



2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

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

June 2017

Purbeck District Council

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Purbeck

Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts. It is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. Additionally, air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children and older people, and those with heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong correlation with equalities issues, because areas with poor air quality are also often the less affluent areas^{1,2}.

The annual health cost to society of the impacts of particulate matter alone in the UK is estimated to be around £16 billion³.

In Purbeck air quality monitoring has established that air quality is generally very good and no Air Quality Management Areas have been declared. The latest monitoring data confirms that no AQMAs are required and that levels of pollution are well within the air quality objective levels. There have been no major developments that could have a significant impact on air quality. Further information on air quality in Purbeck is available at: <https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/article/395761/Air-quality-in-Purbeck>

¹ Environmental equity, air quality, socioeconomic status and respiratory health, 2010

² Air quality and social deprivation in the UK: an environmental inequalities analysis, 2006

³ Defra. Abatement cost guidance for valuing changes in air quality, May 2013

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Purbeck during 2016. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995) and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents.

The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where an exceedance is considered likely the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives. This Annual Status Report (ASR) is an annual requirement showing the strategies employed by Purbeck to monitor and review air quality within the district. The statutory air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England can be found in Table E.1 in Appendix E.

1.1 Description of the area

The district of Purbeck (156 sq. Miles in area) is coastal with a predominantly rural environment situated west of the major conurbations of Poole and Bournemouth. It is characterised by a number of picturesque villages and towns with significant areas of scientifically important habitats, such as lowland acid heathlands and the world heritage 'Jurassic' coastline.

The population is approximately 45,200 with approximately 22,000 units of accommodation⁴. The population rises in the summer months as tourism plays a major role in the economy. It is estimated that ½ million people visit the district annually, 3.5 million in the Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole as a whole⁵.

There are two significant dual carriageways present in the district both on the A35, bypassing Upton and Bere Regis. The A roads A351 and A352 link Swanage, Upton and Wool to Wareham respectively.

The mainline Weymouth to Bournemouth rail link runs through the district passing through Upton, Wareham and Wool.

⁴ Dorset Data Book 2011

⁵ Dorset Local Transport Plan 2011

There is also a heritage steam railway link between Corfe Castle and Swanage which may at some stage link to the main line at Wareham. Currently the service terminates at Norden, north of Corfe Castle. The district is bordered by other rural districts, West Dorset District Council, East Dorset District Council and North Dorset District Council. Upton in the east, borders on the Poole / Bournemouth conurbation and the Borough of Poole. Parts of the area and road network are subject to periods of localised congestion particularly in the summer months due to tourist visits. The number of HGVs on the road network in Purbeck is relatively low compared to nearby urban areas and is concentrated on the A35 east-west route. A list of larger developments approved by the Council's planning committee in 2016 are shown in Appendix F. A screening assessment has established that none of the developments pose any risk of significantly impacting on air quality or risk air quality objectives being breached.

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority must prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 12-18 months setting out measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of compliance with the objectives.

Previous air quality reports concluded that none of the air quality objectives were being breached in the Purbeck District and therefore no AQMAs have been declared. Published air quality reports, including the Updating and Screening Assessment 2015 and Detailed Assessment of Sulphur Dioxide can be downloaded from the Council's website⁶.

Monitoring of nitrogen dioxide is undertaken within the district and further discussion and the results of monitoring are provided in Section 3 and Appendix A. For reference, a map of the monitoring locations in Purbeck is available in Appendix D.

2.2 Sulphur Dioxide

In 2006 the Updating and Screening Assessment for that year highlighted concern that the air quality objective for sulphur dioxide (SO₂) near Swanage railway station could be breached. A detailed assessment was carried out in 2008 and submitted in 2009. The detailed assessment found a number of events when levels of SO₂ were elevated over the 6 month period, however overall no breaches of either the short or long term air quality objectives were recorded. In summary the report concluded that the site complied with the air quality objectives for SO₂ and that no further monitoring was required. The operation of the heritage railway is kept under review by the Council's Public Health and Housing Team. The section monitors the scale of the operation and the working practice employed by the operator.

⁶ <https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/article/395761/Air-quality-in-Purbeck>

2.3 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Purbeck

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR for Purbeck accepted that there are no measures required to address air quality in Purbeck as no AQMAs have been declared, and no concerns regarding meeting air quality objectives have been raised

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

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG16 (Chapter 7), local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of PM_{2.5} (particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 μ m or less). There is clear evidence that PM_{2.5} has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

Air pollution affects mortality from cardiovascular and respiratory conditions, including lung cancer. In its report on 'The Mortality Effects of Long-Term Exposure to Particulate Air Pollution in the United Kingdom', published in 2010, the Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP)⁷ estimated the mortality burden of existing levels of air pollution on the population of the UK as being equivalent to 29,000 deaths and an associated loss to the population of 340,000 life-years⁸.

