



2014 Air Quality Progress Report for Huntingdonshire District Council

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

April 2014

Local Authority Officer	Toby Lewis
Department	Environmental Protection
Address	Pathfinder House, St Mary's Street, Huntingdon, Cambs PE29 3TN
Telephone	01480 388365
e-mail	toby.lewis@huntingdonshire.gov.uk
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Executive Summary

Huntingdonshire District Council has undertaken a thorough review of air quality monitoring data gathered during the 2013 calendar year and of local developments which took place or were proposed during the review period.

Monitoring of nitrogen dioxide suggested that concentrations have continued to very gradually decline in the district.

New proposals for a significant upgrade and re-routing of the A14 trunk road and a key section of the A1 in the district have been made by the Highways Agency. These proposals represent a major opportunity to secure significant improvements in air quality in three of the four AQMAs in the district.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Description of Local Authority Area

Huntingdonshire District Council is located in the south west of the county of Cambridgeshire. It comprises four market towns; Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey as well as many villages.

Whilst the district is predominantly rural it does have major transport links. The A1 and A1(M) run north south through the middle of the district and the A14 runs east west. Both these roads are heavily trafficked and the A14 has a particularly high proportion of Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDVs).

The main East Coast Railway line runs north south through the district.

There are industrial areas in each of the four market towns and the emissions from these processes have been screened in previous Air Quality Review and Assessment (AQR&A) stages. Some of the processes were subjected to detailed dispersion modelling (ADMS Urban). No industrial processes in Huntingdonshire have resulted in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) being declared although some of them make contributions to concentrations of NO₂ in AQMAs.

The review period has seen fresh proposals for a major upgrade and partial re-routing of the A14 trunk road in the district which would have major implications for air quality.

The most significant source of problem LAQM pollutants in the district (NO₂ and PM₁₀) is road traffic.

1.2 Purpose of Progress Report

This report fulfils the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management process as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 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 exceedences are considered likely, the local authority must then declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.

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 LAQM in **England** are set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 928), The Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 3043), and are shown in Table 1.1. This table shows the objectives in units of microgrammes per cubic metre $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (milligrammes per cubic metre, mg/m^3 for carbon monoxide) with the number of exceedences in each year that are permitted (where applicable).

Table 1.1 Air Quality Objectives included in Regulations for the purpose of LAQM in England

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective		Date to be achieved by
	Concentration	Measured as	
Benzene	16.25 µg/m ³	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
	5.00 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2010
1,3-Butadiene	2.25 µg/m ³	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
Carbon monoxide	10 mg/m ³	Running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003
Lead	0.50 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2004
	0.25 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2008
Nitrogen dioxide	200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2005
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2005
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) (gravimetric)	50 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2004
Sulphur dioxide	350 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2004
	125 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 µg/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

The first round of review and assessment consisted of three initial stages of increasing complexity. If at the end of Stage 3 it was determined that an Air Quality Objective would not be met, then a fourth stage would be undertaken with an AQMA declared.

In Cambridgeshire the District Councils and the County Council produced a joint Stage 1 document, pooling resources and expertise. The first stage consisted of a general 'look' at the district for potential pollution sources and at air quality and traffic data that were available, and any other relevant information. If it was likely that there were areas where pollution levels would exceed the air quality objectives then a second stage review and assessment was required.

Huntingdonshire District Council undertook a Stage 2 Review and Assessment, which involved looking more closely at those areas identified in Stage 1 as likely pollution problem areas. This work was carried out in conjunction with the District Councils partners as for Stage 1 and was reported in the same document, published in **1998**. Stage 2 involved the use of simple air quality forecasting models and more detailed air quality monitoring data. The results from this assessment provided a better indication of pollution exceedences occurring, or not. Those 'hotspots' (areas likely to exceed the objectives) were progressed to the third stage Review and Assessment. Huntingdonshire District Council required a Stage 3 Review and Assessment.

Huntingdonshire District Council undertook the Stage 3 Review and Assessment. This required the use of more advanced modelling techniques and additional air quality monitoring data and traffic data. Again, Huntingdonshire District Council conducted this work with its partner organisations and produced a joint report in **April 2000** concluding that a Stage 4 Review and Assessment would not be necessary.

Following the first round of review and assessments, Defra issued new guidance that slightly altered the review and assessment structure. There are now two initial stages instead of three.

Huntingdonshire District Council completed a USA Report in conjunction with its partners in **April 2003**. This involved assessing any new changes within the district that affected the air quality since the previous round of AQR&A. These included air quality monitoring data, traffic flows, industrial processes, planning developments etc. Simple air quality forecasting screening models were used. Where the USA indicated that there were areas within the district which may exceed objectives then the next stage would be a Detailed Assessment. Where no such evidence was found the next stage would be a Progress Report. In Huntingdonshire no evidence of likely exceedences was found at that time.

The Progress Report, produced in **April 2004** unexpectedly concluded that there were likely to be exceedences of the annual mean objectives for NO₂. This view was reached following unusual meteorology in 2003 resulting in poor dispersion of traffic pollutants and correspondingly high measured concentrations of NO₂ during that year. These findings triggered the requirement for a Detailed Assessment in the following year.

A Detailed Assessment was carried out on those areas that had been found to be likely to exceed the annual objective for NO₂ and the report was published in **April 2005**. Based on monitoring results from NO₂ diffusion tubes and continuous analysers it was determined that exceedences were still likely in parts of Huntingdon and St Neots. This study also revealed that further modelling work should be undertaken around some of the district's trunk roads to investigate other potential areas of exceedence.

The result of the Detailed Assessment meant that Huntingdonshire District Council was required to designate two AQMAs. The largest encompassed much of Huntingdon, specifically areas close to the A14 and the inner ring road. The other AQMA, much smaller, covered part of St Neot's High Street.

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Huntingdonshire District Council completed its second USA in conjunction with its partners in **April 2006**. This study did not find any pollutants, which had not already been identified, were likely to exceed the objectives. Appended to the USA, however, was a further Detailed Assessment which reported on the investigation of the district's trunk roads, which had been identified as potential problems in the 2005 Detailed Assessment. This appendix identified two additional areas where exceedences were likely and this resulted in the declaration of additional AQMAs in Brampton and in areas close to the A14, between Hemingford Abbots and Fenstanton.

In conjunction with the designation of the AQMAs, a Further Assessment of the air quality within the AQMAs was undertaken and this was published in **2007**. This resulted in amending three of the four AQMAs, enlarging them slightly. The Progress Report submitted in **April 2007** found no new information that was not already covered by the Further Assessment.

The Progress Report, submitted in **April 2008** concluded that objectives were likely to continue to be met in areas that are not in existing AQMAs.

Huntingdonshire District Council completed its third USA in **June 2009**, the first report submitted using Defra's new reporting format. The 2009 USA did not find any exceedences of the objectives outside areas already declared as AQMAs.

In **May 2010** Huntingdonshire District Council completed its Joint Air Quality Action Plan in conjunction with its local authority neighbours; South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council. Cambridgeshire County Council is acknowledged for its assistance in the development of this Action Plan. The Joint Air Quality Action Plan was accepted by Defra and the respective Councils were commended for their work.

Huntingdonshire District Council also submitted a Progress Report in **May 2010** which identified no new issues except for high concentrations of NO₂ measured at a new diffusion tube monitoring site in the village of Buckden close to a roundabout on

the A1. As a result Huntingdonshire District Council has proceeded to conduct a Detailed Assessment of this issue.

Huntingdonshire District Council submitted a Progress Report in **April 2011** which identified no new issues. It was originally intended to submit the Buckden Detailed Assessment alongside the 2011 Progress Report but, due to difficulties verifying the dispersion model of the area, with the agreement of Defra, the Buckden Detailed Assessment was deferred.

An Updating and Screening Assessment was submitted in **April 2012** which identified no new problems. A comprehensive detailed modelling exercise of NO_x in Buckden demonstrated that contraventions of the annual mean NO₂ objective were of questionable significance. A report was submitted to Defra detailing the findings and recommending that it was not necessary to proceed to declaration of an AQMA at this time. The recommendation was accepted by Defra who advised that the situation should continue to be closely monitored in the future. The Appraisal Report from Defra is appended at Appendix 1.

A Progress Report was submitted in **April 2013** which reported a continuing gradual decline in NO₂ concentrations in the district and as apparent exceedence of the 24 hour mean objective for PM₁₀ which was subsequently screened out via further detailed analysis. This analysis of the PM₁₀ data and the conclusions drawn from it were accepted by Defra.

All of the previous AQR&A reports are available at:

<http://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/Environmental%20Health/Environmental%20Protection/Pages/Air%20Quality.aspx>

