2010 Air Quality Progress Report for Bassetlaw District Council

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

December 2010

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Executive Summary

Bassetlaw District Council has compared the monitoring data with the annual air quality objectives and can confirm that there are currently no exceedances of the objectives. Bassetlaw District Council will not be proceeding to a detailed assessment at this time. Bassetlaw District Council will continue to monitor nitrogen dioxide at key locations throughout 2010.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Description of Local Authority Area

Bassetlaw is the northern most of the seven Nottinghamshire authorities. It covers an area of approximately 240 square miles and has a population of approximately 112,000. The population density (as of 2001 census information) is 176/km^2. The borough is predominantly rural with the two main settlements being the market towns of Worksop and Retford. The A1(M) trunk road runs straight through the borough from the north-west (at Harworth) to the south-east (at Tuxford). The traditional industry in the west of the borough (around Worksop) is coal mining. Since 1980, the deep mines of Shireoaks, Manton and Bevercoats have all closed. Harworth colliery has approximately 20 years of workable coal left but is currently mothballed. The River Trent forms the eastern boundary of the borough with Lincolnshire, and apart from the coal-fited power stations on the Trent there is little or no heavy industry in the east. The land becomes flatter in the east of the borough and arable farmland covers much of the area.

1.2 Purpose of Progress Report

Progress Reports are required in the intervening years between the three-yearly Updating and Screening Assessment reports. Their purpose is to maintain continuity in the Local Air Quality Management process.

They are not intended to be as detailed as Updating and Screening Assessment Reports, or to require as much effort. However, if the Progress Report identifies the risk of exceedence of an Air Quality Objective, the Local Authority (LA) should undertake a Detailed Assessment immediately, and not wait until the next round of Review and Assessment.

1.3 Air Quality Objectives

The air quality objectives applicable to Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) **in England** are set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 928), and the Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 3043). They are shown in Table 1.1. This table shows the objectives in units of microgrammes per cubic metre μg/m^3 (for carbon monoxide the units used are milligrammes per cubic metre, mg/m^3). Table 1.1. includes the number of permitted exceedences in any given year (where applicable).

Table 1.1 Air Quality Objectives included in Regulations for the purpose of Local Air Quality Management in England.

Pollutant	Concentration	Measured as	Date to be achieved by
Benzene	16.25 $\mu g/m^3$	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
	5.00 $\mu g/m^3$	Running annual mean	31.12.2010
1,3-Butadiene	2.25 $\mu g/m^3$	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
Carbon monoxide	10.0 mg/m^3	Running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003
Lead	0.5 $\mu g/m^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2004
	0.25 $\mu g/m^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2008
Nitrogen dioxide	200 $\mu g/m^3$ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2005
	40 $\mu g/m^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2005
Particles (PM_{10}) (gravimetric)	50 $\mu g/m^3$, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	40 $\mu g/m^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2004
Sulphur dioxide	350 $\mu g/m^3$, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2004
	125 $\mu g/m^3$, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 $\mu g/m^3$, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean	31.12.2005

1.4 Summary of Previous Review and Assessments

Year	Title of Report	Conclusions	Recommendations	Actions
2006	Update and Screening assessment	No areas of the borough (with relevant public exposure) would be likely to exceed any of the air quality objectives. No recommendation to carry out a detailed assessment for nitrogen dioxide and/or PM_{10}.	Recommendation to carry out thorough review of monitoring locations	Some NO_2 tubes relocated to better represent relevant public exposure. The NO_2 tubes near A1 junctions removed in anticipation of carriageway improvements on A1.
2007	Progress Report	The report concluded that the air quality objectives were being met at all locations within Bassetlaw, with the possible exception of Watson Road in Worksop town centre	Further monitoring and assessment of the area around Watson Road	Additional co-located NO_2 tubes sited on Watson Road
2008	Progress Report	The report identified two areas of the borough which showed likely exceedance of the nitrogen dioxide annual mean objective. These were Wason Road in Worksop and the A1 overpass at Tuxford.	Proceed to detailed assessment for both areas	Detailed assessment completed in 2009
2009	Update and Screening assessment	The report concurred with the findings of the 2008 Progress Report in that Wason Road in Worksop and the A1 overpass at Tuxford.showed likely exceedance of the nitrogen dioxide annual mean objective.	Proceed to detailed assessment for both areas	Detailed assessment completed in 2009
2009	Detailed Assessment	The report concluded that the annual mean nitrogen dioxide objective is being complied with at Wason Road in Worksop and the A1 overpass at Tuxford when relevant public exposure is considered.	Recommended continued monitoring at these locations to ensure the objective continues to be met in future	

2 New Monitoring Data

2.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

2.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Bassetlaw District Council has no automatic monitoring sites

2.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring

Over the course of 2009, 24 diffusion tubes measuring concentrations of nitrogen dioxide were distributed across the Borough, each being exposed for a four or five week period. The exposure periods for the tubes were calculated in line with the recommended calendar accessed from the Defra Air Quality Archive. Details of all non-automatic monitoring sites can be found below in table 2.1. Maps showing the locations of the tubes can be found at figure 2.1 and figure 2.2.

