THE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AIR

QUALITY STRATEGY

A FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

October 2001

The Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy has been produced in co-operation and consultation with Nottinghamshire County Council and adopted by:-

ASHFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL

…… Signed by Councillor A W Price, Lead Member for Environment on behalf of Ashfield District Council

…… Signed by Mr B Buckley, Head of Environmental Services on behalf of Ashfield District Council

BASSETLAW DISTRICT COUNCIL

…… Signed by Councillor A Rhodes Environment & LA21 Portfolio Holder on behalf of Bassetlaw District Council

…….. Signed by Mr C A Shaw, Head of Environment & Health Services on behalf of Bassetlaw District Council

BROXTOWE BOROUGH COUNCIL

…….. signed by Councillor J Pearce, Chair of Housing, Health & Leisure Select Committee on behalf of Broxtowe Borough Council

…….. Signed by Mr D R Hayes, Assistant Director (Health) on behalf of Broxtowe Borough Council

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

…….. Signed by W Golland, Chair of Planning and Environment Committee on behalf of Gedling Borough Council

…… . Signed by Mr A Callingham, Team Manager – Environmental Protection on behalf of Gedling Borough Council

The Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy has been produced in co-operation and consultation with Nottinghamshire County Council and adopted by:-

MANSFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL

…… Signed by Councillor E J Milnes, Portfolio Holder for the Environment on behalf of Mansfield District Council

…… Signed by Mr R D Smith, Head of Environmental Health on behalf of Mansfield District Council

NEWARK & SHERWOOD DISTRICT COUNCIL

…… Signed by J Clark Deputy Leader on behalf of Newark and Sherwood District Council

…….. Signed by Mr P Robinson, Head of Environment & Health Services on behalf of Newark & Sherwood District Council

NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

…….. signed by Councillor B Grocock, Lead Member on the Environment on behalf of Nottingham City Council

…….. Signed by Mr S Dowling, Assistant Director of Environment and Public Protection on behalf of Nottingham City Council

RUSHCLIFFE BOROUGH COUNCIL

…….. Signed by Councillor P W Smith, Cabinet Member for Community Protection on behalf of Rushcliffe Borough Council

…… .

Signed by Ms T Blackwell, Head of Environmental Health Services on behalf of Rushcliffe Borough Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Local authorities are required to review and assess air quality within their districts under the provisions outlined in the Environment Act 1995. The National Air Quality Strategy 1997 (amended in 2000) specified a number of air quality standards for the protection of health to be achieved between 2003 and 2008 for certain pollutants.

All Nottinghamshire Authorities completed their first round of reviews in 2001. This entailed each local authority compiling a list of emissions from significant traffic, industrial and domestic sources.

The results were collated and collectively, the local authorities employed consultants to undertake modelling of the information provided to ascertain whether any of the Government's Air Quality Objectives would be likely to be exceeded by the proposed deadlines. Where appropriate, air quality monitoring was carried out to validate the modelled data.

Where objectives have been predicted to exceed the criteria, an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) must be declared. A declaration means that an authority must set out a strategy to identify actions that will be taken to improve air quality within the AQMA's.

There are only two authorities in Nottinghamshire that have declared an AQMA. However, the remaining authorities have recognised the need to improve air quality, regardless of the fact they have not declared an AQMA. This is particularly important for the council's bordering on authorities that have declared.

This framework outlines how the authorities intend to collectively tackle the problems highlighted by the review and assessments.

Broad objectives and actions have been identified and agreed to ensure effective consultation and co-operation between authorities to improve air quality in Nottinghamshire as a whole. Each authority will then draw up and implement it's own air quality strategy using this framework as a toolkit. The strategies will specify action plans to be taken by individual council's to address particular issues in each authorities own district.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

People are generally becoming more concerned about the air they breathe. Whilst the quality of the air has improved over the past 20 years with the establishment of smoke control areas in Nottinghamshire and tighter emission limits on industry, people now expect clean air to ensure a good quality of life. Recognising these expectations the Government now requires local authorities to manage local air quality.

The Environment Act 1995 requires local authorities to review and assess air quality to determine where objectives set for air quality are unlikely to be met and issue orders designating these areas as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). In these areas local authorities must draw up action plans to try and ensure air quality objectives are met. Plans may include actions to be taken both within and outside an AQMA and could extend beyond a single District Council's area and involve several councils working together. All local authorities, whether or not they have any AQMAs within their District, are recommended to devise local air quality strategies to properly manage local air quality.

The National Air Quality Strategy 1997 (as amended in 2000) laid down a number of air quality standards for the protection of health and the air quality objectives to be achieved between 2003 and 2008. Objectives for 7 of these air pollutants were formalised in the Air Quality Regulations 1997 (as amended in 2000): - benzene, 1,3 butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles (PM_{10}) and sulphur dioxide. The strategy also proposed an objective for ozone; however as this is a pollutant which requires control on a national and international basis the proposed objective was not formalised in the Regulations but remains a target for action by the government nationally.