Figure 1.1. Air Quality Management Area No. 1: Huntingdon

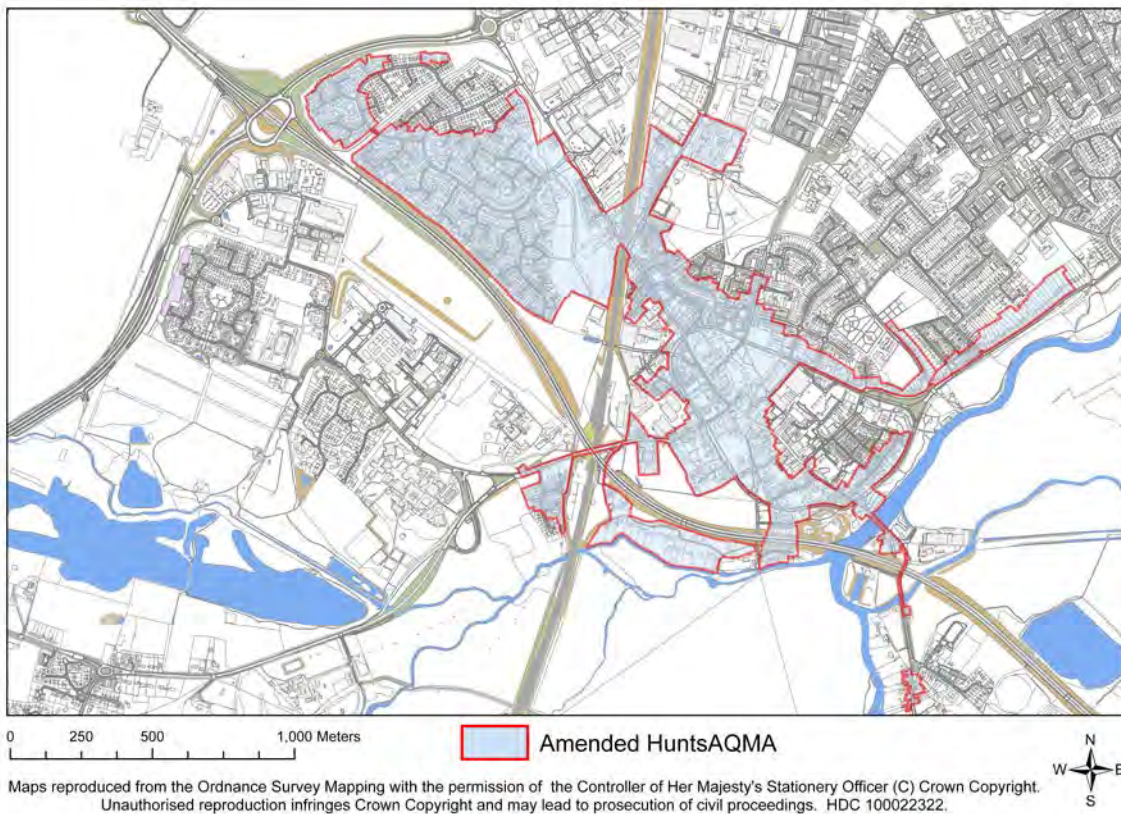


Figure 1.2. Air Quality Management Area No. 2: St Neots

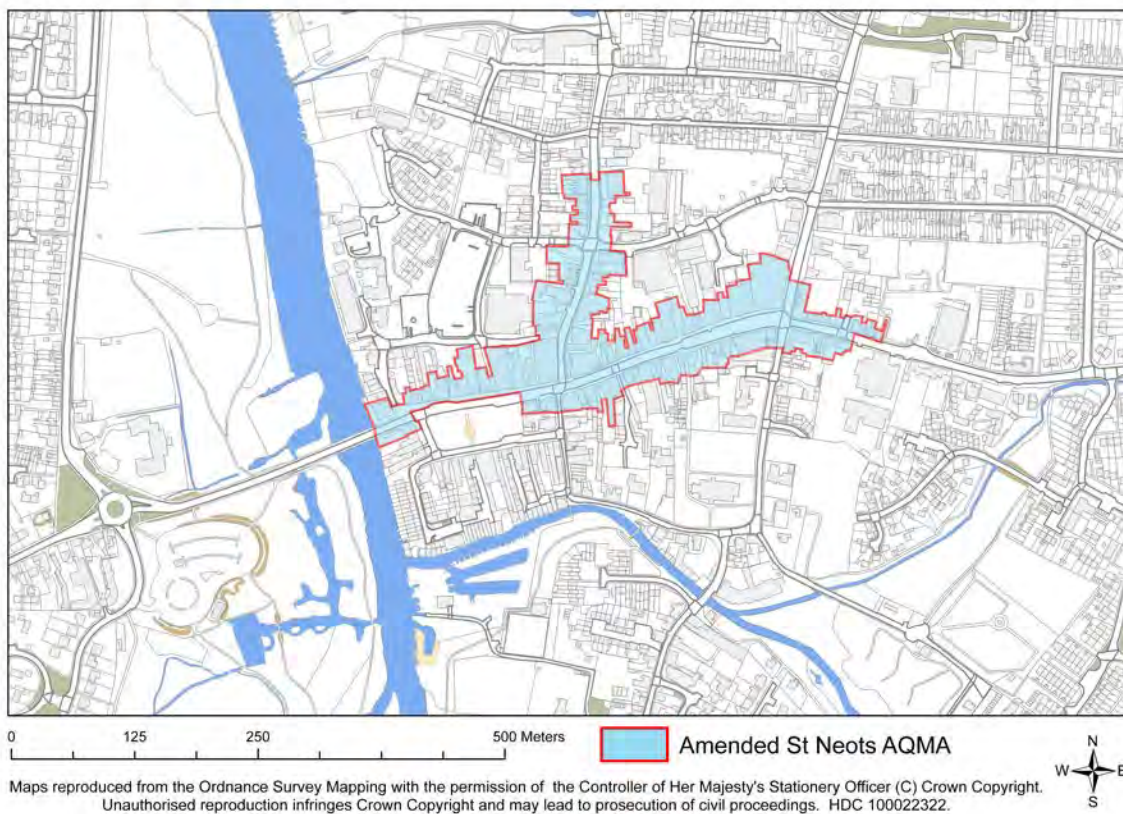


Figure 1.3. Air Quality Management Area No. 3: Brampton

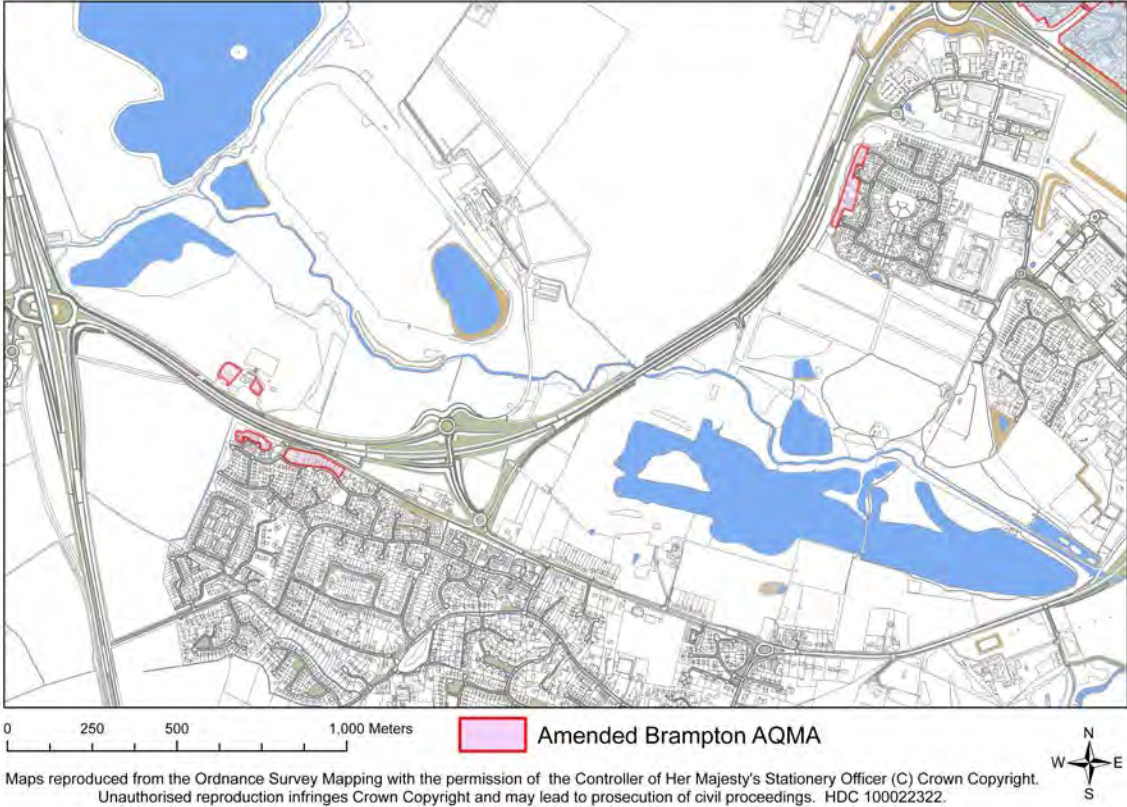
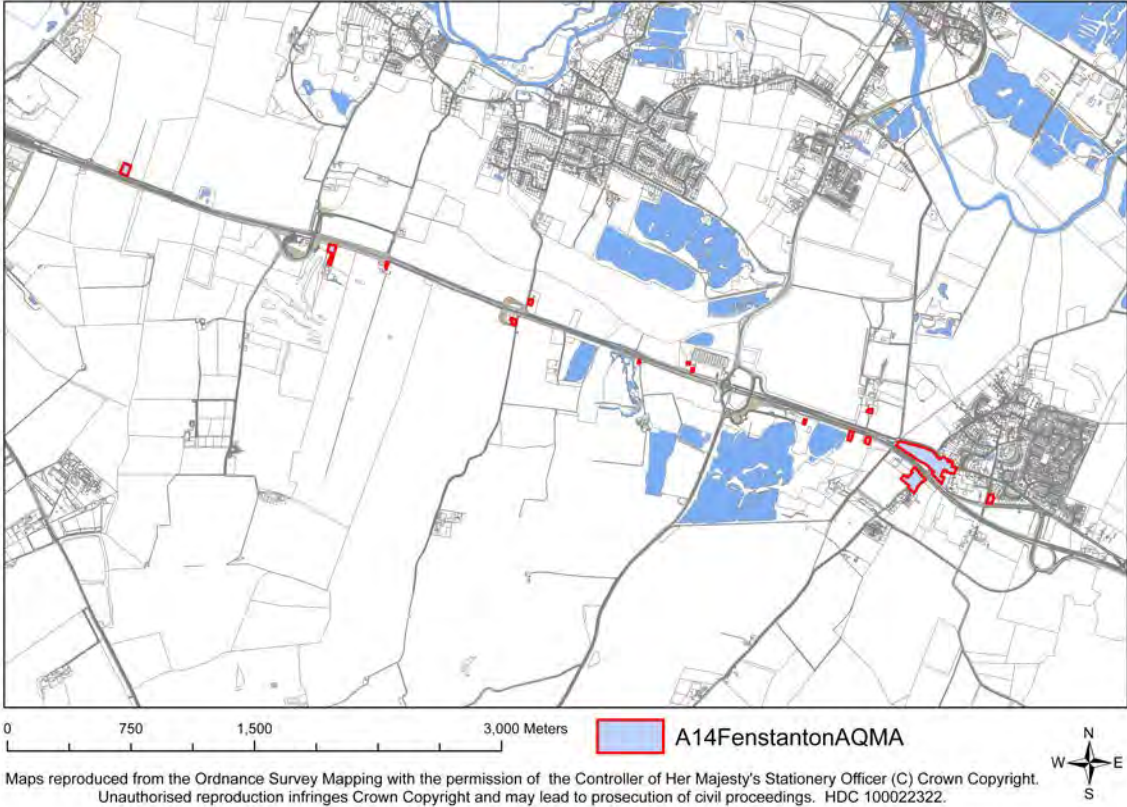


Figure 1.4. Air Quality Management Area No. 4: A14 Hemingford to Fenstanton



2 New Monitoring Data

2.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

2.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Huntingdonshire only now runs a single real time monitoring site which is located adjacent to the Councils HQ in Huntingdon. This site was commissioned in January 2011 and monitors oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), fine particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and ozone (O₃).

All analysers are subject to monthly checks and calibrations where appropriate. These checks and calibrations are conducted by Council Officers. Data management is conducted in house and validation is undertaken on an annual basis.

Six-monthly maintenance visits are conducted by the equipment suppliers, Air Monitors.

Data capture during 2013 was very good for NO₂ but relatively poor for particulates due to the power transformers burning out so an adjustment was necessary to derive annual equivalent concentrations for particulates. This bias adjustment is detailed in Appendix 1.

External QA/QC procedures are in place for the site by virtue of an ongoing contract with the NETCEN Calibration Club and their 2013 reports are appended to this document at Appendix 1.

Figure 2.1 Map(s) of Automatic Monitoring Sites (if applicable)



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Table 2.1 Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Inlet Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
	Huntingdon	Roadside	X 524060	Y 271532	4m	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} O ₃	Y	Chemiluminescence Beta Attenuation Beta Attenuation UV Photometric	Y 3m	7m	Y

2.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Huntingdonshire District Council deploys thirty-four NO₂ diffusion tubes around the district.

The diffusion tubes are supplied and analysed by the Environmental Scientifics Group (formerly Harwell Scientifics).

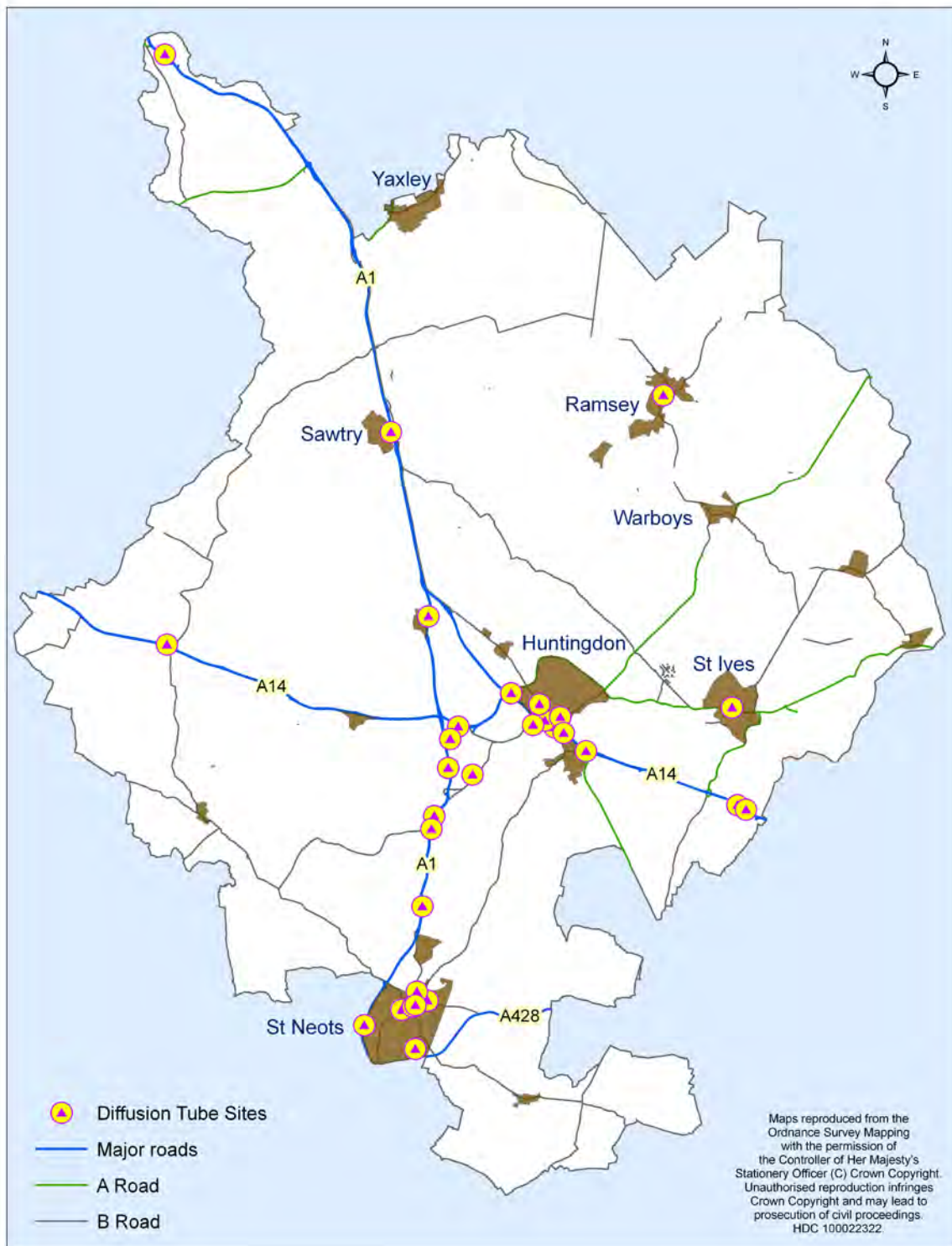
The preparation method is 50% TEA in acetone.

The laboratory procedures follow the procedures set out in the Harmonisation Practical Guidance.

The bias adjustment factor used was 0.80 as found on the co-location study on the Review and Assessment Helpdesk website in March 2014.

Information about the diffusion tubes and the laboratories WASP status are included in Appendix 1.

