Defra

Local Authorities' Air Quality Webpage Information Analysis

August 2023

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Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Executive Summary

Bureau Veritas UK Ltd has been commissioned by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra, “the Client”) to study the air quality information that local authorities provide to the public by an assessment of 100 local air quality websites. It is understood that following a review of evidence presented to the Air Quality Information System Review Steering Group, the availability of information provided by local authorities to the public differs greatly across the UK. The objective of this assessment is to provide evidence to understand how the availability of air quality information varies across different local authorities.

Most AQ websites were easy to find. Annual reports were widely provided (94%) by LAs. Most (59%), of all LAs provided more than 5 years of annual reports. When monitoring data was provided it always included NO_2 data compared with PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ data that was only provided 59% of the times.

Of those LAs that had AQMA(s), 64% provided information about the details of the AQMA and 53% provided a map of the area. Additionally, 69% provided AQAPs but only 55% of those were up-to-date.

Overall, the topics widely provided by LAs were:

- 94% Annual reports (excluding County Councils from the analysis)
- 87% Bonfires information

And the hardly provided were:

- 26% Risk of domestic combustion and alert systems.
- 28% Exposure-reducing behaviours

Within the websites studied, three outstanding websites were found. Each has its own particularities, for example, Kent AQ website provides plenty of information and is highly interactive but requires more resources to be created and maintained. The other two, Lambeth and Hammersmith and Fulham AQ websites are less interactive and provide a bit less information and data than the Kent website but require less resources and can be more easily replicated by other LAs.

1 Introduction

Bureau Veritas UK Ltd has been commissioned by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra, "the Client") to study the air quality information that local authorities (LA) provide to the public by an assessment of the LA' air quality websites. It is understood that following a review of evidence presented to the Air Quality Information System Review Steering Group, the availability of information provided by LA to the public may differ greatly across the UK. The objective of this assessment is to provide evidence to understand how the availability of air quality information varies across different LAs. There are currently 382 LAs in the UK (England[1], Northern Ireland[2], Scotland[3] and Wales[4]). For this assessment, a random stratified sample of 100 LAs was selected including a representative, proportionate sample from England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Within the sample from England, the number of County, London Borough, Metropolitan Borough, Non-metropolitan District and Unitary Authority Councils is proportionate to the overall sample size. Each LA's website was reviewed for available information on Air Quality and the observations were recorded following a predefined criterion. Analysis between countries and LA was carried out and exemplary websites and good practices were recorded and are shown in Section 4.4.

2 Summary of Local Authorities Sampled

There are currently 382 LAs in the UK according to the latest available information provided by the government (England[5], Northern Ireland[6], Scotland[7] and Wales[8]). In the LAQM Portal there are currently 371 LAs listed. The main difference between the lists is that the LAQM Portal does not include County Councils or the structural changes that took place in England in early 2023, when 13 LAs merged to form 3 new ones (Table 2-1). For the purpose of this assessment, the most up to date list including 382 LAs was considered and all the references are to that list unless stated otherwise. Table 2-2 shows the classification and distribution of LAs across UK. For this assessment, a random stratified sample of 100 LAs was selected. This selection methodology guarantees that each local authority type is represented proportionately to the actual representation within the sample. The proportion and quantity of each local authority within the sample are specified

[1] List of councils in England 2023. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1140054/List_of_councils_in_England_2023.pdf

[2] Local councils in Northern Ireland. Available at: https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/contacts/local-councils-in-northern-ireland

[3] Scottish Local Authority. Available at: https://www.mygov.scot/organisations#scottish-local-authority

[4] Unitary authorities in Wales. Available at: https://law.gov.wales/local-government-bodies

[5] List of councils in England 2023. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1140054/List_of_councils_in_England_2023.pdf

[6] Local councils in Northern Ireland. Available at: https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/contacts/local-councils-in-northern-ireland

[7] Scottish Local Authority. Available at: https://www.mygov.scot/organisations#scottish-local-authority

[8] Unitary authorities in Wales. Available at: https://law.gov.wales/local-government-bodies

in Table 2-3. Additionally, Appendix 1 provides a list of the final 100 LA that were included in the selected sample.

Table 2-1 2023 Local Authorities Changes in England

Previous Structure	Current Structure / Merged into
Allerdale Borough Council	Cumberland Council
Carlisle City Council	
Copeland Borough Council	
Craven District Council	North Yorkshire Council
Hambleton District Council	
Harrogate Borough Council	
Richmondshire District Council	
Ryedale District Council	
Scarborough Borough Council	
Selby District Council	
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council	Westmorland and Furnes
Eden District Council	
South Lakeland District Council	

Table 2-2 Local Authorities in UK

Nation	Type	Quantity	% of total
England	Metropolitan Borough	36	9.4%
	London boroughs	33	8.6%
	Unitary authorities	63	16.5%
	County councils	21	5.5%
	District councils	164	42.9%
Northern Ireland	Local councils	11	2.9%
Scotland	Local Authority	32	8.4%
Wales	Principal Authority	22	5.8%
TOTAL		382	100%

Table 2-3 Local Authorities within the sample

Nation	Type	Quantity	% of total
England	Metropolitan Borough	9	9%
	London boroughs	9	9%
	Unitary authorities	16	16%
	County councils	6	6%
	District councils	43	43%
Northern Ireland	Local councils	3	3%
Scotland	Local Authority	8	8%
Wales	Principal Authority	6	6%
TOTAL		100	100%

3 Assessment Methodology

The review of each website was undertaken utilising a standard approach to assess the availability of information. Each local authority website was assessed against different parameters described in the sections below.

3.1 Accessibility of the website

To assess how easy it is to find the relevant air quality website from a general search engine, the phrase “Local Authority Name Air Quality”, where “Local Authority Name” is replaced with the actual name, was used within Google search engine to determine the number of web clicks required to access the relevant local authority air quality page. The results were classified according to the position of the relevant link in the resultant list. Featured links and ads where not considered to be part of the list. Additionally, the presence of an internal search engine in the homepage of the local authority webpage was studied and classified as Yes/No. If the internal search engine was available, a further search using the key phrase “Air Quality” within the internal search engine of each local authority website was made and the position of the link was recorded following the same methodology used for the Google search engine. Moreover, it was noted whether the air quality webpage was specifically dedicated to air quality or not. If not, the other topics were recorded accordingly. If the webpage was part of the local authority main website it was classified as an “integrated” webpage, otherwise it was classified as “separated”. In the case that the local authority had both kinds of webpages it was classified as “both”.

3.2 Information provided within the website

The content of the data provided in the websites was assessed following the coding framework described in Table 3-1. To study whether each local authority provides up to date and relevant information the assessment was carried out taking into consideration the actual number of active

AQMAs, the number of Clean Air Zones, Low Emission Zones or Ultra-Low Emission Zones and the number of smoke control areas currently declared within each local authority.