Local air quality management is an ongoing process and an air quality framework agreed upon by all the local authorities in Nottinghamshire will ensure effective consultation and co-operation takes place in this process and that partnership working adds value to improving air quality in Nottinghamshire. To that end this framework document identifies broad actions for the cooperation between authorities and to improve air quality in Nottinghamshire from which each local authority can draw up and implement their own local air quality strategy.

2. BACKGROUND

Local Authorities along with the County Council have been working together to review and assess air quality in Nottinghamshire over the past few years. Initially emissions of a number of air pollutants for the whole of Nottinghamshire for 1997 and 2005 were estimated. Emission inventories were then modelled to give maps of ground level concentrations of these air pollutants to identify areas where air quality objectives might not be met. In some cases sophisticated air quality monitoring was then carried out to check the air quality in these areas and the predictions made by the model.

Most councils completed their initial review and assessment of air quality early in 2001. The following councils will not be declaring any air quality management areas as it is likely objectives for all air pollutants will be met in these areas: Ashfield District Council, Bassettlaw District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Mansfield District Council, Newark and Sherwood District Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council. Both Gedling Borough Council and Nottingham City Council are investigating further the need to declare air quality management areas for nitrogen dioxide close by busy roads. Nottingham City Council is likely to declare an air quality management area for sulphur dioxide by the City Hospital's coal fired boiler plant which is also crossing the administrative boundary into Gedling and this may require that Authority to take similar action.

Whilst most councils will not have to declare any Air Quality Management Areas local authorities are keen to ensure that they work together in the future in a co-ordinated manner to manage and, where possible, improve local air quality. With this in mind the emission inventory and results of a survey undertaken across Nottinghamshire of attitudes and what people and businesses might be prepared to do to improve air quality have been used to help establish the broad actions identified in this document.

A summary of the emission inventory is given in Appendix 1. It is clear that the largest source of air pollutants arises from power stations and traffic. Other important sources of air pollutants include industrial processes and domestic combustion. The results of the survey undertaken are given in Appendix 2.

3. AIMS

The purpose of the 'framework for action' is to help local authorities manage and improve ambient air quality in Nottinghamshire and to protect the health and well being of the public in a co-ordinated and integrated manner. In practice, having identified priorities to control air emissions in Nottinghamshire and consulted the public on what action they might be prepared to take to minimise air pollution, the framework is a working document to provide a focus for action to improve air quality in Nottinghamshire.

No one individual, company or authority is ultimately responsible for air pollution and it is recognised that efficient air quality management requires strong co-operation between many stakeholders. In this manner local authorities in Nottinghamshire must also work together to ensure complimentary actions on a regional basis to protect the quality of the air.

4. OBJECTIVES

The Framework for Action seeks to fulfil the following main objectives:

1) Minimise air pollution and help achieve sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and well being of the population.

2) To work with businesses, commerce and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.

3) Complement and co-ordinate actions that will be required in Air Quality Management Areas to improve air quality to meet the air quality standards.

4) Provide a framework for action to improve air quality in Nottinghamshire from which each Local Authority in Nottinghamshire can adopt their own local air quality strategy.

5) To ensure that wherever possible local authority actions do not have an adverse effect on air quality or climate change.

6) Complement other county wide and local strategies adopted and supported by Local Authorities and other organisations e.g. Home Energy Conservation Act, Health Improvement Programme, Local Agenda 21, Community Plans.

7) Identify action at all levels to encourage all Government Departments, Local Authority Departments, other organisations, businesses and the general public to take action to minimise their impact on air quality as far as practicable.

8) Ensure that the framework for action to improve air quality in Nottinghamshire is reviewed once every 4 years.

5. ACTIONS

Planning and Land Use Issues

Councils will:

Put in place procedures to ensure that neighbouring councils are consulted on any proposed development likely to significantly affect air quality within their area.

Ensure air quality is a material consideration when assessing planning applications and, where a significant deterioration in air quality is predicted, to put in place conditions to mitigate the effects.

Ensure that wherever possible all new development is accessible by alternative means of transport and minimises the need to travel by supporting mixed development schemes.

Require monitoring/modelling to be carried out to establish the potential impact of any development likely to have a significant impact on local air quality.

Councils support:

Adoption of policies and procedures to ensure air quality is a consideration when formulating or assessing countywide unitary or local plans.

Councils are encouraged to:

Persuade 'large employers' to adopt a green commuter plan, especially through negotiation involving new developments.

Assess all appropriate planning applications against a check list for sustainable development to determine, amongst other issues, its impact on air quality and other matters likely to effect air quality such as energy efficiency, renewable energy and transport, and give advice to encourage 'sustainable development'.

Transport

Councils will:

Work together with the Highways Agency to co-ordinate transport policy across

Nottinghamshire aimed at reducing the impact on air quality.

Review the use of fuels used by local authority fleet vehicles with a view to reducing the level of emissions wherever possible.

Councils support:
Larger employers in developing green commuter plans or car sharing schemes.

The use of appropriately sited park and ride schemes to secure improvements in air quality.

Integrated transport systems.