Figure 2.2 Map(s) of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites (if applicable)



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Table 2.2 Details of Non- Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site Name	Site Type	OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA ?	Collocated Y/N	Distance to Relevant Exposure	Distance to kerb of nearest road	Worst-case Location?
Alconbury: Manor Lane	Roadside	518954, 276010	NO ₂	N	N	6m	2	N
Brampton 1: Laws Crescent	Roadside	520181, 271552	NO ₂	Y	N	32m	2	N
Brampton 2: Hansell Road	Suburban	519839, 271061	NO ₂	N	N	18m	0.5	N
Brampton 3: Grafham Road Cottages	Suburban	519771, 269903	NO ₂	N	N	23m	0.5 (40m to trunk road)	Y
Brampton 4: RAF Brampton	Suburban	520734, 269623	NO ₂	N	N	10m	0.5	N
Buckden 1: Taylors Lane	Roadside	519196, 267953	NO ₂	N	N	3m	1	N
Buckden 2: 4 High Street	Roadside	519082, 267433	NO ₂	N	N	0m	1 (35m to trunk road)	Y
Buckden 3: 34 High Street	Roadside	519140, 267566	NO ₂	N	N	0m	1	Y
Buckden 4: 6 Perry Road	Roadside	518981, 267393	NO ₂	N	N	0m	12	N
Catworth: Thrapston Road	Rural	508409, 274876	NO ₂	N	N	42m	1 (42 To trunk road)	N
Eaton Socon: Duchess Close	Suburban	516370, 259514	NO ₂	N	N	3m	24 (To trunk road)	N
Fenstanton 1: Hilton Road	Roadside	531427, 268397	NO ₂	Y	N	20m	2 (94 To trunk road)	N
Fenstanton 2: Connington Road	Roadside	531770, 268215	NO ₂	Y	N	14m	2 (23m to trunk road)	Y
Godmanchester: Cambridge Villas	Roadside	525319, 270571	NO ₂	N	N	3m	12 (34m to trunk road)	N
Huntingdon 1: Blethan Drive	Roadside	522293, 272909	NO ₂	Y	N	3m	2	N
Huntingdon 2: George Street	Kerbside	523661, 271801	NO ₂	Y	N	0m	1	Y
Huntingdon 3: Lodge Close	Suburban	523177, 271627	NO ₂	N	N	3m	2	N
Huntingdon 4: Nursery Road	Kerbside	524199, 271949	NO ₂	Y	N	0m	1	Y
Huntingdon 5: St Peters Road	Kerbside	523434, 272462	NO ₂	Y	N	3m	1	N
Huntingdon 6: Tennis Court Av	Roadside	524256, 271937	NO ₂	Y	N	4m	2	N
Huntingdon: Pathfinder House 1	Roadside	524093, 271538	NO ₂	Y	Y	8m	6	N
Huntingdon: Pathfinder House 2	Roadside	524093, 271538	NO ₂	Y	Y	8m	6	N
Huntingdon: Pathfinder House 3	Roadside	524093, 271538	NO ₂	Y	Y	8m	6	N
Ramsey: Blenheim Road	Urban Background	528422, 284953	NO ₂	N	N	4m	2	N

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Site Name	Site Type	OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA ?	Collocated Y/N	Distance to Relevant Exposure	Distance to kerb of nearest road	Worst-case Location?
Southoe: Lees Lane	Roadside	518714, 264305	NO ₂	N	N	24m	2 (14m to trunk road)	Y
Stibbington: Great North Road	Roadside	508290, 298697	NO ₂	N	N	22m	2 (8m to trunk road)	Y
Sawtry: Fen Lane	Suburban	517431, 283445	NO ₂	N	N	4m	2	N
St Ives: Ramsey Road	Urban Background	531210, 272330	NO ₂	N	N	5m	1	N
St Neots 1: Avenue Road	Urban Background	518929, 260503	NO ₂	N	N	4m	1	N
St Neots 2: Harland Road	Urban Background	518497, 260871	NO ₂	N	N	3m	1	N
St Neots 3: High Street 1	Kerbside	518320, 260263	NO ₂	Y	N	0m	1	Y
St Neots 4: High Street 2	Kerbside	518433, 260317	NO ₂	Y	N	0m	1	Y
St Neots 5: The Paddocks	Kerbside	517869, 260132	NO ₂	N	N	22m	1	N
Eynesbury	Suburban	518423, 258573	NO ₂	N	N	0m	17	Y

2.2 Comparison of Monitoring Results with Air Quality Objectives

2.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Monitoring of NO₂ during 2013 revealed no exceedences of the objectives at locations not already included in declared AQMA.

Automatic Monitoring Data

Huntingdonshire only now runs a single real time NO₂ monitoring site which is located adjacent to the Councils HQ in Huntingdon.

The data capture for NO₂ during 2013 was very good so no adjustment was necessary to annual equivalent.

No exceedences of objectives were observed during 2013.

Table 2.3 Results of Automatic Monitoring for NO₂: Comparison with Annual Mean Objective

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % ^a	Valid Data Capture 2013 % ^b	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³)				
					2009* ^c	2010* ^c	2011* ^c	2012* ^c	2013 ^c
Huntingdon	Roadside	Y	99.7	99.7	-	-	37.6	55.5	45.0

In bold, exceedence of the NO₂ annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m³

^a i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

^b i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

^c Means should be “annualised” as in Box 3.2 of TG(09) (<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/technical-guidance/index.html?d=page=38>), if valid data capture is less than 75%

* Annual mean concentrations for previous years are optional

Table 2.4 Results of Automatic Monitoring for NO₂: Comparison with 1-hour Mean Objective

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % ^a	Valid Data Capture 2013 % ^b	Number of Hourly Means > 200µg/m ³				
					2009* ^c	2010* ^c	2011* ^c	2012* ^c	2013 ^c
Huntingdon	Roadside	Y	99.7	99.7			0	3	0

In bold, exceedence of the NO₂ hourly mean AQS objective (200µg/m³ – not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year)

^a i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

^b i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

^c If the data capture for full calendar year is less than 90%, include the 99.8th percentile of hourly means in brackets

* Number of exceedences for previous years is optional

Diffusion Tube Monitoring Data

Huntingdonshire District Council deploys thirty-four NO₂ diffusion tubes around the district.

The diffusion tubes are supplied and analysed by the Environmental Scientifics Group (formerly Harwell Scientifics).

The preparation method is 50% TEA in acetone.

The laboratory procedures follow the procedures set out in the Harmonisation Practical Guidance.

The bias adjustment factor used was 0.80 as found on the collocation study on the Review and Assessment Helpdesk website in March 2014.

Details about the Environmental Scientifics diffusion tubes are included in Appendix 1.

Table 2.5 Results of NO₂ Diffusion Tubes 2013

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Collocated Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2013 (Number of Months) ^a	2013 Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.80 ^b
Alconbury	Manor Lane	Roadside	N	N	5	24.3
Brampton 1	Laws Crescent	Roadside	Y	N	11	29.4
Brampton 2	Hansell Road	Suburban	N	N	11	18.4
Brampton 3	Grafham Rd Cottages	Suburban	N	N	11	19.2
Brampton 4	RAF Brampton	Suburban	N	N	10	17.1
Buckden 1	Taylor's Lane	Roadside	N	N	11	19.5
Buckden 2	4 High Street	Roadside	N	N	11	23.8
Buckden 3	34 High Street	Roadside	N	N	11	32.2
Buckden 4	6 Perry Road	Roadside	N	N	11	27.6
Catworth	Thrapston Road	Rural	N	N	11	21.4
Eaton Socon	Duchess Close	Suburban	N	N	11	24.5
Fenstanton 1	Hilton Road	Roadside	Y	N	11	29.5
Fenstanton 2	Connington Road	Roadside	Y	N	11	22.0
Godmanchester	Cambridge Villas	Roadside	N	N	11	27.9
Huntingdon 1	Blethan Drive	Roadside	Y	N	11	29.9
Huntingdon 2	George Street	Kerbside	Y	N	11	42.9
Huntingdon 3	Lodge Close	Suburban	N	N	11	21.3
Huntingdon 4	Nursery Road	Kerbside	Y	N	11	23.0
Huntingdon 5	St Peters Road	Kerbside	Y	N	11	27.9
Huntingdon 6	Tennis Court Av	Roadside	Y	N	11	24.6
Pathfinder House 1	PFH, Huntingdon	Roadside	Y	Y	11	47.5
Pathfinder House 2	PFH, Huntingdon	Roadside	Y	Y	11	48.8
Pathfinder House 3	PFH, Huntingdon	Roadside	Y	Y	11	50.2
Ramsey	Blenheim Road	Urban Background	N	N	11	17.2
Southoe	Lees Lane	Roadside	N	N	11	20.3
Stibbington	Great North Road	Roadside	N	N	8	26.2
Sawtry	Fen Lane	Suburban	N	N	11	20.3
St Ives	Ramsey Road	Urban Background	N	N	11	17.8
St Neots 1	Avenue Road	Urban Background	N	N	11	18.7
St Neots 2	Harland Road	Urban Background	N	N	11	15.4

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Collocated Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2013 (Number of Months) ^a	2013 Annual Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.80 ^b
St Neots 3	High Street	Kerbside	Y	N	11	36.8
St Neots 4	High Street	Kerbside	Y	N	11	31.0
St Neots 5	The Paddocks	Kerbside	N	N	11	20.6
Eynesbury	Arundel Crescent	Suburban	N	N	11	21.4

In bold, exceedence of the NO₂ annual mean AQS objective of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Underlined, annual mean > 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, indicating a potential exceedence of the NO₂ hourly mean AQS objective

^a Means should be “annualised” as in Box 3.2 of TG(09) (<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/technical-guidance/index.html?d=page=38>), if full calendar year data capture is less than 75%

^b If an exceedence is measured at a monitoring site not representative of public exposure, NO₂ concentration at the nearest relevant exposure should be estimated based on the “NO₂ fall-off with distance” calculator (<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/tools-monitoring-data/no2-falloff.html>), and results should be discussed in a specific section. The procedure is also explained in Box 2.3 of Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(09) (<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/technical-guidance/index.html?d=page=30>).

Table 2.6 Results of NO₂ Diffusion Tubes (2009 to 2013)

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Annual mean concentration (adjusted for bias) µg/m ³				
			2009 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.82)	2010 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.85)	2011 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.84)	2012 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.79)	2013 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.80)
Alconbury	Roadside	N	24.6	26.5	22.0	21.0	24.3
Brampton 1	Roadside	Y	33.6	35.6	27.4	26.9	29.4
Brampton 2	Suburban	N	19.3	18.1	16.8	16.3	18.4
Brampton 3	Suburban	N	18.6	22.7	17.9	17	19.2
Brampton 4	Suburban	N	17.8	18.8	16.2	14.3	17.1
Buckden 1	Roadside	N	21.6	24.2	21.4	20	19.5
Buckden 2	Roadside	N	48.5	45.9	29.0	23.3	23.8
Buckden 3	Roadside	N	-	-	29.9	31.3	32.2
Buckden 4	Roadside	N	-	-	25.9	23.7	27.6
Catworth	Rural	N	25.4	25.1	26.6	22.6	21.4
Eaton Socon	Suburban	N	27.6	33.5	29.3	27.9	24.5
Fenstanton 1	Roadside	Y	41.0	38.2	37.0	35.5	29.5
Fenstanton 2	Roadside	Y	28.3	29.5	28.6	24.5	22.0
Godmanchester	Roadside	N	24.2	31.1	23.9	24.3	27.9
Huntingdon 1	Roadside	Y	29.3	34	32.8	29.1	29.9
Huntingdon 2	Kerbside	Y	45.9	44.2	48.8	44.5	42.9
Huntingdon 3	Suburban	Y	21.1	24.7	19.9	20.2	21.3
Huntingdon 4	Kerbside	Y			26.1	24.4	23.0
Huntingdon 5	Kerbside	Y	28.6	35.3	28.1	27.9	27.9
Huntingdon 6	Roadside	Y	26.0	30.6	32.0	26.4	24.6
Pathfinder House 1	Roadside	Y	-	-	51.6	49.3	47.5
Pathfinder House 2	Roadside	Y	-	-	49.0	49	48.8
Pathfinder House 3	Roadside	Y	-	-	52.4	48.5	50.2
Ramsey	Urban Background	N	19.7	21.5	17.3	17.2	17.2
Southoe	Roadside	N	19.3	23.4	19.5	18.5	20.3
Stibbington	Roadside	N	33.8	32.1	32.3	27.8	26.2
Sawtry	Suburban	N	21.7	24.7	19.6	19.7	20.3

