



2025 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, 2025

Information	Telford & Wrekin Council Details
Local Authority Officer	Craig Lewis
Department	Neighbourhood & Enforcement Services
Address	Telford & Wrekin Council, Darby House, Lawn Central, Telford, TF3 4JA
Telephone	01952 381818
E-mail	Environmentalprotectionteam@telford.gov.uk
Report Reference Number	2025
Date	May 2025

Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Environmental Protection Team of Telford & Wrekin Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

Paul Fenn – Group Manager, Public Protection (Neighbourhood Enforcement & ASB)

Craig Lewis - Environmental Health Officer

This ASR has been approved by:

Dean Sargeant – Director, Neighbourhood and Enforcement services

Helen Onions - Director, Public Health

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

If you have any comments on this ASR please send them to Environmental Protection Team at:

Address - The Environmental Protection Team,
Telford & Wrekin Council,
Darby House,
Lawn Central,
Telford,
TF3 4JA

Telephone - 01952 381818

Email - environmentalprotectionteam@telford.gov.uk

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Telford and Wrekin

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.

Air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society, children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. Low-income communities are also disproportionately impacted by poor air quality, exacerbating health and social inequalities.

Table ES 1 - Description of Key Pollutants

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>

Air quality in the borough of Telford and Wrekin is overall very good however there are locations where pollutants build close to the kerbside of busy roads. The main pollutant of

concern in the borough is nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) which is mainly linked to road traffic emissions.

The borough of Telford and Wrekin is a predominantly rural area on the north-eastern edge of Shropshire. The borough has a population of 185,600 (2021 census, Office for National Statistics) covering 29,000 hectares with its major settlement being Telford, which incorporated the existing towns of Dawley, Madeley, Oakengates and Wellington upon its construction as a 'new town'.

The M54 traverses the borough across the main central urban area, and the majority of the main roads within the borough are also focussed in this area, including the A41, the A518, the A5, A442, A4169, and the A4640. There is a main railway line crossing the centre of the borough, as well as an unused rail freight terminal.

In 2024 there were 8 Part A2 permitted processes, 1 schedule 13 SWIP and 54 part B permitted processes (including petrol filling stations, dry cleaners and mobile plant) within the borough, which are regulated for emissions to the environment by Telford and Wrekin Council. There are more permitted sites that are regulated by the Environment Agency.

Monitoring undertaken in 2024 for nitrogen dioxide shows that air quality within the borough is below the national objective levels set out in law. Historically there has been a hotspot for higher pollutant levels for nitrogen dioxide at the Mill Bank in Wellington, near to the Watling Street Junction and again at Coach Central, the bus station in Telford Town centre, although this tube was re-sited in the 2023 review to Southwater Square to be more representative of a location where the public could spend an hour or more. Neither of these sites are considered to expose the public to long term exposure of pollutants such as a school or a person's home would. Levels at these locations are still below the levels recorded in 2019.

Telford and Wrekin do not have any Air Quality Management Areas but there is an Air Quality Strategy, which ensures that air quality is given due consideration and demonstrates the Council's commitment to air quality review and management. Telford & Wrekin Council adopted their Air Quality Strategy in 2024 and is centred on three key aims:

1. Maintain and improve air quality in the context of area wide growth
2. Tackle air quality inequalities by prioritising action to benefit vulnerable groups and communities

3. Link air quality to the climate agenda with a focus on emission reductions, for carbon as well as air pollutants: a Low Emission Strategy

The Air Quality Strategy detailed broad actions, including new measures, and those being implemented through other Council Plans and Strategies to achieve the aims detailed above. The five main actions, including new measures are detailed below with further information being available within the Air Quality Strategy:

1. Minimise emissions from planning and new development by incorporating air quality into the Local Plan either as a new policy, or clearly integrated into relevant policies covering areas such as transport and development design.
2. Reduce emissions from transport for example by developing an action plan / strategy for improving air quality in and around schools (incl. monitoring, engagement, anti-idling, travel planning)
3. Reduce emissions from industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic premises by education and awareness campaigns.
4. Managing inequalities and public health by developing a Monitoring and Implementation Strategy to prioritise vulnerable groups and communities. This would include mapping of priority areas, review of air quality monitoring, as well as prioritisation of vulnerable groups and communities across urban and rural settings through implementation of measures.
5. Management and Communication, for example by establishing an Air Quality and Low Emissions Steering Group to collaborate on management of air quality within the borough, and to facilitate exchange of information on actions and indicators.

Many methods employed to improve air quality are council wide initiatives and cross over a number of teams including Public Protection, Public Health, Transport and Highways, all of these teams are considered stakeholders for the revised Air Quality Strategy and have been instrumental to developing the new strategy and will continue to feed into the strategies implementation and delivery going forward.

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 Plan¹ sets out actions that will drive continued improvements to air quality and to meet the new national interim and long-term targets for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), the pollutant of most harmful to human health. The Air Quality Strategy² provides more information on local authorities' responsibilities to work towards these new targets and reduce fine particulate matter in their areas.

The Road to Zero³ details the Government's approach to reduce exhaust emissions from road transport through a number of mechanisms, in balance with the needs of the local community. This is extremely important given that cars are the most popular mode of personal travel and the majority of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are designated due to elevated concentrations heavily influenced by transport emissions.

During 2022, as part of the air quality strategy review, Telford & Wrekin Council undertook a review of their diffusion tube monitoring locations to ensure that the most relevant data is being captured, the new monitoring locations have been in place since January 2023, with this being the second year of reporting for these new locations.