2.1.3 Quality Assurance and quality control

LAQM.TG(09) specifically encourages local authorities to select sampling labs that maintain high standards of quality assurance and quality control. The lab selected by Bassetlaw District Council for purchasing and analysing the nitrogen dioxide tubes is Gradko International. Gradko participate in the Workplace Analysis Scheme for Proficiency (WASP). The scheme is an independent analytical performance testing scheme operated by the Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL). WASP is an important QA/QC exercise for laboratories supplying diffusion tubes to Local Authorities for use in the context of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM). At quarterly intervals HSL supplies the labs with 4 samplers doped with unknown amounts of nitrite. It then assesses and calculates a performance index from the results. Gradko's analytical laboratory is assessed annually by UKAS to establish conformance of our Laboratory Quality Procedures to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 Standard. Gradko employ the use of travel blanks as recommended TG (09).

2.1.4 Selection of suitable bias factor

Bassetlaw District Council do not have any chemiluminescense analysers so the precision and accuracy of the nitrogen dioxide tubes cannot be validated by the use of a local co-location study. Hence an appropriate bias adjustment factor derived from nationally available bias factors must be applied to the mean values of the tube results. The spreadsheet tool referenced below and shown in figure 2.3 has been used to calculate an appropriate bias factor of 0.97.

http://laqm1.defra.gov.uk/documents/tools/diffusiontube300910.xls

Table 2.1 Details of Non- Automatic Monitoring Sites

Grid Reference	Site Name	Site No.	Distance to kerb of nearest road	Relevant exposure (y/n)	Distance in (m) to relevant exposure	Site Type	Pollutants monitored
457831 378607	5 Saxton Close	1	1m	Y	5m	Background	NO_2
456490 371245	Cuckney	2	1m	Y	4m	Roadside	NO_2
458564 379284	7a Kings Head, Carlton Rd, Worksop	3	0.5m	Y	10m	Roadside	NO_2
458230 378909	Newcastle Avenue, Worksop	5	0.5m	Y	15m	Roadside	NO_2
459222 384834	The Green, Carlton	8	1m	Y	2m	Roadside	NO_2
458569 379162	Watson Road, Worksop (1)	12	4m	Y	2m	Roadside	NO_2
468441 395148	Misson	14	2m	Y	7m	Background	NO_2
464921 381197	Blyth Rd, Ranby	15	5m	Y	9m	Background	NO_2

470555 380597	Thomas Street, Retford	17	1m	Y	4	Roadside	NO_2
478336 389415	Bar Road South, Beckingham	20	0.5m	Y	25m	Roadside	NO_2
481325 374504	Little Styrrup, Dunham	22	2m	Y	Tube on façade	Roadside	NO_2
470759 380698	London Rd Junction, Retford	25	1m	Y	3m	Roadside	NO_2
470095 381292	Hospital Road, Retford	26	1m	Y	14m	Roadside	NO_2
470793 381106	Arlington Way / Grove Street, Retford	27	1m	Y	7m	Roadside	NO_2
468518 375695	Elkesley, A1	28	2m	Y	30m	Roadside	NO_2
473779 371093	Lincoln Road, A1 Overpass, Tuxford	29	8m	Y	23m	Roadside	NO_2
457557 379081	Beaufort Road, near bypass	30	52m	Y	52m	Roadside	NO_2
457837 380581	Claylands Ave, Worksop	31	2m	Y	6m	Roadside	NO_2
473911 370840	Birch Court, Tuxford	32	5m	Y	22m	Roadside	NO_2

468509 375689	Elkesley, A1	33	8m	Y	30m	Roadside	NO_2
458639 379009	Watson Road, Worksop (2)	34a	2m	Y	4m	Roadside	NO_2
458639 379009	Watson Road Worksop (2)	34b	2m	Y	4m	Roadside	NO_2
461104 390658	Selby Road, Styrrup, A1	35	25m	Y	17m	Roadside	NO_2
463022 386937	Retford Road, A1, Blyth	36	17m	Y	19m	Roadside	NO_2