Table 3-1 Coding framework

Observation	Code Results	Description
AQMA Details	Both / Yes, on website / Yes – Internal link / Yes – external link / No / N/A	Both: information on website and via external link Yes, on website: information on website Yes, internal link: information provided via a link to an internal document or webpage Yes, external link: information provided via a link to an external webpage No: information not provided/not found N/A: the LA do not have an active AQMA declared or is a County Council.
Map of AQMAS	Both / Yes, on website / Yes – Internal link / Yes – external link / No / N/A	Both: information on website and via external link Yes, on website: information on website Yes, internal link: information provided via a link to an internal document or webpage Yes, external link: information provided via a link to an external webpage No: information not provided/not found N/A: the LA do not have an active AQMA declared or is a County Council.
Link to Defra AQMAs website	Yes / No / N/A	Yes: information on website No: information not provided/not found N/A: the LA do not have an active AQMA declared or is a County Council.
AQAP	Yes / Yes, Mix / Yes – Outdated / Other / No / N/A	Yes: up to date AQAPs, Yes, mix: there were more than one AQAPs required and at least one was actualized. Yes - Outdated: the AQAP provided was from before 2018 Other: up-to-date AQAP found using a search enging. No: information not provided/not found N/A: the LA do not have an active AQMA declared or is a County Council.
Year of AQAP	Year	The year when the AQAP was published.
Forecast	Yes, on website / Yes – Internal link / Yes – external link / No	Yes, on website: information embedded on website Yes, internal link: information provided via a link to an internal document or webpage Yes, external link: information provided via a link to an external webpage No: information not provided/not found
Alert System / AQ App	Yes / No	Yes: information on website No: information not provided/not found

Observation	Code Results	Description
DAQI	Embedded in webpage / External link to UK Air / Both / No	Embedded in webpage: the LA webpage utilizes or mentions DAQI. External link to UK Air: link specifically provided. Both: both previous observations apply No: information not provided/not found
Downloadable Annual Reports	Yes / No / N/A	Yes: information on website No: information not provided/not found N/A: the LA is a County Council.
Quantity of Annual Reports	Number	Number of years of annual reports.
Monitoring Data	Yes / No	Yes: for monitoring data embedded in the website or links specifically provided No: information not provided/not found
Monitoring Data - Pollutants	NO_2 NO and NO_x PM_{10} $PM_{2.5}$ O_3 PM_1 SO_2 N/A	Pollutants: the pollutants which monitoring data is provided. N/A: Monitoring data not provided.
CAZ/LEZ/ULEZ Information	Yes / Yes, another internal website / No / N/A	Yes: information provided in the AQ webpage Yes, other internal website: Information available in the LA website but not accessible through the AQ webpage. Used the internal search engine to find the information. No: information not provided/not found N/A: the LA do not have an active CAZ, LEZ or ULEZ declared
Details of those most at risk	On website / External link / Both / No	On website: the information is embedded on the webpage. External link: the website specifically suggests following a specific link to find the information. Both: both previous observations apply. No: information not provided/not found
Details of those most at risk – Groups mentioned	Description	If information about those most at risk is provided, the groups mentioned were recorded.
Details of those most at risk – same as defined in DAQI	Yes / Incomplete / No	If information about those most at risk is provided, it was compared with the DAQI definition.

Observation	Code Results	Description
Does council explain health effects for general public?	On website / External link / Both / No	On website: the information is embedded on the webpage. External link: the website specifically suggests following a specific link to find the information. Both: both previous observations apply. No: information not provided/not found
Health effects for general public - website	Link	I external links are provided they were recorded.
Promotion of exposure-reducing behaviours	On website / External link / Both / No	On website: the information is embedded on the webpage. External link: the website specifically suggests following a specific link to find the information. Both: both previous observations apply. No: information not provided/not found
If external links provide web links	Link	I external links are provided they were recorded.
What exposure-reducing behaviours advised?	Description	
Promotion of pollution-reducing behaviours	On website / External link / Both / No	On website: the information is embedded on the webpage. External link: the website specifically suggests following a specific link to find the information. Both: both previous observations apply. No: information not provided/not found
If external links provide web links	Link	I external links are provided they were recorded.
What pollution-reducing behaviours advised?	Description	
Bonfires details	Yes / Yes, another internal website / No	Yes: information provided in the AQ webpage Yes, another internal website: Information available in the LA website but not accessible through the AQ webpage. No: information not provided/not found
Smoke Control Areas details	Yes / Yes, another internal website / No / N/A	Yes: information provided in the AQ webpage Yes, another internal website: Information available in the LA website but not accessible through the AQ webpage. No: information not provided/not found N/A: there are no Smoke Control Areas within the LA.

Observation	Code Results	Description
Are health risks of domestic combustion explained?	Yes / Yes, another internal website No N/A	Yes: information provided in the AQ webpage Yes, another internal website: Information available in the LA website but not accessible through the AQ webpage. No: information not provided/not found N/A: there are no Smoke Control Areas within the LA.
Is council enforcement of domestic combustion rules explained	Yes / Yes, another internal website / No / N/A	Yes: information provided in the AQ webpage Yes, another internal website: Information available in the LA website but not accessible through the AQ webpage. No: information not provided/not found N/A: there are no Smoke Control Areas within the LA.
Does website explain how to reduce emissions from domestic heating?	Yes / Yes, another internal website / No / N/A	Yes: information provided in the AQ webpage Yes, another internal website: Information available in the LA website but not accessible through the AQ webpage. No: information not provided/not found N/A: there are no Smoke Control Areas within the LA.
Provide reference to Air Quality Objectives	Yes / No	Yes: information provided in the AQ webpage. No: information not provided/not found
Links to AQ related policy documents	Yes / No	Yes: information provided in the AQ webpage. No: information not provided/not found
Provides details of Air Quality activities taking place	Yes / No	Yes: information provided in the AQ webpage. No: information not provided/not found
Additional AQ information worth a mention	Description	

3.3 General ranking classification

Each website was classified in four categories according to the amount of information it provided: 0 to 25%, 25 to 50%, 50 to 75% or more than 75%. Additionally, four categories were included to classify the information provided. The categories were:

- A. “Minimum/Not well organized/ Not easy to follow”,
- B. “Clear and satisfying. Missing external webpages links”,
- C. “Clear and satisfying. Minimal external links and references”, and
- D. “Clear and satisfying. Includes internal documents, figures and provides external links and references”.

Finally, an overall score was applied to each website. The overall scores assigned were the following:

1. Not easy to find/ Not good amount of info (25%) / Info not clear or minimal;
2. Somewhat easy to find / Not good amount of info (25%) / Info clear;
3. Easy to find / 50% of the expected info / Info not clear or minimal. Or 25% of info, clear and with external links;
4. Easy to find / 50% of the expected info / Info clear;
5. Easy to find / 75% of the expected info / Info not clear or minimal;
6. 100% of the expected info / Info not clear, minimal or hard to find;
7. Easy to find / 75% of the expected info / Clearly organized and satisfying;
8. Easy to find / 100% of the expected info / Clearly organized and satisfying with minimal external links;
9. Easy to find / 100% of the expected info / Clearly organized and satisfying with external links & references;
10. Outstanding / Exemplary.

3.4 Quality assurance and quality control

Following the collation of the primary data, an internal quality assurance/quality control exercise was undertaken for a random 10% sample of the data to ensure accuracy and consistency across the data set.

3.5 Data analysis

Once the assessment for each local authority was recorded, the data was analysed using Excel. Data tables were compiled for the percentage of LAs for each coded item displayed. The data was analysed between country and the general trend. For England, as it is divided in more than one type of local authority, the data was also analysed for each type of LA. Percentages were used for the comparisons between different LAs as each sample analysed had a different size.

4 Results and discussion

4.1 Accessibility of the website

Figure 4-1 shows the percentage for all the parameters studied regarding the accessibility of the websites for the whole sample (Grand Total) and for each country, while Figure 4-2 shows the same for each England LA type. The percentage numbers in the figures are rounded to improve the readability.