Although Telford & Wrekin Council are meeting national air quality objectives and do not have any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within their borough, Telford & Wrekin Council do not wish to be complacent in their approach to air quality, particularly given the expectation of new proposed development within the borough and would like to ensure a proactive approach in its efforts to improve air quality, and the inherently linked public health outcomes and narrowing health inequalities, Telford & Wrekin Council have developed a new Air Quality Strategy, for which cabinet approval was granted in February 2024, to achieve these aims and is in line with DEFRA guidance which recommends that all local authorities should consider drawing up an Air Quality Strategy. In March 2024 TWC successful in being awarded Air Quality Grant funding from Defra to complete a project to monitor air quality (NO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, PM₁) at 4 primary schools within the

¹ Defra. Environmental Improvement Plan 2023, January 2023

² Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

³ DfT. The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy, July 2018

borough. The project delivery has been concluded and the findings are under review and will be Defra towards the end of 2025

Conclusions and Priorities

Monitoring data from 2024 has shown overall that air quality in relation to NO₂ concentrations is fairly stable. NO₂ concentrations do fluctuate slightly year to year due to many influencing factors i.e. weather conditions and road use, however the levels have remained lower than that of 2019.

Although this year there has been no exceedances of the National Air Quality Objectives, the Council is making progress in identifying areas of poorer air quality within the borough through air quality review. The Council's main priorities for the coming year are to continue diffusion tube monitoring for NO₂. The Council will continue to take a pragmatic approach in addressing any further locations identified to have poorer air quality and where necessary liaise with DEFRA. The main aims for the coming year are;

- Continued implementation of the Air Quality Strategy which includes strengthening links between health inequalities and air quality, a review of our current LAQM monitoring is ongoing, a review of planning policy to ensure that air quality is appropriately considered during development and an action plan to improve air quality levels in the borough with the ambition of meeting the World Health Organisation's new Air Quality targets.
- The evaluation of the air quality project within 4 schools in the borough aimed at reducing emissions from cars around schools.
- Continue to explore options for grant funding.
- Continue with parking enforcement across the borough with the intention to minimise disruption to traffic flow and congestion.
- Continued inspection and maintenance review of the borough cycling and walking routes to identify immediate and longer term improvements as part of the £2.6m Travel Telford Sustainable Transport Fund; and
- Continued consideration and engagement with external stakeholders to improve our electric vehicle charging network across the borough.

How to get Involved

To reduce air pollution and contribute to clean air everyone living, working and visiting the area has the ability to contribute. Every individual and business can promote clean air and help make a difference by considering the following actions:

- Consider using walking, cycling or using public transport for trips including to school, when moving around the borough
- Utilise walking and cycling route maps (available here https://www.telford.gov.uk/downloads/file/1743/walking_and_cycling_map_of_telford_and_wrekin)
- Consider car sharing where possible
- Consider electric/low emission/hybrid vehicle as an option for your next car purchase.
- When travelling by vehicle, try to utilise less busy and congested routes.
- Switch engine off and don't leave it running when your car is waiting stationary.
- Maintain your vehicle by having it serviced regularly and ensure an optimum tyre pressure

For further information please see the information on Telford and Wrekin's website:

http://www.telford.gov.uk/info/20150/pollution/104/air_quality

https://www.telford.gov.uk/info/20465/walking/3621/cycling_and_walking_strategy

Or contact us by phone on 01952 381818

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Telford and Wrekin during 2024. 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 Telford & Wrekin Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

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

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority should prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 18 months. The AQAP should specify how air quality targets will be achieved and maintained, and provide dates by which measures will be carried out.

Telford & Wrekin Council does not have any declared AQMAs. A local Air Quality Strategy is in place to prevent and reduce polluting activities. The Local Air Quality Strategy is available at https://www.telford.gov.uk/info/20358/pollution/803/air_quality_-_reviews_and_assessments

Telford & Wrekin Council has monitored NO₂ using diffusion tubes for many years at a range of locations across the borough. Over the period 2018-2024, monitored concentrations ranged from 8-42 µg/m³ as an annual average. However, concentrations at the nearest exposure location were all below national air quality objectives and levels have remained under the 2019 values for a number of years. As such, there are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the borough. This has been supported by Defra's Pollution Climate Mapping (PCM) model, which estimates concentrations on key road links. Whilst NO₂ concentrations in the borough are within national objectives, many do exceed the WHO 2021 Guideline Level for NO₂ (10 µg/m³ as an annual mean).

Telford & Wrekin Council does not currently undertake any PM₁₀ monitoring. Defra provides background mapping to assist local authorities in support of Review and Assessment of local air quality⁴ and which estimates that the average background PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations in 2024 were 11.6µg/m³ and 6.7µg/m³ respectively, within the

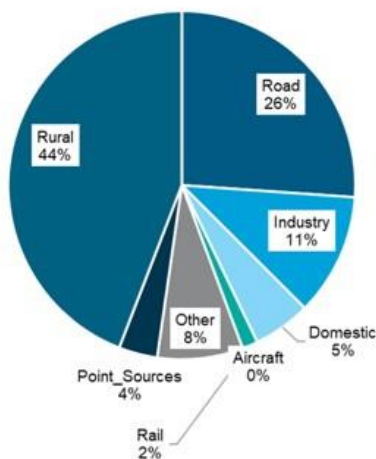
⁴ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2025) *Background Mapping data for local authorities*. Available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-home?msclkid=e626b778c61711ec91018edb043dfaa4> (Accessed May 2025)

UK's national air quality objectives, but exceeding the WHO's 2021 Air Quality Guideline Level for PM_{2.5} (5 µg/m³ as an annual mean).