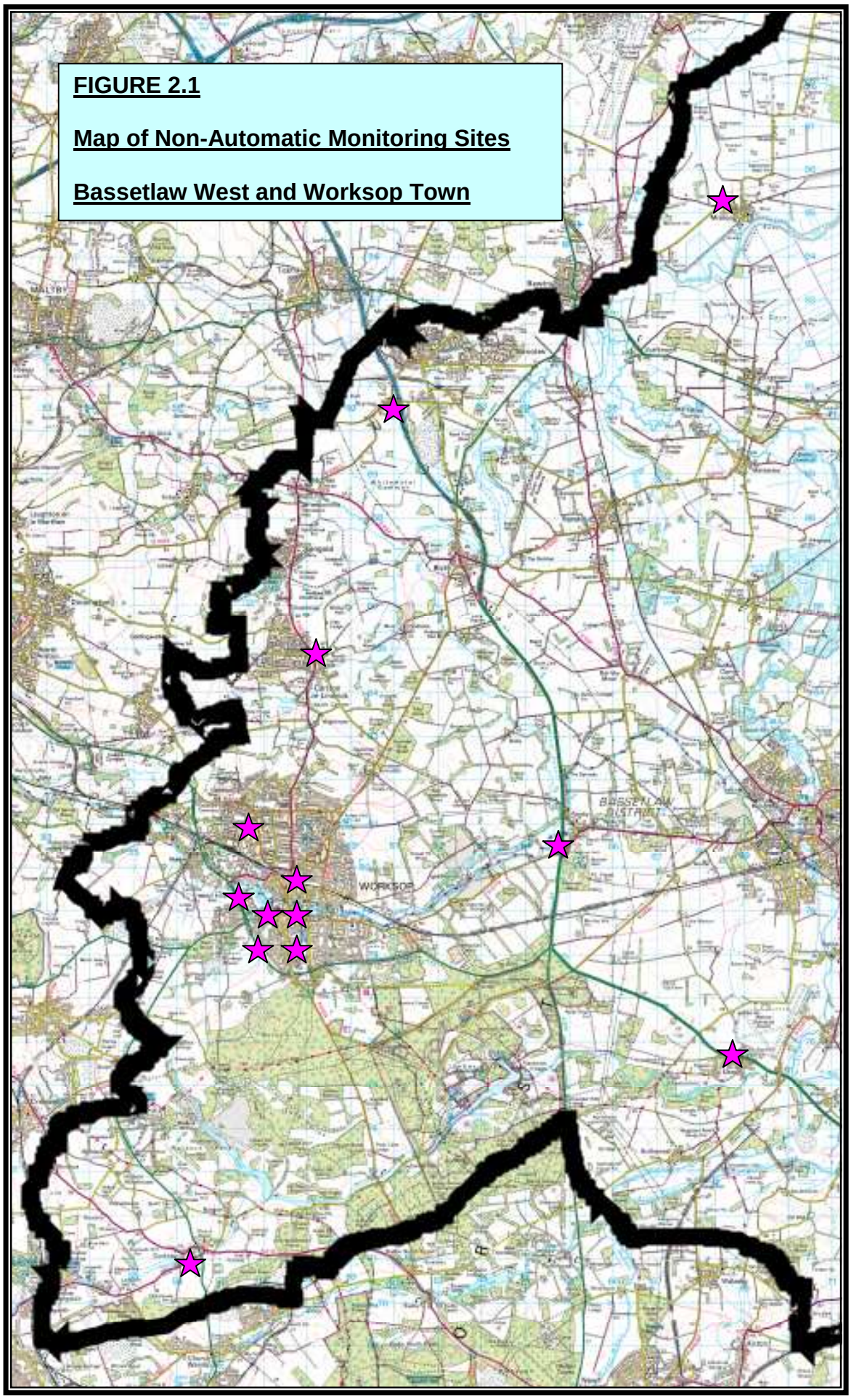


FIGURE 2.1
Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites
Bassetlaw West and Worksop Town
WORKSOP
BASSETLAW DISTRICT

