehicle occupancy lane	2016	2026	NCC/NCiC/GBC	Transformin g Cities Fund	NO	Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Planning	4(L)	N/A	£8m was allocated from Nottingham City Council's TCF allocation towards a package of bus priority measures in Arnold and Bestwood aiming to help improve connectivity between and into the two district centres and the potential new Park & Ride site. The bus priority measures would aim to improve the reliability and punctuality of existing bus services	The Park & Ride and associated bus priority measures are no longer affordable within the TCF funding envelope. The County Council will, however, continue to safeguard the land for a Park & Ride at this location and, the feasibility and design work done to date can be used to assist future funding opportunities.
44	New Trent crossing	Traffic Management	Strategic highway improvements, Re-prioritising road space away from cars, including Access management, Selective vehicle priority, bus priority, high vehicle occupancy lane	N/A	TBD	NCC/NCiC/GBC	Transformin g Cities Fund	NO	Not Funded	> £10 million		2(L)	N/A	Funding for a new cycle/pedestrian bridge between West Bridgford and the City as part of the Nottingham Transforming Cities Fund Bid. Feasibility work is underway. Construction schedules TBD and is still subject to feasibility, business case, planning, consultation, funding availability and political and public acceptability. Planning applications to City and Rushcliffe anticipated in 2023.	A new road bridge was not prioritised for inclusion in a highway programme following feasibility studies undertaken in 2016. Such a scheme may be reviewed alongside future Local Plan growth strategies (post 2032) but will be subject to political and public approval, feasibility, business case for any proposals, identifying appropriate site, prior to consultation and securing funding. The proposed foot/cycle bridge scheme is still subject to feasibility, business case, planning, consultation, funding availability and political and public acceptability.

PM_{2.5} – LA Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22 (Chapter 8) and the Air Quality Strategy¹⁴, 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.

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

- Gedling Borough continues to work with our transport partners (Nottinghamshire County Council) and other stakeholders to reduce transport impacts as a whole. This has benefit not only for NO₂ but all emissions from transport sources, including PM_{2.5};
- Purchased 3 no. Clarity Node-S indicative sensor monitors. They are currently co-located at the Nottingham AURN site. They will be deployed to three locations to get a better understanding of PM levels in the Borough.
- Adoption of idling engine powers; Promotion with schools regarding parents idling vehicles at drop off and pick up times.
- Construction Emission Management Plans are routinely requested during the planning application stage of any development. To help control dust and other emissions during development.
- Adoption of the additional powers within the Environment Act 2021, which amended the Clean Air Act to allow the issue of Financial Penalties for smoke emissions in a Smoke Control Area.
- Review of the Borough Smoke Control Areas; consolidation of the 41 areas and expansion to a Borough-wide Smoke Control Area; ongoing.
- Education and enforcement of Clean Air Act and Smoke Control Areas.

¹⁴ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2023 by Gedling Borough 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.

Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

2.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Gedling Borough undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at one site during 2023. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the automatic monitoring sites.

The analyser did however suffer a terminal malfunction and so data capture stopped in August 2023. Following a procurement process the analyser was replaced and data capture resumed in April 2024.

The [Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Air Quality](#) page presents automatic monitoring results for Gedling Borough, with automatic monitoring results also available through the UK-Air 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 has been adjusted are included in Appendix C.

2.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Gedling Borough undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 31 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.

One tube suffered from persistent vandalism (Mile End Road) so data capture was below 25% in 2023. We have reviewed the site but unfortunately this is the most relevant for the receptor and so we will continue to try and monitor from this location.

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.

2.1.3 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.3 and Table A.4 in Appendix A compare 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).

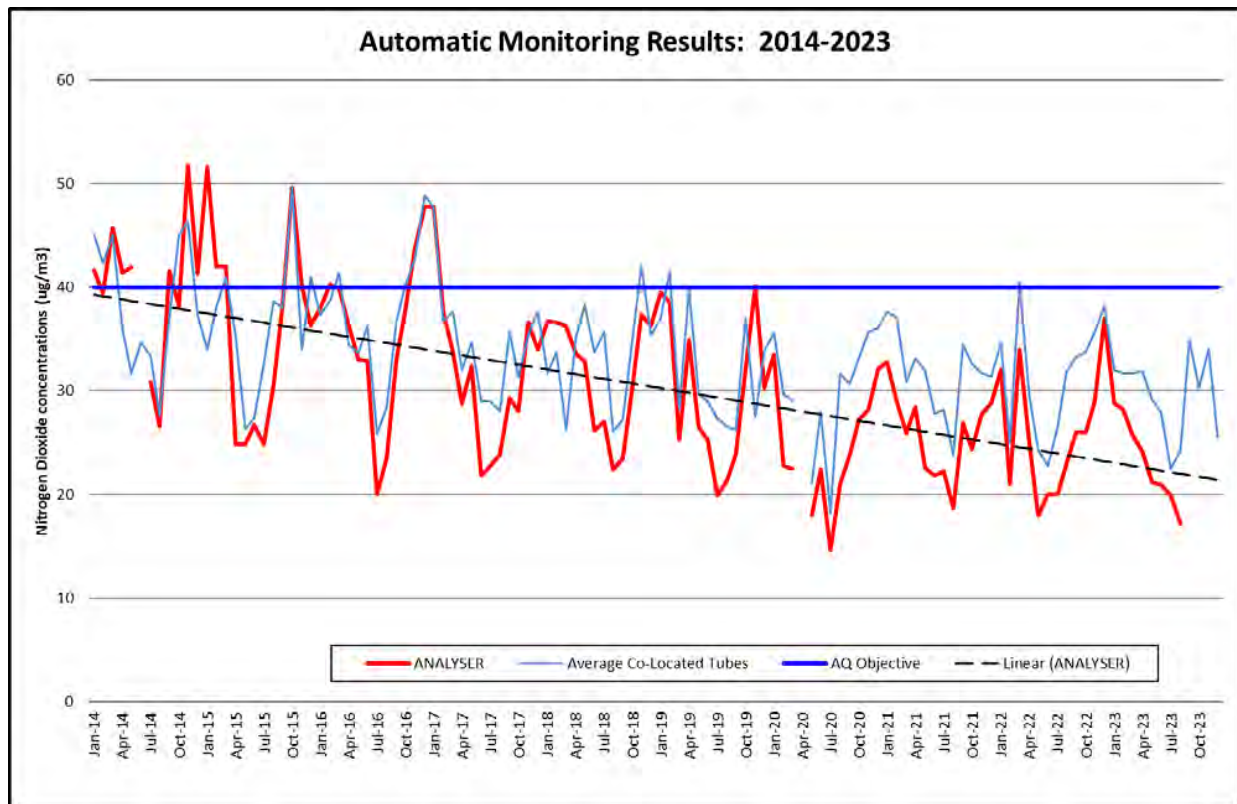
For diffusion tubes, the full 2023 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.1 includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

Results of automatic monitoring

Table A.1 indicates the results for automatic monitoring for 2023 **show no exceedances of the air quality objective** for NO₂. The graph below shows a decrease in NO₂ levels over a ten-year period (2014-2023).

Table A.5 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO₂ hourly mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 200µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

There were no exceedances of this objective in 2023.

Figure 3.2 – Automatic Monitoring and co-located diffusion tube results

Results of non-automatic (passive) monitoring

The results of diffusion tube monitoring for 2023 (Table A3) show no exceedances inside the AQMA; all other monitoring results tend to indicate levels below the objective.

Appendix A includes a series of graphs plotting diffusion tube results over a 5 year period (2019 – 2023). These graphs all indicate a continuing **declining** trend in NO_2 levels over this period. Full diffusion tube monitoring dataset, including details of bias and location adjustments are available in Appendix B and C.

2.1.4 Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

Gedling Borough does not monitor for Particulate Matter (PM_{10}).

2.1.5 Particulate Matter ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$)

Gedling Borough does not monitor for Particulate Matter ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$).

2.1.6 Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)

Gedling Borough does not monitor for Sulphur Dioxide

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Inlet Height (m)
GBC1	Daybrook Square	Roadside	457944	344596	NO ₂	Y	Chemiluminescent	75	5	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

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)
82492	Grove PH Daybrook Sq	Roadside	457947	344651	NO2	YES	0.0	3.5	No	3.0
82494	Hastings Street	Urban Background	460391	341413	NO2	NO	n/a	n/a	No	3.0
82495	Marion Murdock Court	Urban Background	461294	342826	NO2	NO	n/a	n/a	No	3.0
82937	47 Plains Road, Mapperley	Roadside	459209	343513	NO2	NO	0.0	7.0	No	3.0
87398	Morley Mills Building	Roadside	457969	344780	NO2	YES	0.0	3.0	No	3.0
87399	Mansfield Road, Redhill	Roadside	457866	345578	NO2	YES	25.0	10.0	No	3.0
87400	Daybrook Dental Surgery	Roadside	457867	345388	NO2	YES	30.0	2.3	No	3.0
87401	19 Victoria Road	Roadside	461995	341175	NO2	NO	0.5	4.0	No	3.0
87402	36 Victoria Road	Roadside	462002	341097	NO2	NO	4.0	1.6	No	3.0
87403, 87404, 87405	Daybrook Analyser	Roadside	457944	344597	NO2	YES	75.0	5.0	Yes	2.0
87406	Burton Rd/Shearing Hill	Roadside	462422	341972	NO2	NO	1.0	16.0	No	3.0
87407	The Vale PH Thackerays Lane	Roadside	457918	344358	NO2	YES	15.0	3.4	No	3.0

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)
87408	Rickets Lane	Rural	456621	355935	NO2	NO	n/a	n/a	No	3.0
88005	Mansfield Road, Redhill North	Roadside	458325	346630	NO2	NO	4.9	2.5	No	3.0
87410	Civic Centre, Arnold	Urban Background	458259	344723	NO2	NO	n/a	n/a	No	3.0
87411	Colwick Park Close	Roadside	461103	340086	NO2	NO	1.0	10.0	No	3.0
87412	Daybrook Fish Bar	Roadside	457947	344713	NO2	YES	0.0	3.0	No	3.0
87413	T&S Heating	Roadside	457950	344748	NO2	YES	0.0	3.0	No	3.0
87414	Frank Keys	Roadside	457969	344827	NO2	YES	25.0	3.0	No	3.0
87415	856 Plains Road, Mapperley	Roadside	458898	343139	NO2	NO	0.0	8.0	No	3.0
87460	Rectory Rd/Vale Rd	Roadside	461161	340122	NO2	NO	19.0	6.5	No	3.0
87461	Mile End Road	Roadside	461196	340108	NO2	NO	0.5	3.0	No	3.0
87821	189 Plains Road	Roadside	459611	343935	NO2	NO	4.9	1.7	No	3.0
87822	Memorial Hall, Gedling	Roadside	461879	342480	NO2	NO	9.5	3.3	No	3.0
87824	Arnold Lane/High Hazels	Roadside	461197	343196	NO2	NO	2.3	1.8	No	3.0

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)
87823	Howieson Court	Roadside	459974	344159	NO2	NO	4.5	1.9	No	3.0
87999	New Works Cottages	Roadside	463150	341842	NO2	NO	14.0	2.0	No	3.0
88000	Colwick Loop Rd /Nether Pasture	Roadside	462615	340837	NO2	NO	3.8	2.4	No	3.0
88002	Nottingham Road, Burton Joyce	Roadside	464544	343555	NO2	NO	10.0	4.0	No	3.0

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)

Site 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
GBC1	457944	344596	Roadside	63.4	63.4	29.8	24.2	25.8	26.1	24.9

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

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

☒ Where exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective occur at locations not representative of relevant exposure, the fall-off with distance concentration has been calculated and reported concentration provided in brackets for 2023.