Cycle and pedestrian routes.

Use of green fuels.

Bus quality partnerships

The reporting of smoky diesels (heavy goods vehicles) to the Vehicle Inspectorate.

Parking restrictions where appropriate.

Restricted vehicular access to towns and city centres where appropriate.

Business initiatives to replace their existing fleet vehicles with greener alternatives when they need replacing.

Councils are encouraged to:
Review how staff travel to work and put in place a green commuter plan or car sharing scheme where appropriate.

Review their car leasing and loan schemes to give incentives for smaller more fuel efficient cars.

Review their taxi licensing schemes and promote incentives for the use of cleaner fuels.

Support initiatives to check emissions from vehicles and reduce exhaust emissions.

Use air quality targets in Local Transport Plans

Health and Education

Councils will:

Work with Primary Care Trusts and health professionals using the Health Improvement Programme to raise awareness about poor air quality, the health effects, the sources of pollution and how to reduce emissions to the air.

Actively promote awareness of measures to improve air quality.

Publish an annual report of air quality monitoring in Nottinghamshire

Councils support:

Promotion of DETR's Air Pollution and Public Information Bulletin/Service.

The promotion of the Healthy Schools Initiative.

Councils are encouraged to:

Work together with Health Authorities to examine accident and emergency admissions caused by respiratory problems and air pollution episodes.

Work with schools to promote the use of NSCA's air pollution teaching packs.

Work with higher education establishments carrying out research projects which concern air pollution in Nottinghamshire.

Energy Efficiency

Councils will:

Review their energy usage and put in place initiatives to improve energy efficiency where appropriate.

Provide advice to the public and businesses about energy efficiency and building design, maintenance and insulation etc.

Make energy efficiency an integral part of housing and building maintenance.

Play an active role in the Local Authorities Energy Partnership.

Promote home energy efficiency schemes.

Councils support:
Initiatives to encourage energy efficiency.

Use of renewable energy in their own buildings.

Energy demonstration projects.

Councils are encouraged to:
Use renewable energy.

Public Sector

Councils will:
Formally review and assess air quality (including monitoring and modelling where appropriate) against statutory air quality objective levels.

Work with the local community to devise Action Plans required in Air Quality Management Areas.

Adopt a local air quality strategy following consultation with the local community.

Facilitate meetings of the Nottinghamshire Air Quality Steering Group.

Work together where appropriate to co-ordinate any action required in respect of Air Quality Management Areas.

Manage and update an emissions data base covering the whole county.

Review their operations to reduce, where practical, the emissions from their own activities.

Councils support:
Adoption of policies in any appropriate strategy involving Nottinghamshire on health, education, energy usage, the environment, wildlife etc that take account of air quality and manage emissions of air pollutants.

Councils are encouraged to:
Work with other public sector organisations to reduce emissions of air pollutants from their activities.

Industry and Commercial

Councils will:
Enforce legislation to control emissions of air pollutants.

Assist and advise business in complying with relevant legislation.

Councils support :
Business initiatives to review their operations and try and reduce emissions of air pollutants from their activities.

Business Environmental Statements which include policies that take account of air quality and manage emissions of air pollutants.

Business initiatives to adopt EMAS or ISO 14001.

Sustainable Business support groups.

Councils are encouraged to:
Work with businesses and provide advice on sustainable development and, amongst other issues, ways to minimise emissions of air pollutants from their activities.

Domestic Sector

Councils will:
Enforce legislation to control emissions of air pollutants.

Assist and advise householders in complying with relevant legislation.

Councils support:
Liaison between enforcement officers and social landlords to advise on smoke control legislation.

Councils are encouraged to:
Work with Housing Associations, other organisations and the public at large to reduce emissions of air pollutants.

Environmental Initiatives

Councils will:
Adopt and action a Local Community Strategy.

Councils support:
Initiatives and strategies to reduce and absorb emissions of green house gases to atmosphere.

Councils are encouraged to:
Actively work with other organisations, businesses and the public to secure sustainable development.

Information and Services

Councils will:
Consult the public, industry and other organisations on reviews and assessments of air quality, action plans in Air Quality Management Areas and local air quality strategies.

Councils support:
Consultation on air quality through local Groups.

Initiatives to obtain feedback from the public and industry on the methods used by local authorities to promote improvements in air quality.

Councils are encouraged to:
Publish information on air quality on a web site

Central Government and European Activities

Councils will:
Respond to relevant consultations which could affect local air quality in Nottinghamshire.

Lobby Government to support integrated public transport systems and initiatives in Nottinghamshire.

Councils support:
New legislation and guidance to control emissions to atmosphere from all sectors of the community in a sustainable manner.

Action and initiatives to remove gross vehicle polluters and those without a MOT from roads.

Policies to increase tax incentives for smaller more fuel efficient vehicles and for the use of cleaner fuels.

National campaigns which raise awareness about poor air quality.

Councils are encouraged to:
Promote national campaigns which raise awareness about poor air quality and what to do about it.

