

Report

Air Quality Review and Assessment - Stage 3

A report produced for Ballymoney Borough
Council

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Executive Summary

The UK Government published its strategic policy framework for air quality management in 1995 establishing national strategies and policies on air quality. The NI Environment Order came into operation in January 2003 and implements both the European Air Framework Directive 96/62EC and the UK Air Quality Strategy. The Air Quality Strategy provides a framework for air quality control through air quality management and air quality standards. New national air quality standards have been proposed by the Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards (EPAQS) for the UK.

All local authorities are thus required to undertake an air quality review. In areas where air quality objectives are not anticipated to be met by the specified date, Local Authorities are required to establish Air Quality Management Areas to improve air quality.

The Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance (LAQM.PGNI (03)) is designed to help relevant authorities with their local air quality management duties under Part III of the environment (NI) Order 2002. The guidance sets out the legislative framework for the system of local Air quality Management (LAQM). The Environment (NI) Order 2002 provides the framework for LAQM across Northern Ireland.

The air Quality Objectives set out in the Air Quality Regulations (NI) 2003 provide the statutory basis for the system of LAQM.

The first step in this process is to undertake a review of current and potential future air quality. The number of reviews necessary depends on the likelihood of achieving the objectives.

This report on domestic fuel combustion forms part of the stage three air quality review for Ballymoney Borough Council. Only PM₁₀ and sulphur dioxide are considered in this report. This is because PM₁₀ and sulphur dioxide are the only pollutants of concern when considering domestic fuel combustion. This report investigates PM₁₀ and sulphur dioxide levels through an examination of the location and size of domestic combustion sources, emissions modelling exercises and by reference to monitored air quality data.

As part of this report, detailed modelling using ADMS version 3.1 has been undertaken at a one kilometre square grid identified in the Stage 2 assessment. This is:

- 1 – Glebeside Estate area

The model results have been bias corrected using data from Rosebrook Avenue in Carrickfergus because there is no continuous monitoring at present of SO₂ and PM₁₀ in the Ballymoney Borough. This will provide indicative results and will alert Ballymoney Borough Council if concentrations in the borough are likely to exceed the objectives and therefore whether local monitoring should be undertaken.

Particulates (PM₁₀)

The modelling results suggest that there will not be an exceedence, of the 90.4 percentile daily mean PM₁₀ objective in 2004 in the area modelled. This is the most stringent of the PM₁₀ objectives. If this objective is met then it is likely that the annual mean objective in 2004 will also be met.

It is recommended that no further assessment is required.

Sulphur dioxide

The modelling results suggest that there will not be an exceedence of the 15 minute mean SO₂ objective in the Glebeside Estate area which was modelled. This is the most stringent SO₂ objective and so it is likely that the hourly and daily SO₂ objectives will also be met.

It is recommended that no further assessment is required.

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Acronyms and definitions

ADMS	an atmospheric dispersion model
AQDD	Common Position on Air Quality Daughter Directives
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
AURN	Automatic Urban and Rural Network
d.f.	degrees of freedom
defra	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (now defra)
EA	Environment Agency
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPAQS	Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards
GIS	Geographical Information System
n	number of pairs of data
NAEI	National Atmospheric Emission Inventory
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy (now called the Air Quality Strategy)
netcen	National Environmental Technology Centre
ppb	parts per billion
r	the correlation coefficient
roadside	1 to 5 m from the kerb
DoE NI	Department of Environment Northern Ireland

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Appendix 1

Carrickfergus Automatic Monitoring Station

1. Introduction

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Netcen was commissioned to complete the domestic fuel combustion section of the third stage review and assessment for Ballymoney Borough Council (BBC).

1.2 GENERAL APPROACH TAKEN

The approach taken in this study was to:

- Collect and interpret additional data to support the third stage assessment, including detailed fuel use survey data for locations where exceedences were predicted;
- Use the monitoring data from a monitoring station in Carrickfergus to assess the ambient concentrations produced by domestic fuel combustion and to validate the output of the modelling studies. Data from Carrickfergus was used because no monitoring data from Ballymoney was available;
- Model the concentrations of PM₁₀ and SO₂ in the selected grid squares, concentrating on the locations (receptors) where people might be exposed over the relevant averaging times of the air quality objectives;
- Present the concentrations as contour plots of concentrations.

1.3 VERSION OF THE POLLUTANT SPECIFIC GUIDANCE USED IN THIS ASSESSMENT

This report has used the guidance in LAQM.TG(03), published in February 2003.

1.4 NUMBERING OF FIGURES AND TABLES

The numbering scheme is not sequential, and the figures and tables are numbered according to the chapter and section that they relate to.

1.5 UNITS OF CONCENTRATION

The units throughout this report are presented in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ (which is consistent with the presentation of the new AQS objectives), unless otherwise noted.

1.6 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This document is a Third Stage Air Quality review for Ballymoney Borough Council for PM₁₀ and SO₂ from domestic fuel combustion. This chapter, Chapter 1 summarises the approach to completing the study.

Chapter 2 of the report describes the most recent developments in the UK's Air Quality Strategy (AQS). In addition, it discusses when implementation of an AQMA is required.

Chapter 3 contains details of the information used to conduct the stage 3 review and assessment for Ballymoney Borough Council.

Chapters 4 and 5 describe the review and assessment standards for the two relevant pollutants, SO₂ and PM₁₀ and the monitoring data used for these pollutants.

Chapter 6 presents the fuel use survey results.

Chapter 7 presents the detailed modelling. The results of this analysis are displayed as contour plots.

2 The updated Air Quality Strategy

2.1 THE NEED FOR AN AIR QUALITY STRATEGY

After agreement of a Common Position on the Air Quality Daughter Directives (AQDD), in June 1998 at the European Union Environment Council, the government published its proposals for review of the National Air Quality Strategy (in 1999). Subsequently the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland was published in January 2000.

The NI Environment Order came into operation in January 2003 and implements both the European Air Framework Directive 96/62EC and the UK Air Quality Strategy. The Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards (EPAQS) has proposed new national air quality standards for the UK.