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

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

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%).

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
82492	457947	344651	Roadside	100	100.0	30.0	24.1	26.5	26.6	24.5
82494	460391	341413	Urban Background	100	100.0	20.0	16.6	16.3	15.2	14.9
82495	461294	342826	Urban Background	100	100.0	16.0	11.8	12.6	12.7	11.2
82937	459209	343513	Roadside	100	100.0	24.0	19.0	21.0	19.9	18.7
87398	457969	344780	Roadside	100	100.0	31.0	22.9	24.4	24.9	22.4
87399	457866	345578	Roadside	100	100.0	24.0	17.9	19.6	19.0	16.8
87400	457867	345388	Roadside	100	100.0	28.0	22.9	25.8	23.9	22.4
87401	461995	341175	Roadside	100	100.0	24.0	21.1	22.2	23.6	20.1
87402	462002	341097	Roadside	100	100.0	28.0	22.7	24.8	25.1	22.1
87403, 87404, 87405	457944	344597	Roadside	100	100.0	31.0	23.6	26.6	26.0	24.0
87406	462422	341972	Roadside	83	82.0	24.0	18.2	20.6	18.5	17.5
87407	457918	344358	Roadside	100	100.0	28.0	25.1	27.4	27.4	24.6
87408	456621	355935	Rural	100	100.0	13.0	10.7	10.4	10.8	9.1
88005	458325	346630	Roadside	100	100.0	33.0	28.9	32.4	30.4	27.6
87410	458259	344723	Urban Background	100	100.0	16.0	12.0	13.4	13.0	11.7
87411	461103	340086	Roadside	100	100.0	21.0	15.8	18.7	17.3	16.4
87412	457947	344713	Roadside	100	100.0	39.0	28.5	32.4	33.3	29.0
87413	457950	344748	Roadside	100	100.0	36.0	27.0	31.4	30.7	29.4
87414	457969	344827	Roadside	100	100.0	30.0	24.3	26.7	25.7	23.5
87415	458898	343139	Roadside	100	100.0	24.0	17.8	21.3	19.3	18.6

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
87460	461161	340122	Roadside	100	100.0	24.0	18.6	21.0	21.3	19.3
87461	461196	340108	Roadside	25	24.6	31.0	24.7	25.5	26.6	n/a
87821	459611	343935	Roadside	100	100.0	21.0	17.1	17.8	17.4	16.5
87822	461879	342480	Roadside	100	100.0	34.0	28.9	30.8	26.3	24.3
87824	461197	343196	Roadside	92	92.5	22.0	15.8	16.5	16.4	13.0
87823	459974	344159	Roadside	100	100.0	31.0	24.7	28.7	19.1	20.8
87999	463150	341842	Roadside	100	100.0	22.0	19.6	20.6	21.6	20.2
88000	462615	340837	Roadside	100	100.0	29.0	22.9	24.9	25.1	22.3
88002	464544	343555	Roadside	100	100.0	20.0	15.4	17.1	17.0	17.9

☒ 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are shown in **bold**.

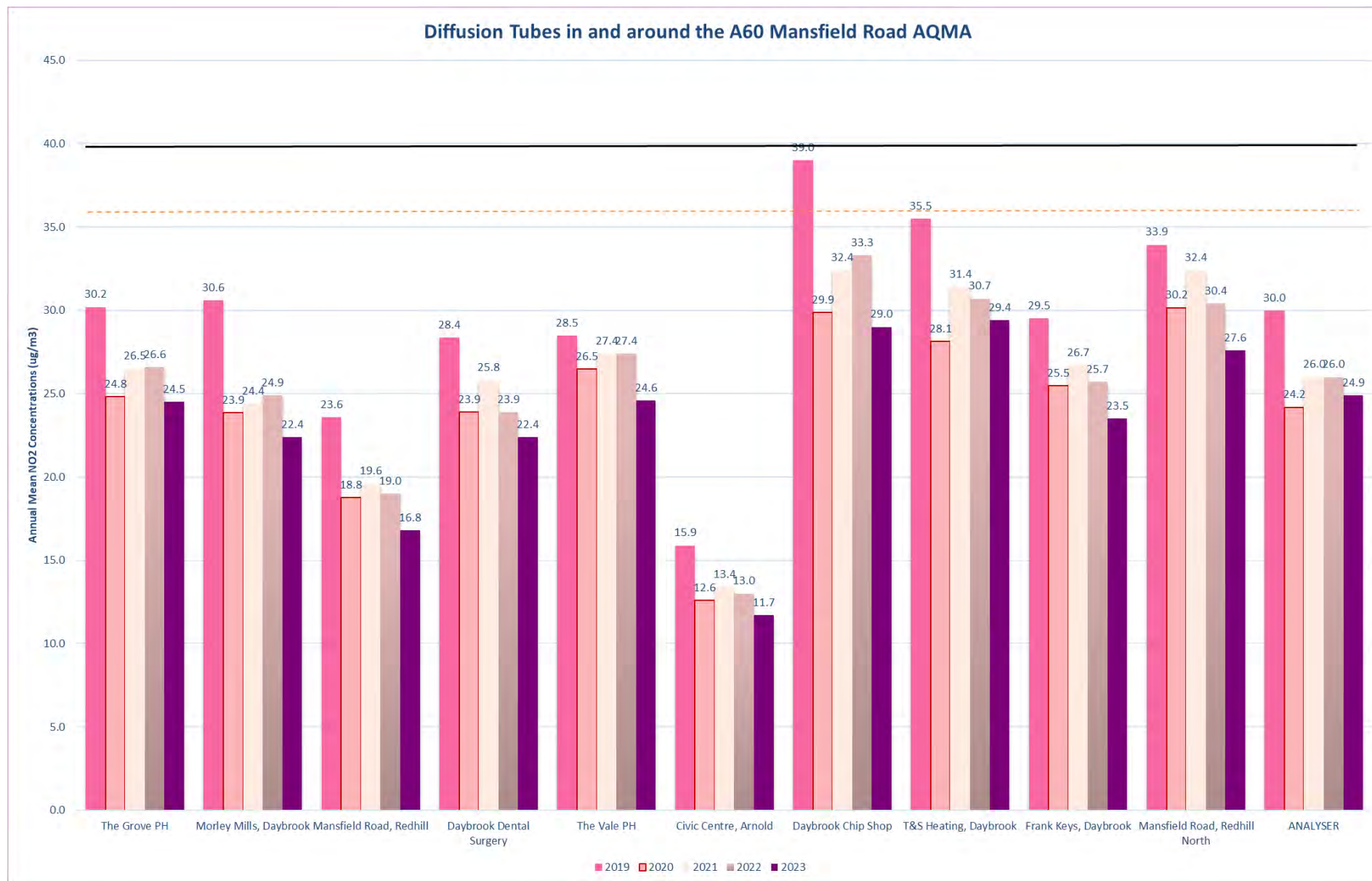
NO₂ annual means exceeding 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

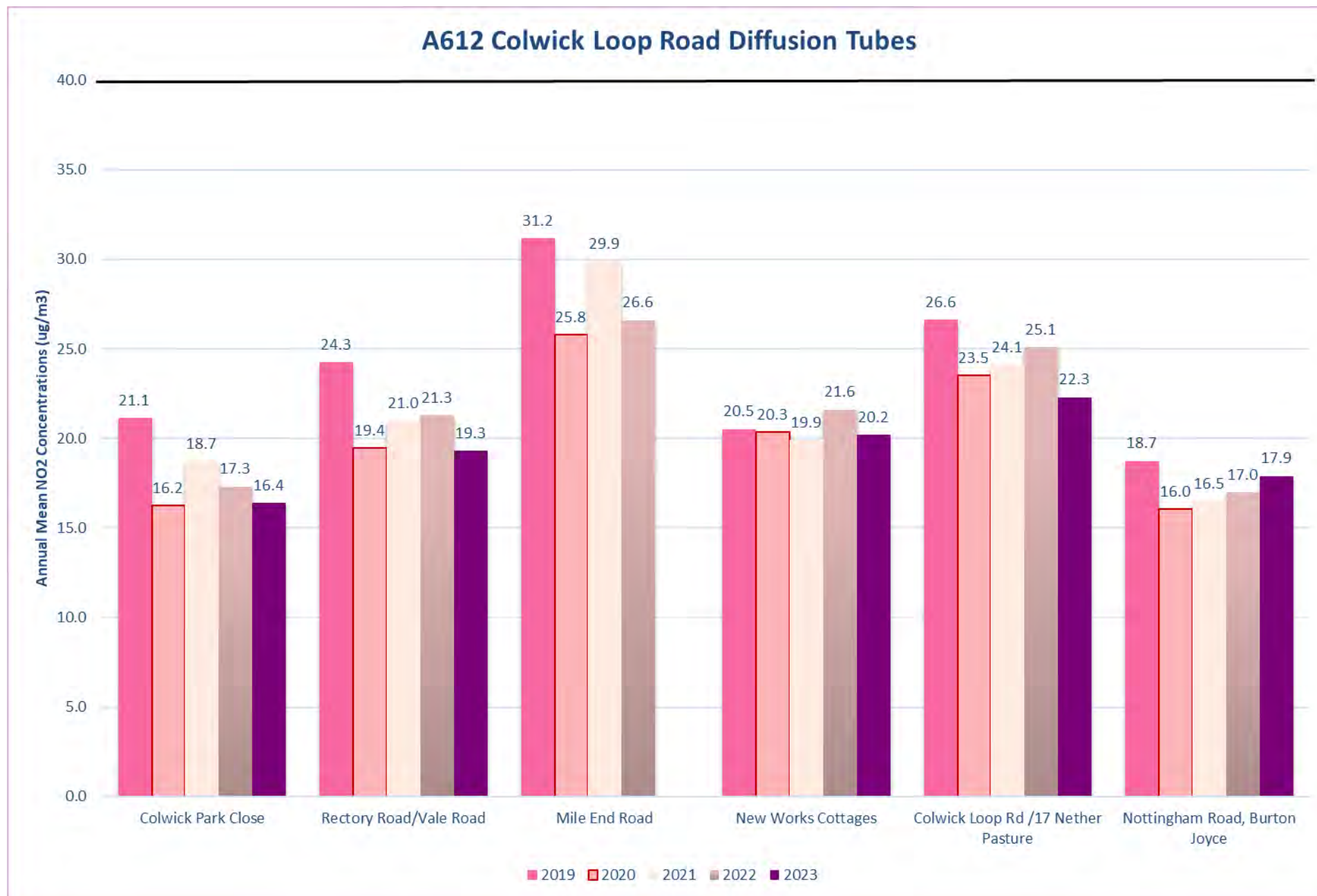
Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