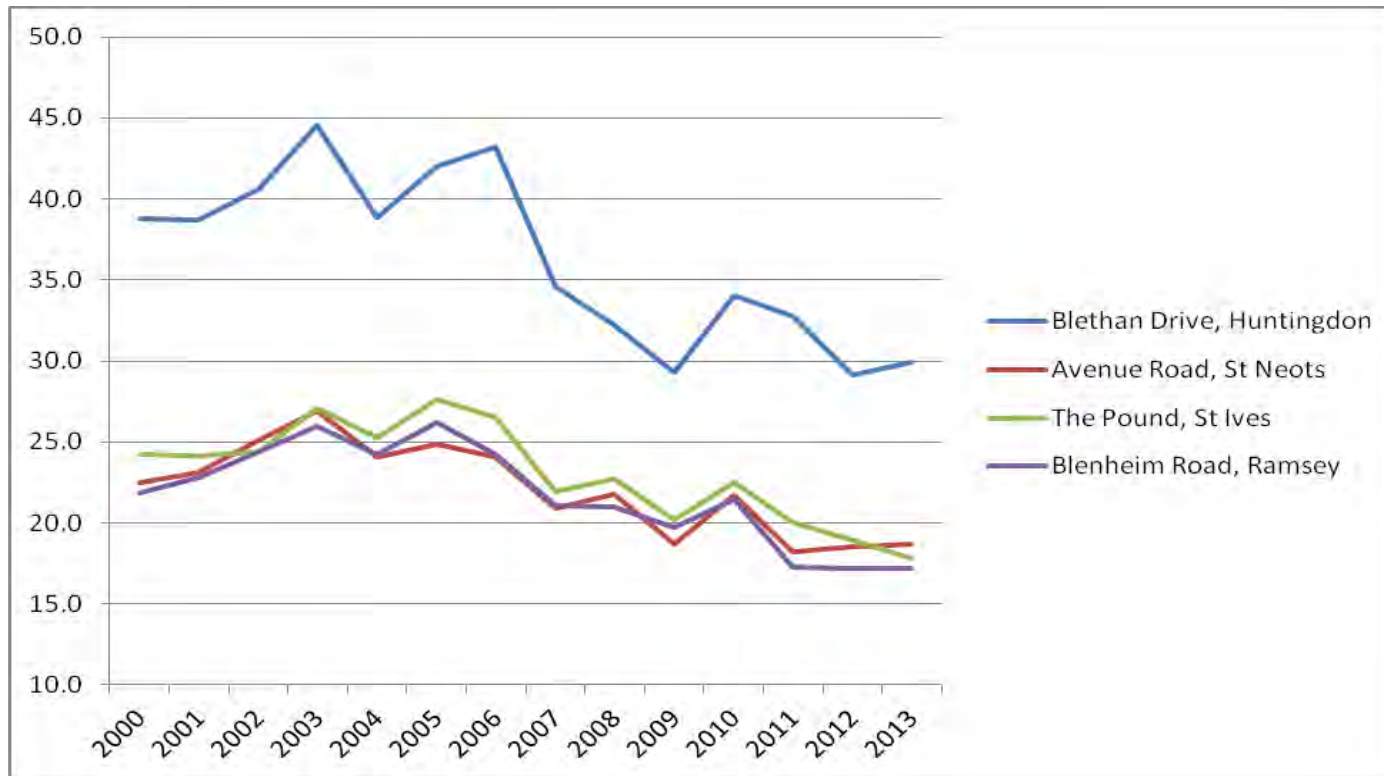
Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Annual mean concentration (adjusted for bias) $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$				
			2009 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.82)	2010 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.85)	2011 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.84)	2012 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.79)	2013 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.80)
St Ives	Urban Background	N	20.2	22.5	20.0	18.9	17.8
St Neots 1	Urban Background	N	18.7	21.7	18.2	18.5	18.7
St Neots 2	Urban Background	N	19.2	19.9	16.7	15.8	15.4
St Neots 3	Kerbside	Y	37.6	40.0	39.3	35.9	36.8
St Neots 4	Kerbside	Y	37.4	39.9	37.4	35.5	31.0
St Neots 5	Kerbside	N	26.2	27.9	23.5	22.8	20.6
Eynesbury	Suburban	N	27.0	25.4	23.4	22.3	21.4

In bold, exceedence of the NO_2 annual mean AQS objective of $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Underlined, annual mean $> 60\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, indicating a potential exceedence of the NO_2 hourly mean AQS objective

^a Means should be “annualised” as in Box 3.2 of TG(09) (<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/technical-guidance/index.html?d=page=38>), if full calendar year data capture is less than 75%

Figure 2.3 Trends in Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations Measured at Diffusion Tube Monitoring Sites



2.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Fine particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) have been monitored at the Pathfinder House road side monitoring site (Figure 2.1 above and 2.4 below) in Huntingdon since the end of 2010. The monitoring site is thought to represent worst case exposure in Huntingdonshire as it is broadly representative of residential exposure for a number of dwellings close to, and downwind from, the frequently congested Huntingdon Ring Road. It is also downwind and from the heavily trafficked elevated A14, which is about 140m away.

Due to the site's exposure to road traffic pollutants it is already within the Huntingdon Air Quality Management Area for annual mean NO₂ but in 2012 (reported in 2013) there were apparent exceedences of the 24hour mean objective for PM₁₀ also.

Annual mean PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the site have been comfortably below the annual mean objective, as shown in table 2.8. In 2011 there were no exceedences of the 24 hour mean. In 2012, however, there were 41 exceedences of the 24 hour objective and as this was unexpected the incidents were subject to further analysis. The further analysis demonstrated a strong correlation between exceedences and low wind speeds from the north and east which are comparatively unusual for the area. Further investigation suggested that the observed exceedences correlated with local wood or coal burning at residential properties in close proximity to the monitoring station to the north and east. The configuration of buildings would have resulted in a channelling of these emissions to the monitoring station (see Figure 2.4).

It was concluded that the exceedences of the 24hour objective were extremely localised and in no way representative of the wider exposure that the monitoring station was designed to capture (residential areas downwind of the A14 and congested inner ring road). Defra accepted this analysis and interpretation and concurred with the recommendation that it was not necessary to proceed to a Detailed Assessment for PM₁₀ but any future exceedences should be screened by a similar analysis.

In 2013 there were 26 exceedences of the 24 hour objective. Although this is not an exceedence, it is a relatively high number and so has been subject to further analysis. Although there was substantial data loss during the summer months of 2013 it is not thought that many exceedences were missed as they have been found to be much more prevalent in the winter months when solid fuels are being burnt. Comparison of the 2013 24 hour mean data with data gathered at other local PM₁₀ monitoring sites confirmed that the incidents were not widespread.

A similar analysis has been conducted on the 2013 data to establish wind speed and direction at the times of the 26 exceedences of the 50µg/m³ 24 hour mean. The results are very similar to those reported for 2012 in that almost all of the periods of high concentrations occurred at times of atypical low speed northerly or easterly winds and at times of the year when the burning of solid fuels at the nearby homes is likely. Summary data are shown in Table 2.7 below.

Table 2.7 Times of exceedences of 24 hour mean PM₁₀ objective

Date	WD	WS	24 hour mean µg/m ³ Gravi
23/01/2013	NE	low	52
11/02/2013	NE	mod	54
12/02/2013	NE	low	75
13/02/2013	S	very low	56
17/02/2013	SE	low	58
18/02/2013	SE	very low	58
19/02/2013	N	low	61
02/03/2013	N	very low	60
03/03/2013	SE	low	54
04/03/2013	SE	low	74
05/03/2013	SE	low	84
06/03/2013	E	very low	81
07/03/2013	E	low	88
08/03/2013	E	low	84
19/03/2013	N	very low	66
22/03/2013	SE	moderate	55
27/03/2013	NE	moderate	60
08/04/2013	no data	no data	58
09/04/2013	E	moderate	85
10/04/2013	Changeable	low	92
11/04/2013	E	very low	66
30/04/2013	NE	low	60
07/05/2013	SE	very low	58
17/10/2013	W	moderate	52
15/11/2013	N	moderate	50
02/12/2013	N	very low	52

Figure 2.4 Plan of Monitoring Station Location

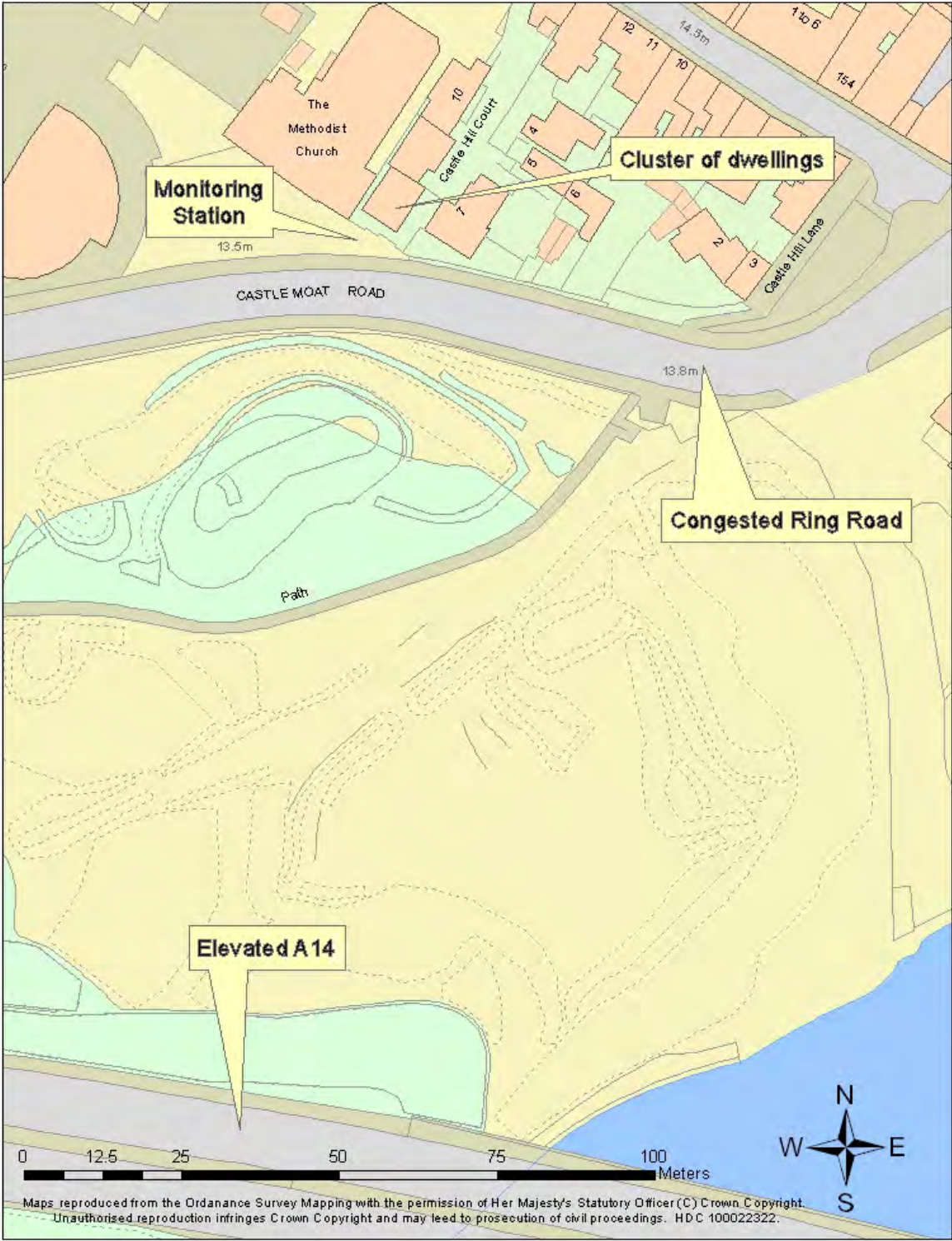


Table 2.8 Results of Automatic Monitoring for PM₁₀: Comparison with Annual Mean Objective

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % ^a	Valid Data Capture 2013 % ^b	Confirm Gravimetric Equivalent (Y or N/A)	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³)				
						2009* ^c	2010* ^c	2011* ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
Huntingdon	Roadside	Y (for NO ₂)	60.5	60.5	Y			26.3	31.2	30.0

In bold, exceedence of the PM₁₀ annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m³

^a i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

^b i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

^c Means should be “annualised” as in Box 3.2 of TG(09) (<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/technical-guidance/index.html?d=page=38>), if valid data capture is less than 75%

* Annual mean concentrations for previous years are optional

Table 2.9 Results of Automatic Monitoring for PM₁₀: Comparison with 24-hour Mean Objective

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % ^a	Valid Data Capture 2012 % ^b	Confirm Gravimetric Equivalent (Y or N/A)	Number of Daily Means > 50µg/m ³				
						2009* ^c	2010* ^c	2011* ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
Huntingdon	Roadside	Y (for NO ₂)	60.5	60.5	Y			0	41	26

In bold, exceedence of the PM₁₀ daily mean AQS objective (50µg/m³ – not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year)

^a i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

^b i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

^c if data capture for full calendar year is less than 90%, include the 90.4th percentile of 24-hour means in brackets

* Number of exceedences for previous years is optional

2.2.3 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

Huntingdonshire District Council has no sulphur dioxide monitoring sites.

2.2.4 Benzene

Huntingdonshire District Council has no benzene monitoring sites.

2.2.5 Other Pollutants Monitored

Huntingdonshire District Council has no other monitoring sites.

2.2.6 Summary of Compliance with AQS Objectives

Huntingdonshire District Council has examined the results from monitoring in the district. Concentrations outside of the AQMAs are all below the objectives at relevant locations therefore there is no need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment.