The NI Environment Order 2002 provides the framework for LAs to review air quality and for implementation of an AQMA. It is issued by the Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland under Article 16 of the Environment (NI) Order 2002. Under article 16 of the order, District Councils and other relevant authorities are required to have regard to this guidance when carrying out any of their duties under, or by virtue of Part III of the order. The guidance the document sets out is outlined in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: NI Environment Order 2002 key Guidance:

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The statutory background and the legislative framework within which relevant authorities have to work▪ The new principles behind reviews and assessments of air quality up to 2010 and the recommended steps that relevant authorities should take▪ The timetable for reviews and assessments up to 2010▪ How district councils should handle the designation of AQMAs▪ How relevant authorities should handle the drawing up and implementation of action plans▪ Recommendations and suggestions on taking forward the development of local and regional air quality strategies▪ Suggestions of how relevant authorities should consult and liaise with others▪ Local transport measures which the Roads Service might wish to consider▪ The general principles behind air quality and land use planning; and▪ How enforcing authorities should use powers of entry under Article 19 of the Order |
|---|

2.2 OVERVIEW OF THE PRINCIPLES AND MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL AIR QUALITY STRATEGY

The main elements of the AQS can be summarised as follows:

- The use of a health effects based approach using national air quality standards and objectives.
- The use of policies by which the objectives can be achieved and which include the input of important actors such as industry, transportation bodies and local authorities.
- The predetermination of timescales with target dates of 2003, 2004, 2005, 2008 and 2010 for the achievement of objectives and a commitment to review the Strategy every three years.

It is intended that the AQS will provide a framework for the improvement of air quality that is both clear and workable. In order to achieve this, the Strategy is based on several principles which include:

- the provision of a statement of the Government's general aims regarding air quality;
- clear and measurable targets;
- a balance between local and national action and
- a transparent and flexible framework.

Co-operation and participation by different economic and governmental sectors is also encouraged within the context of existing and potential future international policy commitments.

2.2.1 National Air Quality Strategy

At the centre of the AQS is the use of national air quality standards to enable air quality to be measured and assessed. These also provide the means by which objectives and timescales for the achievement of objectives can be set. Most of the proposed standards have been based on the available information concerning the health effects resulting from different ambient concentrations of selected pollutants and are the consensus view of medical experts on the Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards (EPAQS). These standards and associated specific objectives to be achieved between 2003 and 2010 are shown in Table 2.2. The table shows the standards in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ with the number of exceedences that are permitted (where applicable).

Specific objectives relate either to achieving the full standard or, where use has been made of a short averaging period, objectives are sometimes expressed in terms of percentile compliance. The use of percentiles means that a limited number of exceedences of the air quality standard over a particular timescale, usually a year, are permitted. This is to account for unusual meteorological conditions or particular events such as November 5th. For example, if an objective is to be complied with at the 99.9th percentile, then 99.9% of measurements at each location must be at or below the level specified.

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Table 2.2. Proposed Objectives included in the Air Quality Regulations (NI) 2003 for the purpose of Local Air Quality Management.

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective		Date to be achieved by
	Concentration	Measured as	
Benzene	16.25 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
	3.25 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	Running annual mean	31.12.2010
1,3 Butadiene	2.25 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
Carbon Monoxide	10.0 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	Maximum daily running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003
Lead	0.5 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	Annual mean	31.12.2004
	0.25 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	Annual mean	31.12.2008
Nitrogen Dioxide¹	200 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1 hour mean	31.12.2005
	40 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	annual mean	31.12.2005
Particles (PM₁₀)² Gravimetric³	50 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24 hour mean	31.12.2004
	40 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	annual mean	31.12.2004
Sulphur Dioxide	350 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 24 times per year	1 hour mean	31.12.2004
	125 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 3 times per year	24 hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year	15 minute mean	31.12.2005

Notes

1	The objectives for nitrogen dioxide are provisional.
2	There are likely to be new particles objectives for 2010, not in regulation at present, expected after the review of the EU's first Air Quality Daughter Directive (2004).
3	Measured using the European gravimetric transfer standard or equivalent.

2.2.2 Relationship between the UK National Air Quality Standards and EU air quality Limit Values

As a member state of the EU, the UK must comply with European Union Directives.

There are three EU ambient air quality directives that the UK has transposed in to UK law. These are:

- **96/62/EC** Council Directive of 27 September 1996 on ambient air quality assessment and management. (the Ambient Air Framework Directive)
- **1999/30/EC** Council Directive of 22 April 1999 relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air. (the First Daughter Directive)
- **2000/69/EC** Directive of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 Nov 2000 relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air. (the Second Daughter Directive)

The first and second daughter directives contain air quality Limit Values for the pollutants that are listed in the framework directive. The United Kingdom (i.e. Great Britain and Northern Ireland) must comply with these Limit Values. The UK air quality strategy should allow the UK to comply with the EU Air Quality Daughter Directives, but the UK air quality strategy also includes some stricter national objectives for some pollutants, for example, sulphur dioxide.

The Government is ultimately responsible for achieving the EU limit values. However, it is important that Local Air Quality Management is used as a tool to ensure that the necessary action is taken at local level to work towards achieving the EU limit values by the dates specified in those EU Directives.

2.2.3 Policies in place to allow these objectives to be achieved

The policy framework to allow these objectives to be achieved is one that takes a local air quality management approach. This is superimposed upon existing national and international regulations in order to effectively tackle local air quality issues as well as issues relating to wider spatial scales. National and EC policies which already exist provide a good basis for progress towards the air quality objectives set for 2003 to 2010. For example, the Environmental Protection Act 1990 allows for the monitoring and control of emissions from industrial processes and various EC Directives have ensured that road transport emission and fuel standards are in place. These policies are being developed to include more stringent controls. Developments in the UK include the announcement by the Environment Agency in January 2000 on controls on emissions of SO₂ from coal and oil fired power stations. This system of controls means that by the end of 2005 coal and oil fired power stations will meet the air quality standards set out in the AQS. Northern Ireland now has in place the Air Quality Limit Value regulation (NI) 2002, the Air Quality (Amended) Limit Value Regulations (NI) 2002 and the Air Quality (Ozone) Regulations (NI) 2003. The Government has recognised the problems associated with achieving the standard for ozone, a secondary pollutant and transboundary in nature and it is recognised that local authorities themselves can exert little influence on concentrations when they are the result of regional primary emission patterns.