APPENDIX ONE

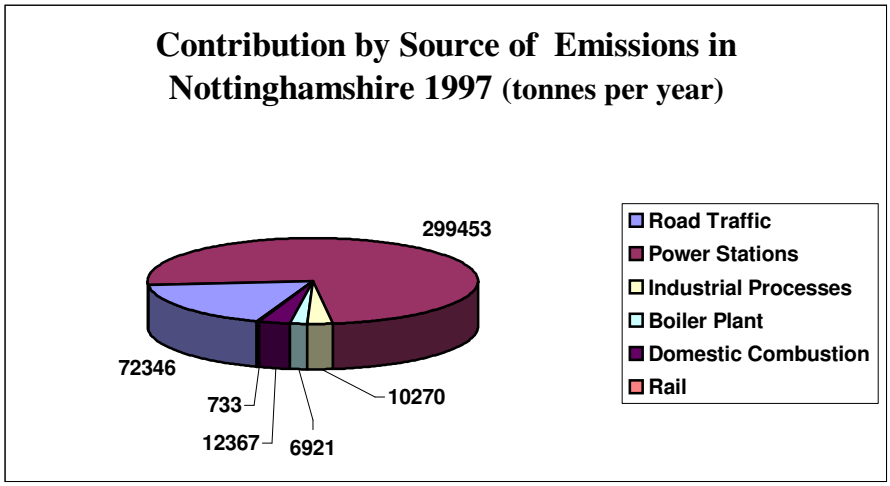
COUNTYWIDE

EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANTS

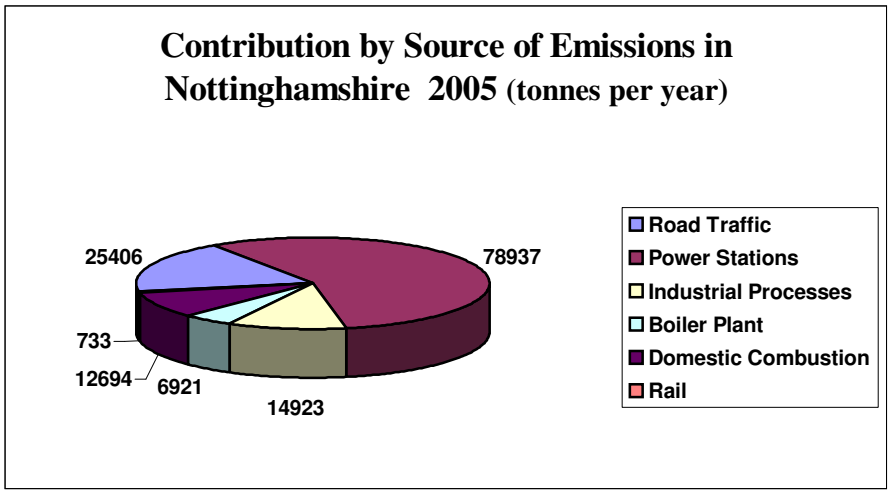
FROM EACH SECTOR

Contribution by Source of Emissions in Nottinghamshire

The pie chart below illustrates the contribution to emissions from the various sources of pollutants in Nottinghamshire as estimated using data from 1997. The sources of emissions in the County are dominated by the Trent Valley power stations which include West Burton, Cottam, High Marnham and to a lesser extent Ratcliffe on Soar which successfully operates flue gas desulphurisation. The amount (tonnes per year) is shown next to the pie segment.



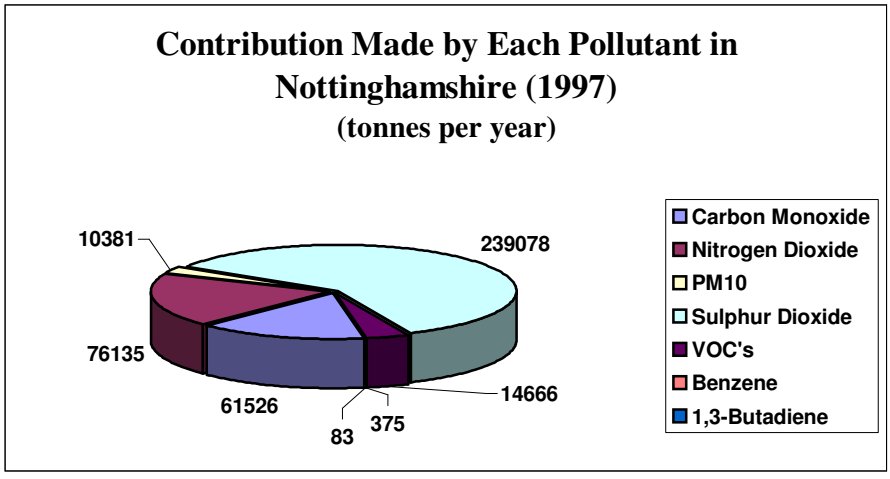
The emissions have been predicted by a computer model for 2005. This is when the majority of the pollutant objectives have to be complied with. The chart below illustrates the predicted levels for 2005. It can be seen from the chart that emissions from power stations are a reduced percentage. This is because of lower loading patterns adopted by the stations and because of flue gas desulphurisation, which will be installed at one of the Trent Valley stations.