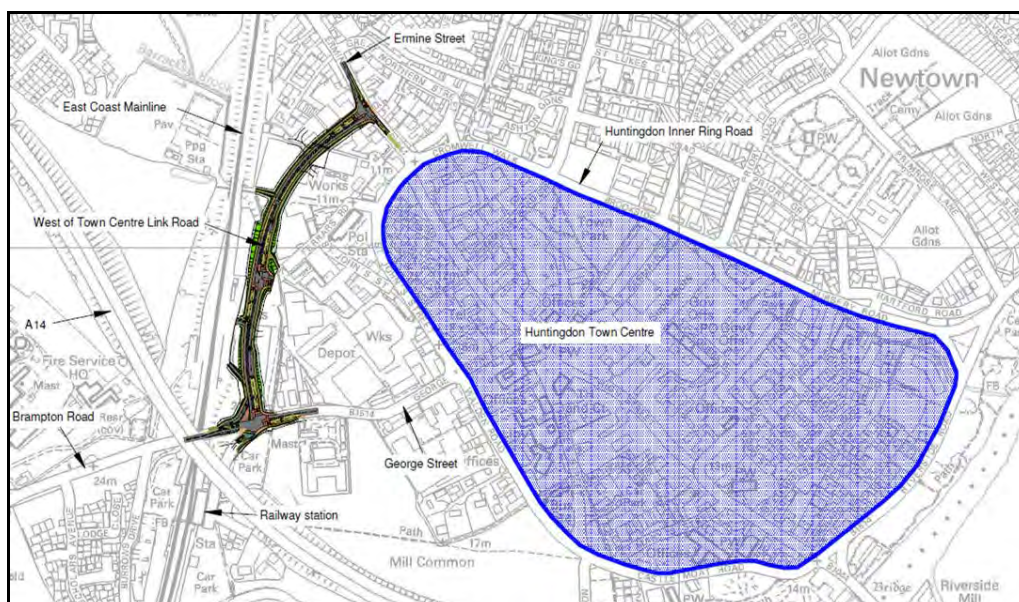
3 New Local Developments

3.1 Road Traffic Sources

During 2013 a new road was built to the west of Huntingdon town centre to alleviate congestion on the town's inner ring road (see Fig. 3.1). The road, known as the 'west of town centre link road' was approved in 2009 and this was reported in earlier rounds of review and assessment. It was opened in April 2014. An air quality impact assessment prepared by AECOM was submitted in 2010 and the resulting impact on NO₂ concentrations in the town was predicted to be mixed with similar numbers of receptors predicted to experience increases and decreases in NO₂ concentrations. Although some of the predicted increases were significant (maximum of 4.7g/m³) none of them were predicted to result in exceedences of the objectives. The northern half of the new road scheme and the majority of the receptors are within the Huntingdon AQMA for annual mean NO₂.

Impacts on PM10 concentrations were predicted to be of 'very small' and 'negligible' significance and, again, comfortably below any objective levels.

Figure 3.1 Map of the new Huntingdon Link Road



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

Huntingdonshire District Council confirms that all the following have been considered:

- **Road traffic sources**
- **Other transport sources**
- **Industrial sources**
- **Commercial and domestic sources**
- **New developments with fugitive or uncontrolled sources.**

4 Planning Applications

Alconbury Weald

'Alconbury Weald' is a very substantial mixed use outline application (1201158OUT), received on the 15 August 2012, for the redevelopment of the former airfield at Alconbury and neighbouring farmland (Grange Farm, Great Stukeley). The application seeks 290,000m² of employment floor space including industrial, commercial and retail premises, up to 5000 dwellings, leisure facilities, health facilities, educational facilities and associated infrastructure.

The application has benefited from substantial pre application consultation and has principle of redevelopment of the former airfield for a mix of uses has the broad support of Huntingdonshire District Council.

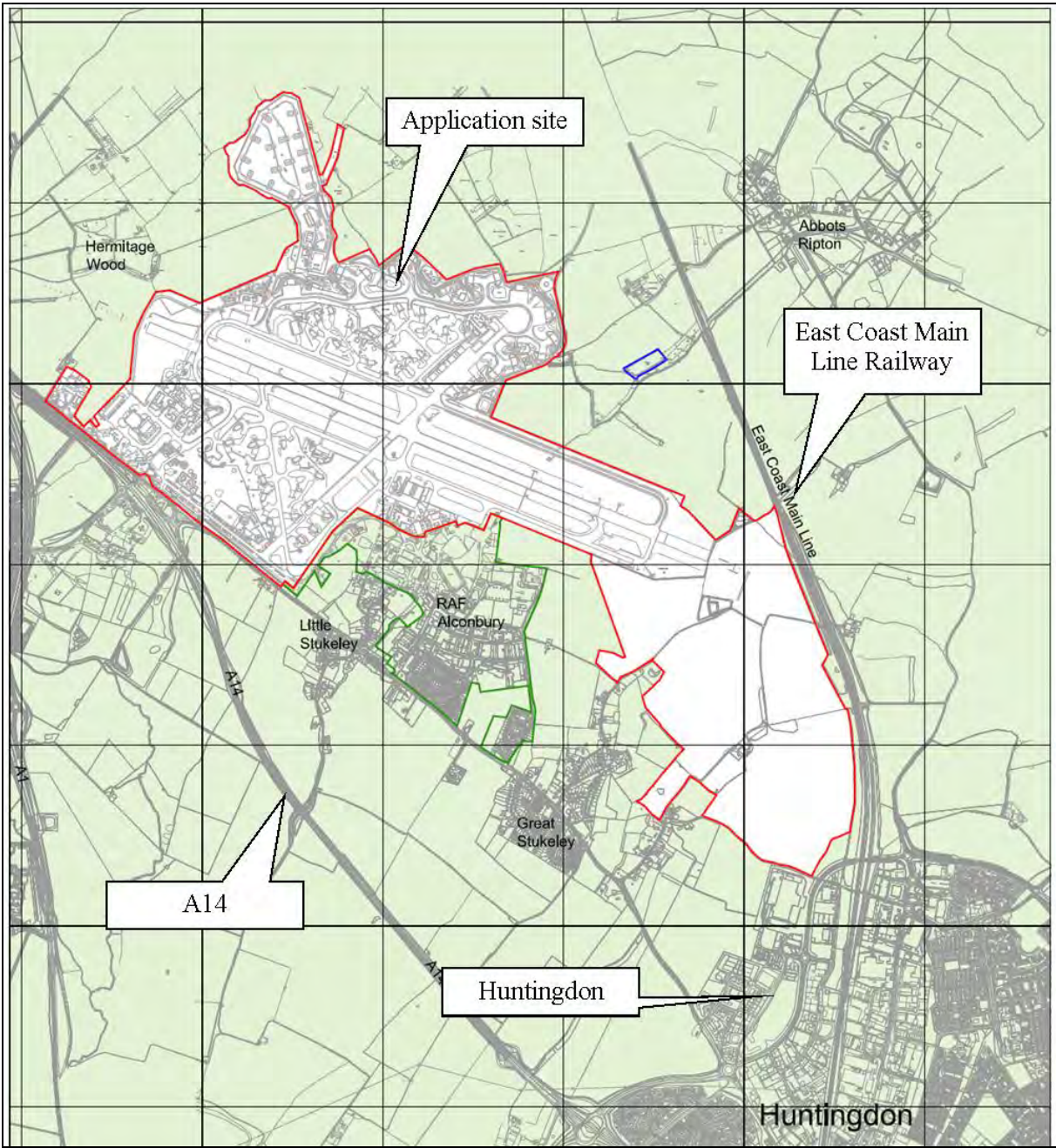
An initial air quality assessment was undertaken as part of the Environmental Statement written in July 2012. The air quality assessment was underpinned by a diffusion tube monitoring survey and detailed modelling of emissions, including future traffic flows and expected emissions within the development site itself. Predictions included the likely impacts of the development on the Huntingdon Air Quality Management Area (annual mean NO₂) to the south of the development site.

The methodologies for this initial air quality work were discussed with and agreed by Huntingdonshire District Council during pre-application discussion but further assessment work is likely to be necessary as the scheme evolves and detailed plans emerge.

The conclusions from the initial air quality assessment are that concentrations of pollutants within the development site itself will be well below objectives and that the impacts on the existing AQMA in Huntingdon will be negligible.

Approval of this application is expected in the near future.

Figure 4.1 Alconbury Weald Application Site

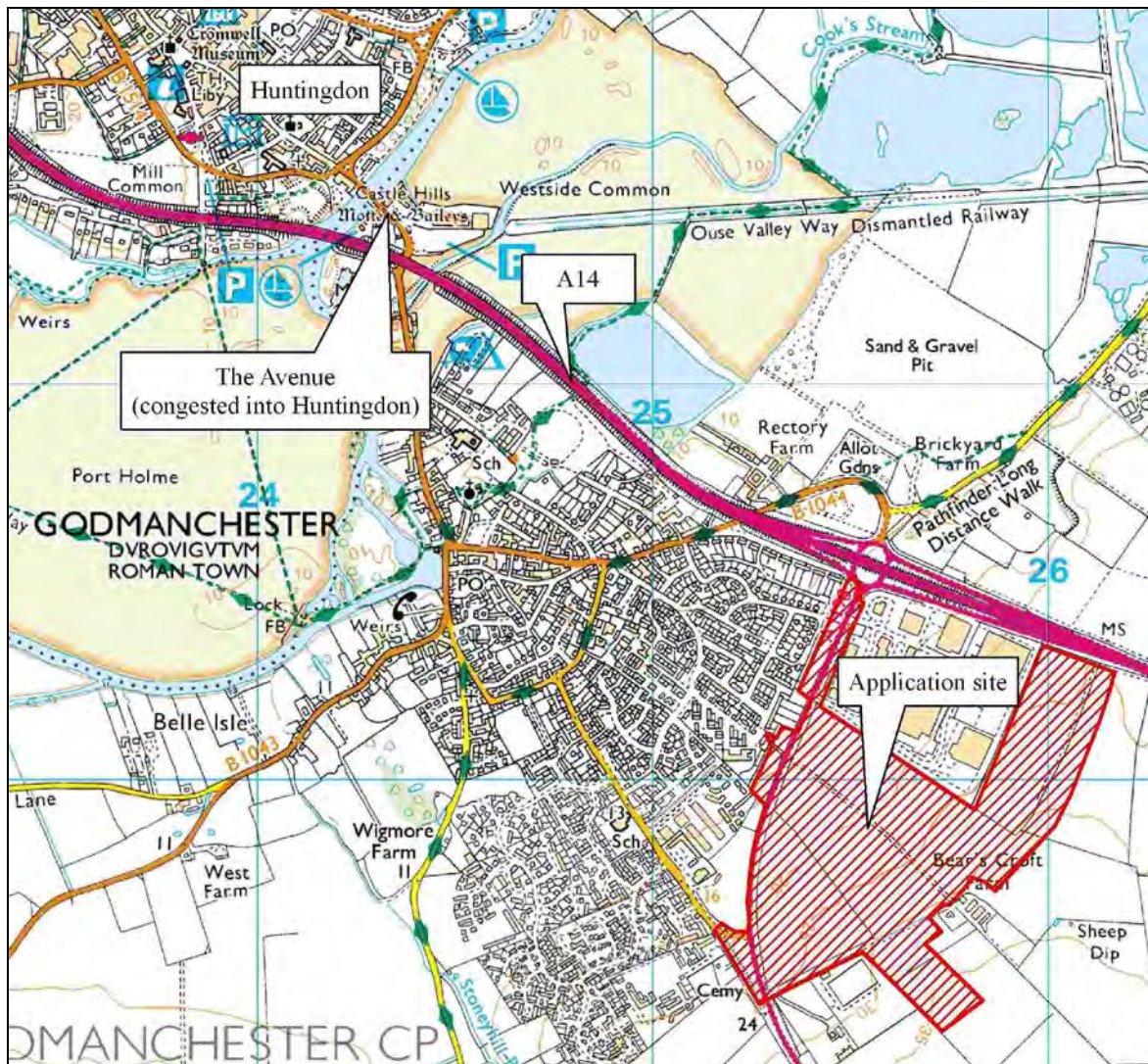


Bearscroft Farm

'Bearscroft Farm' is a significant proposal for a mixed use development on the eastern edge of Godmanchester which was received on 23 April 2012 and was approved on the 6 March 2014. The proposal is predominantly residential but does include some commercial and industrial uses too. The development proposal was accompanied by an Environmental Statement which incorporated an air quality assessment. The main potential air quality impacts were identified as those which may compound the traffic related NO₂ problems on the Avenue, leading from Godmanchester into Huntingdon, part of which is in the Huntingdon AQMA. These impacts were assessed with the help of detailed traffic modelling and the impacts at all receptors were found to be negligible.

If the recent proposals for a new A14 upgrade come to fruition they are likely to further reduce any impact resulting from the development as the half junction proposed to the south of the development site would encourage significantly more traffic movements away from the bottle neck on the Avenue approaching Huntingdon.