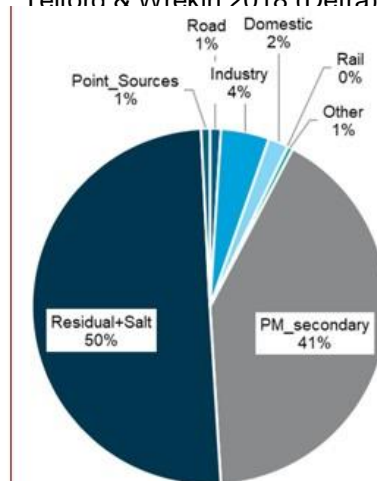
Defra also uses the background maps to calculate a 'population-weighted' annual mean PM_{2.5} concentration, by local authority area. This figure forms the basis of public health calculations in relation to particulate mortality. In 2023, the population-weighted annual mean PM_{2.5} concentration for Telford and Wrekin was 5.7µg/m³; again exceeding the WHO's 2021 Air Quality Guideline Level.

Source apportionment of Defra's background concentrations shows that concentrations of NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are affected both by emissions that are produced within the borough itself, as well as more regional sources from beyond the borough's administrative boundaries. These regional sources are particularly important for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, and highlight the need for collective regional, national and international action on air quality.

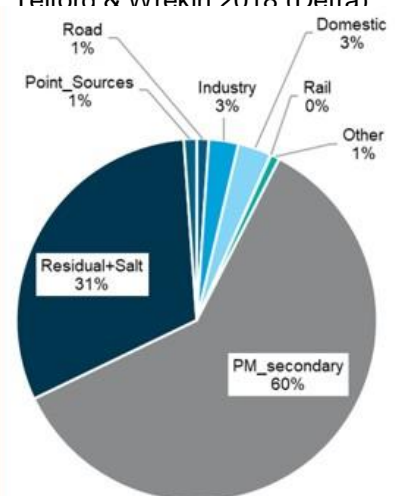
Source Apportionment of NO_x Background Concentrations within Telford & Wrekin 2018 (Defra)



Source Apportionment of PM₁₀ Background Concentrations within Telford & Wrekin 2018 (Defra)



Source Apportionment of PM_{2.5} Background Concentrations within Telford & Wrekin 2018 (Defra)



A further complication for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations, is that they are affected by both 'direct' primary emissions, as well as secondary particulates, formed through chemical reactions of precursor pollutants. For example, there is increasing recognition of the role of emissions of ammonia (primarily from agriculture) in the formation of secondary particulate matter in the atmosphere. Reducing PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations will therefore require action across a number of sectors.

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Telford and Wrekin

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded:

The report is well structured, detailed, and provides the information specified in the Guidance. The following comments were designed to help inform future reports:

1. Multiple minor errors are present throughout the report which should be corrected prior to submission:
 - a. In Table B.1, the national bias factor selected for 2023 has not been included in the heading of the 17th Column. This should be added.
 - b. Standard text from the ASR template has been included in the header of the report. This should be updated with the local authority's name.
 - c. Microsoft Word review comments have been left in by mistake in the "Local Responsibilities and Commitment" section of the report. These should all be removed.
2. The Council has considered the comments made during previous appraisals. This is commended and the Council is encouraged to continue this approach for ASRs.
3. It is recommended that the Council continually review their current monitoring regime, specifically the addition of several new non-automatic monitoring sites (diffusion tubes) across the region. Although, the introduction of several new sites in January 2023 in this regard is welcomed, an explanation as to why they were added is recommended for future reports.

The rationale for changes made to the monitoring regime can be found in Appendix A, Table A.3.

4. Annualisation calculations provided are robust and the correct methodology has been applied to the 2023 data where applicable. This is commended.
5. Extensive trend graphs and analysis have been provided for all monitoring data, which is commended and should be continued in future reports.
6. In Table B.1, there is no diffusion tube data presented for the months of January or December without any explanation given in the report. The Council have stated that monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the DEFRA calendar and are

encouraged to provide more information if any similar issues regarding the loss of monitoring happen in future.

7. The Council have provided good mapping of all monitoring locations within the borough. However, the Council are highly encouraged to update some of the labels in their figures to improve readability.
8. The report contains a typographical error on page 20, whereby the Council refer to 2022, rather than 2023. The Council are encouraged to review the report for such errors and to rectify these prior to publication, and in submission of future reports.
9. TWC also refer to the Public Health Outcomes Framework and indicator D01 (the fraction of mortality attributed to particulate air pollution). This shows the Council's dedicated and pro-active approach to addressing air quality within their jurisdiction and is to be commended.

Telford & Wrekin Council has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2024 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.1 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality. Four measures are included within Table 2.1, with the type of measure and the progress Telford & Wrekin Council have made during the reporting year of 2024 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.1.

Key completed measures are:

- The cabinet accepted the Air Quality Strategy and was approved in 2024.
- Delivery of air quality educational sessions in the four schools as part of the Defra funded air quality project (See Measure 1, Table 2)
- Completion of the Active SMiles project (See Measure 4, Table 2)
- Further development of the Public EV Charge point Scheme

Telford & Wrekin Council expects the following measures to be completed over the course of the next reporting year:

- Continued implementation of the Air Quality Strategy which includes strengthening links between health inequalities and air quality, a review of our current LAQM monitoring is ongoing, a review of planning policy to ensure that Air Quality is appropriately considered during development and an action plan to improve air quality levels in the borough with the ambition of meeting the World Health Organisation's new Air Quality targets.