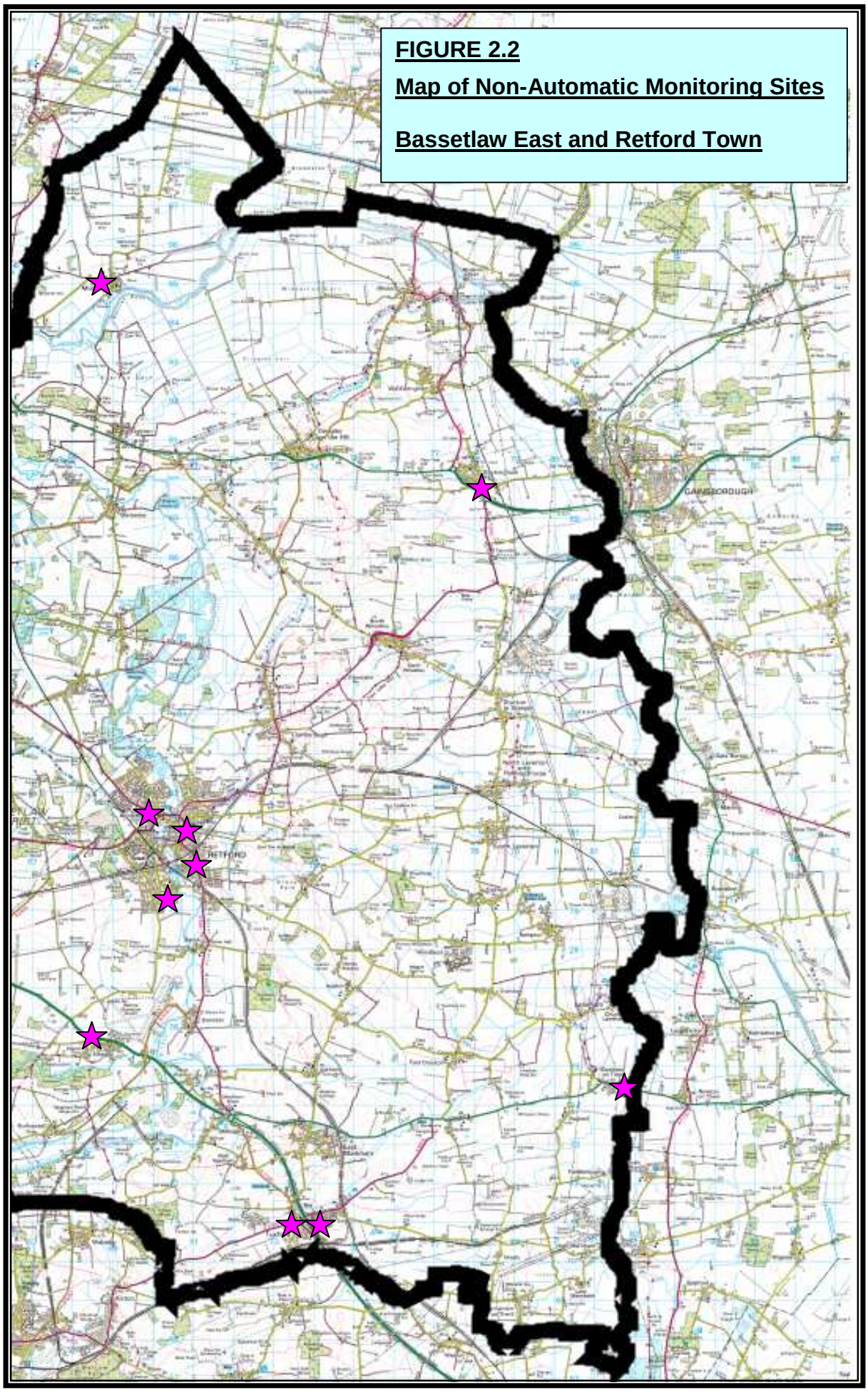
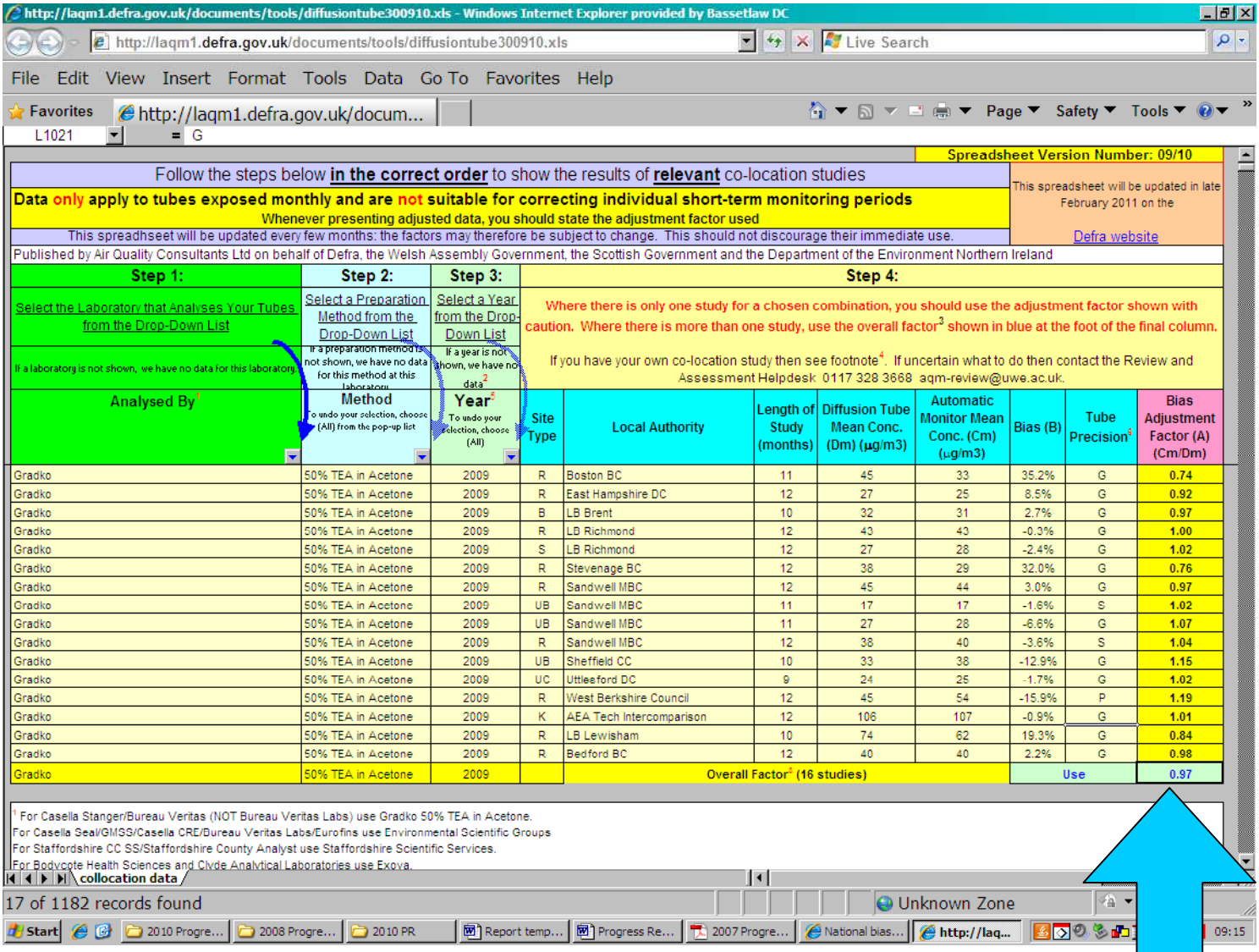