Figure 4.2 Bearscroft Farm Application Site



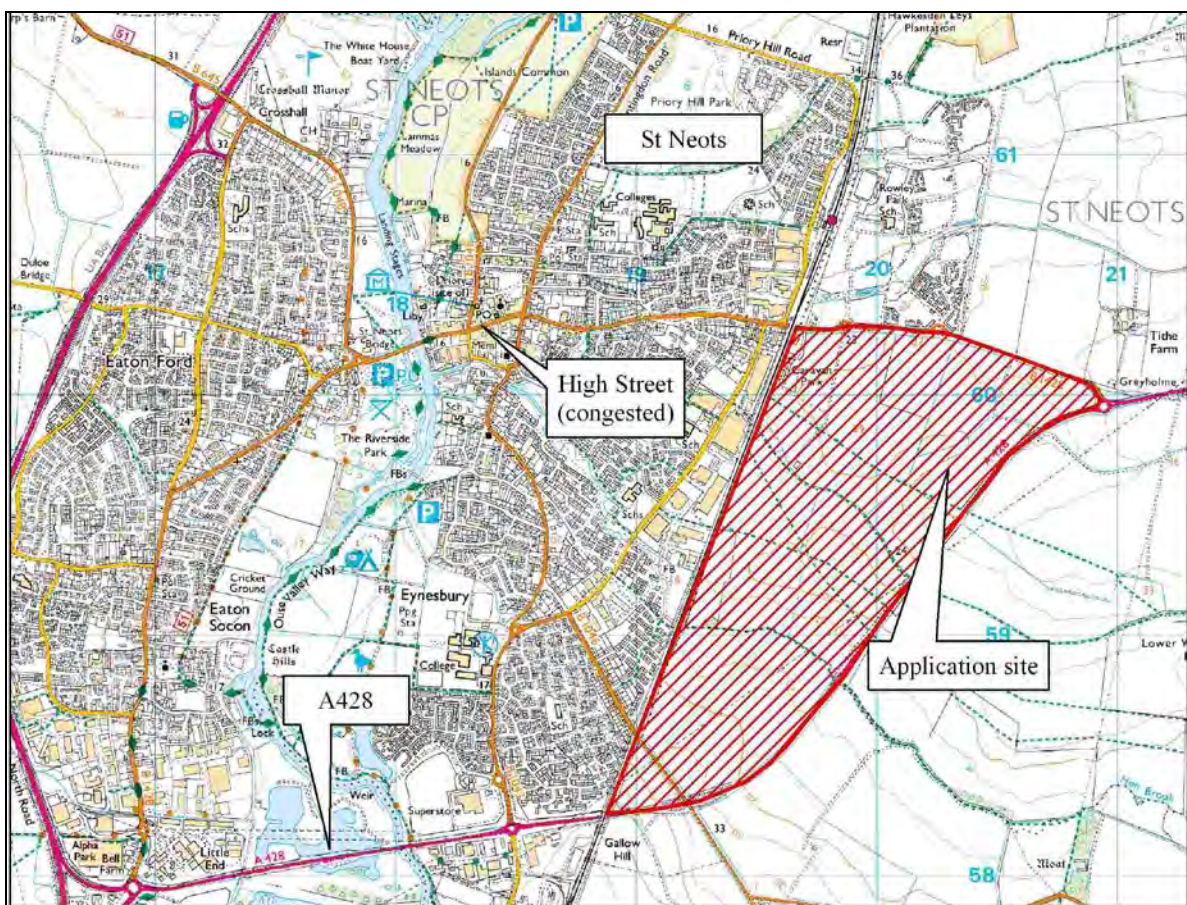
Wintringham Park

'Wintringham Park' is an outline application (1300178OUT) for a mixed use development of up to 2,800 dwellings, up to 63,500m² of employment space, two primary schools and associated infrastructure. It lies to the east of St Neots with the A428 to the south and the East Coast Main Line railway to the west of the site. The proposal was considered by the Council on the 7 April 2014 and a resolution to support the development was passed which suggests eventual permission once a number of remaining issues have been resolved.

Potential air quality impacts were identified due to the AQMA for annual mean NO₂ in the middle of St Neots, where the canyon like High Street leading to the town bridge creates something of a bottle neck.

An air quality impact assessment was included as part of the Environmental Statement associated with the application and this assessment concluded that the impacts on air quality were negligible.

Figure 4.3 Wintringham Park Application Site



5 Air Quality Planning Policies

The Huntingdonshire Core Strategy Policy CS 1, Sustainable Development, is now fully adopted as part of the Huntingdonshire Development Plan and this is reproduced below.

The emerging Huntingdonshire Local Plan, which will eventually replace all current development plan documents including the Core Strategy currently, has limited weight but the Council has started to use its policies to help determine planning applications. The draft plan contains policy LP 15: Ensuring a High Standard of Amenity, which includes the requirement for development proposals to address 'the potential for adverse impacts on air quality, particularly affecting air quality management areas.

Core Strategy September 2009

Policy CS 1

Sustainable Development in Huntingdonshire

All plans, policies and programmes of the Council and its partners, with a spatial element, and all development proposals in Huntingdonshire will contribute to the pursuit of sustainable development.

Reflecting environmental, social and economic issues the following criteria will be used to assess how a development proposal will be expected to achieve the pursuit of sustainable development, including how the proposal would contribute to minimising the impact on and adaptability to climate change. All aspects of the proposal will be considered including the design, implementation and function of development. The criteria are:

Making best use of land (including the remediation of contaminated land), buildings and existing infrastructure;

Huntingdonshire District Council

Minimising the use of non-renewable energy sources and construction materials and resources and maximising opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy sources and on-site renewable energy provision and improving energy efficiency;

Reducing water consumption and wastage, minimising the impact on water resources and water quality and managing flood risk;

Minimising and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, oxides of nitrogen, fine particles and other forms of pollution;

Encouraging waste reduction and recycling;

Preserving and enhancing the diversity and distinctiveness of Huntingdonshire's towns, villages and landscapes including the conservation and management of buildings, sites and areas of architectural, historic or archaeological importance and their setting;

Protecting, maintaining and enhancing the range and vitality of characteristic habitats and species to create a viable ecological network;

Promoting sustainable, well designed and accessible places that respect the setting and character of the surrounding area, that are adaptable to meet changing needs and reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime;

Promoting inclusive, cohesive and empowered communities and encouraging community involvement in the design, development and management of places;

Promoting health, well-being and active lifestyles by protecting, maintaining and enhancing green space and sport and recreational facilities;

Supporting the local economy and businesses, by providing opportunities for lifelong learning and skills development and by enabling the integration of a mix of uses that provide employment opportunities suitable for local people;

Minimising the need to travel, promoting and increasing opportunities to make necessary journeys by foot, cycle or public transport.

An assessment will be required to accompany any proposal for major development **(7)** to demonstrate how the criteria have been met.

6 Local Transport Plans and Strategies

Huntingdonshire District Council doesn't have a transport plan or strategy per se. Their Market Town strategies are contained in Cambridgeshire County Council's Local Transport Plan (LTP3) which covers 2011 to 2026 which is available at <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/81A57E02-48D8-4C24-862F-B42A900F70D8/0/LTP3PoliciesandStrategy.pdf>

7 Climate Change Strategies

Huntingdonshire District Council does not have a Climate Change Strategy per se but does have their Growing Awareness document which is described as 'A Plan for our Environment'. The document covers the five year period to 2013/14. This document does not cover Air Quality as a discrete entity but rather covers broad subject categories as follows:

- Managing a Resource Efficient Council
- Improving the Efficiency of Existing Homes
- Environmental Advice for Local Business, Schools and Community Groups
- Shaping Sustainable Growth
- Sustainable Water Management
- Sustainable Waste Management
- Clean and Safe Huntingdonshire

A number of these sections include measures which contribute to improved local air quality, most notable Managing a Resource Efficient Council, and most recent indicator progress is reported in the Annual Review. The progress table to 2012/13 and action plan to 2013/14 from this chapter are reproduced below as tables 7.1 and 7.2.

Table 7.1 Huntingdonshire District Council Growing Awareness Indicators

MANAGING A RESOURCE EFFICIENT COUNCIL PROGRESS 12/13									
INDICATOR	PROGRESS							Tracking	Responsible service
	Baseline (08/09)	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	5 year target			
Amount of energy consumed by Council owned buildings and resulting CO ₂ e emissions	13,631 mWh's of energy 4,724 tonnes of CO ₂ e	12,534 mWh's of energy 8.1% reduction on 08/09 4,219 tonnes of CO ₂ e 10.7% reduction on 08/09	12,665 mWh's of energy 7.1% reduction on 08/09 4,441 tonnes of CO ₂ e 6.0% reduction on 08/09	11,389 mWh's of energy 16.5% reduction on 08/09 3,935 tonnes of CO ₂ e 16.7% reduction on 08/09	11,352 mWh's of energy 16.7% reduction on 08/09 3,818 tonnes of CO ₂ e 19.2% reduction on 08/09	30% decrease in CO ₂ e emissions	☺	Environmental Management	
% of energy used by the Council that is sourced from a 'green tariff'	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	☺	Environmental Management	
Number of Council buildings with on-site renewable energy technology	0	1 – CHP system at One Leisure Huntingdon	1 - Solar thermal hot water heating - St Neots Enterprise Centre	1 additional site - PV at Eastfield House	0 additional sites	5	☺	Environmental Management	
% of Council employees travelling to work by car	50.71% (2008)	50.51% (2009)	50.30% (2010)	54.48% (2011)	52.60% (2012)	Under 50%	☺	Environmental Management	
CO ₂ e emissions from Council staff travelling for work	32.13 tonnes	32.40 tonnes 0.8% increase on 08/09	28.87 tonnes 10.2% reduction on 08/09	28.36 tonnes 11.8% reduction on 08/09	21.20 tonnes 34.0% reduction on 08/09	30% decrease in CO ₂ e emissions	☺	Environmental Management	
CO ₂ e emissions from the Council's fleet	1,696 tonnes	1,662 tonnes 2.0% reduction on 08/09	1,642 tonnes 3.2% reduction on 08/09	1,547 tonnes 8.9% reduction on 08/09	1,550 tonnes 8.6% reduction on 08/09	30% decrease in CO ₂ e emissions	☹	Environmental Management	
Reams of paper used by the Council	3,550 reams	3,237 reams 9% reduction on 08/09	3,142 reams 11.5% reduction on 08/09	3087 13% reduction on 08/09		25% reduction	☺	All services	
Successful accreditation to a recognised Environmental Management System (EMS)	No EMS	Review process on schedule	Review process on schedule	Review process on schedule	Decision taken not to seek accreditation due to current financial constraints	Accreditation to EMS achieved	☺	Environmental Management	
Cubic metres of water consumed by Council buildings	40,205 M ³	44,285 M ³ 10% increase on 08/09	42,063 M ³ 5% increase on 08/09	42,506 M ³ 1.05% increase on 10/11		5% reduction	☹	Environmental Management	
Number of Council buildings with water recycling systems	1 site	1 additional site – Pathfinder House	1 additional site – Caxton Road	1 additional site – Godmanchester Nursery		5 sites in total	☺	Environmental Management	

Table 7.1 Huntingdonshire District Council Growing Awareness Indicators continued

MANAGING A RESOURCE EFFICIENT COUNCIL PROGRESS 12/13 Continued								
INDICATOR	PROGRESS							Responsible service
	Baseline (08/09)	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	5 year target	Tracking	
% of waste recycled from the Council's headquarters	50.9%	53%	49.6%	48.8%		5% increase	☹	Environmental Management
% of Council office buildings with access to recycling facilities	72%	78%	82%	82%		100%	☺	Environmental Management

Table 7.2 Huntingdonshire District Council Growing Awareness Indicators Action Plan to 2013/14

MANAGING A RESOURCE EFFICIENT COUNCIL – ACTION PLAN TO 13/14			
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	DRIVERS	DELIVERY YEAR
Resource efficient Council-owned buildings (used to operate our main services)	Audits to be carried out on all main buildings to identify where savings can be made in energy and water use, to reduce our utility bills. The assessments will assess the feasibility of installing renewable energy technologies, such as combined heat and power and solar PV.	Reduce energy and water use Reduce utility costs Reduce carbon emissions by 30% a commitment within the Councils Carbon Management Plan	12/13 – 13/14
Monitoring of the Building Management System (BMS)	Ensuring the most efficient use of the Pathfinder House BMS and investigating possibilities for automated energy metering and reporting systems across all HDC buildings	Reduce energy and water use Reduce utility costs Reduce carbon emissions	12/13 – 13/14
Resource efficient Council-owned buildings (rented out for use by others)	To ensure that Council business units are as resource efficient as possible. Use Government funding to monitor and manage the environmental performance of the St Neots Creative Exchange for a two year period. This ‘cost in use’ study will be used as a case study to inform future sustainable building projects across the UK.	Reduced energy and water use Lower running costs for local SME’S Reduced carbon emissions supporting our 30% reduction commitment Supporting the development of a low carbon economy and promotion of green jobs agenda	12/13 – 13/14
Business unit refurbishment project	Use EU grant funding to survey our older business units to identify opportunities for energy and water efficiency refurbishments. These can then be carried out using the Governments ‘Green Deal’ loan facility.	Reduced energy and water use Lower running costs for local SME’S Reduce carbon emissions	12/13 – 13/14
Securing external funding for the improvement of our estate and assets	The Council will seek to attract appropriate grant funding for resource efficiency projects to improve the environmental performance of our estate. Continue to allocate the Council’s £450,000 Salix revolving fund.	Supporting the ability of the Council to undertake resource efficiency improvements in a difficult economic climate	12/13 – 16/17
Rainwater harvesting facilities	Introducing rainwater collection systems at all appropriate sites to minimise the use of mains water.	Reduce energy and water use Reduce utility costs	12/13 – 13/14
Solar Thermal	Investigation of the environmental and financial benefits of installing Solar Thermal Hot Water Heating systems to heat swimming pools at the Council’s One Leisure sites to take advantage of the Governments Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI).	Reduced utility costs Reduced carbon emissions	12/13 – 13/14
Air Handling Units (AHU’s) at swimming pools	Installation of high efficiency air handling units incorporating heat recovery in pool halls to reduce running costs by approximately £10,000 per annum at each site.	Reduce utility costs Reduced carbon emissions	12/13 – 13/14

Table 7.2 Huntingdonshire District Council Growing Awareness Indicators Action Plan to 2013/14 continued

MANAGING A RESOURCE EFFICIENT COUNCIL – ACTION PLAN TO 13/14 continued			
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	DRIVERS	DELIVERY YEAR
Corporate Travel Planning	Review the Corporate Travel Plan to further reduce the single-occupant use of private cars by Council staff via promotion of other forms of transport.	Reduce fuel consumption and costs Rationalisation of travel allowances Less congestion/Improve air quality/health	12/13
Vehicle fleet replacement programme	The Council will use and replace our fleet of vehicles as cost effectively as possible, aiming for optimum use from vehicles before replacement where necessary. The Council will investigate the fuel efficiency options of new vehicles and consider the feasibility of using different equipment such as electric bin lifts and 'stop/start' technology to reduce fuel consumption.	Reduce fuel consumption and costs Reduce carbon emissions supporting our 30% reduction commitment Improve air quality	12/13 – 17/18
Reduce waste to landfill and increase recycling at Council sites	Encourage improved use of the blue bin recycling scheme at all Council office locations	Reduce waste to landfill Reduce waste collection costs	12/13
Behavioural change amongst council staff	Ongoing promotion of the Green Force staff Environmental Awareness Campaign to encourage environmental behavioural change by staff. Focus on travel, energy and waste reduction in 12/13.	Reduce use of natural resources and utility costs Reduce carbon emissions, supporting our 30% reduction commitment Reduce waste to landfill and collection costs Increase staff empowerment	Ongoing

8 Implementation of Action Plans

The Joint Air Quality Action Plan developed by Cambridge City Council, Huntingdonshire District Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council in 2010 proposed a suite of five measures in pursuit of the NO₂ annual mean objective in the Huntingdonshire Air Quality Management Areas. These measures were:

1. The rerouting of the A14 away from settlements.
2. Implementation of Air Quality policies in the Local Plan – new development not permitted to have a significant adverse impact on air quality within Air Quality Management Areas.
3. Development of an effective freight transport partnership between operators using the A14.
4. Inclusion of Huntingdonshire in the Quality Bus Partnership - minimum emission criteria for all Public Service Vehicles as well as targets for ongoing improvements in emissions.
5. Completion and opening of the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway.