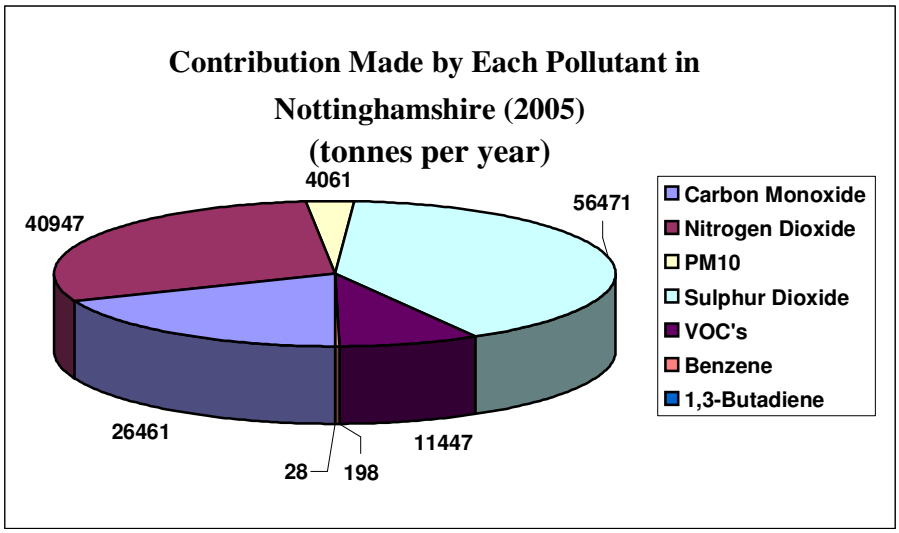
There is a reduction in road traffic pollutants due to more vehicles on the road having catalytic converters. This is anticipated to counter balance any anticipated growth in traffic over the next five years. The overall reductions in power station emissions and road traffic mean that the emissions from industrial sources (which remain the same) are a greater percentage overall.

Contributions of Each Pollutant in Nottinghamshire

The chart below illustrates the contribution made by each of the specific pollutants to the total emissions in Nottinghamshire. sulphur dioxide (SO_2) is the dominant pollutant released in Nottinghamshire because of emissions from the power stations. It should be noted that power station emissions are released from elevated stacks and not near ground level. Low-level releases from domestic sources in areas of high solid fuel usage can have a greater effect in elevating ground level concentrations. Since the phasing out of lead in petrol, the ground level concentrations of lead is way below the objective level and as such its contribution is negligible.

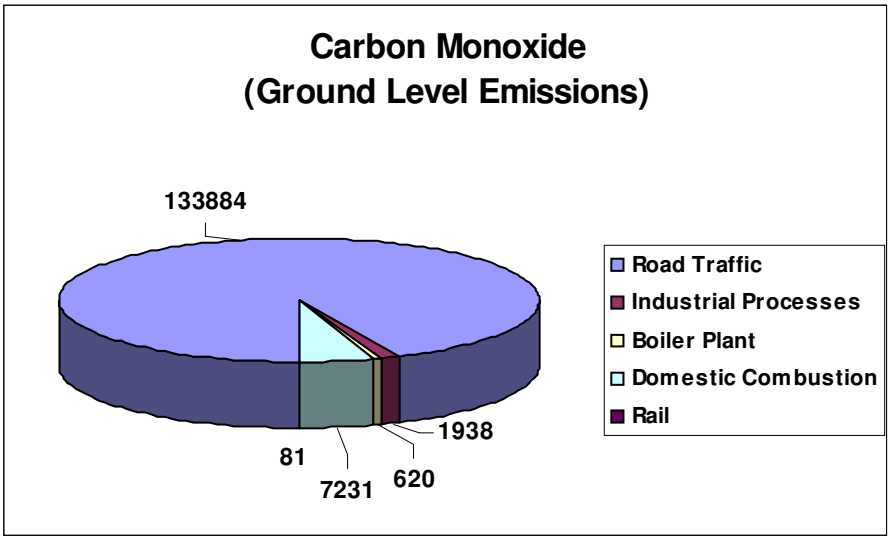


The chart below shows the predicted percentage pollutant emissions for Nottinghamshire for 2005. There is a significant reduction in sulphur dioxide concentrations, which is because of reduced emissions from the coal burning Trent Valley power stations.