Local air quality management provides a strategic role for local authorities in response to particular air quality problems experienced at a local level. This builds upon current air quality control responsibilities and places an emphasis on bringing together issues relating to transport, waste, energy and planning in an integrated way. This integrated approach involves a number of different aspects. It includes the development of an appropriate local framework that allows air quality issues

to be considered alongside other issues relating to polluting activity. It should also enable co-operation with and participation by the general public in addition to other transport, industrial and governmental authorities.

An important part of the Strategy is the requirement for local authorities to carry out air quality reviews and assessments of their area against which current and future compliance with air quality standards can be measured. Over the longer term, these will also enable the effects of policies to be studied and therefore help in the development of future policy. The Government has prepared guidance to help local authorities to use the most appropriate tools and methods for conducting a review and assessment of air quality in their Borough. This is part of a package of guidance being prepared to assist with the practicalities of implementing the AQS. Other guidance covers air quality and land use planning, air quality and traffic management and the development of local air quality action plans and strategies.

2.2.4 Timescales to achieve the objectives

In most local authorities, objectives will be met for most of the pollutants within the timescale of the objectives shown in Table 2.2. It is important to note that the objectives for NO₂ remain provisional.

2.3 AIR QUALITY REVIEWS

A range of Technical Guidance has been issued to enable air quality to be monitored, modelled, reviewed and assessed in an appropriate and consistent fashion. This includes the Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(03), and the previous version LAQM.TG4(00) May 2000, on 'Review and Assessment: Pollutant Specific Guidance'. This review and assessment has considered the procedures set out in the guidance.

The primary objective of undertaking a review of air quality is to identify any areas that are unlikely to meet national air quality objectives and ensure that air quality is considered in local authority decision making processes. The complexity and detail required in a review depends on the risk of failing to achieve air quality objectives.

At present Northern Ireland District Councils are engaged in the 3 staged approach of review and assessment. Stage 1 equates to an 'updating and Screening assessment, and a stage 2 and 3 equates to a 'detailed assessment'. The Stages are briefly described in Table 2.3. The latest technical guidance LAQM.TG(03) is based on a revised '2 step' approach. The Steps are briefly described in Table 2.3B.

The department recommends that district councils where feasible should use the latest technical guidance LAQM.TG(03) to complete their first rounds of review and assessment. Where District councils have commenced using the old technical guidance (LAQM. TG4 (00)) they may continue using the old guidance. However the methodology should be cross-referenced with the new guidance.

In the previous stages of review and assessment areas of potential exceedence of the air quality objectives for SO₂ and PM₁₀ were identified following LAQM.TG4 (00). The latest guidance, LAQM.TG (03) requires the assessment to be carried out in greater detail by considering 500x500m areas. The detailed modelling carried out in this Stage 3 uses the 1x1km areas, but this takes account of all areas of significant domestic solid fuel burning. In practice, the high resolution modelling and the method of source definition used in this report means that defining a 1x1km area makes no difference to the output when compared with a smaller total area. This is because treatment of the sources with the present model is at a fine resolution of 10 – 20m, hence the model output for a given location is the same whether the area modelled is a 1x1km area or a 0.5x0.5km area or even less.

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Table 2.3 Brief details of Stages in the Air Quality Review and Assessment process

Stage	Objective	Approach	Outcome
First Stage Review and Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify all significant pollutant sources within or outside of the authority's area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile and collate a list of potentially significant pollution sources using the assessment criteria described in the Pollutant Specific Guidance 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify those pollutants where there is a risk of exceeding the air quality objectives, and for which further investigation is needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify sources requiring further investigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision about whether a Stage 2 Review and Assessment is needed for one or more pollutants. If not, no further review and assessment is necessary.
Second Stage Review and Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further screening of significant sources to determine whether there is a significant risk of the air quality objectives being exceeded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of screening models or monitoring methods to assess whether there is a risk of exceeding the air quality objectives. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify those pollutants where there is a risk of exceeding the objectives, and for which further investigation is needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment need only consider those locations where the highest likely concentrations are expected, and where public exposure is relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision about whether a Stage 3 Review and Assessment is needed for one or more pollutants. If, as a result of estimations of ground level concentrations at suitable receptors, a local authority judges that there is no significant risk of not achieving an air quality objective, it can be confident that an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) will not be required. However, if there is doubt that an air quality objective will be achieved a third stage review should be conducted.

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Table 2.3 (contd.) Brief details of Stages in the first Review and Assessment process

Stage	Objective	Approach	Outcome
Third Stage Review and Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate and detailed assessment of both current and future air quality. Assess the likelihood of the air quality objectives being exceeded. Identify the geographical boundary of any exceedences, and description of those areas, if any, proposed to be designated as an AQMA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of validated modelling and quality-assured monitoring methods to determine current and future pollutant concentrations. The assessment will need to consider all locations where public exposure is relevant. For each pollutant of concern, it may be necessary to construct a detailed emissions inventory and model the extent, location and frequency of potential air quality exceedences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the location of any necessary Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Once an AQMA has been identified, there are further sets of requirements to be considered. A further assessment of air quality in the AQMA is required within 12 months which will enable the degree to which air quality objectives will not be met and the sources of pollution that contribute to this to be determined. A local authority must also prepare a written action plan for achievement of the air quality objective. Both air quality reviews and action plans are to be made publicly available.

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Table 2.3B Brief details of Steps in the revised Air Quality Review and Assessment process

Level of Assessment	Objective	Approach
Updating and Screening Assessment (USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify those matters that have changed since the last review and assessment, which might lead to a risk of an air quality objective being exceeded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a checklist to identify significant changes that require further consideration. Where such changes are identified, then apply simple screening tools to decide whether there is sufficient risk of an exceedance of an objective to justify a detailed assessment.
Detailed Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide an accurate assessment of the likelihood of an air quality objective being exceeded at locations with relevant exposure. This should be sufficiently detailed to allow the designation or amendment of any necessary AQMAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use quality-assured monitoring and validated modelling methods to determine current and future pollutant concentrations in areas where there is a significant risk of exceeding an air quality objective.

2.4 LOCATIONS THAT THE REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT MUST CONCENTRATE ON

For the purpose of review and assessment, the authority should focus their work on locations where members of the public are likely to be exposed over the averaging period of the objective. Table 2.4 summarises the locations where the objectives should and should not apply.