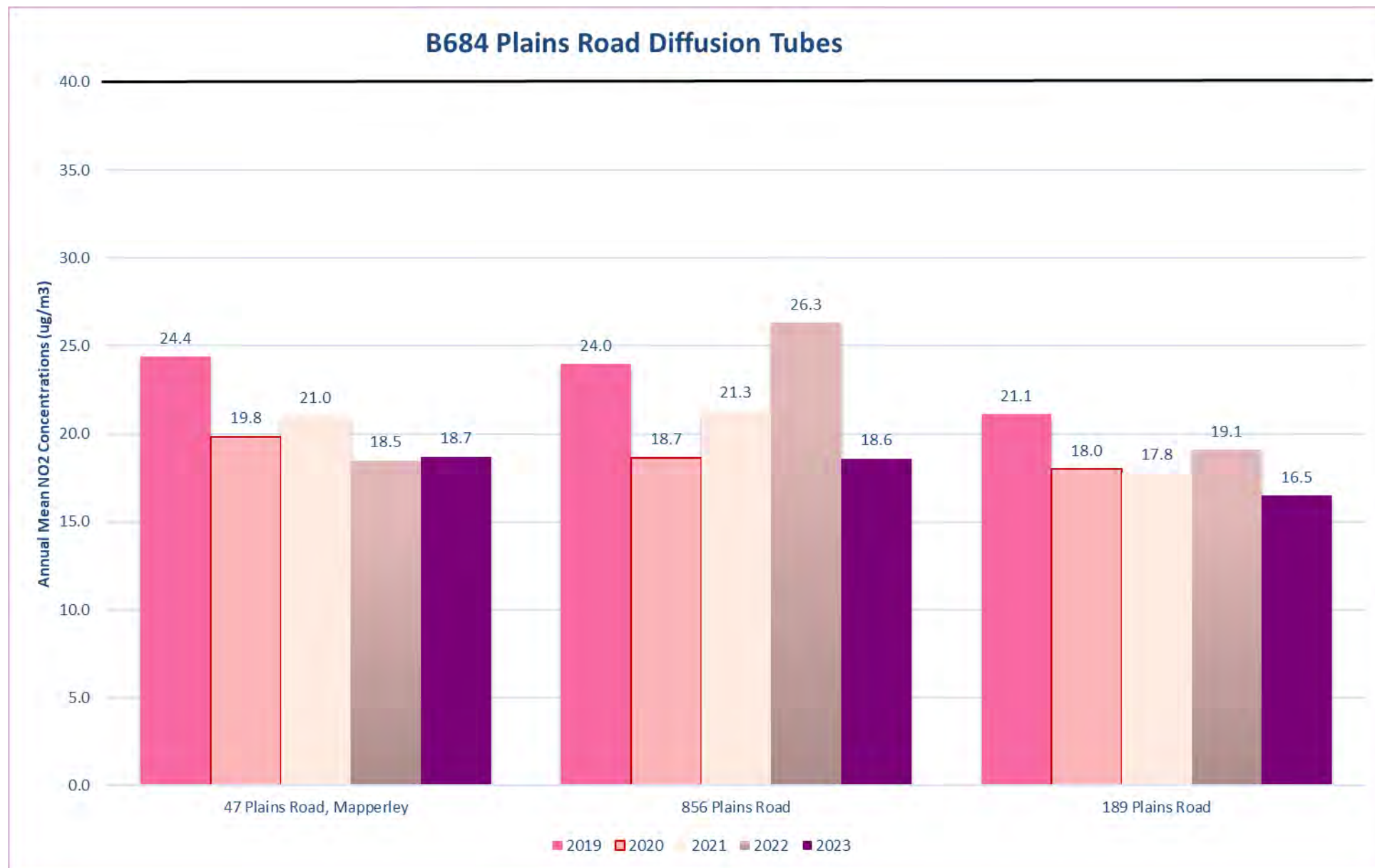
Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

(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





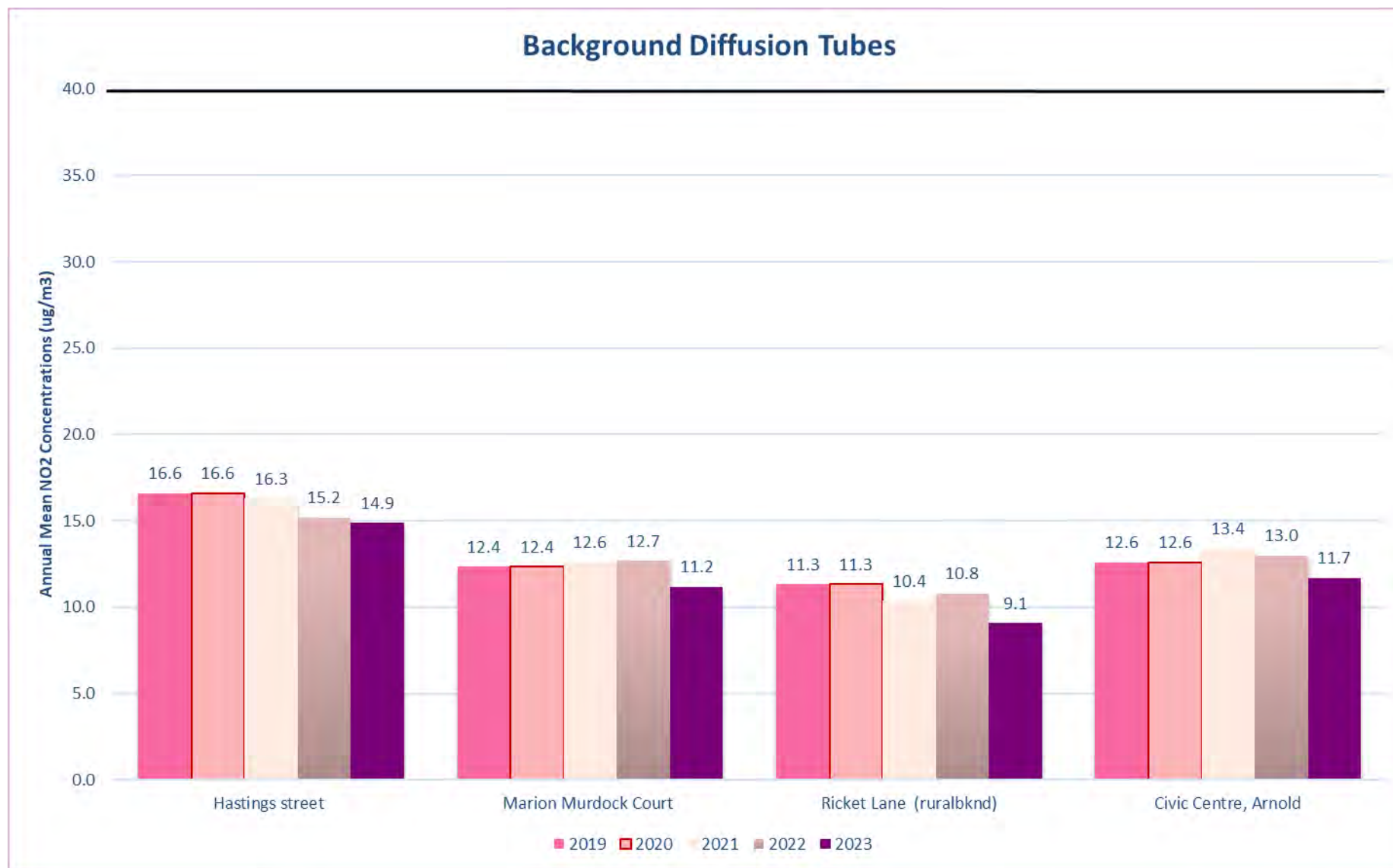


Table A.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m³

Site 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
GBC1	457944	344596	Roadside	63.4	63.4	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

Results are presented as the number of 1-hour periods where concentrations greater than 200µg/m³ have been recorded.

Exceedances of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective (200µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

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

(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%).

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 (Easting)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.83)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
82492	457947	344651	38.2	37.1	30.3	27.9	25.8	21.8	26.7	25.9	31.1	31.8	37.3	28.7	30.2	24.5	-	
82494	460391	341413	33.4	24.6	16.3	13.5	9.9	9.8	13.3	13.0	17.1	22.3	26.5	20.3	18.3	14.9	-	
82495	461294	342826	22.3	19.4	13.0	10.0	8.5	6.8	9.0	9.4	12.8	16.9	21.7	16.0	13.8	11.2	-	
82937	459209	343513	31.2	28.6	23.2	20.7	18.2	16.9	19.4	19.4	23.1	24.9	27.8	23.1	23.1	18.7	-	
87398	457969	344780	39.6	30.4	28.7	25.2	19.9	17.7	23.7	22.7	29.9	30.8	36.1	27.3	27.7	22.4	-	
87399	457866	345578	28.9	23.9	23.6	20.4	15.3	15.2	15.4	14.7	23.1	22.5	25.2	20.8	20.8	16.8	-	
87400	457867	345388	38.0	35.9	28.0	22.6	22.9	18.6	22.5	22.1	28.7	29.0	35.4	27.5	27.6	22.4	-	
87401	461995	341175	32.0	28.2	25.4	25.3	22.7	21.4	23.5	18.3	23.9	25.5	29.3	22.9	24.9	20.1	-	
87402	462002	341097	33.7	33.9	29.0	26.3	22.6	21.2	18.0	22.3	27.4	28.1	35.4	29.1	27.2	22.1	-	
87403	457944	344597	32.4	30.9	31.7	31.5	29.8	27.4	23.1	24.4	35.4	27.6	33.9	25.7	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with 87403, 87404 and 87405 - Annual data provided for 87405 only
87404	457944	344597	31.4	32.0	31.3	31.9	28.4	28.6	21.7	23.6	34.9	31.2	34.3	27.3	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with 87403, 87404 and 87405 - Annual data provided for 87405 only
87405	457944	344597	32.1	32.1	32.0	32.4	29.2	27.9	22.8	24.7	34.5	32.1	33.9	23.6	29.7	24.0	-	Triplicate Site with 87403, 87404 and 87405 - Annual data provided for 87405 only
87406	462422	341972	30.8	28.4	21.4	18.1		17.1	15.5	18.6	21.1	23.2		22.3	21.6	17.5	-	
87407	457918	344358	40.8	39.5	31.8	26.1	21.5	19.2	27.6	25.1	33.4	31.9	33.9	33.9	30.4	24.6	-	
87408	456621	355935	20.3	15.9	12.5	7.6	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	11.6	9.6	16.1	12.8	11.2	9.1	-	
88005	458325	346630	41.7	37.9	36.9	31.2	32.0	26.9	29.6	28.6	40.2	35.1	40.3	29.2	34.1	27.6	-	
87410	458259	344723	22.5	20.4	14.8	10.9	8.8	8.2	10.6	11.2	13.2	15.5	21.4	16.0	14.5	11.7	-	
87411	461103	340086	25.7	25.1	20.0	20.6	18.3	18.0	11.5	16.1	19.1	23.9	27.1	18.2	20.3	16.4	-	
87412	457947	344713	46.3	43.2	36.8	33.9	30.9	25.2	32.4	30.9	41.9	25.2	44.6	38.6	35.8	29.0	-	
87413	457950	344748	45.6	43.7	37.9	32.6	29.3	24.2	32.2	29.2	39.9	39.7	45.9	34.9	36.3	29.4	-	
87414	457969	344827	41.0	36.1	32.4	25.3	21.8	19.2	21.9	21.2	31.5	31.1	37.3	29.9	29.1	23.5	-	
87415	458898	343139	29.0	27.9	23.0	20.2	20.7	20.4	16.5	18.5	23.8	25.8	29.3	19.9	22.9	18.6	-	
87460	461161	340122	32.3	29.3	24.0	21.3	19.4	17.3	18.5	19.9	24.5	25.4	28.7	24.9	23.8	19.3	-	
87461	461196	340108	41.0	40.6	32.6										38.1	30.9	-	Results removed from DTDES upload
87821	459611	343935	27.7	26.7	21.5	18.5	15.4	15.5	14.9	15.8	21.1	22.3	24.9	20.5	20.4	16.5	-	
87822	461879	342480	37.9	38.9	28.6	25.7	24.3	21.0	26.2	26.5	30.6	31.6	38.3	29.7	29.9	24.3	-	