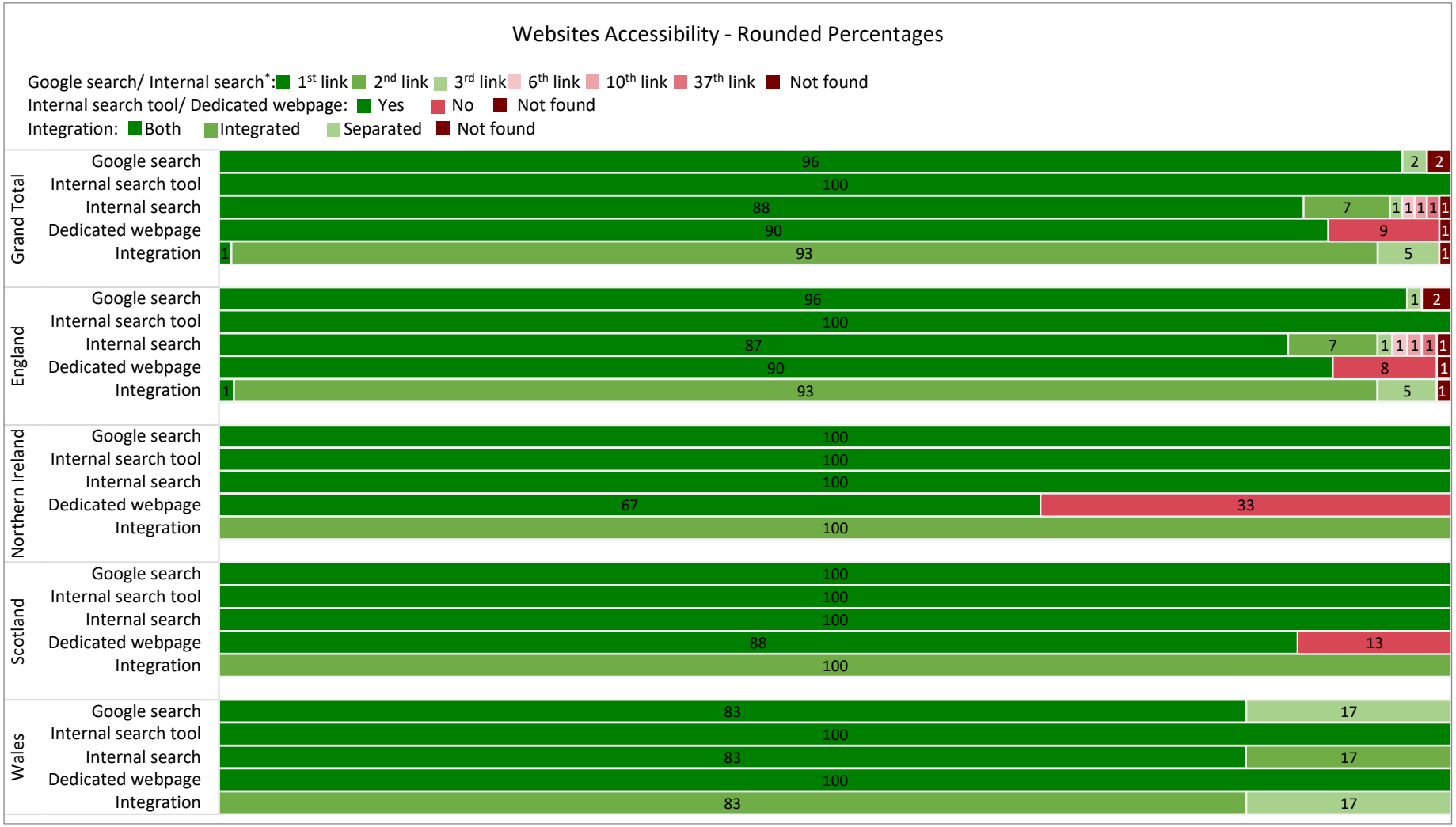
Overall, it was easy to find the relevant air quality websites using a widely used search engine like Google search engine and the phrase “Local Authority Name Air Quality”, where “Local Authority Name” was replaced with the actual LA name. 98% of the relevant air quality webpages appeared on the first page of the search and within the first three links. For only 2% of the total LAs (1 District Council, Stroke-on-Trent, and 1 Unitary Authority, South Kesteven), their relevant AQ websites were not found using this method. This represents 2% of the District Councils and 6% of Unitary Authorities studied.

All the LA’s main websites studied had an internal search engine. After using the phrase “Air Quality” within the internal search engine 98% of the relevant air quality pages appeared within the first page/group of results (1st to 10th link). For 1 District Council, Hyndburn Borough Council, three additional clicks (37th link) to find the relevant air quality website were required, this represents 1% of England LAs and 2% of the District Councils. For one Unitary Authority (Stroke-on-Trent) the result was “Not found”, this represents 1% of the total and 6% for Unitary Authorities. For this specific LA, no website was found using any of the methods described, thus it was considered that the LA had no AQ website. Despite of this, Stroke-on-Trent provided some downloadable air quality related resources, like ASRs and an outdated AQAP that can be downloaded through the main LA website.

From the 99 relevant air quality webpages found, 90 were exclusively dedicated to air quality while 9 were not. Wales was the only country where all the websites studied had dedicated air quality webpages, while 12% of Scotland, 33% of Northern Ireland and 8% of England web pages were not exclusively dedicated to air quality. Within England LAs, 44% of London Boroughs, 11% of Metropolitan Boroughs and 13% of Unitary Authorities had no dedicated websites. The other topics that were presented on these websites were environmental pollution topics, varying from noise, water, land and light pollution.

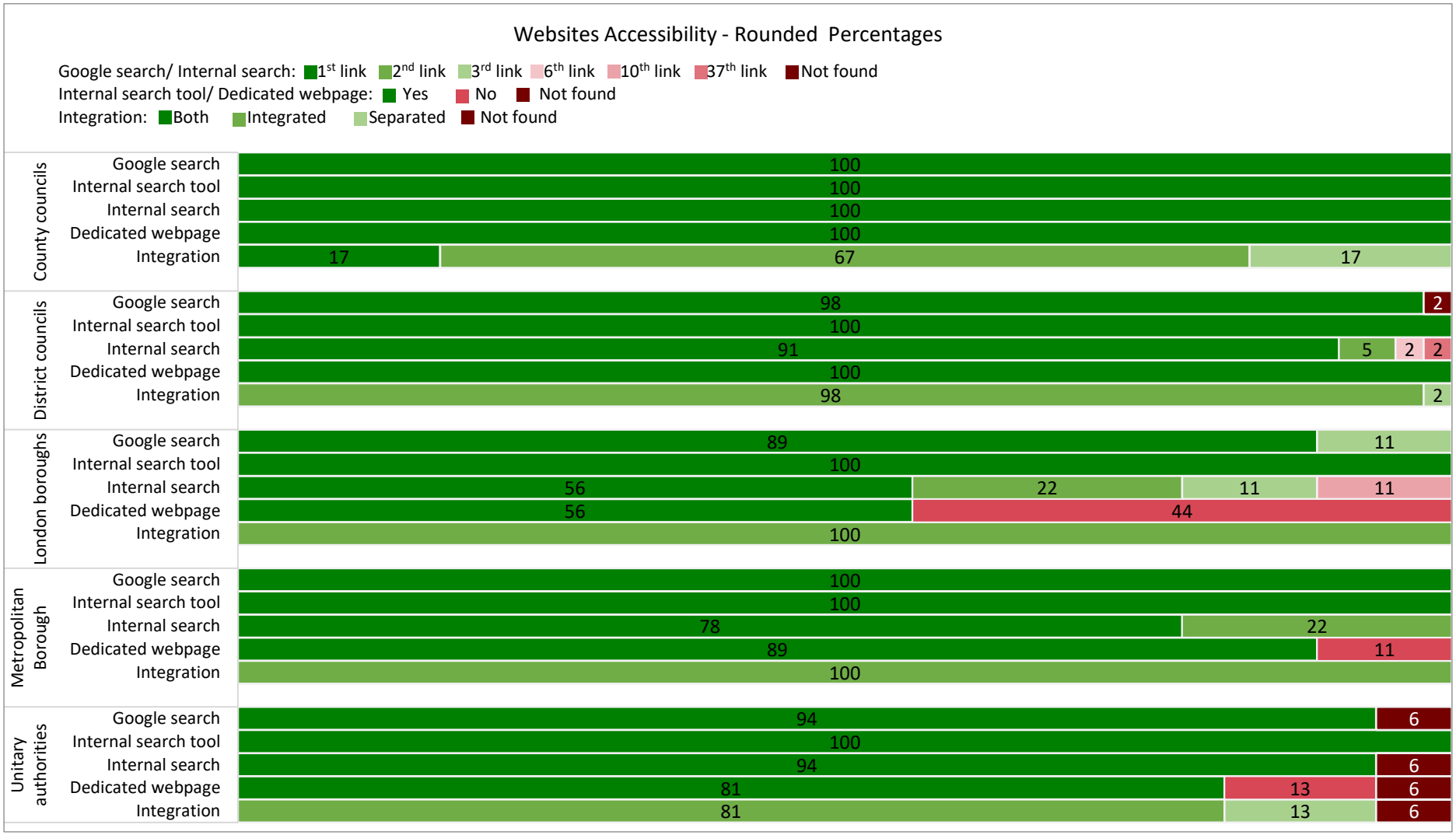
94 webpages were part of the LAs main website, of which 1 also had a separated website of equal importance. 5 LAs had separated websites. All Scotland and Northern Ireland websites were integrated. 5% of England websites were separated as well as 17% of Welsh websites. In England, this represents 16%, 2% and 12% of the websites of County Councils, District Councils and Unitary Authorities respectively. The LA that had an integrated and a separated website was a County Council (Kent). This represents 16% of the County Councils and 1% of England LAs.