Table 2.4 Typical locations where the objectives should and should not apply

Averaging Period	Pollutants	Objectives <i>should</i> apply at ...	Objectives <i>should not</i> generally apply at ...
Annual mean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,3 Butadiene • Benzene • Lead • Nitrogen dioxide • Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All background locations where members of the public might be regularly exposed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building facades of offices or other places of work where members of the public do not have regular access.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building facades of residential properties, schools, hospitals, libraries etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardens of residential properties.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside sites (as opposed to locations at the building facade), or any other location where public exposure is expected to be short term
24 hour mean and 8-hour mean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon monoxide • Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) • Sulphur dioxide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All locations where the annual mean objective would apply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside sites (as opposed to locations at the building facade), or any other location where public exposure is expected to be short term.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardens of residential properties. 	

Table 2.4 (contd.) Typical locations where the objectives should and should not apply

Averaging Period	Pollutants	Objectives should apply at ...	Objectives should generally not apply at ...
1 hour mean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrogen dioxide • Sulphur dioxide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All locations where the annual mean and 24 and 8-hour mean objectives apply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside sites where the public would not be expected to have regular access.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside sites (e.g. pavements of busy shopping streets). 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those parts of car parks and railway stations etc. which are not fully enclosed. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any outdoor locations to which the public might reasonably be expected to have access. 	
15 minute mean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulphur dioxide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All locations where members of the public might reasonably be expected for a period of 15 minutes or longer. 	

It is unnecessary to consider exceedences of the objectives at any location where public exposure over the relevant averaging period would be unrealistic, and the locations should represent non-occupational exposure.

Key Points

- ◆ The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 has required the development of a National Air Quality Strategy for the control of air quality
- ◆ A central element in the Strategy is the use of air quality standards and associated objectives based on human health effects that have been included in the Air Quality Regulations.
- ◆ The Strategy uses a local air quality management approach in addition to existing national and international legislation. It promotes an integrated approach to air quality control by the various actors and agencies involved.
- ◆ Air quality objectives, with the exception of ozone, are to be achieved by specified dates up to the end of 2010.
- ◆ A number of air quality reviews are required in order to assess compliance with air quality objectives. The number of reviews necessary depends on the likelihood of achieving the objectives.

3 Information used to support this assessment

This Chapter presents the information used to support this review and assessment.

3.1 MAPS

Ballymoney Borough Council provided a detailed map of each of the 1x1km² area of concern. The areas include areas of significant coal burning in the Borough.

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3.2 METEOROLOGICAL DATA USED IN THE DISPERSION MODELLING

Hourly sequential data was obtained for 2002 for the Aldergrove site for input into the ADMS dispersion model.

3.3 AMBIENT MONITORING

3.3.1 Particulates (PM₁₀)

PM₁₀ has been measured:

- By continuous monitoring between 1st July 2002 and 30 June 2003 in Carrickfergus Borough at Rosebrook Avenue located approximately 60km from Ballymoney. Monitoring data from this location was used because no monitoring data was available from Ballymoney.

The concentrations recorded by the continuous monitor are provided in Section 4.4.

3.3.2 Sulphur dioxide

Sulphur dioxide has been measured:

- By continuous monitoring between 1st July 2002 and 30 June 2003 in Carrickfergus Brough at Rosebrook Avenue approximately 60km from Ballymoney. Monitoring data from this location was used because no monitoring data was available from Ballymoney.

The concentrations recorded by the continuous monitor are provided in Section 5.4.

A fuel use survey for the areas to be modelled, described in chapter 6, has also been used to support the assessment.

4 Review and Assessment for PM₁₀ from domestic fuel combustion

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Airborne particulate matter varies widely in its physical and chemical composition, source and particle size. Particles are often classed as either primary (those emitted directly into the atmosphere) or secondary (those formed or modified in the atmosphere from condensation and growth). PM₁₀ particles (the fraction of particulates in air of very small size, <10 µm aerodynamic diameter) can potentially pose significant health risks as they are small enough to penetrate deep into the lungs. Larger particles are not readily inhaled.

A major source of fine primary particles is combustion processes, in particular diesel combustion, where transport of hot exhaust vapour into a cooler tailpipe or stack can lead to spontaneous nucleation of "carbon" particles before emission. Secondary particles are typically formed when low volatility products are generated in the atmosphere, for example the oxidation of sulphur dioxide to sulphuric acid. The atmospheric lifetime of particulate matter is strongly related to particle size, but may be as long as 10 days for particles of about 1 µm in diameter.

Concern about the potential health impacts of PM₁₀ has increased very rapidly over recent years. Increasingly, attention has been turning towards monitoring the smaller particle fraction, PM_{2.5}, which is capable of penetrating deepest into the lungs, or to even smaller size fractions or total particle numbers.

4.2 LATEST STANDARDS AND OBJECTIVES FOR PM₁₀

The government and the devolved administrations have adopted two air quality objectives for fine particles (PM₁₀), which are the equivalent to the EU Stage 1 limit values in the first Air Quality Daughter Directive. The gravimetric objectives are:

- An annual mean of 40 µg/m³.
- A 24 hour mean of 50 µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 days per year.

The EU has also set indicative limit values for PM₁₀ which are to be achieved by 1st January 2010. These stage 2 limit values are considerably more stringent and are:

- For England, Wales and Northern Ireland (except London), a 24 hour mean of 50 µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 7 days per year and an annual mean of 20 µg/m³ to be achieved by the end of 2010;
- For London, a 24 hour mean of 50 µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 10 days per year and an annual mean of 23µg/m³ to be achieved by the end of 2010. An annual mean objective of 20µg/m³ to be achieved by the end of 2015 has also been set.

The 24 hour objective is more stringent than the annual mean objective in 2004. However, the opposite is true in 2010, and the annual mean objective is more stringent than the 24 hour objective. However there is presently no requirement for local authorities to achieve the 2010 objectives.

4.3 THE NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

National UK emissions of primary PM₁₀ have been estimated as totalling 182,000 tonnes in 2001. Of this total, around 18% was derived from road transport sources, 11% from power stations and 21% from combustion in commercial and residential plant. It should be noted that, in general, the emissions estimates for PM₁₀ are less accurate than those for the other pollutants with prescribed objectives, especially for sources other than road transport.