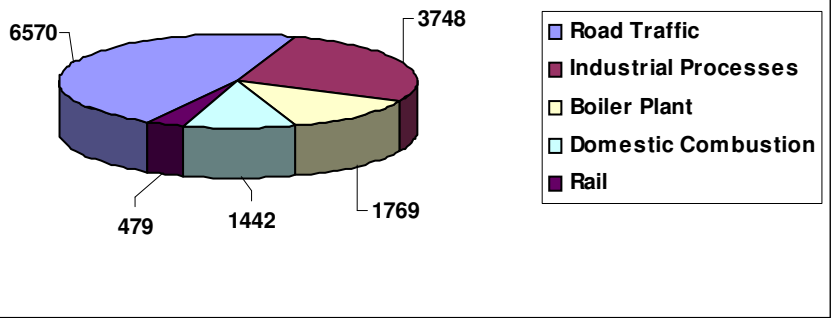


Source Breakdown of Each Pollutant

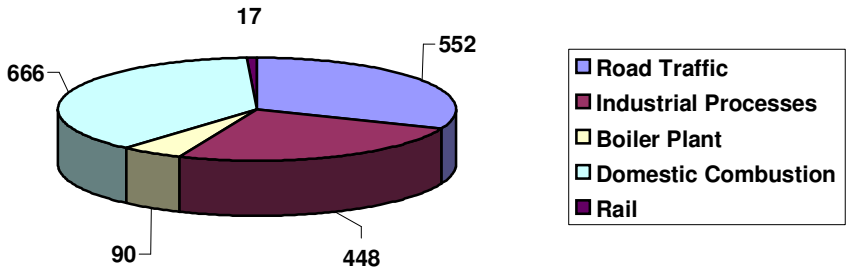
Each pollutant has been analysed further to demonstrate the contribution that different sources make to each pollutant. The graphs below illustrate the source contributions for carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particles (PM10) and volatile organic compounds (VOC's). The graphs produced are for the emission sources that are discharged at ground level such as road traffic and domestic heating. This excludes the emissions from the power stations. The results are the estimated levels for 2005 with the tonnages of pollutant emitted shown adjacent to each segment.



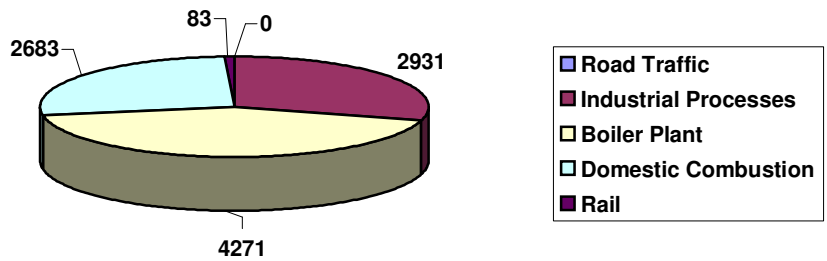
Nitrogen Dioxide (Ground Level Emissions)

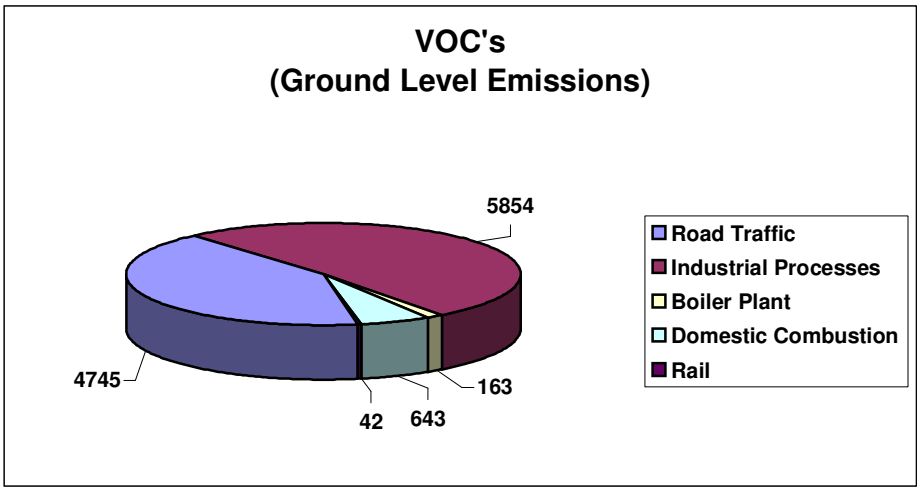


Particles (PM10) (Ground Level Emissions)



Sulphur Dioxide (Ground Level Emissions)





APPENDIX TWO

AIR QUALITY COUNTYWIDE

CONSULTATION EXERCISE

AIR QUALITY AND YOU

The Results of the Nottinghamshire Air Quality Consultation Exercise

Nottinghamshire Pollution Working Group

June 2000

Introduction

Local Authorities have for many years been responsible for improving local air quality normally through specific controls on industrial emissions or broad initiatives such as Smoke Control Programmes. Local Councils have also implemented voluntary monitoring of air pollutants.

The Environment Act 1995 increases the role that local authorities have with regard to air quality management. All local councils are now required to undertake a review and assessment of the local air quality and to report on their findings. Where predicted levels for 2004 are likely to exceed the prescribed air quality objective an Action Plan must be developed to draw up measures designed to deliver the improvements

The eight Nottinghamshire local authorities have all undertaken a review and assessment of their local air quality. In addition to consulting on the detail of each review and assessment a more general survey of attitudes regarding local air quality was undertaken. The results of this survey are presented in this document.