Figure 4-1 Accessibility of the websites in General and by Country



*1st to 10th links represent no additional clicks while 37th link required 3 additional clicks.

Figure 4-2 Percentage of accessibility of the websites by England Local Authorities



*1st to 10th links represent no additional clicks while 37th link required 3 additional clicks.

4.2 Information provided within the website

4.2.1 Local Air Quality Data

The percentages representing different topics of local air quality data (local forecasts, alert systems, DAQI, annual reports, monitoring data and activities taking place) provided by each LA website are shown in Figure 4-3, for the general trend and the different Countries and in Figure 4-4 for each England LA type. Each category was classified according to those detailed within the coding framework (Table 3-1). Overall, most LAs do not provided information about local forecasts (72%), alert systems (74%), DAQI (70%), monitoring data (63%) or activities taking place (57%). In contrast, annual reports were provided on the majority (94%) of websites. 72%, 85%, 63% and 57% of the websites that provide information for local forecast, alert systems, DAQI and monitoring data respectively preferred to do so providing a link to an external website. 1% of those that do not provide local forecasts provided a telephone number where people can call to ask for the local forecast.

4.2.1.1 Local Forecasting

Local forecasts were found in more England LA websites (31%) compared to other regions (0%, 25% and 17% for Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales respectively). Within England, 87% of County Councils and 55% of London Boroughs provided information about local forecasts, compared with 23%, 22% and 25% for District Council, Metropolitan Boroughs and Unitary Authorities respectively. Alert Systems information was only provided in Scotland (25%) and England (29%) LA websites. Within England, most London Boroughs websites (67%) provided alert systems information compared with just 33%, 23%, 11% and 31% of the County Councils, District Councils, Metropolitan Boroughs and Unitary Authorities respectively.

4.2.1.2 DAQI

LAs from Wales (33%) and England (36%) were the only ones that provided information about DAQI. The most observed form in which the LA provided this information was via an external link to the UK-Air website (100% and 62% of the time for Wales and England respectively).

4.2.1.3 Annual Reports

Most LAs (95%) provided annual reports as a link to a PDF file. All LAs from Wales provided annual reports compared with 67% in Northern Ireland, 88% in Scotland and 95% in England. Within England, County Councils were not considered for the analysis of annual reports as they are not responsible to complete them. 89% or more of the other England LAs provided annual reports. The quantity of years of reports provided were studied and the percentage results are in Figure 4-5 and Figure 4-6. 67% of the total provided more than 5 years of annual reports.

4.2.1.4 Monitoring data

The percentage of LAs that shared monitoring data is similar for each Country (38% of England and Scotland LAs and 33% of Wales and Northern Ireland LAs). Within England, the differences are more evident. Only 17% of County Councils, 31% of Unitary Authorities and 33% of District Councils shared monitoring data compared to 56% of Metropolitan Boroughs and London Boroughs. The pollutants reported were NO_2, NO and NO_x, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, O_3 and SO_2. Percentages of the monitored data provided by pollutant are shown in Figure 4-7 and Figure 4-8. All the LAs that shared monitored data provided NO_2 monitored data compared with 59% for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ (not all LAs provide both pollutant information, but the final percentages were the same for both pollutants), 22% for O_3, 14% for NO, NO_x and 14% for SO_2. Northern Ireland LAs only provided NO_2 monitored data. Monitored data for SO_2 was only provided by 16% of England LAs (100% of County Councils, 33% of Metropolitan Boroughs and 40% of Unitary Authorities). All Welsh LAs studied provided PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ monitored data compared with 67% and 58% for Scotland and England LAs. Within England, all the County Councils provided monitored data for all the pollutants mentioned but NO and NO_x.