The Government established the Airborne Particles Expert Group (APEG) to advise on sources of PM₁₀ in the UK and current and future ambient concentrations. Their conclusions were published in January 1999 (APEG, 1999). APEG concluded that a significant proportion of the current annual average PM₁₀ is due to the secondary formation of particulate sulphates and nitrates, resulting from the oxidation of sulphur and nitrogen oxides. These are regional scale pollutants and the annual concentrations do not vary greatly over a scale of tens of kilometres. There are also natural or semi-natural sources such as wind-blown dust and sea salt particles. The impact of local urban sources is superimposed on this regional background. Such local sources are generally responsible for winter episodes of hourly mean concentrations of PM₁₀ above 100 µg m⁻³ associated with poor dispersion. However, it is clear that many of the sources of PM₁₀ are outside the control of individual local authorities and the estimation of future concentrations of PM₁₀ are in part dependent on predictions of the secondary particle component.

4.4 MONITORING DATA

PM₁₀ concentrations have been continuously monitored in Carrickfergus at Rosebrook Avenue, located approximately 60km from Ballymoney, for the period 1st July 2002 and 30th June 2003.

All the PM₁₀ concentrations presented and used in this study are in gravimetric equivalents. A summary of the PM₁₀ concentrations recorded by the continuous monitor is provided in Table 4.4 below.

QA/QC of continuous monitoring data

netcen has not undertaken any scaling or ratification of the dataset provided by Carrickfergus BC. However, netcen has undertaken a review of the data comparing the trends of the pollutants to other nearby National Network monitoring stations. The Carrickfergus dataset follows the same temporal variation as seen at the AURN station at Belfast Centre, providing a degree of confidence in the dataset.

Summary statistics

Table 4.4 shows the daily average measured concentrations from the 1st July 2002 until the 30th June 2003.

Table 4.4 Summary of continuous PM₁₀ ratified data from the 1st July 2002 to the 30th June 2003 inclusively. Concentrations are in gravimetric equivalents.

	Concentration, µg m ⁻³
	PM ₁₀
Average over period	20
Maximum daily mean	56
Data capture	78.2%

5 Review and Assessment for SO₂ from domestic fuel combustion

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Sulphur dioxide is a corrosive acid gas which combines with water vapour in the atmosphere to produce acid rain. Both wet and dry deposition have been implicated in the damage and destruction of vegetation and in the degradation of soils, building materials and watercourses. SO₂ in ambient air is also associated with asthma and chronic bronchitis.

The principal source of this gas is power stations burning fossil fuels which contain sulphur. Episodes of high concentrations of SO₂ now only tend to occur in cities in which coal is still widely used for domestic heating, in industry and in power stations. As most power stations are now located away from urban areas, SO₂ emissions may affect air quality in both rural and urban areas. Since the decline in domestic coal burning in cities and in power stations overall, SO₂ emissions have diminished steadily and, in most European countries, they are no longer considered to pose a significant threat to health.

5.2 LATEST STANDARDS AND OBJECTIVES FOR SO₂

Two new objectives have been introduced for SO₂ in the AQS based on the limit values in the Air Quality Daughter Directive. Hence there are now three objectives:

- 266 µg m⁻³ as a 15 minute mean (maximum of 35 exceedences a year or equivalent to the 99.9th percentile) to be achieved by the 31st December 2005
- 350 µg m⁻³ as a 1 hour mean (maximum of 24 exceedences a year or equivalent to the 99.7th percentile) to be achieved by the 31st December 2004
- 125 µg m⁻³ as a 24 hour mean (maximum of 3 exceedences a year or equivalent to the 99th percentile) to be achieved by the 31st December 2004

The 15 minute mean objective is the most stringent; the other two objectives will not be exceeded if this objective is not exceeded.

5.3 THE NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Sulphur dioxide is emitted in the combustion of coal and oil. Emissions today are dominated by fossil fuelled power stations. Combustion in energy production accounted for 73% of the national total emission. Emissions from road transport are a very small fraction of the national total: less than 1% and combustion in Commercial, institutional and residential combustion accounted for 18% of the national total.

Exceedences of the 15-minute air quality standard currently occur near industrial processes for which the stack heights were designed to meet previous air quality standards and downwind of large combustion plant such as power stations. Exceedences are also possible in areas where significant quantities of coal are used for space heating. These large combustion plants are currently regulated under BATNEEC and the EPA 1990, and will come under the provisions of the IPPC. The government considers that bearing in mind the envisaged change in fuel use, it does not expect exceedences of the 15-minute objective by 2005 from these sources.

5.4 MONITORING DATA

Sulphur dioxide concentrations have been continuously monitored at Rosebrook Avenue in Carrickfergus located approximately 60km from Ballymoney from 1st July 2002 until 30th of June 2003. The site is in a dense domestic fuel burning area. A summary of the concentrations recorded at the site are shown in Table 5.4 below.

netcen has not undertaken any scaling or ratification of the dataset provided by Carrickfergus BC. However, netcen has undertaken a review of the data comparing the trends of the pollutants to other nearby National Network monitoring stations. The Carrickfergus dataset follows the same temporal variation as seen at the AURN station at Belfast Centre, providing a degree of confidence in the dataset.

Table 5.4 Summary of continuous SO₂ data 1st July 2002 to the 30th June 2003

	SO₂ (µgm⁻³)
Average	9
Maximum daily mean	52
Maximum hourly mean	186
Maximum 15 minute mean	237
Data capture	88.6%

The most stringent SO₂ objective is the 99.9 percentile 15 minute mean. If this objective is met then it is likely that all the other objectives will be met. The maximum 15 minute mean concentration at the Carrickfergus site was below the objective of 266 µg/m³ for sulphur dioxide during the entire period of monitoring.

6 Results of the fuel use survey

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Ballymoney Council commissioned Milward Brown, Ulster to carry out a domestic fuel use survey in the area identified in the Stage 2 Review and Assessment as requiring modelling

The survey aimed to determine the following:

- The types and quantities of fuels used in the domestic sector
- Seasonal use of heating fuels
- The types of heating appliances used
- Any possible/proposed change in fuel usage
- Tenure type
- The total number of houses that burn coal in each of the survey areas.
- To provide the domestic emissions data necessary to input into a suitable dispersion model to predict ambient air concentrations

The survey area identified as requiring modelling was:

- The Glebeside Estate

The survey aimed to sample every 4th house within the defined area in order to closely reflect the population characteristics.