FIGURE 2.2
Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites
Bassetlaw East and Retford Town
GAINSBOROUGH
RETFORD

Figure 2.3 Extract below showing selection of suitable bias factor using the nationally available bias factors:



Spreadsheet Version Number: 09/10

Follow the steps below **in the correct order** to show the results of **relevant** co-location studies

Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods

Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used

This spreadsheet will be updated every few months: the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.

This spreadsheet will be updated in late February 2011 on the Defra website

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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	Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor[3] shown in blue at the foot of the final column. If you have your own co-location study then see footnote[4]. If uncertain what to do then contact the Review and Assessment Helpdesk 0117 328 3668 aqm-review@uwe.ac.uk.							
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]								
Analysed By[1]	Method To undo your selection, choose (All) from the pop-up list	Year[5] To undo your selection, choose (All)	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m3)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m3)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision[6]	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	R	Boston BC	11	45	33	35.2%	G	0.74
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	R	East Hampshire DC	12	27	25	8.5%	G	0.92
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	B	LB Brent	10	32	31	2.7%	G	0.97
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	R	LB Richmond	12	43	43	-0.3%	G	1.00
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	S	LB Richmond	12	27	28	-2.4%	G	1.02
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	R	Stevenage BC	12	38	29	32.0%	G	0.76
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	R	Sandwell MBC	12	45	44	3.0%	G	0.97
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	UB	Sandwell MBC	11	17	17	-1.6%	S	1.02
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	UB	Sandwell MBC	11	27	28	-6.6%	G	1.07
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	R	Sandwell MBC	12	38	40	-3.6%	S	1.04
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	UB	Sheffield CC	10	33	38	-12.9%	G	1.15
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	UC	Uttlesford DC	9	24	25	-1.7%	G	1.02
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	R	West Berkshire Council	12	45	54	-15.9%	P	1.19
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	K	AEA Tech Intercomparison	12	106	107	-0.9%	G	1.01
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	R	LB Lewisham	10	74	62	19.3%	G	0.84
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009	R	Bedford BC	12	40	40	2.2%	G	0.98
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2009		Overall Factor[3] (16 studies)				Use		0.97

[1] For Casella Stanger/Bureau Veritas (NOT Bureau Veritas Labs) use Gradko 50% TEA in Acetone.
For Casella Seal/GMSS/Casella CRE/Bureau Veritas Labs/Eurofins use Environmental Scientific Groups
For Staffordshire CC SS/Staffordshire County Analyst use Staffordshire Scientific Services.
For Bodycote Health Sciences and Clyde Analytical Laboratories use Exova.

collocation data

17 of 1182 records found

A bias factor 0.97 is calculated from the spreadsheet tool and applied to the 2009 data set

2.2 Comparison of Monitoring Results with Air Quality Objectives

2.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide

Automatic Monitoring Data

Bassetlaw District Council does not currently undertake any automatic monitoring

Non-Automatic Monitoring data

Shown below in table 2.2 is the data taken from the 24 nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes which Bassetlaw District Council uses to monitor levels of pollutants at various locations throughout the borough. The data from years 2008 and 2009 are shown with the appropriate bias factors applied.