Two district surveys were carried out, one targeted at families and the second questioning businesses on their views on local air quality.

Domestic Results

Each Local Authority developed their own strategies for conducting the survey. In most instances copies of the questionnaire were available from council offices and libraries, some authorities were able to distribute copies via its municipal newspaper while others posted the questionnaire to selected consultees.

The numbers of questionnaires returned for each authority is listed below.

Ashfield	21
Bassetlaw	14
Broxtowe	22
Gedling	32
Mansfield	64
Newark & Sherwood	0
Nottingham City	43
Rushcliffe	61

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTYWIDE AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE

DOMESTIC - RESULTS

Total Number of Questionnaires Returned = 257

		Number	Percentage
Q1.	**What do you think is you and your family's main contribution to air pollution?**		
	Car Usage	162	63
	Domestic Fuel Usage: Solid Fuel	22	9
	Oil	5	2
	Electricity	4	2
	Natural Gas	43	17
	Use of Solvents and paints	10	4
	Garden Bonfires	6	2
	Smoking	7	3
	Other	17	7
Q2.	**Did you know that the energy efficiency of your home has a direct effect on the amount of fuel you use and hence the amount of air pollution caused?**		
	Yes	243	95
	No	13	5
Q3.	**What do you think is the main air quality issue affecting or concerning you and your family?**		
	Traffic Pollution	152	59
	Domestic Smoke	18	7
	Smoking	23	9
	Industrial smoke, fumes, gases and odours	45	18
	Global Warming/greenhouse gases	29	11
	Depletion of the ozone layer/increasing size of ozone hole	24	9
	Other	14	5
Q4.	**How does the air quality issue affect you and your family?**		
	Breathing Difficulties	132	51
	Other health effects	63	25
	Stress/worry	72	28
	Unpleasant smells	125	49
	Extra cleaning/washing	62	24
	It doesn't directly affect me or my family	21	8
	Other	17	7

Q5. What steps are you and your family taking to minimise your effects on air quality?

	Number	Percentage
Reducing number of journeys by car	108	42
Car/taxi sharing	33	13
Using public transport more	87	34
Making more use of cycling and walking	138	53
Using alternative powered vehicles	14	6
Using cleaner fuel in existing vehicle	53	21
Improving efficiency of car	72	28
Using smokeless fuels in the home	78	30
Improving energy efficiency in the home	91	35
Recycling and composting	144	56
Changing shopping behaviour	55	21
Stopping smoking	19	7
Nothing	10	4
Other	6	2

Q6. How do you normally travel?

	To Work		For Pleasure	
	(Numbers)	(Percentage)	(Numbers)	(Percentage)
Car (on own)	95	37	63	25
Car (with others)	12	5	114	44
Walk	45	18	121	47
Cycle	18	7	60	23
Bus	40	16	75	29
Train/Tram	3	1	18	7
Other	29	11	5	2

Q7. A Are you aware that air quality monitoring is already being carried out

Yes	202	79
No	54	21

B Can you easily find information on air quality?

Yes	114	44
No	138	54

Q8 When are you aware of spells of high pollution how do you behave differently?

Leave car at home	16	6
Use of public transport	35	14
Walk	42	16
Cycle	11	4
Stay at home	32	12

	Numbers	Percentage
Postpone bonfires	54	21
I don't	106	41
Other	14	6

Q9 What do you see as the role of the Council in dealing with air quality/ air pollution

Monitoring air quality	219	85
Investigating and resolving incidents of air pollution	209	81
Forecasting spells of high pollution	114	44
Publicising information	185	72
Setting up and enforcing Smoke Control Areas	184	72
Policing industrial emissions	152	59
Other local management of air quality	120	47
Providing Park & Ride facilities	107	42
Other	15	6

Q10. What actions might you take in the future to help reduce air pollution?

Cycling	98	38
Car Sharing	84	33
Using the bus	123	48
Using the Tram/Train	22	28
Sharing Taxis	23	9
Using alternative powered vehicles	52	20
Using cleaner fuel in existing vehicle	69	27
Improving efficiency of car	68 - No NC Answer	26
Using smokeless fuels	46	18
Improving energy efficiency in the home	100	39
Recycling and composting	125	49
Changing shopping behaviour	45	18
Stopping smoking	22	9
None	17	7
Other	16	6

Q11. Would you modify or change your behaviour if:

A You had to travel through an area where action was required to improve air quality?

Yes, at no extra cost	114	44
Yes, even at extra cost	92	36
No	37	14
No answer	12	5

B You lived in area where action was required to improve air quality?

Yes, at no extra cost	102	40

Yes, even at extra cost	117	46
No	21	8
No answer	11	4

		Numbers	Percentage

Q12 Would you change your domestic fuel to a different a less polluting type if:

A You lived in an area where action was required to improve air quality?

Yes, at no extra cost	117	46
Yes, even at extra cost	94	37
No	25	10
No answer	10	4

B You lived next to an area where action was required to improve air quality?