Table 6.1 Estimated number of houses in the survey area

Grid Area	No. houses	No. of houses sampled
Glebeside Estate	850	214

The results of the survey showed that oil was the most popular main fuel for heating as it was used by 54% of respondents. Coal/Solid fuel (35%) was the second most popular primary fuel for heating in the Glebeside Estate.

64% of respondents stated they did not use a secondary source of fuel for heating, with a further 21% using electricity and 10% using coal/solid fuel.

6.2 EMISSION FACTORS USED IN THE MODELLING

The SO₂ and PM₁₀ emissions arising from domestic fuel combustion were taken from the UK emission factor database (www.naei.org.uk). This web site is managed by netcen on behalf of defra. The exception to this is the emission factor for sulphur dioxide from household coal, which has been taken from a CRE study carried out for Belfast City Council. This locally derived emission factor is more representative of fuel burnt in Northern Ireland.

Table 6.2 Emissions arising from domestic fuel combustion

Fuel type	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	Units
Anthracite	13	3.59	kt/mt fuel burnt
Burning Oil	0.42	0.01	kt/mt fuel burnt
Coal	10*	10	kt/mt fuel burnt
SSF	16	5.6	kt/mt fuel burnt

Source: UK emission factor database (www.naei.org.uk)

SSF = solid smokeless fuel

* - emission factor taken from CRE, 1997.

The emission factors provided in the above table have been used to derive PM₁₀ and SO₂ emissions for both survey areas.

6.3 GRID CHARACTERISTICS – GLEBESIDE ESTATE

In the grid square, there were estimated to be 850 households. The following two tables summarise the results of the survey in this grid. The Ballymoney fuel use survey provides further details.

Table 6.3A % of households burning different fuel types in the Glebeside Estate area.

Use	oil	gas	Electricity	coal/SF	Other	None
Main fuel	54	0	11	35	0	0
Secondary fuel	2	4	21	10	1	64

SF = solid fuel

Table 6.3B The type of coal and / or solid smokeless fuel used as main fuel for heating in the Glebeside Estate survey area (%).

Type	Coal	Turf/peat	Logs/wood	Burnglo	Anthracite	Blend	Coalite
% who use	78	1	1	12	4	3	1

In the Glebeside Estate survey area, it was found that the majority (54%) of households burned oil as their primary fuel. A smaller proportion (35%) burnt coal or solid fuel.

The emission factors shown in Table 6.2 above have been applied to the results of the fuel survey for the grid square to calculate an average PM₁₀ and SO₂ emission arising from each block of housing in the area.

7 Detailed modelling

7.1 METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Hourly sequential meteorological data for 2002 for Aldergrove was obtained from the Meteorological Office. The meteorological data provided information on wind speed, direction and the extent of cloud cover for each hour of 2002 and temperature.

7.2 OVERVIEW OF THE MODELLING APPROACH

The dispersion model ADMS 3.1 developed by CERC has been used to predict the PM₁₀ and SO₂ levels in Ballymoney. ADMS is a PC-based model that includes an up-to-date representation of the atmospheric processes that contribute to pollutant dispersion and has been deemed suitable for use in the review and assessment process.

The emissions arising from each survey area have been modelled as volume sources 10m high with each emission point set at 5m high. Emissions have been weighted with both seasonal and diurnal emission patterns. The seasonal pattern was calculated on a degree day basis to weight emissions to the colder periods of the year following the BREDEM model (BREDEM, BRE, 1985). Temperature data for each hour was taken from the 2002 Aldergrove meteorological data.

The modelled concentrations have then been added to estimated background concentrations (taken from the NAEI web site).

7.2.1 Model bias

The monitoring site at Rosebrook Avenue, Carrickfergus has been used as a reference site: e.g. model concentrations for Ballymoney have been adjusted using the ratio of the modelled concentration at the Rosebrook Avenue monitoring site and the predicted measured value in 2002. The correction factor at this location was applied to the modelled output from Ballymoney. The purpose of this adjustment was at Carrickfergus was to ensure that the modelled concentrations equalled the measured values at the monitoring site. This same correction is then applied to Ballymoney to correct model bias, in the absence of local monitoring data. Whilst there is therefore an element of uncertainty associated with using a bias correction from a different location, this is still preferable to the uncertainty associated with not correcting the model at all. The same modelling methodology has been used at Carrickfergus to maintain consistency and minimise the uncertainty of the bias correction as much as possible.

7.2.2 Model validation

The calculations have not taken account of:

- Uncertainties in the fuel use survey;
- Uncertainties in how the burning of domestic fuel might change in future years;
- Uncertainty resulting from year to year variations in atmospheric conditions;
- Uncertainty in emission factors (See section 6.2).

The above uncertainties are dealt with as fully as possible but it is important to remember that the modelling depends highly on the accuracy of the fuel use survey, which is a sample survey. It is assumed that the fuel use survey is representative and will remain representative of the fuel use at the time of the objectives. As we are assuming the fuel use profile will remain the same there is no need to correct the fuel use survey to the year of the objective. Predicted future background concentrations have been applied.

Likewise the modelling is taken to be representative of a year of the met conditions modelled but met conditions inevitably are open to year on year variability and this can cause variation in actual concentrations. The modelling is for 2002 as meteorological data and fuel use data are available for this year, but not yet available for the year of the objectives.

Emissions Factors are average emission factors and don't take account , for example of natural variation in coal and its sulphur content variability.

7.3 RESULTS OF MODELLING

Figure 1 shows predicted SO₂ concentrations in the Glebeside Estate area. The model predicts that the 99.9 percentile of the 15 minute mean SO₂ concentration will not be exceeded in any parts of the Borough. It has been assumed that domestic fuel burning in the area will not change between when the survey was carried out and 2004/5.