- Continued development of Urban Traffic Control, which is a LA funded initiative to improve traffic flow rates and reduce congestion.
- Continued inspection and maintenance review of the borough cycling and walking routes to identify immediate and longer term improvements as part of the £2.6m Travel Telford Sustainable Transport Fund.
- Ensure air quality comments continue to be provided to the development team of the Local Plan to help prioritise potential development sites and highlight methods to ensure future developments do not negatively impact the local air quality.
- Continued consideration and engagement with external stakeholders to improving our electric vehicle charging network across the borough.
- The evaluation of the air quality project within 4 schools in the borough aimed at reducing emissions from cars around schools.
- Continue to explore options for grant funding.

Telford & Wrekin Council worked to implement these measures in partnership with the following external stakeholders during 2024:

- Neighbouring local authorities
- Believ as the appointed EV Charge point operator
- Midlands Connect

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Telford & Wrekin Council anticipates facing have been outlined in Table 2.

Whilst the measures stated above will help to contribute towards maintaining compliance, Telford & Wrekin Council anticipates that further additional measures not yet prescribed will be required in subsequent years to continue achieving compliance and continue to improve air quality across the Borough of Telford & Wrekin as a whole, it is hoped that this will be achieved through the implementation of the Air Quality Strategy.

Table 2.1 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
1	Reducing Emissions Around Schools	Promoting Travel Alternatives	School Travel Plans	2023	2025	Local Authority Environmental Health, Local Authority Highways Dept.	Defra AQ grant funding & match funding from Telford & Wrekin Council	Funded	£100k - £500k	Implementation	Unknown at this stage	% reduction of pollutants measured	Questionnaires have been completed with students and parents. Air Quality workshops and assemblies have been delivered within the schools.	The project will continue to be delivered over the coming months with a view to the project being completed by August 2025.
2	Public EV charge point scheme in Council owned car parks	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2023	2026	Local Authority, Charge point Operator	On-street Residential Charge point Scheme - Office for Zero Emission Vehicles & match from Charge point Operator (private investment)	Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Planning	Unknown	Number of EV charge point sockets	Grant funding awarded for the installation of 70 fast EV chargepoints (140 sockets) in Council owned car parks to support residential charging. Currently in the planning stages of installation of EV chargepoints. This includes securing lease agreements for each car park and associated street work permits.	Believ appointed as the EV Chargepoint operator. The contract to install, maintain and operate the EVCPs will be in place for 15 years to 2038. The EV chargepoints must be installed and commissioned by August 2025.
3	Local EV Infrastructure (LEVI) Scheme	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2023	2031	Local Authorities, Midlands Connect	LEVI Fund - Office for Zero Emission Vehicles & match from charge point operator when appointed LEVI Fund - Office for Zero Emission Vehicles & match from charge point operator when appointed	Funded	> £10 million	Planning	Unknown	Number of EV charge point sockets	Stage 2 approval has been received. LEVI grant funding has been paid to each Authority. Procurement will take place from April 2025. It is anticipated a contract will be awarded in October 2025 for 15 years.	Procurement is planned for April to August 2025. If successful, the project will move to stage 3 in October 2025 for LEVI approval and award of contract. The first on-street EV chargepoints would then be installed from 2026 onwards. The largest risk is an unsuccessful procurement exercise and not securing an operator for the consortium.
4	Active SMiles	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Promotion of cycling	2022	2024	LA Health Protection Hub	Health and Wellbeing	Funded	< £10k	Completed	Unknown at this stage	Miles converted to active travel	Around 2600 miles of car commutes converted to active commutes over several month-long runs of the scheme, with participants indicating a willingness to carry-on beyond the scheme's duration	Extremely well received by participants - good qualitative feedback with 96.6% reporting an intention to carry-on and 98.3% would recommend active commuting to others. Barriers: funding

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

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22 (Chapter 8) and the Air Quality Strategy⁵, 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.

Telford & Wrekin Council is taking the following measures to address PM_{2.5}:

PM_{2.5} emissions are regulated across the Borough through various legislative framework. This includes the LAPPC and LA-IPPC regimes under the provision of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 and smoke control areas brought in under the Clean Air Act 1993. More information relating on the locations of Telford and Wrekin Council Smoke Control Areas are found here:

https://www.telford.gov.uk/info/20358/pollution/1038/smoke_control_zones/2

When considering the need for additional actions relating to PM_{2.5} reference was made to the Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator D01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method). The borough of Telford and Wrekin was noted to be 4.3% in 2023. This is the third lowest for the whole of the West Midlands region which has an average of 5.1% for 2023. The two authorities with lower values were Herefordshire with 3.6%, and Shropshire with 3.9%. The West Midlands figure of 5.1% is slightly lower than the figure reported for England's average of 5.2%. Given the PHOF indicator for PM_{2.5} shows the mortality due to human-made PM_{2.5} is significantly below the national and regional levels, it is not considered necessary for any specific actions to be carried out while there are other non-specific interventions taking place which will contribute to reducing anthropogenic PM_{2.5}. However, evidence suggests there is no safe exposure level to PM_{2.5} and in order for Telford and Wrekin to meet national targets there is a commitment to not be complacent, particularly with regard to addressing inequalities within the borough.

⁵ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2024 by Telford & Wrekin Council and how it compares with the relevant air quality objectives. In addition, monitoring results are presented for a five-year period between 2020 and 2024 to allow monitoring trends to be identified and discussed.

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Telford & Wrekin Council does not have any automatic monitoring sites.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Telford & Wrekin Council undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 23 sites during 2024. Table A.1 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs. Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) for the diffusion tubes, including bias adjustments and any other adjustments applied (e.g. annualisation and/or distance correction), are included in Appendix C.