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.83)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
87824	461197	343196	23.0	21.2	16.5	14.1	13.7	10.3	10.5	11.9	15.2	18.0	22.2		16.0	13.0	-	
87823	459974	344159	33.9	32.0	24.7	22.1	24.1	19.8	18.8	21.4	26.0	28.4	34.2	22.8	25.7	20.8	-	
87999	463150	341842	34.5	31.7	22.4	20.1	19.8	20.8	19.6	20.2	26.1	27.6	31.4	25.6	25.0	20.2	-	
88000	462615	340837	32.5	31.6	28.3	31.7	29.5	26.7	18.8	22.2	27.9	30.2	30.2	21.6	27.6	22.3	-	
88002	464544	343555	29.9	26.1	23.6	19.4	18.2	18.2	16.9	17.2	23.6	23.2	24.4	24.7	22.1	17.9	-	

- ☒ 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.
- ☒ Gedling Borough Council confirm that all 2022 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**.

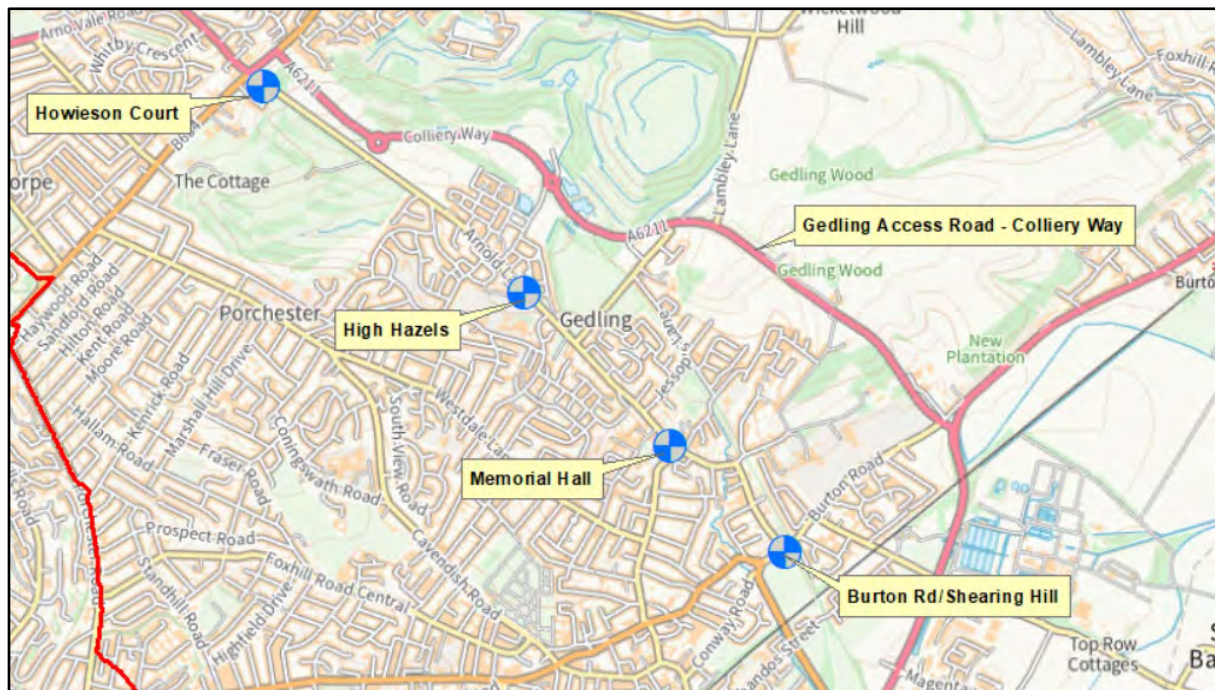
See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

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

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Gedling Borough During 2023

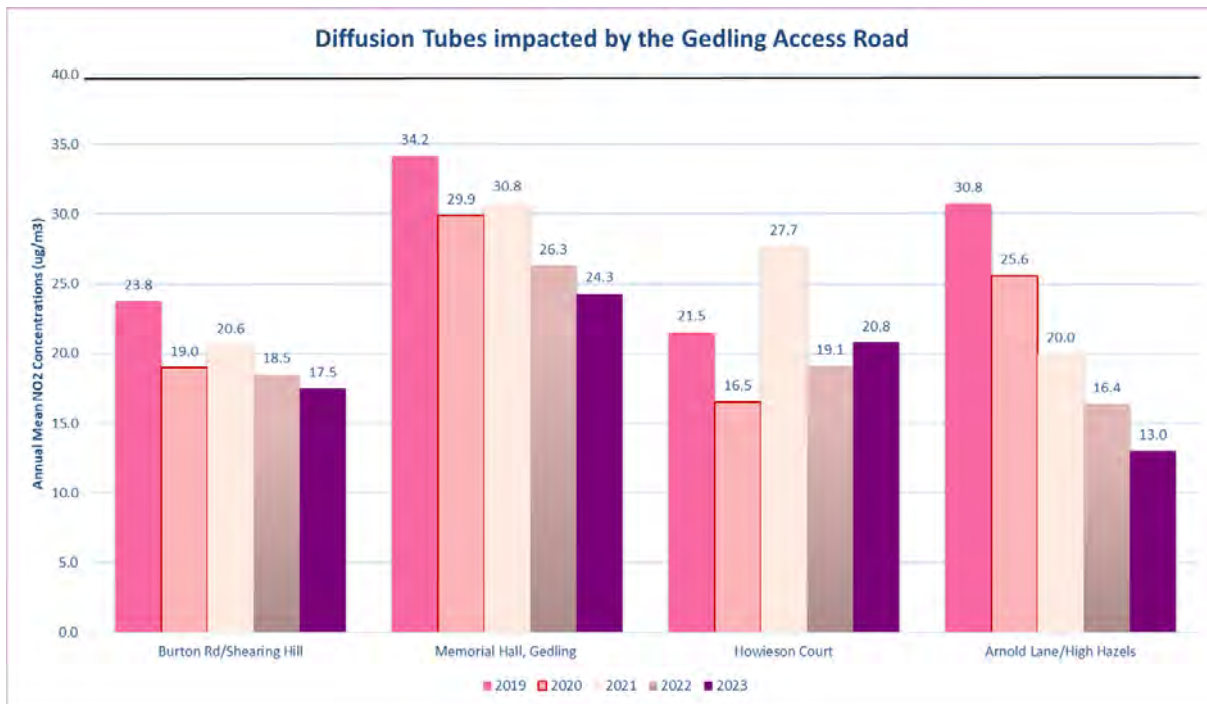
The Gedling Access Road, now named Colliery Way (A6211), officially opened to traffic in March 2022. The new road links the B684 Mapperley Plains and the A612 Trent Valley Road / Nottingham Road.

Figure C.3 – Map Colliery Way and Diffusion Tubes



Diffusion tubes which are currently on the 'old' route have stayed in place in order to attempt to gauge the impact of the new route.

Tubes generally showing a decline in levels with the exception of Howieson Court; here anecdotally vehicles still use the old route (which is on an incline heading northwest) if their journey is turning left of straight on.

Figure C.4 – Graph of Diffusion Tubes impacted by the opening of Colliery Way

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Gedling Borough During 2023

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

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

Diffusion tubes are small clear plastic tubes open at one end with a pollutant-absorbing chemical matrix or gel at the closed end. The tubes are prepared and sealed before being transported to the monitoring site. At site, the tube is exposed, by removal of the end cap, for a period of one month. After the month the tube is resealed and sent to an analytical laboratory.

The laboratory analysis measures the quantity of pollutant absorbed and then calculates an average ambient pollutant concentration over the exposure period.

Diffusion tube results are for NO₂, concentrations measured in parts per billion (ppb) and micrograms per cubic metre (µgm³).

Tubes are exposed on a monthly basis, following the timetable prescribed by the Diffusion Tube Network in which tubes are replaced generally on the first Wednesday of the month.

From April 2008 GBC entered into a countywide contract with Gradko Ltd. for the supply and analysis of NO₂ diffusion tubes. At the same time it was agreed to use the same preparation method (20% solution of TEA in water). This harmonisation of laboratory and method for the county will allow easier comparisons of results across LA boundaries.

QA/QC Procedures

Gradko

The European Union Daughter Directive for NO₂ sets out data quality objectives for overall accuracy. Annual average NO₂ concentration results must comply with the objective of $\pm 25\%$ of the reference concentration; therefore, average diffusion tube measurements should comply with this objective. The precision of analytical measurements is also an important consideration, as it is possible to arrive at an average bias of less than $\pm 25\%$ with very imprecise measurements. Following previous inter-comparisons of laboratory results an arbitrary guideline figure of 3ppb for acceptable precision has been adopted. Gradko's NO₂ diffusion tube procedures follow the Defra guideline document¹⁵ related to the preparation, extraction, analysis and calculation procedures for NO₂ passive diffusion tubes.

Their internal analysis procedures are assessed by U.K.A.S. on an annual basis for compliance to ISO17025. Results from the Ongoing Workplace Analysis Scheme for Proficiency (WASP) programme for Gradko generally show a "Satisfactory" performance classification.

Gedling Borough Council

Tubes are stored in a refrigerator until the day of exposure. On site, when the tubes are collected the date, site and time are recorded, referenced to the tube numbers assigned by the laboratory. The tubes are then forwarded to Gradko for analysis on the day of collection, along with a 'blank' trip diffusion tube.