Table 2.2 Results of Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tubes

Site ID	Location	Data Capture for full calendar year 2009 %	Annual mean concentrations bias adjusted by factor of 0.91 in 2009 and 0.90 in 2008 (µg/m^3)	
			2008 (bias 0.90)	2009 (bias 0.97)
1	5 Saxton Close	100.0	22.7	22.2
2	Cuckney	100.0	22.2	25.6
3	7a Kings Head, Carlton Rd, Worksop	91.7	33.9	37.4
5	Newcastle Avenue, Worksop	91.7	33.9	34.8
8	The Green, Carlton	100.0	23.0	23.8
12	Watson Road, Worksop (1)	91.7	36.8	42.3
14	Misson	75.0	16.6	19.0
15	Blyth Rd, Ranby	91.7	27.5	29.7
17	Thomas Street, Retford	83.3	20.0	18.8
20	Bar Road South, Beckingham	83.3	19.1	21.1
22	Little Styrrup, Dunham	100.0	35.3	34.3
25	London Rd Junction, Retford	100.0	33.9	35.8
26	Hospital Road, Retford	91.7	38.0	38.7
27	Arlington Way / Grove Street, Retford	100.0	34.0	36.9
28	Elkesley, A1	91.7	36.7	38.9
29	Lincoln Road, A1 Overpass, Tuxford	83.3	47.1	45.4
30	Beaufort Road, near bypass	100.0	26.3	26.7
31	Claylands Ave, Worksop	100.0	34.9	30.8
32	Birch Court, Tuxford	100.0	30.2	30.6
33	Elkesley, A1	91.7	30.6	30.8
34a	Watson Road, Worksop (2)	100.0	37.8	36.0
34b	Watson Road Worksop (2)	100.0	36.0	36.1
35	Selby Road, Styrrup, A1	91.7	29.1	34.0
36	Retford Road, A1, Blyth	100.0	32.5	35.8

2.2.2 Analysis of Results

The results highlighted in blue in the table above show the monitoring locations where recorded levels are either exceeding (or close to exceeding) the nitrogen dioxide annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3. For the sake of this assessment, an average reading of 10% below the objective (4µg/m^3) below the annual mean objective (ie. An average reading of 36µg/m^3) is considered to be close to exceeding the objective. In each case there will be a discussion as to whether the monitoring site is representative of relevant public exposure. If an exceedence is measured at a monitoring site which is not representative of public exposure, then the procedure to estimate the concentration at the nearest receptor specified in Box 2.3 of TG(09) is applied. The method calculates the estimated fall-off in nitrogen dioxide concentrations with distance from road-side.

2.2.3 Predicting nitrogen dioxide concentrations at different distances from roads

A method has been developed to allow NO2 measurements made at one distance from a road to be used to predict concentrations at a different distance from the same road. It is appropriate for distances between 0.1 m and 140 m of the kerb. In table 2.3 below is the methodology used for predicting nitrogen dioxide concentrations at different distances from roads. Table 2.4 shows the results of the monitoring data once the calculation methodology has been applied. Figure 2.4 below shows the spreadsheet tool used to calculate the predicted nitrogen dioxide concentrations at different distances from roads.

Table 2.3 Methodology for predicting nitrogen dioxide concentrations at different distances from roads

Step 1:	Identify the local background concentration in µg/m3, either from local monitoring or from the national maps published at www.airquality.co.uk.
Step 2:	Apply the following calculation: CZ = ((Cy-Cb) / (-0.5476 x Ln(Dy) + 2.7171)) x (-0.5476*Ln(Dz)+2.7171) + Cb Where: Cz is the total predicted concentration (µg/m3) at distance Dz; Cy is the total measured concentration (µg/m3) at distance Dy; Cb is the background concentration (µg/m3); Dy is the distance from the kerb at which concentrations were measured; and Dz is the distance from the kerb (m) at which concentrations are to be predicted. Ln(D) is the natural log of the number D.