Figure 1 –99.9 percentile 15 minute mean SO₂ concentrations for the Glebeside Estate (model results corrected for bias using monitoring data from Carrickfergus)

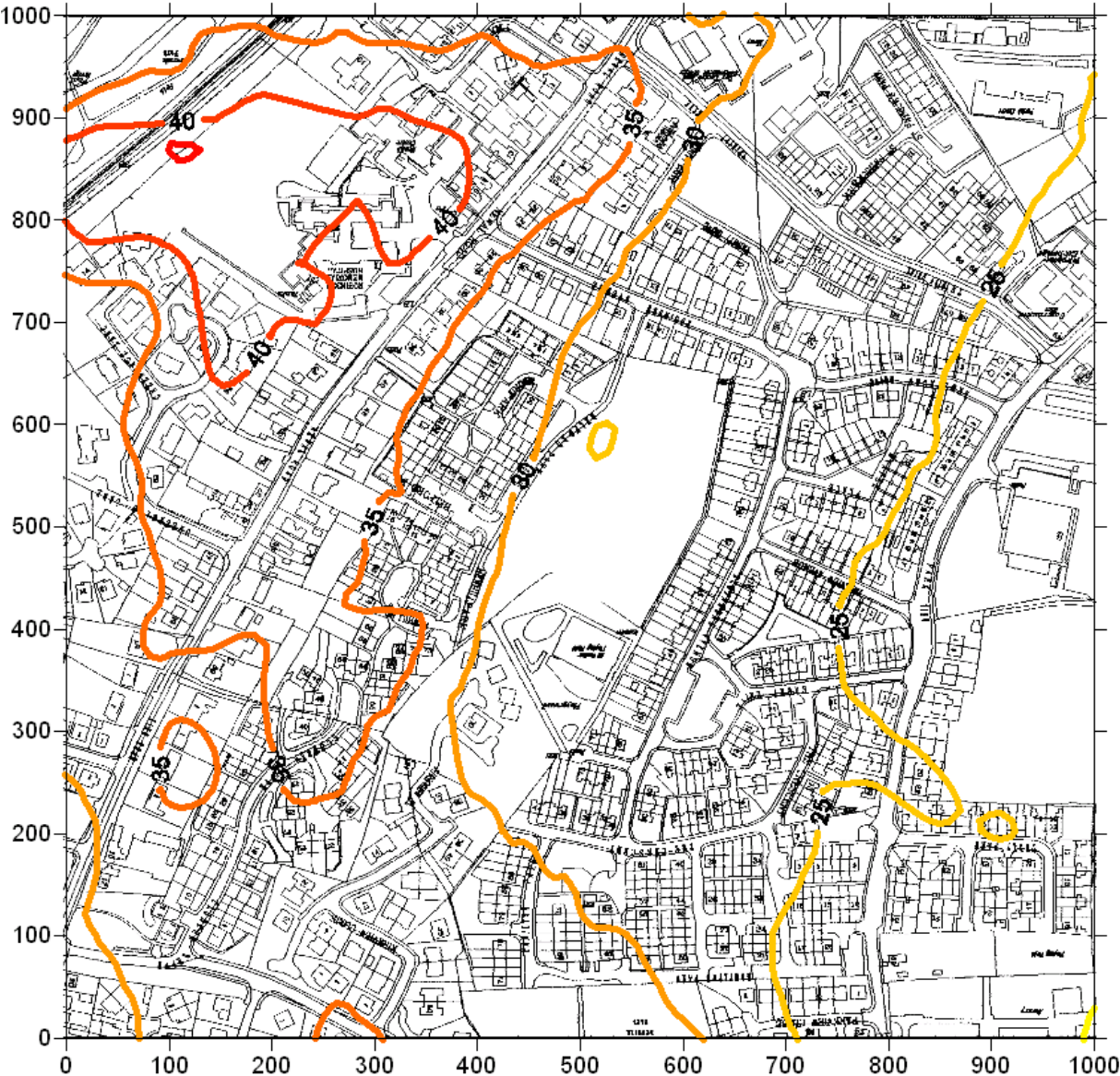
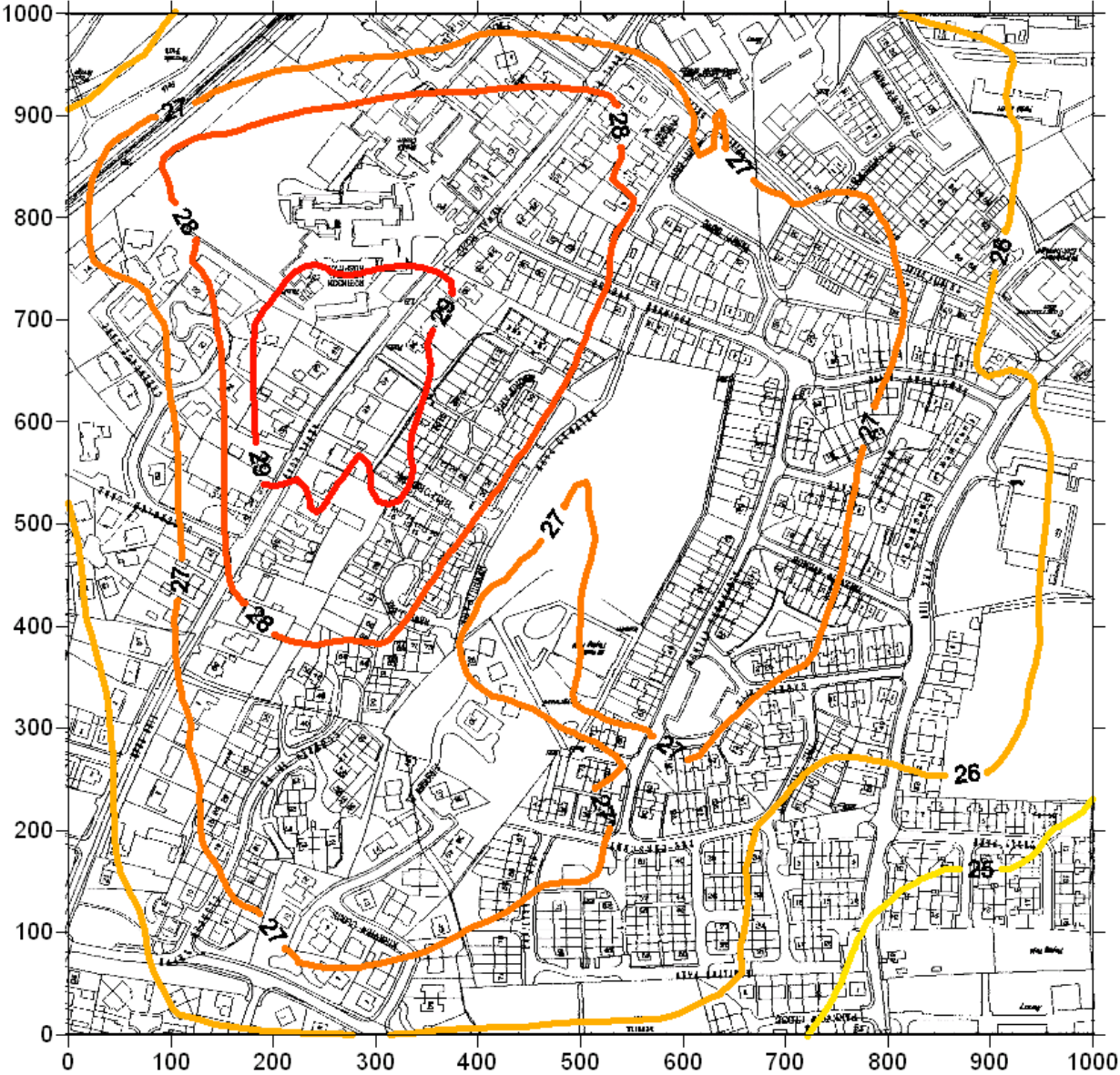