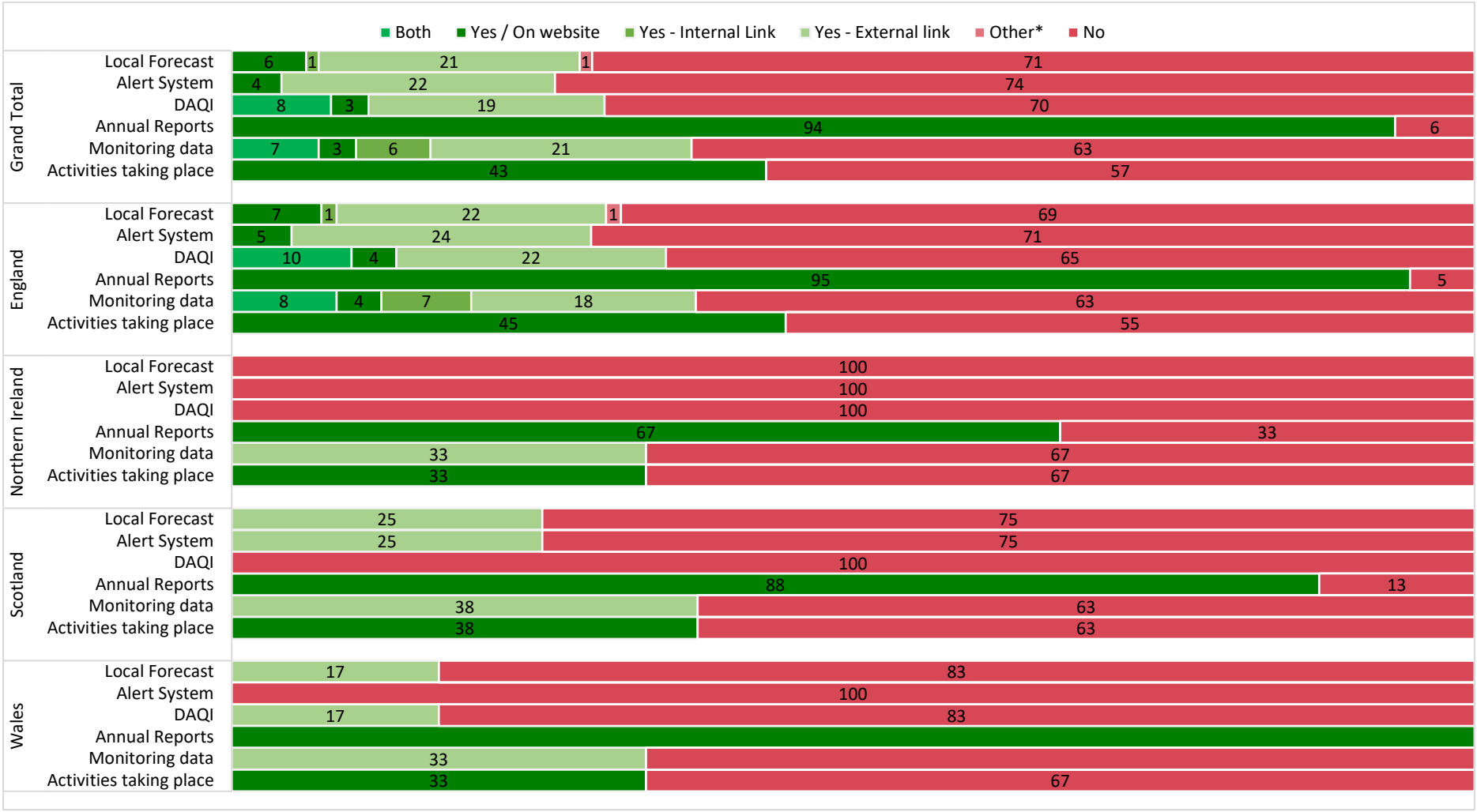
4.2.1.5 Activities taking place

London Boroughs (67%) was the type of LA that provided more information about the AQ activities taking place followed by Metropolitan Boroughs (56%) and the ones with the lowest percentage (33%) were County Councils and the LA from Northern Ireland and Wales.

Some examples of the activities taking place were:

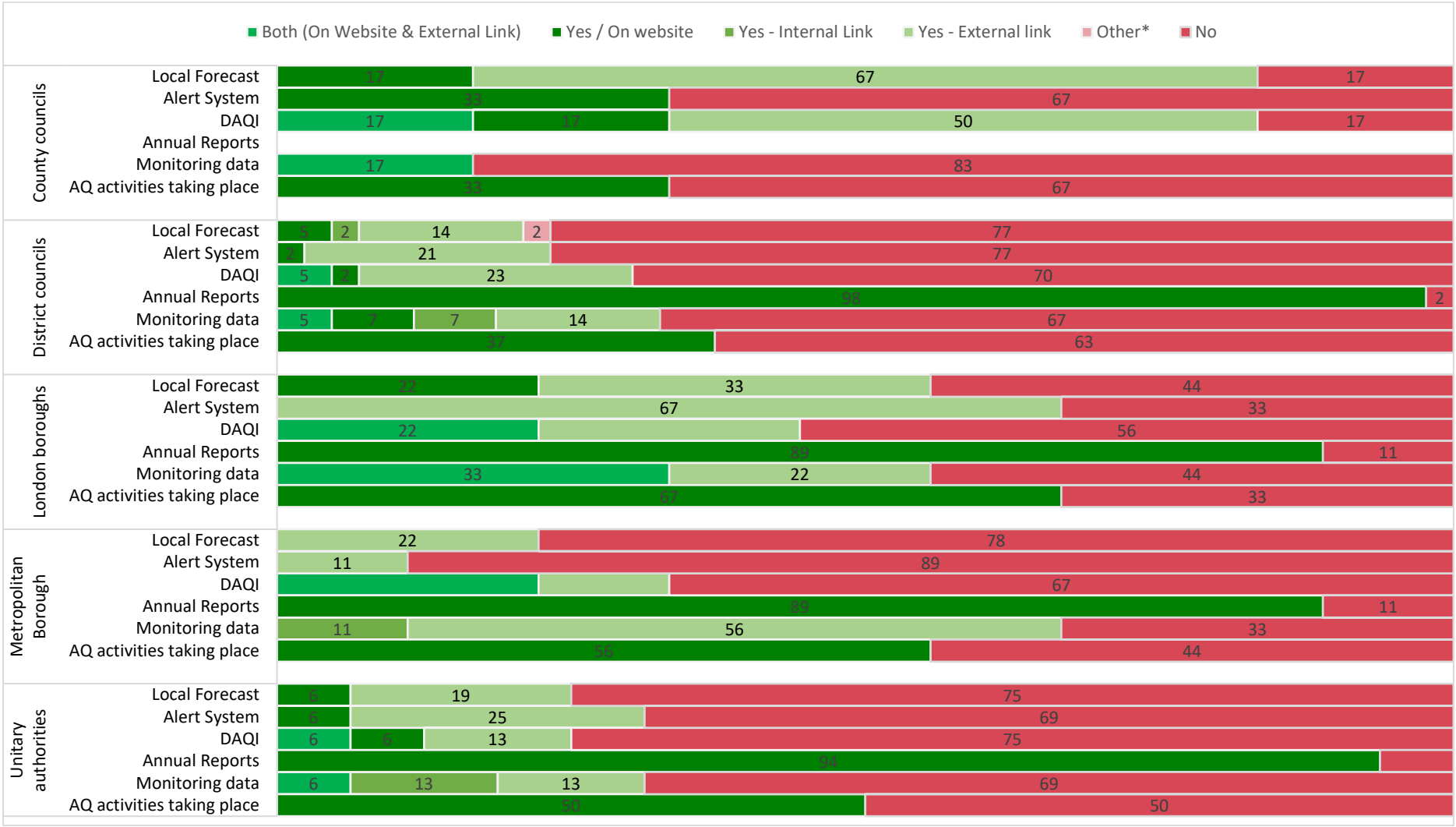
- Anti idling campaigns;
- Active travel campaigns,
- Active travel infrastructure,
- Bikes schemes;
- Public and shared transport strategies;
- Clean Air Villages (CAV) suppliers' directories, ultra-low-emission deliveries;
- Supporting behaviour change;
- Public engagement and education, including working with schools;
- Electric bus trials;
- Implementation of CAZ, ULEZ or LEZ;
- Promoting low and zero emission vehicles;
- Monitoring air quality; and
- Efficient transport network management (reducing congestion).

Figure 4-3 Percentage of local AQ data provision in General and by Country[#]



[#]County Councils are not included in the general total for Annual reports.
*Other: Provided a telephone number to call to know the forecast

Figure 4-4 Percentage of local AQ data provision by England Local Authorities[#]



[#]Annual reports provision was not studied for County Councils.
*Other: Telephone number

Figure 4-5 Quantity of annual reports provided in General and by Country for the LAs that provided annual reports

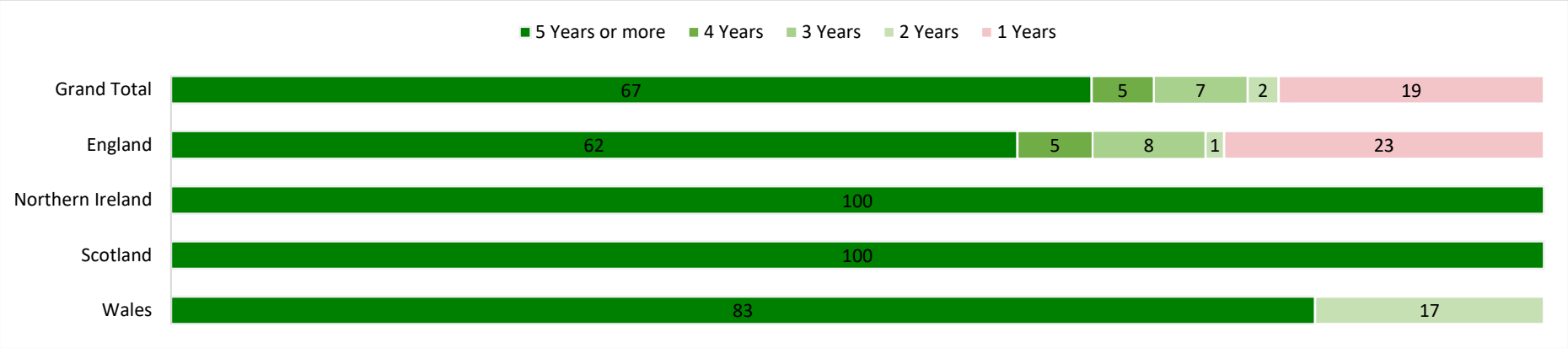


Figure 4-6 Quantity of annual reports provided by England Local Authorities for the LAs that provided annual reports