3.2 Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for bias, annualisation (where the annual mean data capture is below 75% and greater than 25%), and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.2 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³) in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

For diffusion tubes, the full 2024 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.1 – NO₂ 2024 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m³) includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Telford & Wrekin Council do not currently monitor for this pollutant. There is no evidence that PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years is likely to exceed the air quality objective of 40µg/m³.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

Telford & Wrekin Council do not currently monitor for this pollutant.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – 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)
4	Wellington Road (A518)/ Barrack Lane, Newport	Roadside	373202	316555	NO2	No	5.1	1.6	No	2.3
7	Haybridge Road, Hadley	Roadside	366626	311627	NO2	No	10.0	2.1	No	2.5
8	Watling Street, Wellington - Outside Swan.	Roadside	365918	311056	NO2	No	5.4	2.0	No	2.6
9	Mill Bank, Wellington	Kerbside	365820	311096	NO2	No	2.8	1.5	No	2.2
13	Watling Street/Regent Street, Wellington	Roadside	366096	311071	NO2	No	4.4	3.8	No	2.4
15	Newdale/Lawley Junction	Roadside	367521	308766	NO2	No	11.2	1.0	No	2.6
22	Stafford Road, Oakengates	Roadside	369674	311159	NO2	No	2.0	1.2	No	2.3
23	Cockshutt Road/Station Hill, Oakengates	Roadside	369831	310984	NO2	No	4.0	1.5	No	2.3
24	Chapel Terrace, Oakengates	Roadside	370132	312268	NO2	No	15.0	1.3	No	2.2

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)
25	Wellington Road, Newport	Roadside	374394	318413	NO2	No	12.0	2.5	No	2.2
26	Jubilee Terrace, Trench Road	Roadside	368465	312616	NO2	No	10.0	2.6	No	2.3
27	Ryebank Road, Ketley Bank	Suburban	368899	310031	NO2	No	8.0	1.5	No	2.2
28	Garfield Road, Overdale	Roadside	368310	310051	NO2	No	23.0	2.5	No	2.2
29	Ironbridge Road, Madeley	Roadside	368532	304237	NO2	No	8.0	3.4	No	2.3
30	Southwater Square	Urban Centre	369832	308596	NO2	No	8.0	80.0	No	2.3
31	Berkeley Close, Priorslee	Suburban	371717	310838	NO2	No	5.0	1.8	No	2.3
32	Priorslee Avenue, Priorslee	Roadside	371243	309903	NO2	No	45.0	1.5	No	2.3
33	Shifnal Road, Priorslee	Suburban	371038	309495	NO2	No	8.0	0.8	No	2.3
34	A41, Newport	Roadside	375694	319290	NO2	No	56.0	3.3	No	2.2
35	Downmead, Hollinswood	Suburban	370530	308551	NO2	No	9.0	0.4	No	2.3
36	Bridge Road, Horsehay	Suburban	367510	307324	NO2	No	14.0	1.6	No	2.3
37	Grainger Drive/Kingfisher Way, Apley	Roadside	365630	312671	NO2	No	27.0	1.7	No	2.3

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)
38	Apley Avenue, Wellington	Roadside	365221	312473	NO2	No	20.0	3.0	No	2.3

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 – 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 2024 (%) ⁽²⁾	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4	373202	316555	Roadside	100.0	100.0	12.3	12.6	12.2	15.8	16.0
7	366626	311627	Roadside	100.0	100.0	24.3	24.8	22.0	20.9	20.6
8	365918	311056	Roadside	100.0	100.0	24.6	27.4	25.4	25.3	23.4
9	365820	311096	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	28.4	33.5	32.1	30.9	29.7
13	366096	311071	Roadside	100.0	100.0	23.9	25.8	24.1	23.8	20.6
15	367521	308766	Roadside	100.0	100.0	11.9	12.4	11.1	9.6	9.2
22	369674	311159	Roadside	100.0	100.0				16.9	15.5
23	369831	310984	Roadside	100.0	100.0				21.4	21.3
24	370132	312268	Roadside	100.0	100.0				14.2	13.9
25	374394	318413	Roadside	58.3	56.6				12.2	13.2
26	368465	312616	Roadside	100.0	100.0				18.3	19.3
27	368899	310031	Suburban	91.6	92.5				14.5	14.0
28	368310	310051	Roadside	100.0	100.0				13.6	12.6

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 2024 (%) ⁽²⁾	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
29	368532	304237	Roadside	100.0	100.0				18.1	16.1
30	369832	308596	Urban Centre	75.0	75.0				11.4	10.8
31	371717	310838	Suburban	100.0	100.0				11.1	11.1
32	371243	309903	Roadside	100.0	100.0				12.7	12.4
33	371038	309495	Suburban	100.0	100.0				14.6	14.3
34	375694	319290	Roadside	100.0	100.0				22.6	22.6
35	370530	308551	Suburban	100.0	100.0				11.2	10.6
36	367510	307324	Suburban	91.6	92.5				8.9	9.0
37	365630	312671	Roadside	100.0	100.0				16.6	15.6
38	365221	312473	Roadside	91.6	92.5				20.6	19.6

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

☒ Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted.