Following the publication of the AQAP, the original A14 upgrade was cancelled. It has recently been proposed again however and the Highways Agency is pursuing an ambitious programme to get the plans approved and construction started. The current plans are for construction to commence by the end of 2016 and for the work to be completed by the end of 2018. Air quality is very much on the agenda and HDC is being involved in the assessment and design process as the scheme develops.

Huntingdonshire District Council

Huntingdonshire District Council has joined the East of England Freight Quality Partnership which meets quarterly. It uses this forum to lobby for improvements to the efficiency of the use of the HGV fleet and to keep aware of developments.

The Bus Quality Partnership remains active in the Cambridge City Council area but Cambridgeshire County Council has consistently refused to allow the partnership to be enlarged to encompass the Huntingdonshire District Council area.

9 Conclusions and Proposed Actions

9.1 Conclusions from New Monitoring Data

There have been no recorded exceedences of objectives outside the AQMAs.

There were a number of exceedences of the 24 hour mean objective level for PM₁₀ recorded at the monitoring station in Huntingdon by these did not cumulatively exceed the objective and have been subjected to further analysis to confirm that they are not representative of wider exposure.

9.2 Conclusions relating to New Local Developments

Whilst there are several significant new developments either proposed or within the planning system, none of these are predicted to have a significant detrimental effect on air quality.

The new link road recently completed to the west of Huntingdon town centre was predicted to increase NO₂ concentrations for some receptors (and reduce it for others) but not to cause exceedences of any objectives.

9.3 Other Conclusions

The new proposals for a major upgrade and re-routing of the A14 have the potential to make a very significant improvement to air quality, particularly in the three AQMAs affected by the road. The proposals will be monitored carefully as they mature.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Quality Assurance / Quality Control Data

Diffusion Tubes

The diffusion tubes were supplied by ESG and the preparation method was 50% TEA in Acetone. The ESG lab was ranked as Satisfactory (the highest ranking). The bias adjustment factor used was 0.80 as found on the collocation study on the Review and Assessment Helpdesk website in March 2014.

The WASP report for ESG is shown below.

Table 1: Laboratory summary performance for WASP NO₂ PT rounds 115 - 122

The following table lists those UK laboratories undertaking LAQM activities that have participated in recent HSL WASP NO₂ PT rounds and the percentage (%) of results submitted which were subsequently determined to be satisfactory based upon a z-score of $\leq \pm 2$ as defined above.

WASP Round	WASP R115	WASP R116	WASP R117	WASP R118	WASP R119	WASP R120	WASP R121	WASP R122
Round conducted in the period	October - December 2011	January - March 2012	April - June 2012	July - September 2012	October - December 2012	January - March 2013	April - June 2013	July - September 2013
Aberdeen Scientific Services	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Bristol City Council [4]	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiff Scientific Services	75 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Edinburgh Scientific Services	0 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	75 %
Environmental Services Group, Didcot (formerly Bureau Veritas Laboratories, Glasgow and Harwell Scientific) [1] [2]	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Exova (formerly Clyde Analytical)	75 %	0 %	0 %	100 %	25 %	75 %	NR [5]	NR [5]
Glasgow Scientific Services	100 %	100 %	50 %	100 %	100 %	50 %	25 %	100 %
Gradko International [2]	37.5 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Kent Scientific Services	75 %	75 %	100 %	75 %	100 %	50 %	75 %	100 %
Kirklees MBC	50 %	100 %	100 %	75 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Lambeth Scientific Services	25 %	75 %	100 %	0 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	50 %
Milton Keynes Council	100 %	100 %	100 %	75 %	100 %	50 %	100 %	75 %
Northampton Borough Council	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	100 %	100 %
Somerset Scientific Services [3]	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	75 %
South Yorkshire Air Quality Samplers	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Staffordshire County Council	100 %	100 %	100 %	75 %	100 %	50 %	100 %	100 %
Tayside Scientific Services (formerly Dundee CC)	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	75 %	100 %	100 %
West Yorkshire Analytical Services	100 %	75 %	75 %	50 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	50 %

[1] Bureau Veritas laboratory and Harwell Scientific now part of ESG Group.

[2] Participant subscribes to two sets of test samples (2 x 4 test samples) in each WASP PT round.

[3] New participant from R115.

[4] No longer involved in NO₂ diffusion tube measurements from R116.

[5] Not reported before round deadline

Automatic Monitoring

Due to good data capture rates for NO₂ in 2013, no short term to long term adjustments were necessary. There was significant PM₁₀ data loss during the summer of 2013 and this necessitated an annual mean correction using monitoring data from other sites. This correction is summarised in the table below.

Correct of annual mean PM₁₀ for missing data				
Monitoring Location	Girton Road, Cambridge	Orchard Park School, Cambridge	Montague Road, Cambridge	Gonville Place, Cambridge
Period Mean µg/m ³	19.8	34.86	23.59	22.37
Annual Mean µg/m ³	19.4	34.71	23.21	23.09
AM/PM Ratio	0.98	1.00	0.98	1.03
Average Ratio	0.998			
PFH Annual mean X 0.998	30.01 µg/m³			

As particulate matter was monitoring using BAMs with heated inlets, raw PM₁₀ data was corrected by multiplying by a factor of 1.21.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

Site audits are conducted twice annually by AEA and their reports are below.

Following receipt of the second report a new NO calibration gas cylinder was obtained and connected to the NO_x analyser.

Toby Lewis
Huntingdonshire District Council
Pathfinder House
St Mary's Street
Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire
PE29 3TN

16 April 2013
Reference: 20645084/R14

Ricardo-AEA Limited
Gemini Building
Fenni Avenue
Harwell
Oxfordshire, OX11 0QR, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1235 753 000
Registered Office
Shoreham Technical Centre
Shoreham-by-Sea
West Sussex, BN43 5FG, UK
Registered in England No.
08229264

AIR MONITORING CALIBRATION CLUB

Ambient air monitoring station: Pathfinder House
Date of Audit: 19 March 2013

Dear Toby,

This report documents the results of quality control audits to Huntingdonshire District Council's Pathfinder House air monitoring station. The work is carried out under contract Ricardo-AEA/20645084 for the supply of audit services under AEA's Air Monitoring Calibration Club.

The Pathfinder House ambient air monitoring station was audited on 19 March 2013. The equipment audits utilise procedures that are applied within the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) national automatic air monitoring network's quality control programme.

AUDIT RESULTS

The following sections provide details of the audit results on a pollutant basis with recommendations for data management action where appropriate.

Oxides of Nitrogen Analyser (Pathfinder House)

A major factor governing the performance of NO_x analysers is the ability of the analyser's converter to reduce nitrogen dioxide to nitric oxide. Our tests show the converter in this analyser to be 100.4% efficient with an NO₂ concentration of 244 ppb.

The recommended range for instrumentation in the national automatic air monitoring network is in the range of 98%-102% efficient. This is a good result.

To ensure the NO_x analyser is sampling only ambient air, the instrument was leak checked. The result was satisfactory, indicating that the analyser sampling system was free of significant leaks. The analysers exhibited good steady state responses to both zero and span (calibration) gases with acceptable levels of variation (noise).

The NO_x analyser was flow checked with a calibrated flow meter to evaluate the accuracy of the analysers flow sensor. The measured flow rate result was outside the (±10%) advisory limit and was advised the under lying reason be investigated at the next service by your Equipment Support Unit.

Ricardo-AEA Head Office: Gemini Building • Fenni Avenue • Harwell • Didcot • Oxfordshire, OX11 0QR, UK • Tel: +44 (0)870 190 1900
Ricardo-AEA Registered Office: Shoreham • Technical Centre • Shoreham-Ly-Sea • West Sussex, BN43 5FG, UK
Registered in England No: 08229264 • VAT Registration No. GB 144024745

www.ricardo-aea.com



Based on the NO_x analyser's response to the audit standard and audit zero, the concentrations of the stations NO cylinders have been reassessed. This provides an indication of the site standards stability. For the purpose of these stability checks, the criteria adopted within the national network, and used here, is that the recalculated concentration should lie within 10% of the stated concentrations. The results of the recalculations are presented below:

Pathfinder House - NO cylinder 112836				
	NO _x (ppb)	% change from stated	NO (ppb)	% change from stated
Manufacturers Stated Concentration	456	---	456	---
Recalc. Concentration (31/05/12)	432	-5.3	433	-5.1
Recalc. Concentration (02/10/12)	422	-7.4	420	-7.9
Recalc. Concentration (19/03/13)	409	-10.3	409	-10.3

The Pathfinder House NO cylinder recalculated concentration results were found to be under reading the manufacturers supplied concentration by 10.3% (Cylinder recalculations recommended to be within ±10%). The site NO cylinder is recommended to be retained at the station for a further assessment in the September 2013 audit. This result will then be reviewed and any appropriate data management action will be recommended.

Thermo 5014i PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} analysers (Pathfinder House)

To ensure that true PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} measurements are made, the total flow through the sample inlets should be 16.7 litres per minute. Volumetric flow tests were carried out on the instruments. The measured flows on the PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} instruments showed good agreement with the system flow set points.

Ozone analyser (Pathfinder House)

The ozone calibration was performed using a reference photometer deployed in inter calibrations of the Defra national automatic air monitoring network. The photometer is checked regularly against the national ozone standard held by the National Physical Laboratory. Any deviation between the reference photometer and the national ozone standard is accounted for in the calculation of the analyser scaling factor.

The analyser showed good agreement with the Ricardo-AEA photometer when compared with criteria used within the national automatic air monitoring network. The calculated audit ozone factors are provided on the Certificate of Calibration.

The analyser was flow checked with a calibrated flow meter to evaluate the accuracy of the analyser flow sensor and passed the (±10%) advisory limit.

Certificate of Calibration

Calibration factors and zeros have been produced on the basis of the audit calibrations conducted. All of these calibrations were conducted with transfer standards traceable to national metrology standards. The attached Certificate of Calibration provides the calibration and zero response factors for the oxides of nitrogen and Ozone analysers under test on the days of the audits as well as the measured flows and calculated calibration constants for the TEOM particulate analysers.

DATA MANAGEMENT

The following recommendations and comments can be made as a result of these audits:

- ◆ Compare the Huntingdonshire District Council database scaling factors for the day of the audit with the factors and zeros on the Certificate of Calibration. If a deviation greater than the uncertainty associated with the respective factors exists, investigate the underlying reason and implement suitable data management actions.



RICARDO-AEA

If you have any questions relating to our audit results or wish to discuss any aspect of air pollution monitoring, please don't hesitate to contact me on 01235 753642 or at ian.roberts@ricardo-aea.com

Yours sincerely



Ian Roberts
Air Pollution Monitoring

Telephone: 01235 753642
www.ricardo-aea.com
www.airqualityengland.co.uk/

 ricardo-aea

RICARDO-**AEA**

Toby Lewis
Huntingdonshire District Council
Pathfinder House
St Mary's Street
Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire
PE29 3TN

Ricardo-AEA Limited
Gemini Building
Fermi Avenue
Harwell
Oxfordshire
OX11 0QR, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1235 753000

18 February 2014
Reference: 20645084/R15

AIR MONITORING CALIBRATION CLUB

Ambient air monitoring station: Pathfinder House
Date of Audit: 12 December 2013

Dear Toby,

This report documents the results of quality control audits to Huntingdonshire District Council's Pathfinder House ambient air monitoring station. The work programme is supplied under contract AEA/20645084 for the supply of audit services under Ricardo-AEA Air Monitoring Calibration Club.

The Pathfinder House monitoring station was audited on the 12th December 2013. The equipment audits utilise procedures that are applied within the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) national automatic air monitoring network quality control programme.

AUDIT RESULTS

The following sections provide details of the audit results on a pollutant basis with recommendations for data management action where appropriate.