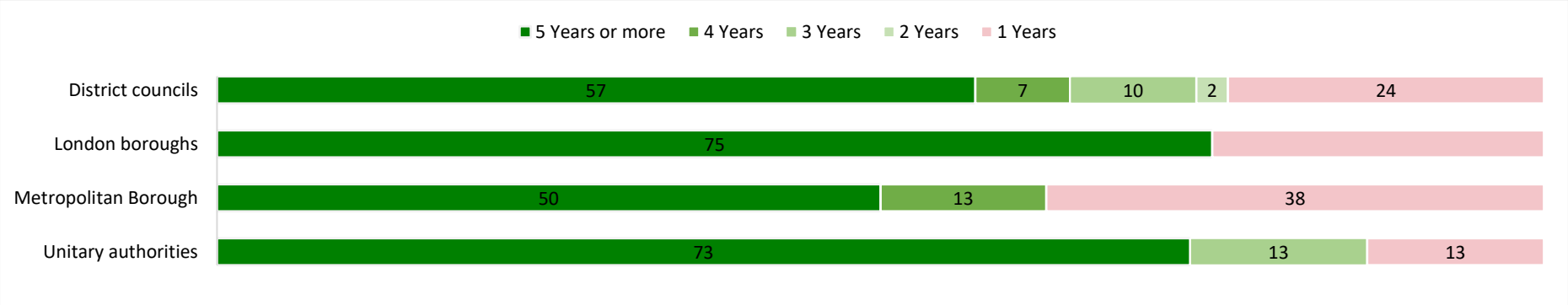


Figure 4-7 Percentage of pollutants monitoring data provided in General and by Country for those LAs that provided monitored data

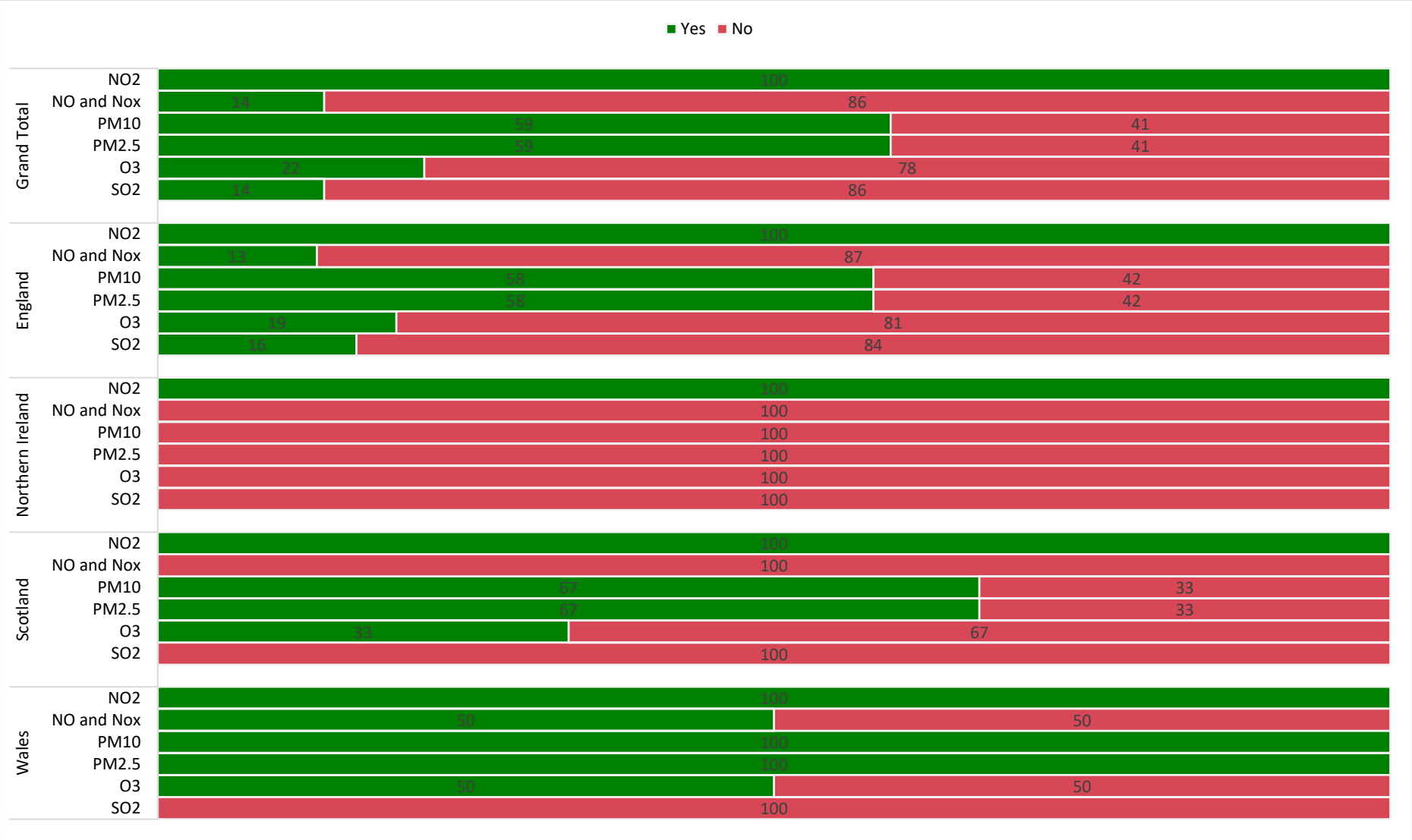
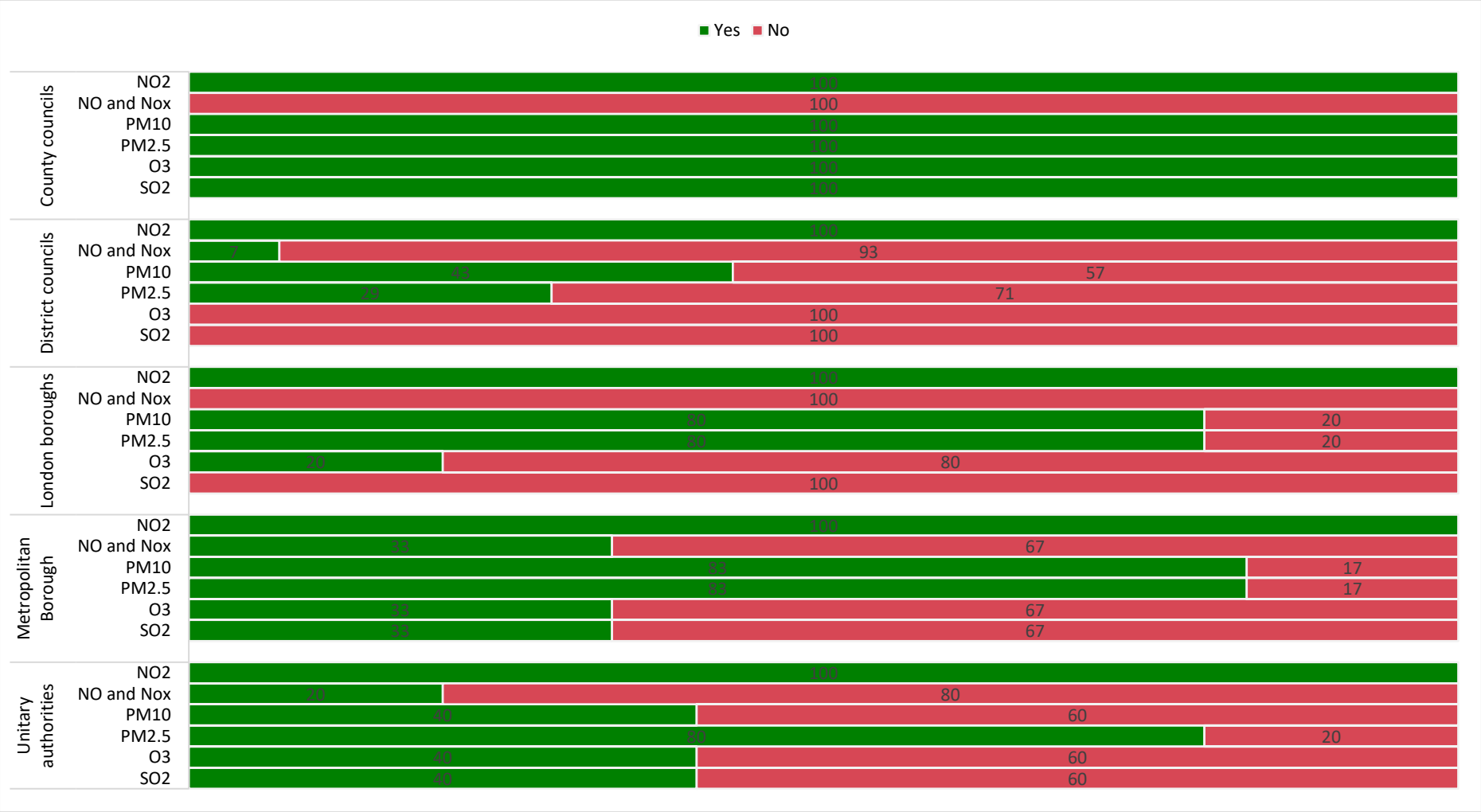