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

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

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

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

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

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

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

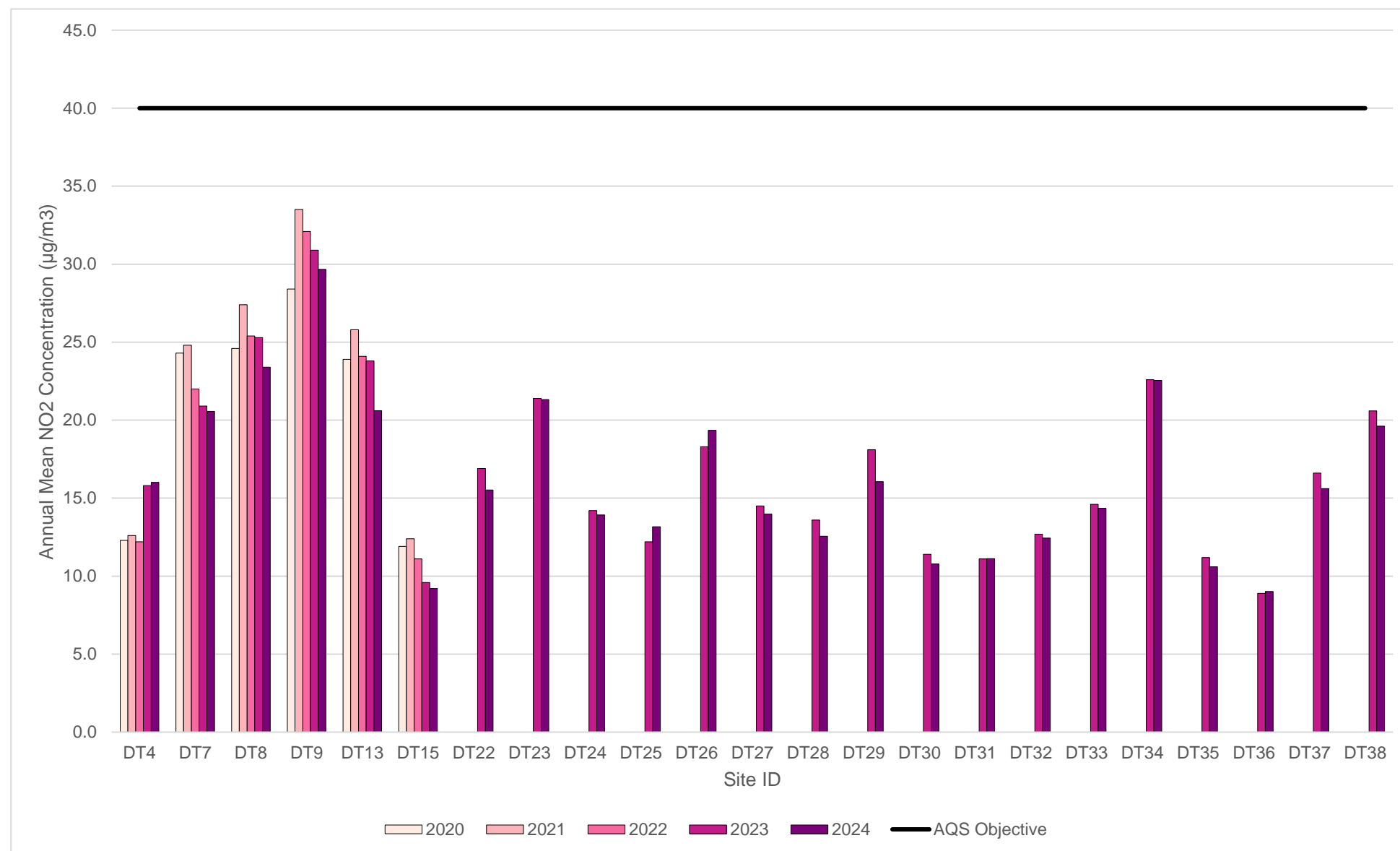
(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.3 – 2023 LAQM Tube Location Review and rationale for changes

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Existing/New/Decommissioned/Relocated	Justification
1	369706	311063	Decommissioned	Not representative of relevant exposure. Annual mean NO ₂ 23.2µg/m ³
2	370013	312166	Decommissioned	Location identified at Chapel Terrace that is more representative of exposure. Annual Mean Concentration NO ₂ between 11.5 and 17.9 µg/m ³ , between 2016 and 2020
3	374214	318134	Decommissioned	Better nearby locations to demonstrate relevant exposure (schools further along Wellington Road). Annual mean NO ₂ concentration measured 8.4 µg/m ³ in 2020
4	373202	316555	Existing	Move to lamppost on Wellington Road, at the entrance to Barrack Lane.
5	368742	312775	Decommissioned	Relocated to capture worst case closer to Trench Lock round about
7	366626	311627	Existing	No change
8	365918	311056	Existing	No change
9	365820	311096	Existing	No Change
10	366092	311083	Decommissioned	Consistently below 25.8 µg/m ³
11	365895	311024	Decommissioned	Consistently below 20.5 µg/m ³
12	365939	311013	Decommissioned	Consistently below 23.9 µg/m ³
13	366096	311071	Existing	No change
14	368727	310040	Decommissioned	Not representative of relevant exposure.