Figure 2.4 below shows the spreadsheet tool used to calculate the predicted nitrogen dioxide concentrations at different distances from roads

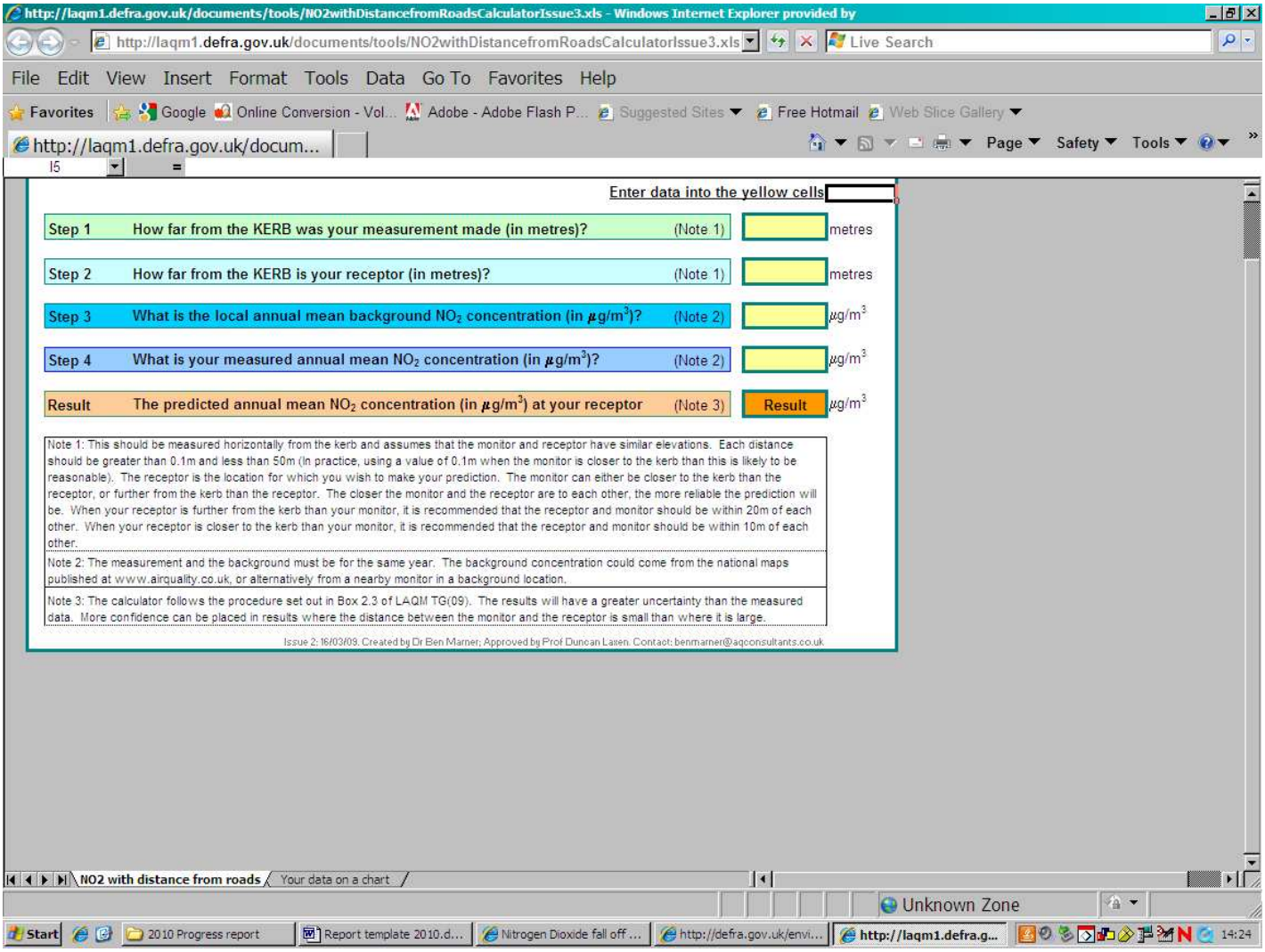

Table 2.4 Analysis of results where the nitrogen dioxide levels are exceeding (or close to exceeding) the objectives

Site ID and grid reference	Location	Distance in (m) to relevant exposure	Distance to kerb of nearest road	Background concentration derived from national maps ($\mu g/m^3$)	Measured concentration of NO_2 (adjusted for bias) ($\mu g/m^3$)	Estimated concentration of NO_2 at nearest receptor ($\mu g/m^3$)
(3) 458564 379284	7a Kings Head, Carlton Rd, Worksop	10	0.5	17.7	37.4	**27.0**
(12) 458569 379162	Watson Road, Worksop (1)	2	2	17.1	42.3	**38.2**
(26) 470095 381292	Hospital Road, Retford	14	1	16.3	38.7	**26.8**
(27) 470793 381106	Arlington Way / Grove Street, Retford	7	1	16.3	36.9	**28.8**
(28) 468509 375689	Elkesley, A1	30	2	16.0	38.9	**24.4**
(29) 473779 371093	Lincoln Road, A1 Overpass, Tuxford	23	8	16.3	45.4	**34.7**
(34a) 458639 379009	Watson Road, Worksop (2)	4	2	17.1	36.0	**32.9**
(34b) 458639 379009	Watson Road Worksop (2)	4	2	17.1	36.1	**33.0**

2.2.2 PM_{10}

Bassetlaw District Council does not currently monitor for PM_{10}.