Figure 4-8 Percentage of pollutants monitoring data provided by England Local Authorities for those LAs that provided monitored data



4.2.1.6 AQMA(s)

For the AQMA analysis only the LAs with active AQMAs were studied. County Councils were not considered as they are not responsible of managing AQMAs but it was noted that 33.3% of County Councils provided information regarding AQMAs within their websites. From the sample, the percentage of LAs that had active AQMAs is shown in Table 4-1 divided by each classification.

Table 4-1 LAs that have active AQMAs within the selected sample

Country	LA Type	Has an active AQMA?		
		Not considered	No	Yes
England	County councils	6	0	0
England	District councils	0	15	28
England	London boroughs	0	0	9
England	Metropolitan Borough	0	2	7
England	Unitary authorities	0	1	15
England	England Total	6	18	59
Northern Ireland	Local councils	0	1	3
Scotland	Local Authority	0	4	4
Wales	Principal Authority	0	3	3
Grand Total	Grand Total	6	26	68

Four different types of information regarding AQMAs (details, maps, link to UK Air- Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) website[9] and AQAP) were studied withing the LA websites and classified according to the categories detailed within the coding framework (Table 3-1). The observations are shown in Figure 4-9 and Figure 4-10.

4.2.1.7 Details

For the LAs studied, most provided the AQMA details (65%). The preferred method was to provide the information directly on the website (65% of those that shared AQMA details) followed by a link on the website to other internal sections such as PDF files (25%). All Northern Ireland LAs provided their AQMA details, 50% on the website and 50% with an external link. In Scotland (75%), Wales (67%) and England (63%) the majority of the websites provide this information as well. The percentage within England varies considerably according the type of LA. On the highest spectrum, 71% of District Councils provide this information compared with just 43% of Metropolitan Boroughs on the other end.

[9] UK Air – Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/

4.2.1.8 Map

A smaller number of LAs (53%) provided a map to show the AQMA extent. This number can increase to 57% if the LA that mentioned they have a district wide AQMA are included in the percentage. 46% (87% of those that provided the information) of the LAs provided a map via a link to an internal site/document, for example a PDF with the image.

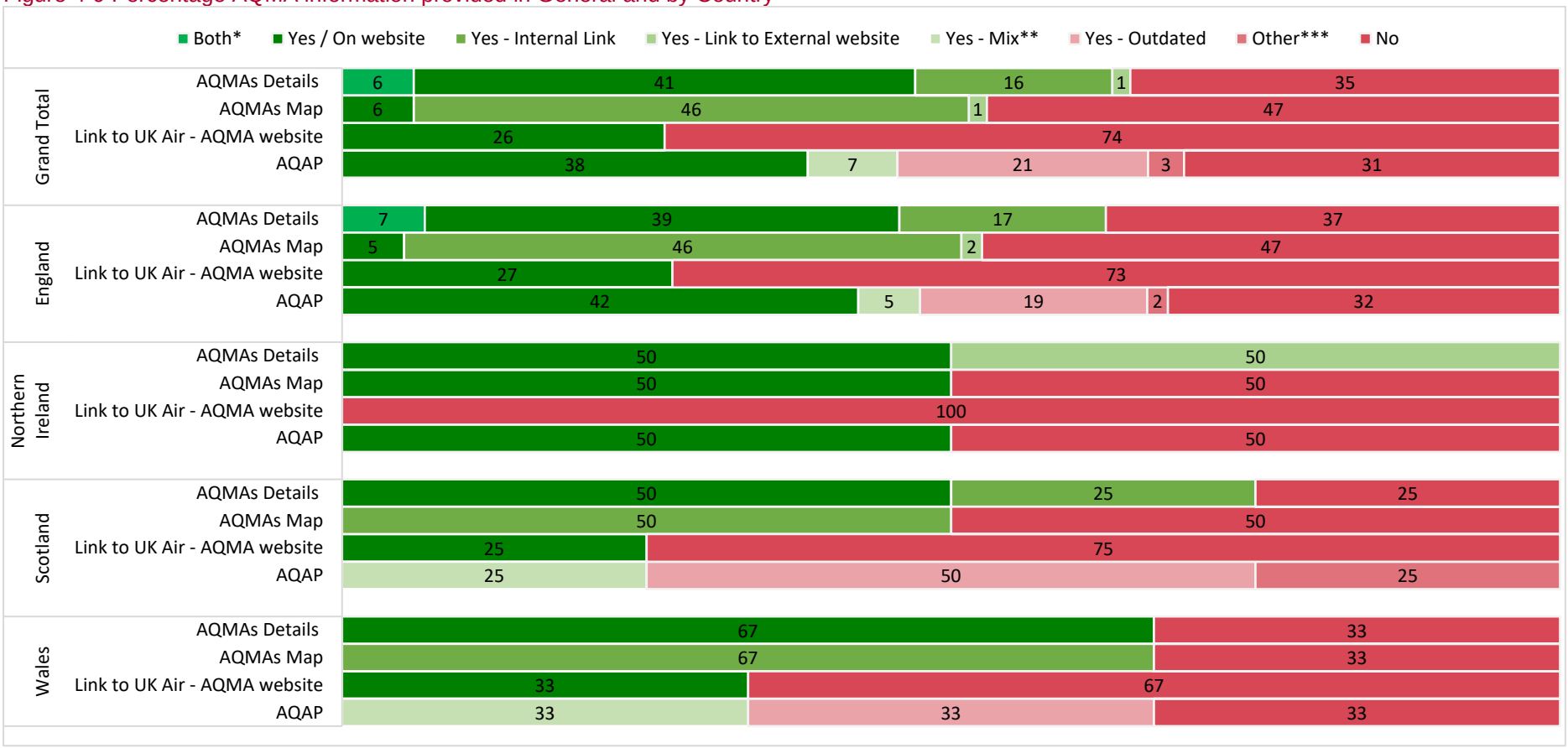
4.2.1.9 UK Air – AQMA link

Only 26% of the LAs studied included a link to UK Air regarding AQMAs. This percentage is zero for Northern Ireland and 42.9% for England Metropolitan Boroughs, with all the other percentages in between.