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)⁹ is a Department of Health data tool for England, intended to focus public health action on increasing healthy life expectancy and reducing differences in life expectancy between communities. The tool uses indicators to assess improvements. Recognising the significant impact that poor air quality can have on health, the PHOF includes an indicator relating to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). The current PHOF Indicator is shown in Table 2.1 below.

⁷https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/304641/COMEAP_mortality_effects_of_long_term_exposure.pdf

⁸ The loss of life attributable to population exposure to a particular factor (i.e. the years of lost life expectancy associated with attributable deaths)

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-lives-healthy-people-improving-outcomes-and-supporting-transparency>

Table 2.1 – Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator for PM_{2.5}

PHOF Indicator 3.1 Health Protection	
<p>Fraction of all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM_{2.5}).</p>	<p>The estimates of mortality burden are based on modelled annual average concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in each local authority area originating from human activities. Local data on the adult population and adult mortality rates is also used. Central estimates of the fraction of mortality attributable to long-term exposure to current levels of human-made particulate air pollution range from approx. 2.5% to 5% in some local authorities in rural areas, to over 8% in some London boroughs.</p>

The indicator is intended to enable Directors of Public Health to prioritise action on reducing the mortality burden associated with PM_{2.5} exposure. To help with this Defra have introduced a PM_{2.5} role for local authorities so that alongside measures to tackle other pollutants, they also consider action if necessary to address PM_{2.5} issues in their area, aligning their interests with those of public health colleagues.

The indicator can also have co-benefits for other Public Health Indicators such as encouraging healthy and active lifestyles and activities such as walking and cycling. In Purbeck the fraction of all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic particulate air pollution is 3.8%. This is amongst the lowest in England with percentage mortality ranging from 2.6 to 8.3%.

Although Purbeck District Council does not require an Air Quality Action Plan, there are measures already in place via other plans or policy that can help to reduce levels of PM_{2.5}. The Dorset Local Transport Plan¹⁰ contains a number of policies which will influence emissions of PM_{2.5}, these include:

- achieving a shift in transport modes to alternatives to the private car
- making the best use of existing transport infrastructure and services
- maximising the role of walking and cycling as key transport modes by raising their status and promoting them as a healthy, economic, and energy efficient means of transport.

¹⁰ <https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/article/417819/View-the-Local-Transport-Plan>

- improving the pedestrian and cyclist environment by giving them greater priority and reducing danger from the speed and volume of traffic.
- developing and maintaining safe, convenient, efficient and attractive transport infrastructure conducive to cycling and walking
- support the uptake of new low carbon vehicle technology
- seek to develop a high quality, sustainable, and accessible low carbon public transport system in Dorset

These measures will also help to tackle other transport related emissions such as NO₂. Whilst there is currently no risk of exceeding the air quality objectives in Purbeck any reductions in pollution will be welcomed.

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

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Purbeck District Council does not undertake automatic (continuous) monitoring at any location. National monitoring is undertaken at Bournemouth and Christchurch.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Purbeck District Council undertook non- automatic (passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 10 sites during 2015. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the sites, including location grid references. Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) and bias adjustment for the diffusion tubes are included in Appendix C. Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) for the diffusion tubes, including bias adjustments and any other adjustments applied (e.g. “annualisation” and/or distance correction), are included in Appendix C.

3.2 Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for “annualisation” and bias. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C. Only monitoring of NO₂ is undertaken by Purbeck District Council.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) have historically been monitored through a diffusion tube survey, running from January 2003 to the present time, with the exception of 2011 to 2013 when funding was not available. Previous monitoring and subsequent air quality reports have concluded that levels of NO₂ were significantly below long term air quality objectives at all sites monitored and that no detailed assessments were required. These reports also concluded that there were no other significant sources of other pollutants defined within the air quality regulations within the District area, and as a result concluded that no other air quality objectives were likely to be breached in the district. Table A.2 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past 3 years and 2010 with the

air quality objective of $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The full 2015 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B.