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Existing/New/Decommissioned/Relocated	Justification
15	367521	308766	Existing	No change
16	367513	303444	Decommissioned	First installed in 2020 and has been approximately 15.7 µg/m ³
17	369893	308650	Decommissioned	Location does not represent relevant exposure.
18	370990	308497	Decommissioned	Consistently between 13.0 and 18.3 µg/m ³ , between 2016 and 2020
19	372232	309922	Decommissioned	Annual mean concentration of 13.5 µg/m ³ measured in 2020
20	370415	309918	Decommissioned	Annual mean NO ₂ concentration of 17.3 µg/m ³ measured in 2020. Exposure is over 20m from location.
21	371117	309458	Decommissioned	Site is not in close proximity to sensitive receptors
22	369674	311159	New	Representative of relevant exposure of sensitive receptors in close proximity to A442.
23	369831	310984	New	Representative of relevant exposure of sensitive receptors in close proximity to A442. New location to the East side of A442 as prevailing wind South Westerly so pollution likely to be higher.
24	370132	312268	New	Site NW of B4373, prevailing wind is South Westerly. Representative of exposure to sensitive receptors. Unable to identify a suitable location nearer Telford Priory School.
25	374415	318443	New Relocated on the 01/05/2025	Outside Newport Girls High School which is next to Moorfield Primary school. Both are representative of relevant exposure but location outside High school is more suitable siting.
26	368465	312616	New	Relocated to capture worst case closer to the Trench Lock Roundabout.
27	368899	310031	New	Representative of residential properties (sensitive receptors) in close proximity to M54 (North of M54)
28	368310	310051	New	Representative of residential properties (sensitive receptors) in close proximity to M54 (South of M54)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Existing/New/Decommissioned/Relocated	Justification
29	368532	304237	New	Closest location near Woodlands Primary and Nursery School. Relevant exposure of sensitive receptors
30	369832	308596	New	Allows for data where public can be exposed for an hour or more.
31	371717	310838	New	Residential area located in close proximity to A5 and A4640 (Castle Farm Way).
32	371243	309903	New	Relevant for exposure of sensitive receptors at the school
33	371038	309495	New	Relevant for exposure of sensitive receptors at the Care Home
34	375694	319290	New	Relevant exposure for particularly vulnerable age group at Children's World Nursery
35	370530	308551	New	Relevant exposure of vulnerable group at Hollinswood & Priorslee Medical Centre
36	367510	307324	New	Local concern raised recently about the emissions from the steam railway.
37	365630	312671	New	Relevant exposure at The Princess Royal Hospital and hospital.
38	365221	312473	Relocated	Closer to relevant exposure of sensitive receptors at Charlton School.

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2024

Table B.1 – NO₂ 2024 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m³)

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.84)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
4	373202	316555	23.7	21.0	27.0	18.7	19.1	16.8	16.5	16.2	20.6	18.0	12.0	19.2	19.1	16.0		
7	366626	311627	30.7	27.4	32.5	22.2	23.4	20.4	20.4	20.5	26.9	26.5	17.3	25.5	24.5	20.6		
8	365918	311056	34.8	31.5	35.8	28.4	28.4	23.4	23.4	23.2	27.4	30.9	18.1	28.8	27.8	23.4		
9	365820	311096	40.2	40.9	44.5	36.5	35.2	28.8	32.5	29.7	36.6	42.6	22.0	34.4	35.3	29.7		
13	366096	311071	32.0	6.3	31.5	29.4	30.8	21.4	22.7	23.1	29.3	28.8	14.6	24.6	24.5	20.6		
15	367521	308766	15.1	12.1	17.3	9.1	10.1	7.1	8.2	7.3	12.7	13.2	9.0	10.5	11.0	9.2		
22	369674	311159	23.5	23.9	25.7	16.7	17.3	11.8	15.2	13.6	18.2	21.3	15.2	19.3	18.5	15.5		
23	369831	310984	31.3	31.0	32.5	21.9	22.7	23.0	24.3	24.0	24.1	27.0	15.8	26.9	25.4	21.3		
24	370132	312268	23.9	19.3	24.7	13.4	13.9	10.3	12.5	11.7	17.4	20.9	12.7	18.3	16.6	13.9		
25	374394	318413	19.1	17.2	21.9	10.8	Missing Tube	Missing Tube	9.9	11.8	9.8	Missing Tube	Missing Tube	Missing Tube	14.4	13.2		Five missing tubes
26	368465	312616	32.7	28.6	31.0	23.4	19.9	19.5	16.3	16.9	20.6	26.6	15.9	24.8	23.0	19.3		
27	368899	310031	21.3	23.0	23.9	12.9	13.2	10.9	Missing Tube	13.1	12.7	21.8	12.1	18.2	16.6	14.0		One missing tube
28	368310	310051	21.3	14.8	22.6	13.2	14.5	8.1	12.4	10.9	18.5	15.7	11.5	15.9	14.9	12.6		
29	368532	304237	24.8	22.6	27.0	17.2	19.3	15.5	16.6	14.2	16.7	22.5	13.4	19.5	19.1	16.1		
30	369832	308596	16.7	12.6	21.4	9.1	10.2	6.7	Missing Tube	8.2	Missing Tube	15.9	Missing Tube	14.7	12.8	10.8		Three missing tubes
31	371717	310838	19.7	10.7	21.2	11.5	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.6	12.7	16.0	12.5	15.6	13.2	11.1		
32	371243	309903	21.2	19.8	24.4	12.0	11.9	9.6	10.7	9.9	12.7	16.1	12.2	16.9	14.8	12.4		
33	371038	309495	20.7	20.9	25.7	14.7	15.2	13.3	13.7	14.6	13.8	21.5	13.3	17.6	17.1	14.3		
34	375694	319290	32.1	29.0	34.2	26.1	28.4	26.9	24.0	25.6	25.5	27.7	16.5	26.3	26.8	22.6		
35	370530	308551	18.9	14.8	20.4	9.6	10.5	6.8	9.3	8.0	12.2	14.7	11.4	14.9	12.6	10.6		
36	367510	307324	11.9	11.7	16.5	8.0	8.6	7.0	Missing Tube	7.4	10.8	13.5	9.2	13.6	10.7	9.0		One missing tube
37	365630	312671	27.5	22.4	26.7	16.7	15.4	12.6	14.9	14.7	15.0	21.5	13.6	21.9	18.6	15.6		
38	365221	312473	29.3	31.3	Missing Tube	21.2	22.2	17.8	20.2	20.0	23.4	30.9	15.7	25.0	23.4	19.6		One missing tube

- ☒ 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.