¹⁵ Diffusion Tubes for Ambient NO₂ Monitoring: Practical Guidance for Laboratories and Users

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

One diffusion tube monitoring location within Gedling Borough recorded data capture below 75% but also below 25% so no annualisation is required and the results from this tube were not able to be used.

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/NO₂ continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Factor from National Co-location Studies

The Gradko national BAF 2023 for 20% TEA in water is given as **0.81** from 23 studies of various types. (See screen shot overleaf)

Factor from Local Co-location Studies

A co-location study was not carried out with the GBC NO_x analyser for this reporting year due to poor data capture, analyser malfunction.

National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet							Spreadsheet Version Number: 03/24			
<p>Follow the steps below in the correct order to show the results of relevant co-location studies</p> <p>Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods</p> <p>Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used and the version of the spreadsheet</p> <p>This spreadsheet will be updated every few months: the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.</p>							<p>This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2024</p> <p>LAQM Helpdesk Website</p>			
The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECOM and the National Physical Laboratory.							Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.			
Step 1:		Step 2:	Step 3:	Step 4:						
Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List		Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List	Select a Year from the Drop-Down List	<p>Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution.</p> <p>Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor³ shown in blue at the foot of the final column.</p>						
If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.		If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.	If a year is not shown, we have no data ²	If you have your own co-location study then see footnote ⁴ . If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953						
Analysed By¹	Method To undo your selection, choose (All) from the pop-up list	Year⁵ To undo your selection, choose (All)	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision⁶	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2023	R	Gateshead Council	12	27	22	20.7%	G	0.83
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2023	R	Gateshead Council	12	29	23	25.9%	G	0.79
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2023	R	Gateshead Council	12	30	33	-7.8%	G	1.08
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2023	KS	Marylebone Road intercomparison	11	45	38	20.3%	G	0.83
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2023	B	South Holland District Council	10	8	7	12.4%	G	0.89
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2023	R	Worcestershire	12	12	11	17.4%	G	0.85
Gradko	20% TEA in Water	2023	R	Ards And North Down Borough Council	12	33	21	60.2%	G	0.62
Gradko	20% TEA in Water	2023	R	Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council	11	24	20	22.1%	G	0.82
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2023		Overall Factor³ (23 studies)				Use		0.81

Discussion of Choice of Factor to Use

Based on guidance Box 7-13 in LAQM TG22 [August 22] GBC has used the **national** bias adjustment factor when adjusting diffusion tube results. A summary of bias adjustment factors used over the past five years presented in Table C.1.

Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2023	National	03/24	0.81
2022	National	03/23	0.83
2021	National	03/22	0.84
2020	National	03/21	0.81
2019	National	03/20	0.93

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, local authorities should ensure that monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure should be estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO₂ concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1.

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

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

The automatic monitoring system used (Monitor Labs ML®9841B) uses gas-phase chemiluminescence detection to perform continuous analysis of nitric oxide (NO), total oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

The instrument consists of a pneumatic system, an NO₂-to-NO converter (molycon), a reaction cell, photomultiplier tube (PMT) detector, and processing electronics.

During 2001-2007 the analyser was housed in the basement of the Daybrook Baptist Chapel.

In January of 2008 the analyser was moved to a Casella ROMON enclosure on the opposite side of the A60 Mansfield Road. The analyser has been operational since August 2000; data capture levels are: -

96% 2001	93% 2006	92% 2011	99% 2016	99% 2021
95% 2002	83% 2007	54% 2012*	99% 2017	99% 2022
97% 2003	81% 2008	91% 2013	99% 2018	63% 2023***
98% 2004	95% 2009	80% 2014**	99% 2019	
96% 2005	95% 2010	81% 2015*	97% 2020	

*data logger failure

** air conditioning unit failure in mid-May

*** analyser terminal malfunction

The ML®9841B analyser has a quoted detection of ± 0.5 ppb and a precision of ± 0.5 ppb or 1% of reading, whichever is largest. Accuracy of the analyser is dependent on the calibration and the calibration gases used.

QA/QC Procedures

The analyser is subject to a fortnightly two point manual calibration, by a suitably trained site operative from Gedling Borough, which is conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's quality control procedures. Filters at the sample head are changed concurrently with calibration. The equipment is serviced twice a year by the manufacturer's accredited engineers.

Calibration gases (Air and NO) used during the fortnightly calibration are supplied by BOC, who have demonstrated compliance with relevant quality control procedures in the preparation of gas mixtures. Gas cylinders are replaced before use by dates or when the gas levels fall below 50 bar.

Data Validation and Ratification

Gedling Borough Council employ the services of Air Quality Data Management (AQDM) to collect, ratify and calibrate the data from the Daybrook Station. Officers from Gedling Borough attend site on a fortnightly basis to carry out the manual calibration of the analyser, forwarding the results onto AQDM.

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation

Automatic monitoring locations within Gedling Borough recorded data capture below 75% therefore it was required to annualise the monitoring data for 2023. Table C2 outlines the outputs from the annualisation process which was carried out in line with TG.22 (Box 7-9).

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, local authorities should ensure that monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure should be estimated using the NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO₂ concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1.

No automatic NO₂ monitoring locations within Gedling Borough required distance correction during 2022.

Table C.2 – Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Site ID	Annualisation Factor Nottingham Centre	Annualisation Factor Leicester University	Annualisation Factor Sheffield Devonshire Gardens	Annualisation Factor Stoke-on-Trent Centre	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Simple Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Annualised Data Simple Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Comments
GBC1	1.110	1.046	1.081	1.059	1.074	23.3	24.97	Reference Analyser

Annualisation carried out as per TG.22 (Box 7-9)