3.2.2 Benzene

Oil extraction operations continue at Wytch Farm although production levels are falling over time as the yield from the oil field declines. The site continues to be the most significant potential point source of benzene in Purbeck. Diffusion tube monitoring by the operator since 2011 at sites located on and around the plant have shown that levels at all sites were significantly below the air quality objective for benzene at all times and at all monitoring sites ($5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The operator continues to deploy diffusion tubes in 24 locations primarily on the plant and in nearby areas associated with the plant in accordance with a Permit issued under Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Integrated Pollution Control). Under the current monitoring regime, agreed with the Environment Agency, benzene diffusion tube exposure periods have been reduced. The monitoring regime aims to ensure compliance with the Permit conditions however it is no longer possible to present annualised average results for each site as the exposure periods are not of sufficient length and have not been included within this report.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X (OS Grid ref)	Y (OS Grid ref)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?
PUR1	Wareham	Urban Traffic	391790	87190	NO ₂	No	13	1	No
PUR2	Corfe Castle	Urban Traffic	396276	81699	NO ₂	No	1	1	No
PUR3	Swanage Kings Rd.	Urban Traffic	402860	78830	NO ₂	No	14	1	No
PUR4	Swanage Queens Rd.	Urban Background	402970	78410	NO ₂	No	17	1	No
PUR5	Upton	Urban Traffic	397910	93425	NO ₂	No	19	2	No
PUR6	Wool	Urban Traffic	384430	86880	NO ₂	No	30	2	No
PUR7	Bere Regis	Urban Traffic	383901	95100	NO ₂	No	12	1	No
PUR8	Upton-Blandford Rd.	Urban Traffic	398421	92644	NO ₂	No	16	1	No
PUR9	Gilbert Rd. Swanage	Urban Background	402790	78950	NO ₂	No	7	1	No
PUR10	Sandford	Urban Traffic	393223	89947	NO ₂	No	20	1	No

Notes:

(1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on/adjacent to the façade of a residential property).

Table A.2 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2016 ⁽²⁾	NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration µg/m ³ ⁽³⁾			
						2010	2014	2015	2016
PUR1	Wareham	Urban Traffic	Diffusion Tube	60%	60%	14.5	12.80	12.48	15.2 ⁴
PUR2	Corfe Castle	Urban Traffic	Diffusion Tube	100%	100%	20.7	21.00	16.85	21.7
PUR3	Swanage Kings Rd.	Urban Traffic	Diffusion Tube	100%	100%	19.7	17.90	17.24	18.0
PUR4	Swanage Queens Rd.	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100%	100%	9.05	9.25	8.30	12.5
PUR5	Upton	Urban Traffic	Diffusion Tube	90%	90%	26.2	27.70	24.12	25.5
PUR6	Wool	Urban Traffic	Diffusion Tube	100%	100%	16.2	23.10	19.97	21.9
PUR7	Bere Regis	Urban Traffic	Diffusion Tube	100%	100%	12.8	11.60	10.03	13.0
PUR8	Upton-Blandford Rd.	Urban Traffic	Diffusion Tube	100%	100%	26.3	22.90	18.32	22.5
PUR9	Gilbert Rd. Swanage	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	100%	100%	13.3	15.90	14.52	15.1
PUR10	Sandford	Urban Traffic	Diffusion Tube	100%	100%	29.85	27.40	22.18	21.9

Diffusion tube data has been bias corrected

Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%

Notes:

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

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

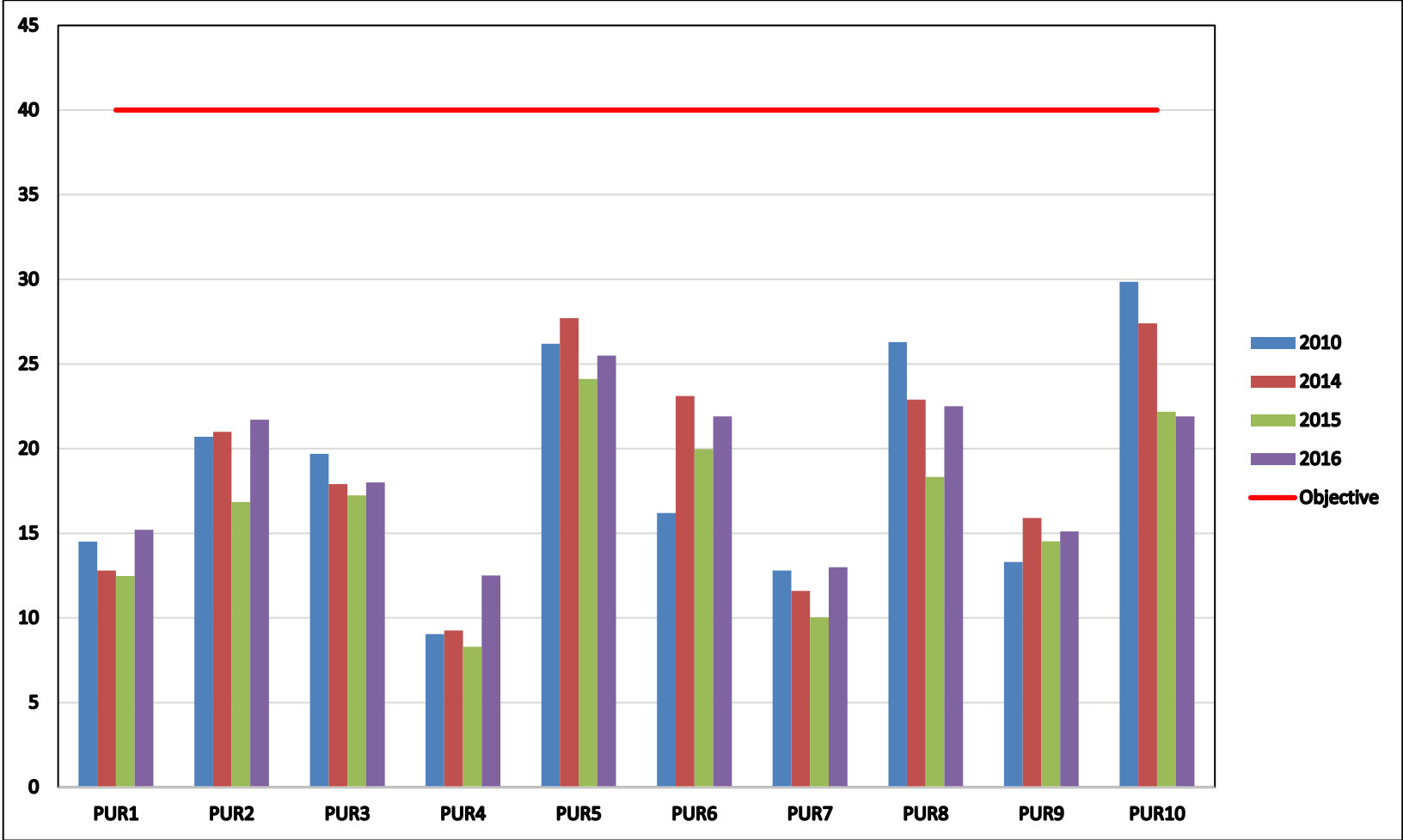
(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

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

(3) Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 in LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

(4) Data Capture below 75% - Value should be treated as unreliable.

Figure A.1 – Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tube Results 2010, 2014 2015 and 2016 (ug/m²)



Appendix B: Full Diffusion Tube Results for 2016

Table B.1 – NO₂ Diffusion Tube Results - 2016

Site ID	NO ₂ Mean Concentrations (µg/m ³)										Annual Mean	
	Period 1-	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	Period 7	Period 8	Period 9	Period 10	Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.94) and Annualised ⁽¹⁾
	13 JAN-2MAR	2MAR-13APR	13APR-27APR	27APR-26MAY	26MAY-6JUL	6JUL-27JUL	27JUL-24AUG	24AUG-27SEP	27SEP-10NOV	10NOV-4JAN		
PUR1	14.91	15.19	NR	NR	10.82	13.62	NR	NR	20.05	22.19	16.1 ⁽²⁾	15.2 ⁽²⁾
PUR2	19.37	22.26	26.59	24.25	19.59	17.65	20.78	20.93	27.55	31.37	23.0	21.7
PUR3	17.05	17.61	23.23	25.94	12.88	16.62	14.33	17.49	20.08	25.86	19.1	18.0
PUR4	9.33	11.18	11.74	30.26	8.50	8.04	5.52	13.76	16.23	18.64	13.3	12.5
PUR5	29.97	28.21	27.33	28.55	NG	23.19	19.27	26.09	17.95	43.77	27.1	25.5
PUR6	20.70	23.11	29.56	24.93	18.18	22.75	18.18	23.92	24.54	27.50	23.3	21.9
PUR7	13.95	14.21	19.15	14.64	10.44	10.42	9.98	11.43	16.48	17.68	13.8	13.0
PUR8	24.44	28.51	24.76	23.11	17.67	18.79	15.75	23.79	29.46	33.58	24.0	22.5
PUR9	16.25	17.00	17.57	17.62	11.25	17.60	13.66	13.81	17.63	18.39	16.1	15.1
PUR10	24.01	24.82	26.47	22.33	17.70	22.78	19.82	22.60	23.38	29.33	23.3	21.9
PUR11	25.19	22.63	39.64	23.66	19.24	20.41	18.67	24.36	24.03	25.34	24.3	22.9
PUR12	9.62	11.59	20.57	11.44	8.42	6.58	6.43	13.00	14.72	17.02	11.9	11.2