☒ Telford & Wrekin Council confirm that all 2024 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 Telford & Wrekin Council During 2024

Telford & Wrekin Council has not identified any new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2024.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Telford & Wrekin Council During 2024

Telford & Wrekin Council has not completed any additional works within the reporting year of 2024.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

- Supplier – Gradko
- Preparation method - 20% TEA in water;
- Monitoring has been completed in adherence with the 2024 Diffusion Tube Calendar

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

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

Site ID	Annualisation Factor Telford Hollinswood	Annualisation Factor Aston Hill	Annualisation Factor	Annualisation Factor	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean
25	1.0561	1.1286			1.0923	14.4	15.7

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2024 ASR have been corrected for bias using an adjustment factor. Bias represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to under or over-read relative to the reference chemiluminescence analyser. LAQM.TG22 provides guidance with regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO_2

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

Telford & Wrekin Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.84 to the 2024 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Telford & Wrekin Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor .

Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2024	National	06/25	0.84
2023	National	03/24	0.81
2022	National	03/23	0.83
2021	National	03/22	0.84
2020	National	03/21	0.81

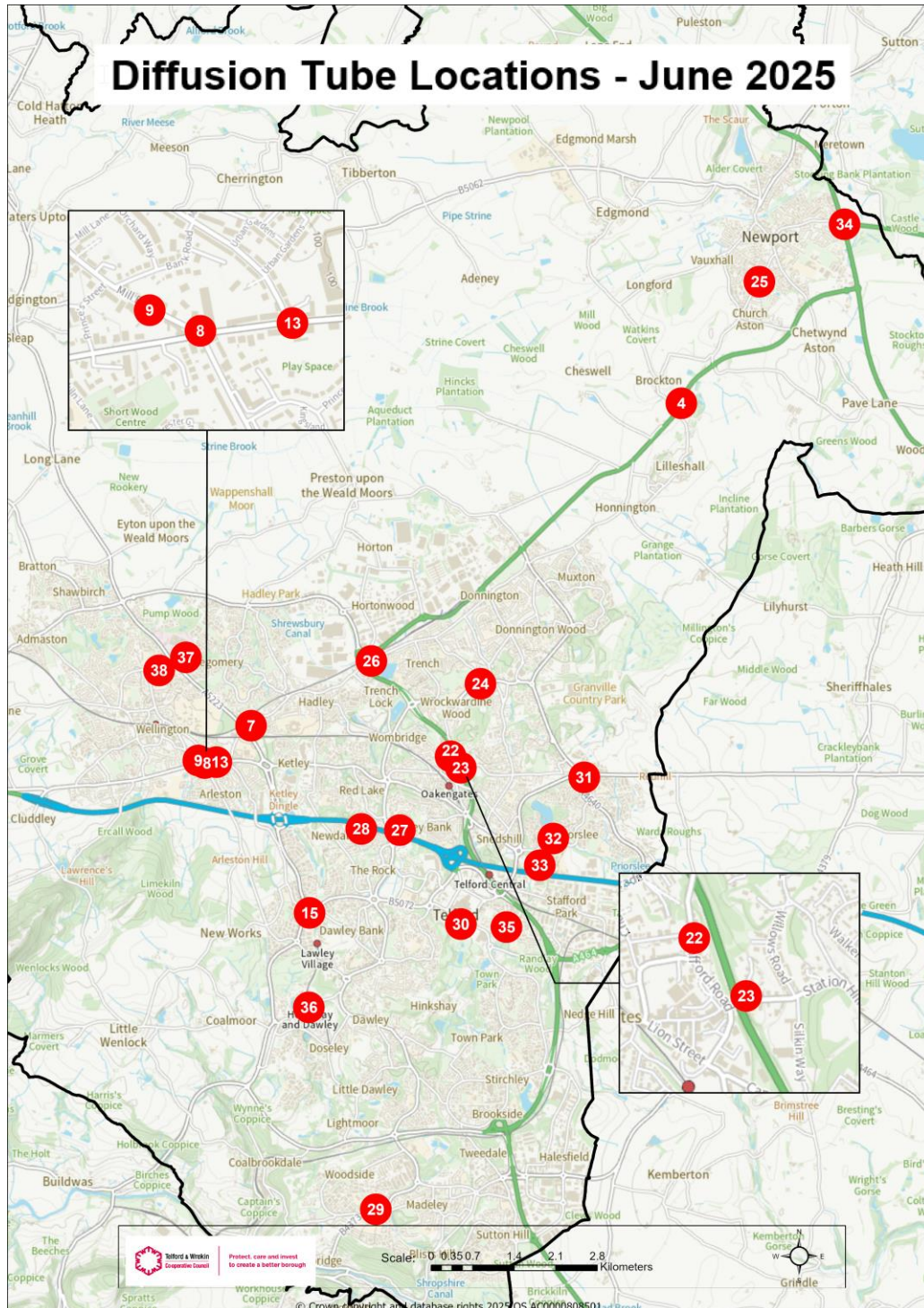
NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been 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 – NO₂ 2024 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m³) .

No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within Telford & Wrekin Council required distance correction during 2024.

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

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



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England⁶

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

⁶ The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values'
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
ASR	Annual Status Report
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – Air quality screening tool produced by National Highways
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
PM ₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm or less
PM _{2.5}	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide

References

- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG22. August 2022. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22. August 2022. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
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- DfT. The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy, July 2018
- Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2025) *Background Mapping data for local authorities*. Available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-home?msclkid=e626b778c61711ec91018edb043dfaa4> (Accessed May 2025)