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

Figure D.1 – Map of Air Quality Management Area

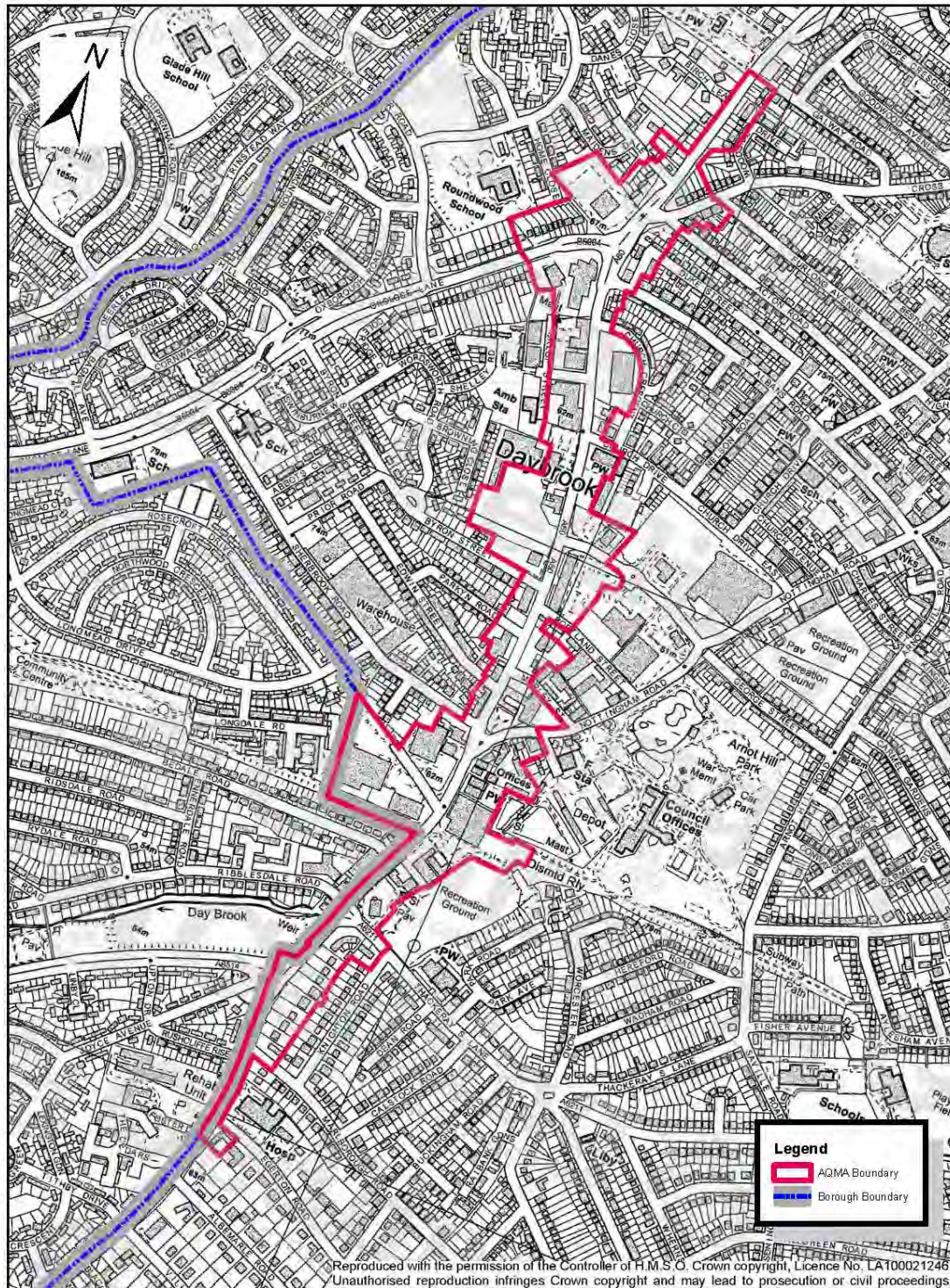


Figure D.2 - Map of Overall Sheet Locations

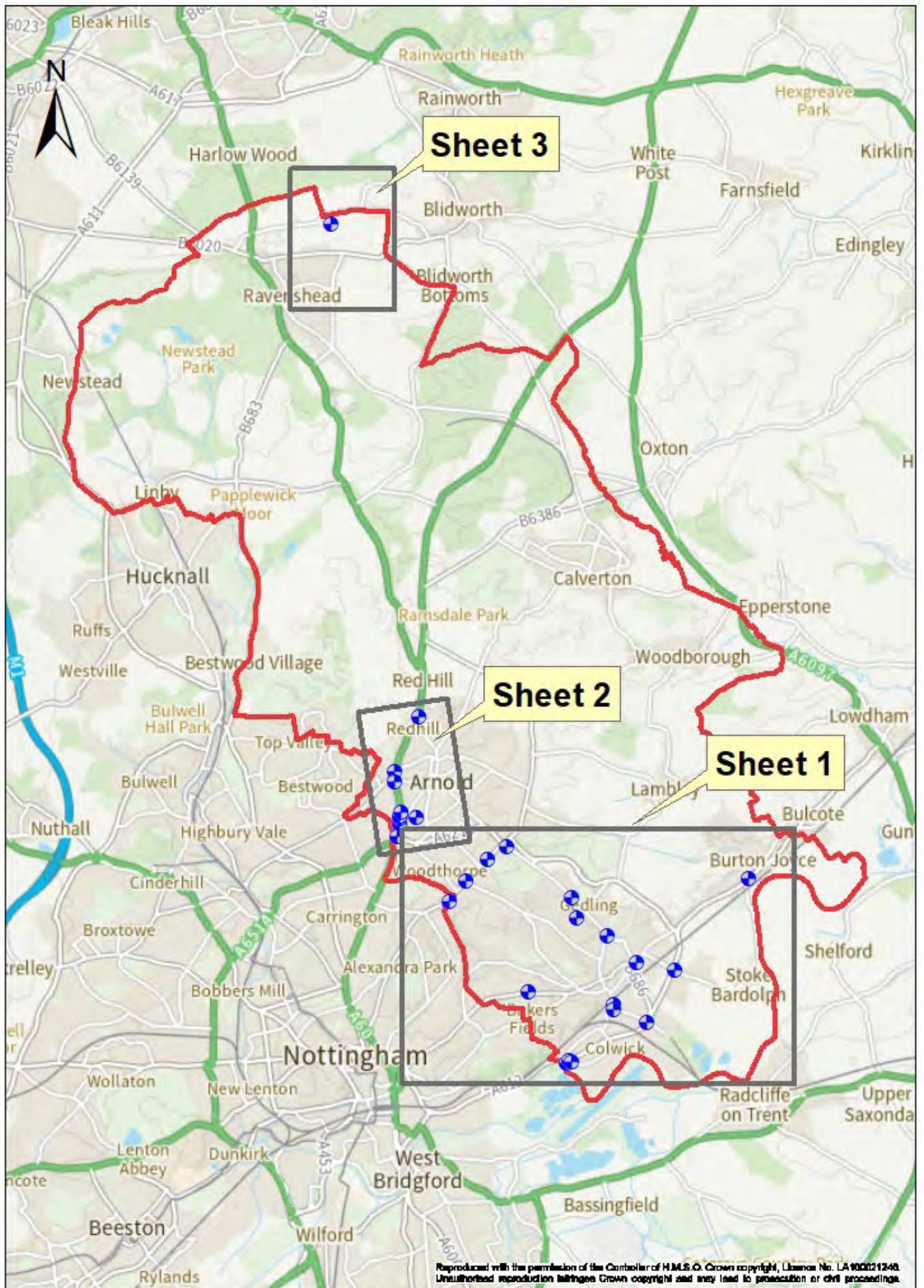


Figure D.3 – Sheet 1 - Map of Central and Southern Diffusion Tubes

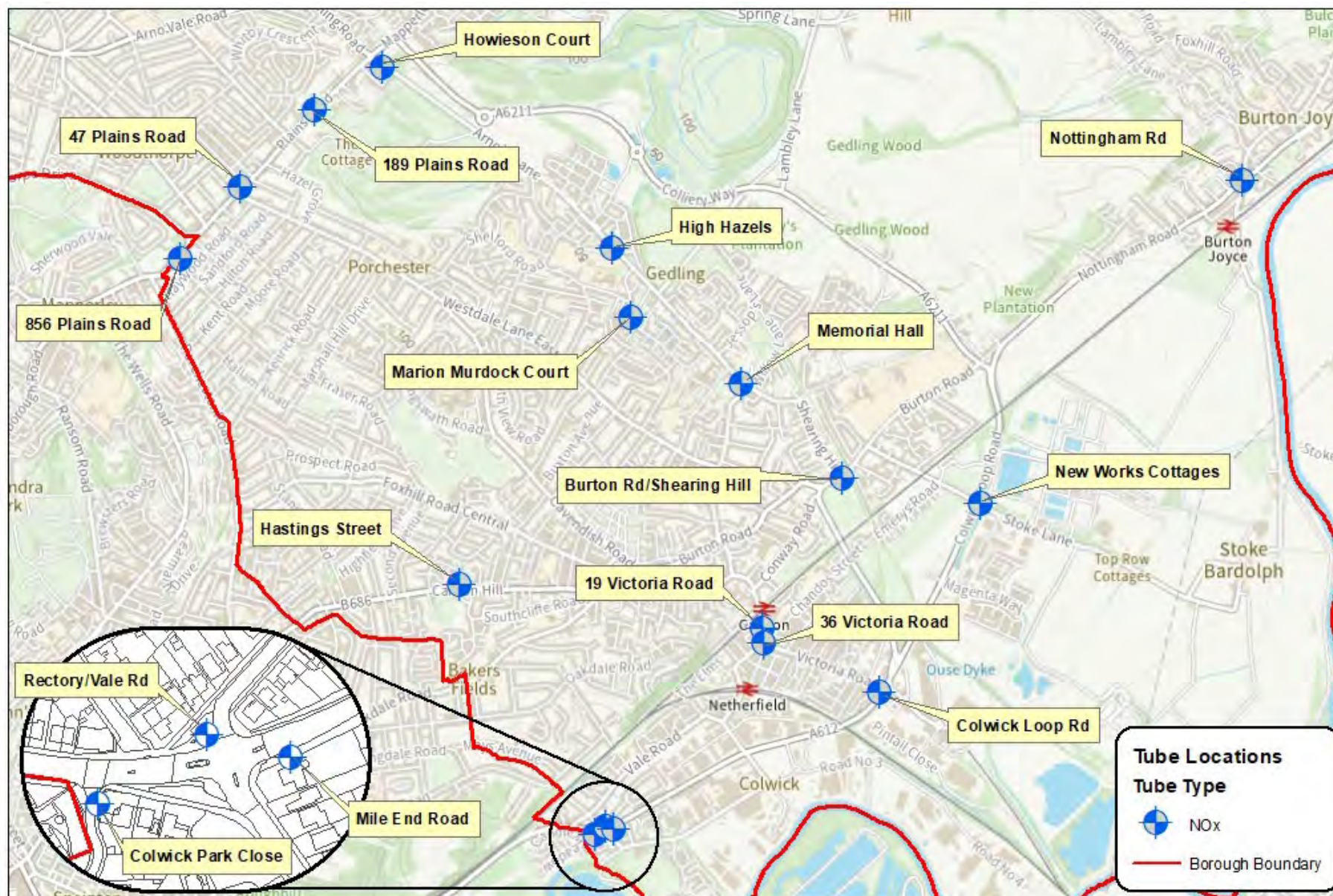


Figure D.4 – Sheet 2 - Map of Air Quality Management Area Diffusion Tubes

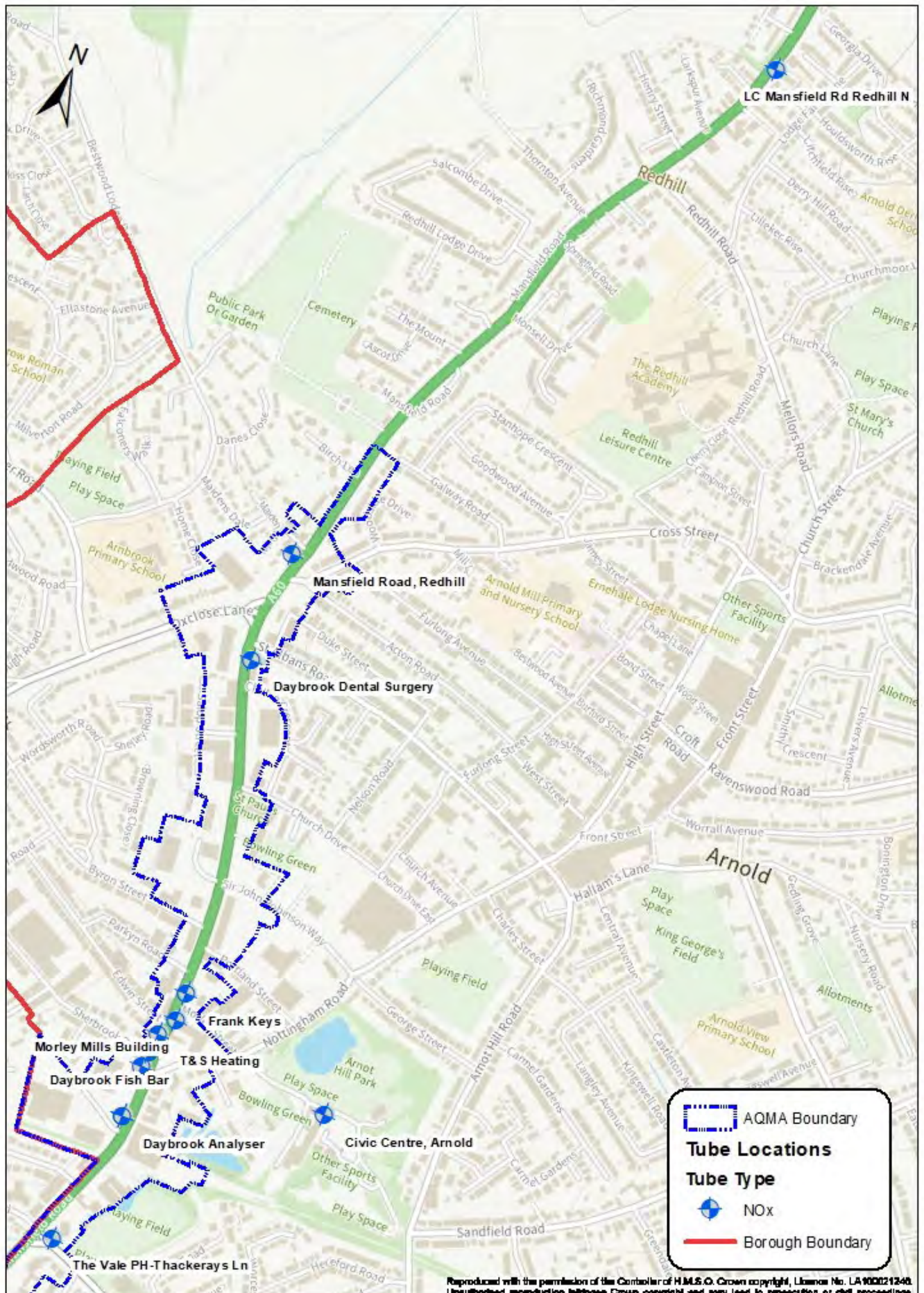
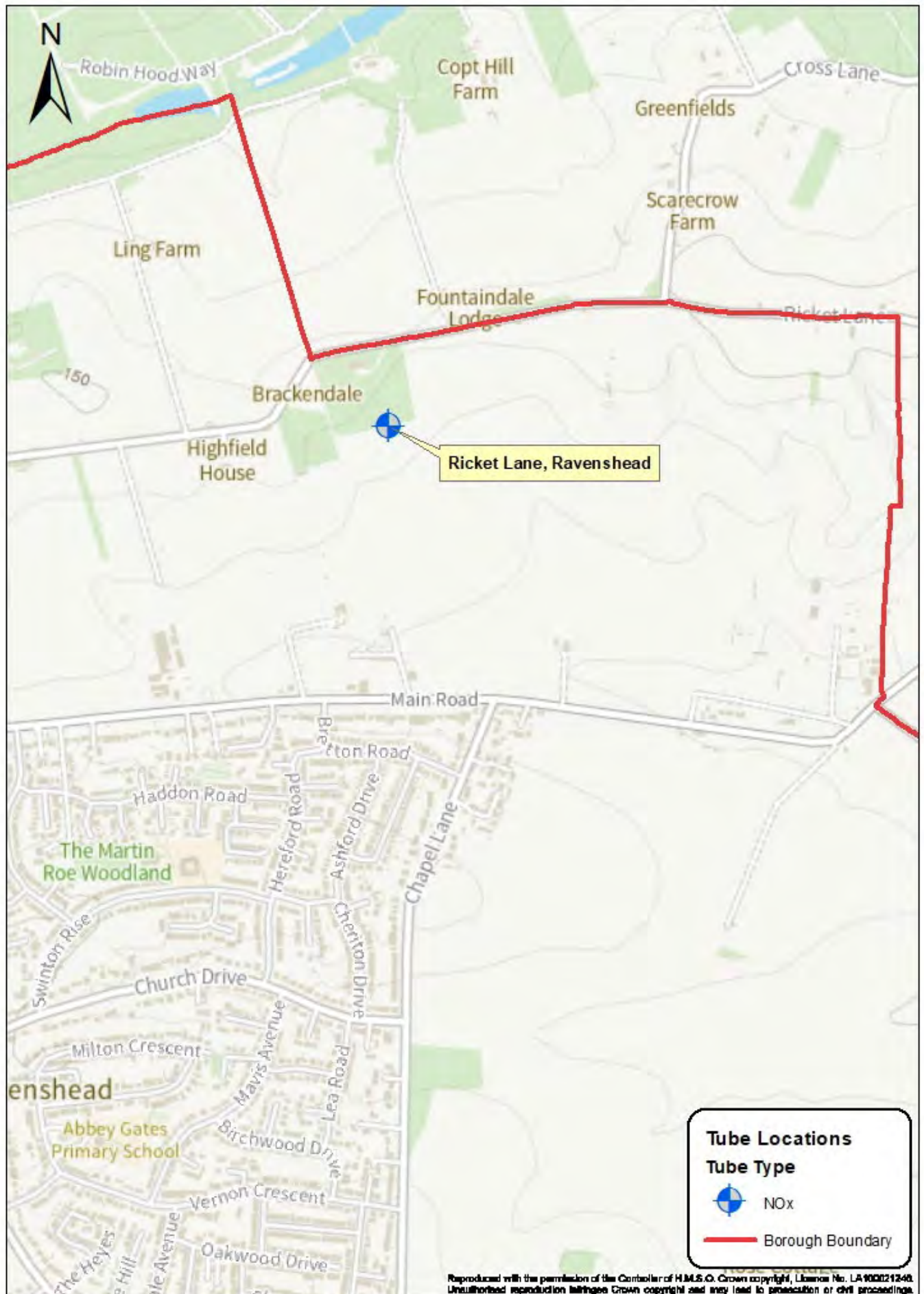