Yes, at no extra cost	127	49
Yes, even at extra cost	72	28
No	30	12
No answer	14	5

Q13. Which of the following additional Council powers do you support to control air pollution?

Increased car parking charges	62	24
Reducing long term parking facilities	61	24
Restricted vehicular access to town & city centres	142	55
Road tolls	44	17
Road closures	50	19
Roadside emissions testing and on the spot fines	145	56
Restrictions on industrial operations	159	62
Setting up & enforcement of Smoke Control areas	165	64
Other local management of air quality	111	43
Action to curb smoking	112	44
Other	15	6

Business Results

The major recipient of questionnaires in the business community were the operators responsible for processes prescribed for Local Authority Air Pollution control (Part B). In addition to this large local employers were also targeted by each authority as were educational establishments and parish councils.

In order to ensure that businesses with offices or operations in a number of Nottinghamshire local authorities were not inundated with questionnaires a county-wide co-ordinated approach was carried out for these larger organisations. The results of this process are included in these results.

Ashfield	24
Bassetlaw	9
Broxtowe	9
Gedling	9
Mansfield	54
Newark & Sherwood	6
Nottingham City	23
Rushcliffe	24
County-wide	13

BUSINESS - RESULTS

Number of Questionnaires Returned = 171

		Numbers	Percentage
Q1.	**How do you consider your business may affect air quality?**		
	Process emissions	68	40
	Raw materials	22	13
	Transportation	100	58
	Travel to work	127	74
	Energy Usage	101	59
	Waste disposal	53	31
	Other	12	7
Q2.	**Do air quality issues affect your business? If so, how?**		
	Yes	76	44
	No	56	33
	No answer/Other	39	22
Q3.	**What steps are your company taking or promoting to minimise the effect of your activities on air quality?**		
	Car sharing	26	15
	Car pooling	8	5
	Providing company bus	10	6
	Providing cycle storage and staff shower facilities	55	32
	Adjusting delivery and distribution times	23	13
	Flexible working hours	37	22
	Working from home	20	12
	Company commitment to legislative requirements	99	58
	Upgrading process	56	33
	Changing production methods	45	26
	Using less polluting materials	84	49
	Improving energy efficiency	102	60
	Environmental management systems	63	37
	No smoking policy	84	
	None	3	2
	Other/No answer	19	11
Q4.	**What do you see as the role of a Local Authority dealing with air quality/air pollution?**		
	Monitoring air quality	141	82
	Investigating and resolving incidents of air pollution	143	83
	Forecasting pollution episodes	53	31
	Publicising information	129	75
	Air quality education programmes	108	63
	Setting up and enforcing Smoke Control Areas	94	55
	Local management of air quality	98	57
	Enforcing Part B process authorisations	66	39
	Other	12	7

			Number	Percentage
Q5.	**A**	**Are you aware of air quality monitoring undertaken nationally/locally and how to access the information?**		
		Yes	54	31
		No	109	63
	B	**Does anybody within the organisation regularly access this information?**		
		Yes	18	11
		No	148	86
	C	**Do they feel they can easily access relevant information?**		
		Yes	34	20
		No	101	59
Q6.		**When you are aware of air pollution episodes how do you modify your business operations and activities: Please specify**		
		No action/Nothing	61	36
Q7.		**White of the following would you company implement to minimise your emissions to atmosphere and so improve air quality?**		
		Improving energy efficiency	108	63
		Upgrading manufacturing process	58	34
		Changing manufacturing processes	47	27
		Company commitment to legislative requirements	104	61
		Providing car pool or bus for staff	11	6
		Using alternative powered vehicles	35	20
		Providing cycle storage/shower facilities	37	22
		Withdrawing parking facilities from staff	1	1
		Adjusting delivery and distribution times	20	12
		Improving vehicle fleet to meet lower/zero emission standards	59	35
		Varying working hours	29	17
		Working from home	29	17
		Implementing no smoking policy	67	39
		Environmental Management Systems	75	3
		None	5	3
		Other	18	11

		Numbers	Percentage
Q8.	**Would you modify or change your business operations to improve air quality if:**		
	A Your workforce, delivery routes etc had to travel through an area where action was required to improve air quality?		
	Yes, at no extra cost	82	48
	Yes, even at extra cost	30	18
	No	12	7
	No answer	13	8
	B Your business was within an area where action was required to improve air quality?		
	Yes, at no extra cost	97	57
	Yes, even at extra cost	43	25
	No	13	8
	No answer	13	8
	C Your business was next to an area where action was required to improve air quality?		
	Yes, at no extra cost	101	59
	Yes, even at extra cost	30	18
	No	18	11
	No answer	13	8
Q9	**Which of the following additional Council powers would you support to control air pollution?**		
	Increased car parking charges	18	11
	Reduced long term car parking	21	12
	Restricted vehicular access	37	22
	Roadside emission testing and on the spot fine	102	60
	Road tolls	19	11
	Road closures	13	8
	Restrictions on industrial operations	47	27
	Increased investigative and enforcement powers	86	50
	Other	18	11