Figure 2 shows the predicted PM₁₀ concentrations in the Glebeside Estate area. The model predicts that the 90.41 percentile of 24 hour PM₁₀ concentrations in 2004 will not be exceeded in this area. It has been assumed that domestic fuel burning in the area will not change between when the survey was carried out and 2004/5

Figure 2 – Predicted 90.4 percentile daily mean PM₁₀ concentrations for the Glebeside Estate area (model results corrected for bias using monitoring data from Carrickfergus)



7.4 SUMMARY OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF EXCEEDING THE OBJECTIVES FOR SO₂

Detailed modelling using ADMS version 3.1 has been undertaken at a location in Ballymoney where large amounts of domestic fuel burning is common. The modelling (corrected for bias) predicts that in the Glebeside Estate area an **exceedence of the SO₂ objectives is unlikely**.

7.5 SUMMARY OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF EXCEEDING THE OBJECTIVES FOR PM₁₀

Detailed modelling using ADMS version 3.1 has been undertaken at one location in Ballymoney where large amounts of domestic fuel combustion is common. The modelling (corrected for bias) predicted that in this area, the Glebeside Estate area, the **PM₁₀ objectives are unlikely to be exceeded**.

7.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

No exceedences of either the PM₁₀ or SO₂ objectives have been predicted. Therefore no further assessment of these sources is required.

This report should now be submitted to defra for review. The Northern Ireland Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance document (LAQM.PGNI(03)) sets out the timescales for subsequent Review and Assessment activities. Consultation on the stage 2 and stage 3 reports should be undertaken with the general public by March 2004.

When the stage 2/3 assessments are complete, if no AQMA is to be declared the next action is to submit a progress report in April of 2005.

It is recommended that any existing monitoring be continued in order to provide data to prove this modelling in any future rounds of review and assessment.

8 References

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DETR (2000) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions. Cm 4548, SE 2000/3, NIA 7.

NAEI (2002). UK Emissions of Air Pollutants 1970 - 2000. Goodwin, Salway, Dore, Murrells, Passant, King, Coleman, Hobson, Pye, Watterson, Haigh & Conolly. November 2002. Report produced by Netcen for Defra, National Assembly of Wales, the Scottish Executive and the Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland.

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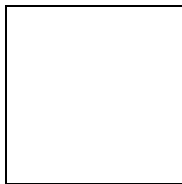
Appendix 1

CONTENTS

Carrickfergus Automatic Monitoring Station

CARRICKFERGUS AUTOMATIC MONITORING STATION

Carrickfergus Borough Council has carried out monitoring of SO₂ and PM₁₀ since July 2002 with a continuous monitor in Carrickfergus Town. The exact location is shown in the map below.



Location of Automatic Monitoring Station in Carrickfergus

Air Quality Statistics between 1st July 2002 to 30th June 2003

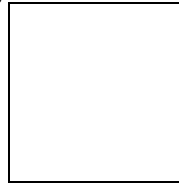
POLLUTANT	SO ₂	PM ₁₀
Maximum 15-minute mean	237 µg m ⁻³	574 µg m ⁻³
Maximum hourly mean	186 µg m ⁻³	287 µg m ⁻³
Maximum running 24-hour mean	57 µg m ⁻³	59 µg m ⁻³
Maximum daily mean	52 µg m ⁻³	56 µg m ⁻³
Average	9 µg m ⁻³	20 µg m ⁻³
Data capture	88.6 %	78.2 %

Air Quality Exceedences Statistics between 1st July 2002 to 30th June 2003

Pollutant	Air Quality Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003	Exceedences	Days
Sulphur Dioxide	15-minute mean > 266 µg m ⁻³	0	0
Sulphur Dioxide	Hourly mean > 350 µg m ⁻³	0	0
Sulphur Dioxide	Daily mean > 125 µg m ⁻³	0	0
PM ₁₀ Particulate Matter (Grav)	Daily mean > 50 µg m ⁻³	17	17
PM ₁₀ Particulate Matter (Grav)	Annual mean > 40 µg m ⁻³	0	-

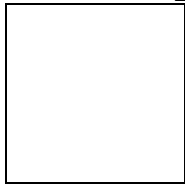
netcen has not undertaken any scaling or ratification of the dataset provided by Carrickfergus BC. However, **netcen** has undertaken a review of the data comparing the trends of the pollutants to other nearby AURN monitoring stations. As can be seen in the figures below, the Carrickfergus dataset follows the same temporal variation as seen at the AURN station at Belfast Centre for PM₁₀ and Belfast Centre and Belfast East for SO₂. This provides a degree of confidence in the dataset.

PM₁₀ Hourly Mean Data for 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003



Carrickfergus PM₁₀

SO₂ Hourly Mean Data for 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003



Carrickfergus SO₂

Belfast Centre PM₁₀
(AURN Station)

2
)

Belfast East SO₂
(AURN Station)