Figure D.5 – Sheet 3 - Map of Rural Background Diffusion Tubes



Appendix E: Information to Support the Revocation of the AQMA

The Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) is not a large geographic area and is confined to an area directly fronting the A60. As such it was not considered necessary to carry out modelling study and the proposal to revoke the AQMA is taken using both results from the NO_x analyser (which is within the AQMA) and diffusion tube monitoring data.

LAQM Technical Guidance 2022 (LAQM.TG22) makes a number of points when guiding LAs on the issues relating to revoking an AQMA:

- There should not be any declared AQMAs for which compliance with the relevant objective has been achieved for a consecutive **five-year** period.
- The revocation of an AQMA should be considered following **three consecutive years** of compliance with the relevant objective as evidenced through monitoring.
- Where NO₂ monitoring is completed using diffusion tubes, to account for the inherent uncertainty associated with the monitoring method, it is recommended that revocation of an AQMA should be considered following three consecutive years of annual mean NO₂ concentrations being lower than 36µg/m³ (i.e. within 10% of the annual mean NO₂ objective).

Keeping AQMAs in place longer than required would risk diluting their meaning and impacting public trust in LAQM.

On the issue of using data impacted by the COVID-19 lockdowns:

“It is not advisable for the revocation of an AQMA to be based solely upon compliance in a year not representative of long-term trends. For example, compliance being reached in 2020 may not be representative of long-term trends in pollutant concentrations due to the change in activity observed across the UK as a result of COVID-19 and associated lock down measures.

Where 2020 is one of many consecutive years of compliance, this may be considered for revocation.”

Finally, before revoking an AQMA on the basis of measured pollutant concentrations, the authority needs to be reasonably certain that any future exceedances (that might occur in more adverse meteorological conditions) are unlikely.

Figure E.5 – NO₂ Chemiluminescence Analyser data long term trends 2002 - 2023

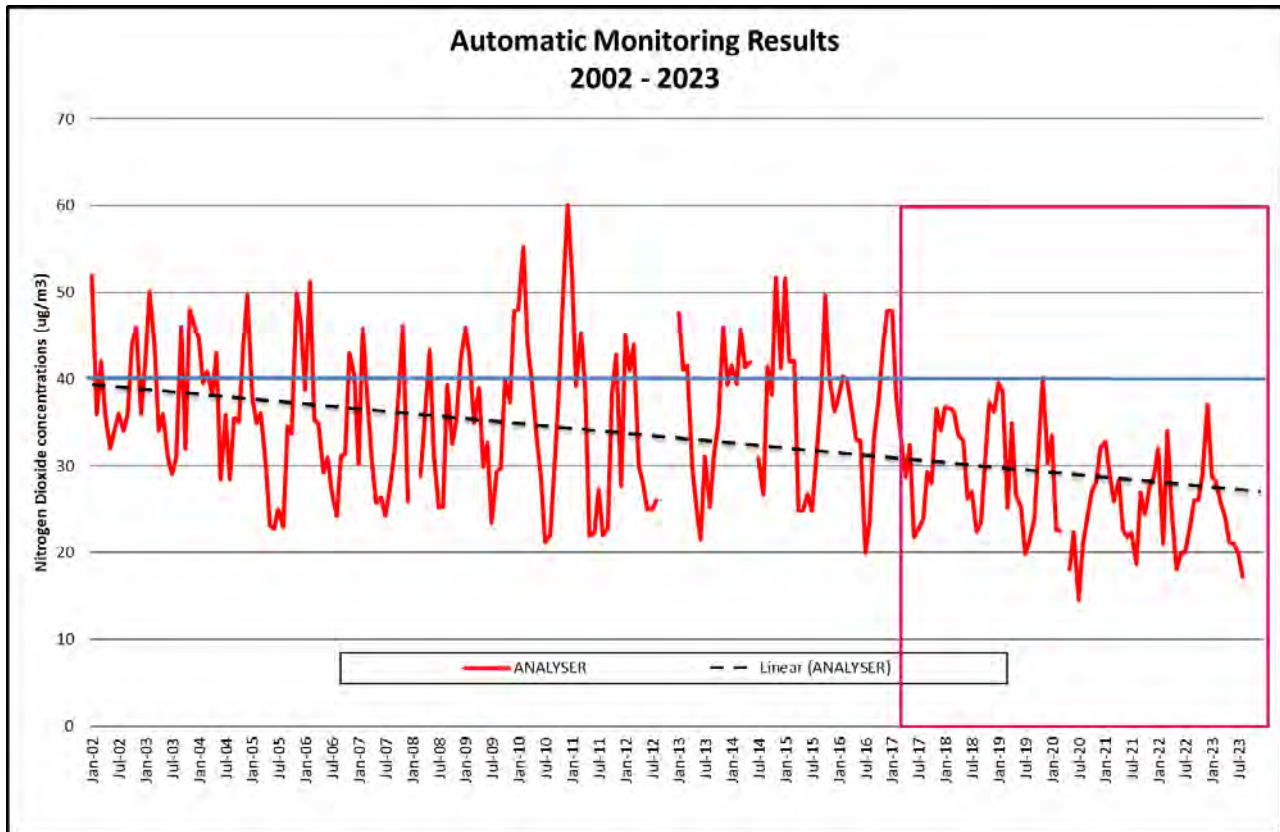
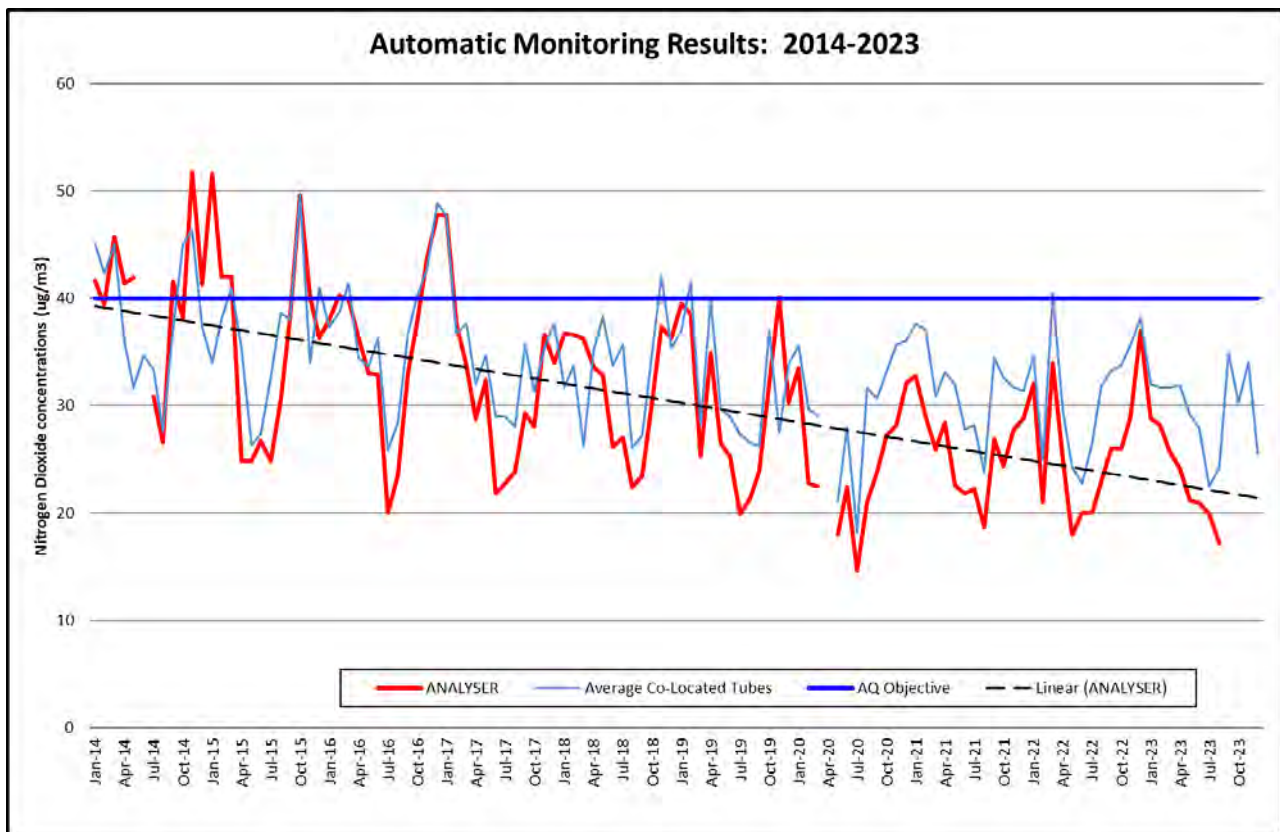


Figure E.6 – NO₂ Chemiluminescence Analyser/raw co-located diffusion tube data 10 year (2014 – 2023)



Reference Analyser Data

Table E1 shows the annual averages over the past 7 years (inc.2020). Whilst the analyser is within the AQMA it is not particularly close (due to siting restrictions) to critical receptors. However, levels have been consistently low and falling as can be seen in graphs Figures E.1 and E.2. Figure E.1 also indicates that (purple box) since 2017 the levels recorded have not exceeded the objective.