2.2.3 Sulphur Dioxide

Bassetlaw District Council does not currently monitor for sulphur dioxide.

2.2.4 Benzene

Bassetlaw District Council does not currently monitor for benzene.

2.2.5 Summary of Compliance with AQS Objectives

Bassetlaw District Council has examined the results from monitoring in the borough. Concentrations are all below the objectives, therefore there is no need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment.

3 New Local Developments

Bassetlaw District Council confirms that there are no new or newly identified local developments which may have an impact on air quality within the Local Authority area.

3.1 Road Traffic Sources

Bassetlaw District Council confirms that none of the following road traffic sources have been newly identified within the Local Authority area.

- Narrow congested streets with residential properties close to the kerb.
- Busy streets where people may spend one hour or more close to traffic.
- Roads with a high flow of buses and/or HGVs.
- Junctions.
- New roads constructed or proposed since the last Updating and Screening Assessment.
- Roads with significantly changed traffic flows.
- Bus or coach stations.

3.2 Other Transport Sources

Bassetlaw District Council confirms that none of the following transport sources have been newly identified within the Local Authority area.

- Airports.
- Locations where diesel or steam trains are regularly stationary for periods of 15 minutes or more, with potential for relevant exposure within 15m.
- Locations with a large number of movements of diesel locomotives, and potential long-term relevant exposure within 30m.
- Ports for shipping.

3.3 Industrial sources

Bassetlaw District Council confirms that three new installations within the borough have been permitted under the provisions of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

3.4 Commercial and Domestic Sources

Bassetlaw District Council confirms that one new biomass combustion plant at Rhodesia has been developed within the borough. Planning permission is currently being sought for a second biomass combustion plant at Elkesley. Air quality impact assessments were submitted by the developers as part of the development control process.

3.5 New Developments with Fugitive or Uncontrolled Sources

Bassetlaw District Council confirms that none of the following developments with fugitive or uncontrolled sources have been newly identified within the Local Authority area.

- Landfill sites.
- Quarries.
- Unmade haulage roads on industrial sites.
- Waste transfer stations etc.
- Other potential sources of fugitive particulate emissions.

4 Local / Regional Air Quality Strategy

Bassetlaw District Council confirms that no progress has been made towards the development of a local or regional air quality strategy. However, the council is aware that TG09 recommends each local authority should develop such a strategy and will make efforts in the coming years to put the mechanisms in place to develop such a strategy.

5 Planning Applications

Bassetlaw District Council confirms that no planning applications with the potential to significantly impact on local air quality have been granted within the borough. The site of the former Steetley refractories and coaking works has been successfully remediated and redeveloped as Explore Business park. The site is now the home of Lang-O-Rauk, a manufacturer of pre-cast concrete solutions. There is a newly permitted PPC cement process on site.

The council is in receipt of a major application to redevelop the Harworth Colliery site for a mixed-use residential/commercial/industrial site. The application is only in outline and progress on developing the site is dependant on whether the approx 20 years of coal within the currently mothballed site is deemed viable.

6 Conclusions and recommendations

Air Quality Objectives
Bassetlaw District Council has compared the monitoring data with the annual air quality objectives and can confirm that there are currently no exceedances of the objectives. Bassetlaw District Council will not be proceeding to a detailed assessment at this time but will continue to monitor nitrogen dioxide at key locations throughout 2010.

Air Quality Strategy
DEFRA has recently published new guidance to local authorities on air quality and climate change. Despite not having an air quality strategy, Bassetlaw District Council recognise the ongoing merits of improving air quality for residents right across the borough. With this in mine, Bassetlaw District Council will aim to write a non-mandatory air quality and climate change strategy.

Access to information
Bassetlaw District Council aim to improve access to the environmental information it holds on its public registers. The air quality webpages are currently being re-written and electronic copies of the councils review and assessment reports will be available to view. Hard copies of the most recent progress reports will be placed at the main reception desks in Worksop and Retford council officers to be viewed on request.

Planning Applications
Bassetlaw District Council have recognised a need for Environmental Health Staff to improve communication with the planning department. Bassetlaw District Council aim to produce a memorandum of understanding between Environmental Health and Development Control in order to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to planning applications with the potential to impact on local air quality.