National bias adjustment factor used

Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%

Notes:

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

(1) See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation. (2) Data capture below 75%

Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC

Significant Changes to Sources in Purbeck

There have been no known significant changes to sources of pollution in Purbeck since the Updating and Screening Assessment was submitted in 2015. There have been no planning applications of significance, new industrial or combustion plant or new roads constructed.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

Purbeck District Council purchases all of its diffusion tubes from Yorkshire Air Quality Samplers. The preparation method is 50% TEA in acetone. All of the data presented in this report has been bias adjusted using the national adjustment database available on the LAQM Support website. The data has been adjusted using version 03/17 of the spreadsheet giving a factor of 0.94 for all tubes. The data presented in this report has all been fully bias adjusted.

QA/QC of Monitoring Data

AIR PT is an independent analytical proficiency-testing (PT) scheme, operated by LGC Standards and supported by the Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL). AIR PT is a new scheme, started in April 2014, and offers a number of test samples designed to test the proficiency of laboratories undertaking analysis of chemical pollutants in ambient indoor, stack and workplace air. One such sample is the AIR NO₂ test sample type that is distributed to participants in a quarterly basis. AIR NO₂ PT forms an integral part of the UK NO₂ Network's QA/QC, and is a useful tool in assessing the analytical performance of those laboratories supplying diffusion tubes to Local Authorities for use in the context of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM).

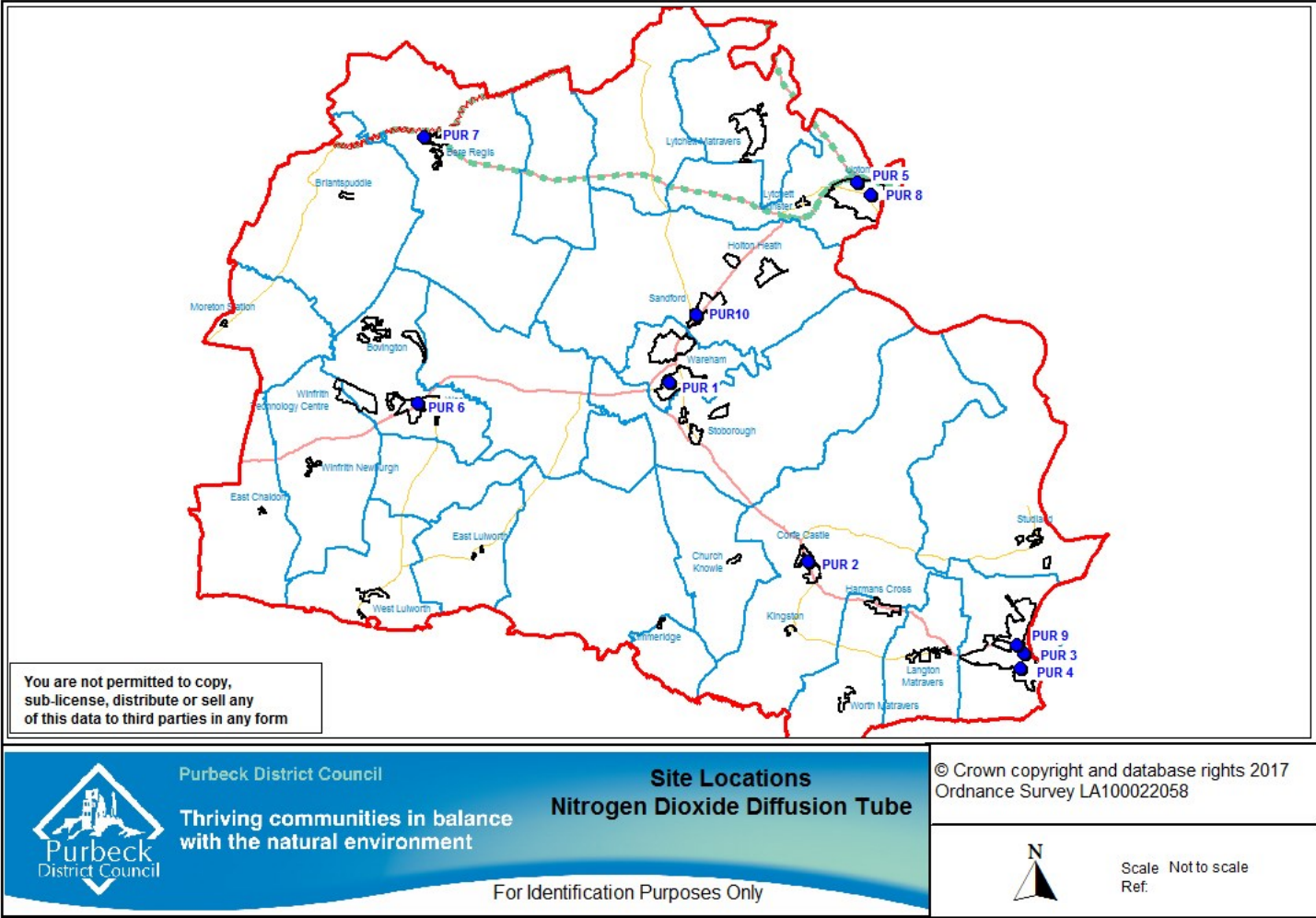
Purbeck District Council purchases diffusion tubes from Yorkshire Air Quality Samplers who take part in the AIR PT scheme. The results of the AIR PT scheme for 2016 are provided in Table C.1 below.