Diffusion Tube Data within the AQMA

There are 13 NO₂ diffusion tubes around the AQMA (11 inside the AQMA) Table E.1 presents the annual averages (adjusted for bias and annualised as required). Figures E.3 and E.4 present tube data in a graphic form.

Table E.2 – NO₂ Diffusion tube data AQMA (concentrations presented in µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube ID	Location	Site Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
82492	Grove PH Daybrook Sq	Roadside	34.0	29.0	30.0	24.1	26.5	26.6	24.5
87398	Morley Mills Building	Roadside	31.0	30.0	31.0	22.9	24.4	24.9	22.4
87399	Mansfield Road, Redhill	Roadside	23.0	23.0	24.0	17.9	19.6	19.0	16.8
87400	Daybrook Dental Surgery	Roadside	31.0	30.0	28.0	22.9	25.8	23.9	22.4
87403, 87404, 87405	Daybrook Analyser co-located tubes	Roadside	31.0	31.0	31.0	23.6	26.6	26.0	24.0
87407	The Vale PH Thackerays Lane	Roadside	35.0	33.0	28.0	25.1	27.4	27.4	24.6
88005**	Mansfield Road, Redhill North	Roadside	-	-	33.0	28.9	32.4	30.4	27.6
87410**	Civic Centre, Arnold	Urban Backgrnd	18.0	16.0	16.0	12.0	13.4	13.0	11.7
87412	Daybrook Fish Bar	Roadside	43.0	39.0	39.0	28.5	32.4	33.3	29.0
87413	T&S Heating	Roadside	41.0	37.0	36.0	27.0	31.4	30.7	29.4
87414	Frank Keys	Roadside	26.0	23.0	30.0	24.3	26.7	25.7	23.5
GBC1	Daybrook NO _x Analyser	Roadside	31.4	31.6	29.8	24.2	25.8	26.1	24.9

Data presented is bias adjusted and annualised where applicable.

** Tubes **not** inside the AQMA

Table E.1 shows data for the last 7 years which is the last year where the objective was exceeded in the AQMA. It can be seen that generally diffusion tube data is below the 36µg/m³ level.

The two tubes of non-compliance in 2017 have not exceeded the 36µg/m³ level in the last three years of reporting: four years if including 2020.

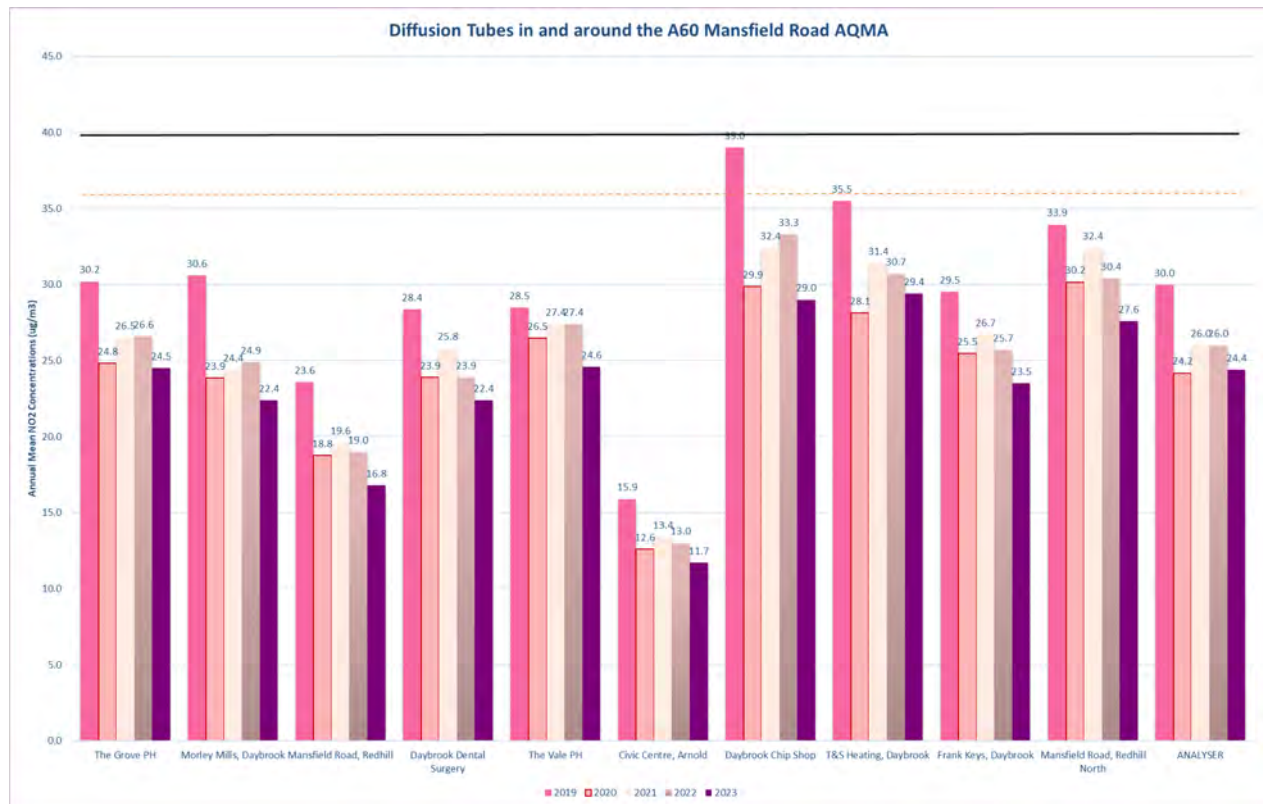
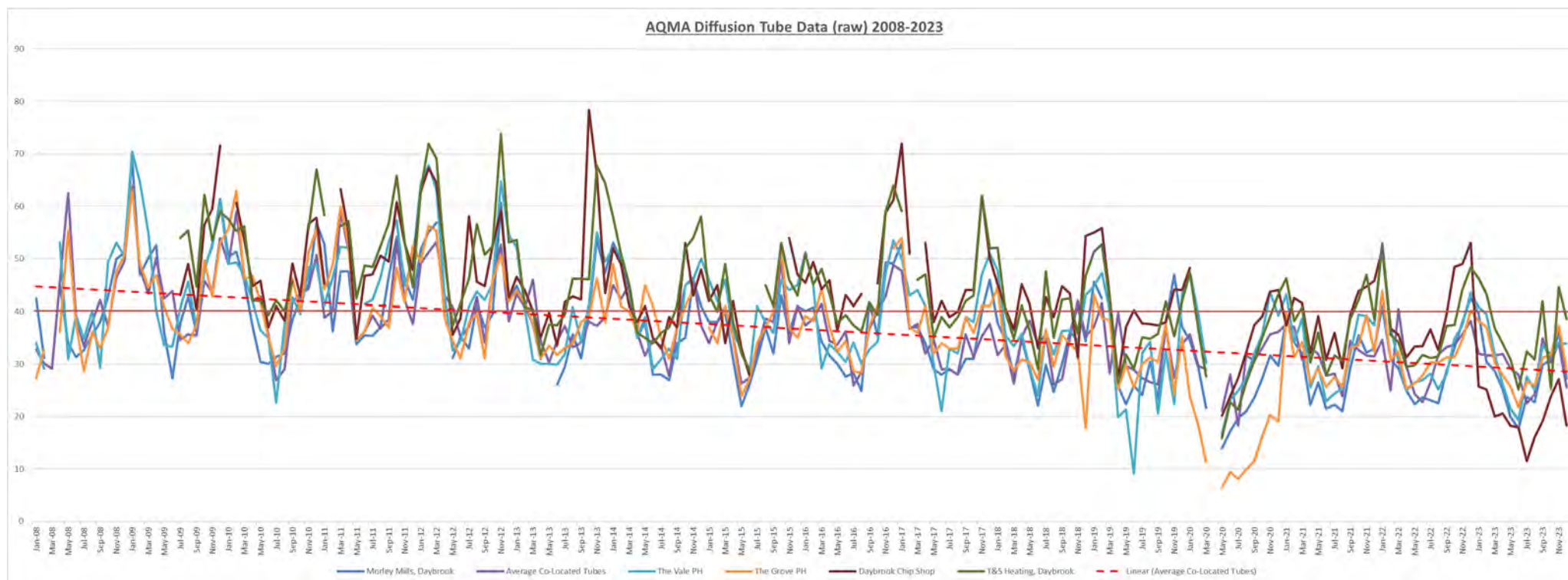
Figure E.7 – NO₂ Diffusion Tube data AQMA - (2019 – 2023)

Figure E.4 shows long term trends in the diffusion tube measurements within the AQMA. The trendline (red dotted) is that of the average of the co-located tubes, this shows the long-term declining trend in NO₂ levels over the last 16 years.

Figure E.8 – NO2 Diffusion Tube Data (raw data) 2008 - 2023



Conclusions

1. Data from the reference NO_x analyser within the A60 has been consistently below the objective.
2. Diffusion tube data within the AQMA in the last 3 reporting years has been below the 36µg/m³ level.
3. Trends in levels measured by the reference analyser and diffusion tubes are declining.
4. Early raw data collection for 2024 does not indicate any significant changes in levels within the AQMA.

Gedling Borough Council therefore propose to revoke the Air Quality Management Area along the A60 Mansfield Road.

We will continue to measure both using the NO_x analyser and diffusion tubes along the A60 to ensure continued compliance.

Appendix F: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table F.3 – Air Quality Objectives in England¹⁶

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

Table F.4 – Environment Act 2021 PM_{2.5}¹⁷

Pollutant & metric	Target	Target year
PM _{2.5} annual mean concentration	Interim target: 12 µg/m ³	2028
PM _{2.5} annual mean concentration	Legally binding target: 10 µg/m ³	2040
PM _{2.5} population exposure	Interim target: 22% reduction in exposure compared to 2018	2028
PM _{2.5} population exposure	Legally binding target: 35% reduction in exposure compared to 2018	2040

¹⁶ The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

¹⁷ [The Environmental Targets \(Fine Particulate Matter\) \(England\) Regulations 2023](#)

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 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 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

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