Oxides of Nitrogen Analysers (Pathfinder House)

A major factor governing the performance of NO_x analysers is the ability of the analyser's converter to reduce nitrogen dioxide to nitric oxide. Our tests show the converter in this analyser to be 100.0% efficient with an NO₂ concentration of 265 ppb. This is a good result as the recommended range for instrumentation in the national automatic air monitoring network is in the range of 98% 102% efficient.

To ensure that the analysers are sampling only ambient air the instruments were leak checked. The results were satisfactory, indicating that the analyser sampling system was free of significant leaks. The analysers exhibited good steady state responses to both zero and span (calibration) gases with acceptable levels of variation (noise). We recommend at the next site visit that the zero for both NO_x and NO be set to zero as the instrument is recording -8.0 and -8.1 respectively. Your Equipment Support Unit should be able to help you out in this matter.

The NO_x analyser was flow checked with a calibrated flow meter to evaluate the accuracy of the analyser flow sensor. The measured flow rate passed the ($\pm 10\%$) advisory limit.

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Ricardo-AEA Registered Office: Shoreham • Technical Centre • Shoreham-by-Sea • West Sussex, BN43 5FG, UK
Registered in England No: 08229261 • VAT Registration No: GB 114024745

Based on the NO_x analyser's response to the audit standard and audit zero, the concentrations of the stations NO cylinders have been reassessed. This provides an indication of the site standards stability. For the purpose of these stability checks, the criteria adopted within the national network, and used here, is that the recalculated concentration should lie within 10% of the stated concentrations. The results of the recalculations are presented below:

Pathfinder House - NO cylinder 107400				
	NO _x (ppb)	% change from stated	NO (ppb)	% change from stated
Manufacturers Stated Concentration	462	—	457	—
Recalc. Concentration (12/12/13)	401	-13.2	236	-48.5

The Pathfinder House site NO cylinder 107400 is not stable and is not recommended for use in scaling data.

The Pathfinder House site cylinder 107400 is contaminated with NO₂ is showing deviations of NO_x -13.2% and NO -48.5% from the suppliers stated values. The cylinder was tested in a number of different ways and each time found that roughly half the content is NO₂. It is a fairly new cylinder and the contamination could have happened in a number of ways; for example, it may have been delivered contaminated, added to this it is left on/open all the time the chance of contamination is greater, this occurrence was particularly quick and severe. It would be worth asking your Equipment Support Unit to check the analyser and calibration system over for on-site causes as the analyser may have leaked some NO₂ back into the cylinder during auto-cal's (if this analyser is set up to carry out auto-cal's) or the ambient gases may have permeated the Teflon tubing.

As already advised by email, we recommend you replace the Huntingdon site NO cylinder 107400 as soon as possible in order to give meaningful calibration results going forward.

Thermo 5014i PM10 & PM2.5 analysers (Pathfinder House)

To ensure that true PM10 & PM2.5 measurements are made, the total flow through the sample inlets should be 16.7 litres per minute. Volumetric flow tests were carried out on the instruments. The measured flows on the PM10 and PM2.5 instruments showed good agreement with the system flow set points.

Ozone analyser (Pathfinder House)

The ozone calibration was performed using a reference photometer deployed in inter calibrations of the Defra national automatic air monitoring network. The photometer is checked regularly against the national ozone standard held by the National Physical Laboratory. Any deviation between the reference photometer and the national ozone standard is accounted for in the calculation of the analyser scaling factor.

The analyser showed good agreement with the Ricardo-AEA photometer when compared with criteria used within the national automatic air monitoring network. The calculated audit ozone factors are provided on the Certificate of Calibration.

The analyser was flow checked with a calibrated flow meter to evaluate the accuracy of the analyser flow sensor and passed the (10%) advisory limit.

Certificate of Calibration

Calibration factors and zeros have been produced on the basis of the audit calibrations conducted. All of these calibrations were conducted with transfer standards traceable to national metrology standards. The attached Certificate of Calibration provides the calibration and zero response factors for the oxides of nitrogen and Ozone analysers under test on the days of the audits as well as the measured flows and calculated calibration constants for the TEOM particulate analysers.



DATA MANAGEMENT

The following recommendations and comments can be made as a result of these audits:

- ◆ Compare the Huntingdonshire District Council database scaling factors for the day of the audits with the factors and zeros on the Certificate of Calibration. If a deviation greater than the uncertainty of each factor on the Certificate of Calibration exists, the underlying reason should be investigated and suitable data management actions implemented.
- ◆ We recommend the analyser zero's for both NOx and NO are reset to zero as the instrument is recording -8.0 and -8.1 respectively.
- ◆ The Pathfinder House site NO cylinder 107400 is not stable and is not recommended for use in scaling data. As advised by email, we recommend you replace this NO cylinder ASAP in order to give meaningful calibration results going forward.

If you have any questions relating to our audit results or wish to discuss any aspect of air pollution monitoring, please don't hesitate to contact me on 01235 753 642 or at ian.roberts@ricardo-aea.com

Yours sincerely



Ian Roberts
Air Pollution Monitoring

Tel: 01235 753 642
www.ricardo-aea.com
www.airqualityengland.co.uk/



RICARDO-AEA



CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

Ricardo-AEA, Gemini Building, Fermi Avenue, Harwell, Oxon, OX11 0QR
Telephone 01235 753642

0401

Approved Signatories:

D. Hector
S. Eaton

B. Stacey
I. Roberts

Signed:

Date of Issue:

18/01/2014

Certificate Number: 02894

Page 1 of 2

Customer Name and Address: Huntingdonshire District Council
Pathfinder House
St Mary's Street
Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire
PE29 3TN

Description: Calibration factors for Huntingdonshire Pathfinder House air monitoring station.

Ricardo-AEA Identification Number: 20645084/December 2013

Site / Date Test Carried Out	Species	Analyser Serial No.	Zero Response ¹	Uncertainty (ppb)	Calibration Factor ²	Uncertainty (%)	Converter eff. (%) ³
Pathfinder House 12 December 2013	NO _x	426608503	-8.0	2.8	1.624	3.5	100.0
	NO	426608503	-8.1	2.8	1.623	3.5	na
	O ₃	606815007	0.2	3.0	1.033	4.0	na

Site / Date Test Carried Out	Species	Analyser Serial No.	Parameter	Specified Value	Measured Value	Deviation %	Uncertainty (%)
Pathfinder House 12 December 2013	PM ₁₀	CM9510077	Main Flow ^A	16.70	16.73	+0.2	2.2
	PM _{2.5}	CM9510083	Main Flow ^A	16.68	16.48	-1.2	2.2

The reported expanded uncertainty is based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor $k=2$ providing a level of confidence of approximately 95%. The uncertainty evaluation has been carried out in accordance with UKAS requirements.

This certificate is issued in accordance with the laboratory accreditation requirements of the United Kingdom Accreditation Service. It provides traceability of measurement to recognised national standards, and to units of measurement realised at the National Physical Laboratory or other recognised national standards laboratories. This certificate may not be reproduced other than in full, except with the prior written approval of the issuing laboratory.

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Ricardo-AEA Registered Office: Shoreham • Technical Centre • Shoreham-by-Sea • West Sussex, BN43 5PG, UK

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Certificate Number: 02894

Ricardo-AEA Identification Number: 20645084/December 2013

The gaseous ambient analysers listed above have been tested for zero response, calibration factor, linearity and converter efficiency (NO_x analysers only) by documented methods. The factors have been calculated using certified gas standards. The particulate analysers listed above have been tested for sample flow rates and k₀ (where appropriate) by documented methods. Note that the test results are valid on the day of test only, as analyser drift over time cannot be quantified. All results for gaseous species are given in ppb (parts per billion) mole fractions or ppm (parts per million) mole fractions.

¹The zero response is the zero reading on the data logging system of the analyser when audit zero gas was introduced to the analysers under test.

²The calibration factor is the multiplying factor required to scale the reading on the data logging system of the analyser into reported concentration units (ppb for NO, NO_x, SO₂, O₃ and ppm for CO. Where 1 ppm = 1000 ppb). It should be used in conjunction with the zero response. A corrected concentration is calculated using the following equation:

Concentration = F (Output - Zero Response)

Where F = Calibration Factor provided on this certificate
 Output = Reading on the data logging system of the analyser
 Zero Response = Zero Response provided on this certificate

³Converter eff. is the measured efficiency of the NO₂ to NO converter within the oxides of nitrogen analyser under test.

⁴The measured main flow rate (where applicable) is the flow rate through the sensor unit of the TEOM particulate analyser under test. The measured aux flow rate (where applicable) is the flow rate through the bypass tubing of the TEOM particulate analyser under test. The measured total flow rate is the total flow rate through the particulate analyser under test. Units of flow are l.min⁻¹. Where flow rates are highlighted in bold, it indicates that measurements were not made at the analyser sample inlet. These measurements therefore may not accurately reflect analyser performance in normal operation.

⁵The calculated k₀ value (TEOM analysers only) is the calculated k₀ spring constant based on tests undertaken with filters of known weight. The % deviation indicates the closeness of the calculated result to the manufacturer's specified k₀ value.

The calibration results shaded are those that fall within our scope of accreditation, all other results on this certificate are not UKAS accredited, but have been included for completeness.

Local Authority:	Huntingdonshire District Council
Reference:	PR5-367
Date of issue	April 2014

Progress Report Appraisal Report

The Progress Report sets out new information on air quality obtained by Huntingdonshire District Council as part of the Review & Assessment process required under the Environment Act 1995 and subsequent Regulations.

The Review and Assessment Progress Report covers the **minimum requirements for reporting on monitoring and new local developments**. It also covers **some of the recommended additional elements including:**

- A log of relevant planning applications
- Information on air quality planning policies

On the basis of the information provided by the local authority, the report is **considered acceptable for monitoring data and new local developments**.

Following the completion of this report, Huntingdonshire District Council should:

- Provide a more detailed update on progress with the Action Plan
- Submit an Updating and Screening Assessment by the 30th April 2015

Commentary

The report is well structured and covers all of the minimum requirements and some of the recommended additional items of the information specified in the Guidance.

The following specific items are drawn to the local authority's attention to help inform future work. It is strongly recommended that the local authority note these items for future reporting purposes and amend their current report where appropriate:

1. Page 22 of the report states that there were no exceedences of objectives observed during 2013. This is however incorrect as the annual mean concentration recorded in 2013 as presented in Table 2.3 shows it to be 45µg/m³. The text should be amended prior to publication of the report. This comment was also made on the 2013 Progress Report, which stated the same even though an exceedence was recorded in 2012 too.

Local Authority:	Huntingdonshire District Council
Reference:	PR5-367
Date of issue	April 2014

2. Table 2.5 shows that some diffusion tube sites had low data capture during 2013. It is unclear however whether the data has been annualised in accordance with Box 3.2 of LAQM TG09. It is also not clear whether any diffusion tube sites have been distance corrected to provide an indication of annual mean NO₂ at the nearest relevant receptor, where applicable. It is recommended that text is added to the report prior to publication to confirm both of these elements.

3. The report includes a short section on progress with the Action Plan. Whilst the update is useful it is recommended that a more comprehensive report is provided covering those aspects outlined in TG09. Exceedences of the annual mean NO₂ objective were recorded in 2013 and therefore the Council need to consider whether further action is required in order to meet the objective in all four of the AQMAs.

This commentary is not designed to deal with every aspect of the report. It highlights a number of issues that should help the local authority either in completing the Progress Report adequately (if required) or in carrying out future Review & Assessment work.

Issues specifically related to this appraisal can be followed up by returning the attached comment form to Defra, Welsh Assembly Government, Scottish Government or DOE, as appropriate – or by emailing the form to reportappraisal@ttr-ltd.com.

For any other queries please contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk:

Telephone: 0800 0327 953

Email: LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com

Local Authority:	Huntingdonshire District Council
Reference:	PR5-367
Date of issue	April 2014

Appraisal Response Comment Form

Contact Name:	
Contact Telephone number:	
Contact email address:	

Comments on appraisal/Further information:

Area 2C

Nobel House
17 Smith Square
London SW1P 3JR

Telephone 020 7238 1676

Website www.defra.gov.uk

Fax 020 7238 1656

Email tutu.aluko@defra.gsi.gov.uk



Toby Lewis
Huntingdonshire DC
Pathfinder House
St Marys Street
Huntingdon
PE29 3TN

22 September 2014

Dear Mr Lewis

LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT: 2014 AIR QUALITY PROGRESS REPORT

Thank you for consulting the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on Huntingdonshire District Council's Air Quality Progress Report. Please find comments on the report attached.

The report provides update with respect to air quality management in the Borough. The Council has examined the latest monitoring results. Results have shown that there is no need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment. Concentrations outside of the AQMAs are all below the objectives at relevant locations.

The report includes a short section on progress with the Action Plan. In future update reports we recommend that the Council provide a more comprehensive report covering those aspects outlined in LAQM TG09. Furthermore, the Council should consider whether further action is required in order to meet the objective in all four of the AQMAs.

On the basis of the evidence provided the conclusions of the report are accepted. The Council should take note of the commentary of the appraisal report and amend the progress report where appropriate. We look forward to receiving the Council's Updated Screening Assessment by the end of April 2015.

Yours sincerely

Tutu Aluko

ATMOSPHERE AND NOISE

WEB: <http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk> | **TWITTER:** @defraukair