Table C.1 Results of Air PT Rounds South Yorkshire Air Quality Samplers

AIR PT round	Air PT AR012	Air PT AR0013	Air PT AR0015	Air PT AR0016	Air PT AR0018
Period	Jan - Feb	April - May	July - Aug	Sept - Oct	Jan – Feb 18
South Yorkshire Air Quality Samplers	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%

Appendix D: Maps

Map D.1 Monitoring Locations NO₂ Diffusion Tubes in Purbeck



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective ⁴	
	Concentration	Measured as
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	350 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean
	125 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean
	266 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean

⁴ The units are in micrograms of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Appendix F: Development

Table F.1 Summary of Larger Developments in Purbeck: 2016

Planning Ref No:	Location:	Proposal:	Significance / likely Impact on air quality
6/2016/0436	Pear Tree Caravan & Camping Park, Organford Road Holton Heath BH16 6LA	Conversion from holiday to permanent use - Park Homes 57	Very low impact
6/2016/0741	The Tank Museum King George V Rd Bovington BH20 6JG	Extension to Tank Museum Workshops	Very low impact
6/2016/0678	Admiralty Park Site C, Station Road, Holton Heath, BH16 6HX	Construction of 14 commercial units (use classes B1(b), B1(c) and B8)	Low impact
6/2016/0551	Atlas House, Dorset Green Technology Park, Winfrith Newburgh DT2 8XJ	Industrial Unit with secure compound (B1/B2),	Very low impact
6/2016/0523	Prospect Business Park, Victoria Avenue, Swanage, BH19 1AP	Construct ten B1, B2 and B8 units and four small storage units	Very low impact
6/2016/0288	Former Overhill Engineering Works, Wareham Road, Holton Heath, BH16 6JW	24 commercial small units (use classes B1 & B8)	Low impact
6/2016/0534	St Marks, Bell Street, Swanage, BH19 2SA	Convert existing school into four apartments, erect six dwellings	Very low impact
6/2016/0487	56-66, Dorchester Road, Upton, BH16 5NS	Demolish existing dwellings and erect 15 houses and 12 flats.	Low impact
6/2016/0343	Council Yard Fleur de Lis, Pound Lane, Wareham BH20 LQ	Erect a block of 21 sheltered apartments for the elderly	Very low impact
6/2016/0292	32 Poole Road, Upton BH16 5JB	Erect 3 flats and 7 seven town houses with associated parking; alter existing vehicular access.	Very low impact
6/2016/0113	Land at, Masters Pit, Puddletown Road, East Stoke BH20 7NY	Erection of 4 wind turbines (windfarm) (up to 125m high to the tip of a rotor blade in a vertical position).	Very low impact

Glossary of Terms

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

References

Defra (2016) Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance (LAQM: PG 16)

Defra (2016) Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (LAQM: TG 16)

Purbeck District Council (2009) Detailed Air Quality Assessment - Sulphur Dioxide

Purbeck District Council (2016) Updating and Screening Assessment for Purbeck District Council.