4.2.1.10 AQAP

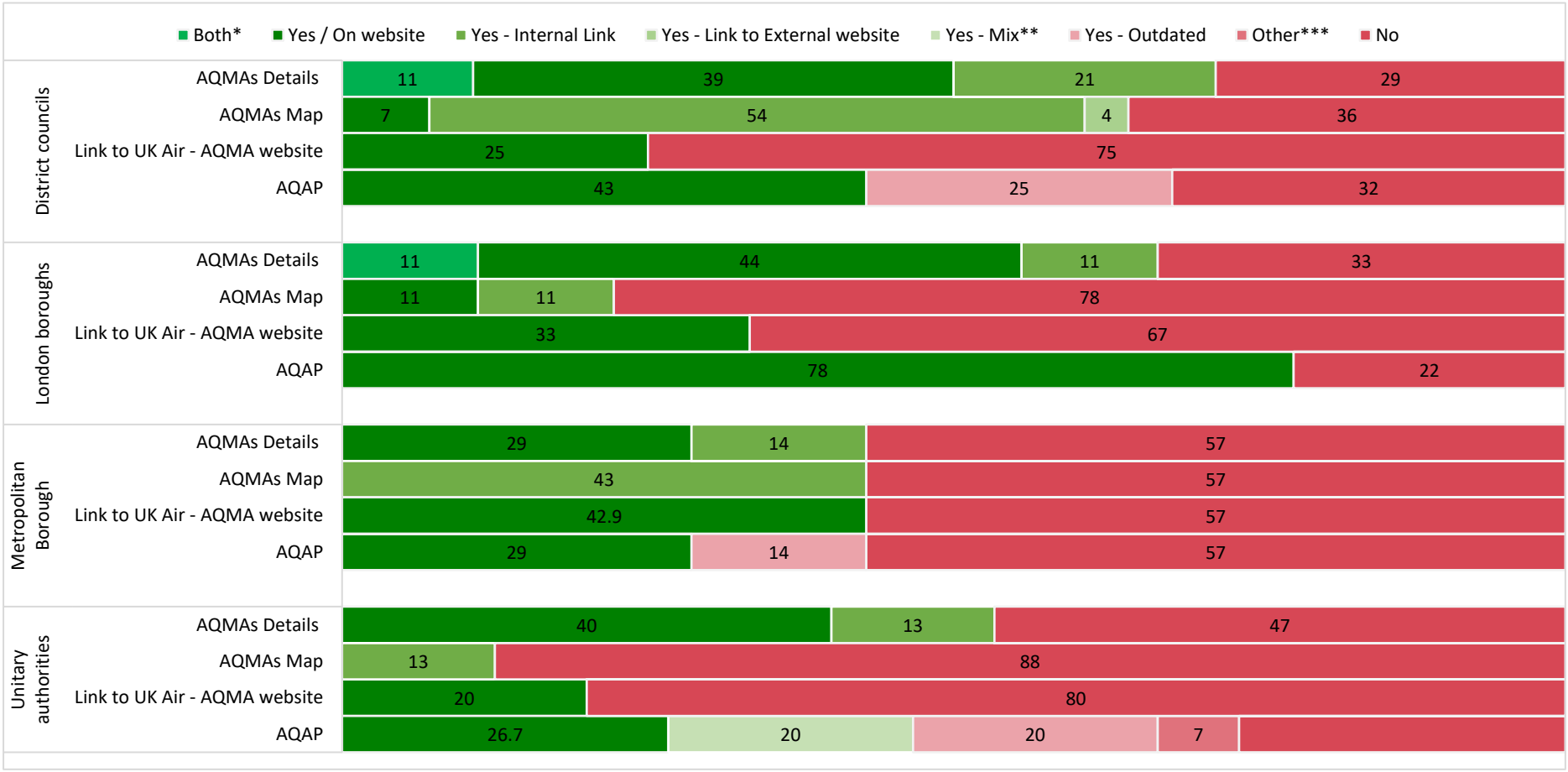
Most (69%) of the AQAPs were found during the study. Of which, 59% were up-to-date, 30% were outdated and the remaining had more than one AQMA and provide a mixture of current and outdated AQAPs. From the AQAPs found, 4% were not found using either the internal LA or Google search engine. London Boroughs (78%) had the biggest percentage followed by Northern Ireland (50%) and all the AQAPs provided by them were up-to-date and found via their AQ website. Overall, all AQAPs were provided by a link to the PDF file but one (Belfast City Council) that transformed the PDF into an HTML and integrated the AQAP into their AQ website.

Figure 4-9 Percentage AQMA information provided in General and by Country



*Both: On website and link to external website(s)
**Yes – Mix: the LA has more than one AQMA and some of the AQAPs provided are up-to-date and others are outdated.
***Other: Up to date AQAP found using Google search engine.

Figure 4-10 Percentage AQMA information provided by England Local Authorities



*Both: On website and link to external website(s)
**Yes – Mix: the LA has more than one AQMA and some of the AQAPs provided are up-to-date and others are outdated.
***Other: Up to date AQAP found using Google search engine.

4.2.2 Health and Behaviours

The AQ websites were also studied regarding the information they provided about topics of health and behaviours related to AQ such as who are those most at risk from air quality and what are pollution reducing behaviours. The findings are shown in Figure 4-11 for general percentages and Countries comparisons and Figure 4-12 for England LA types. Each category was classified according to those detailed within the coding framework (Table 3-1).

In general, LAs tend to provide information about pollution-reducing behaviours the most (71%) compared with details of health effects (37%), those most at risk (32%) and the least, exposure-reducing behaviours (28%). For pollution-reducing behaviours the preferred method was to only provide information on the website (70% of all the websites that provided information) while all the websites that provide information of those most at risk also included external links compared with only 17% for pollution-reducing behaviours. 100% of Northern Ireland LAs shared pollution reducing behaviours as well as 89% of London Boroughs compared with only 50% from Welsh LAs. London Boroughs were the type of LA that obtained the highest percentages, except for the topic pollution-reducing behaviours (100% of Northern Ireland websites vs 89% of London Borough sites).

Providing exposure-reducing behaviours obtained the lowest percentage at 28% followed by providing information of those most at risk at 32%.

The pollution-reducing behaviours widely shared can be divided in two main topics, 1. urban mobility and 2. domestic combustion. Within these topics the most mentioned behaviours were to stop idling and increase active travel for urban mobility and the use of other ways to dispose waste (compost or recycle) instead of burning for domestic combustion. Some of the other provided behaviours were:

1. Urban mobility:
    - No idling,
    - Active travel: walk and cycle instead of driving,
    - Increase the use of public transport specially for short distances,
    - Service your car and check tyre pressure,
    - Car sharing,
    - Uptake of electric vehicles,
    - Work from home,
    - Stick to the speed limits, and
    - Drive smoothly, amongst others.
2. Domestic combustion:
    - Find other ways to dispose waste, like composting or recycling,
    - Ensure the material to be burn is dry,
    - Never burn household rubbish, rubber, or anything containing plastic, foam or paint,
    - Never add oils or other fuels or accelerants to the fire, and

- Consider the location of the fire considering the wind and neighbouring premises.

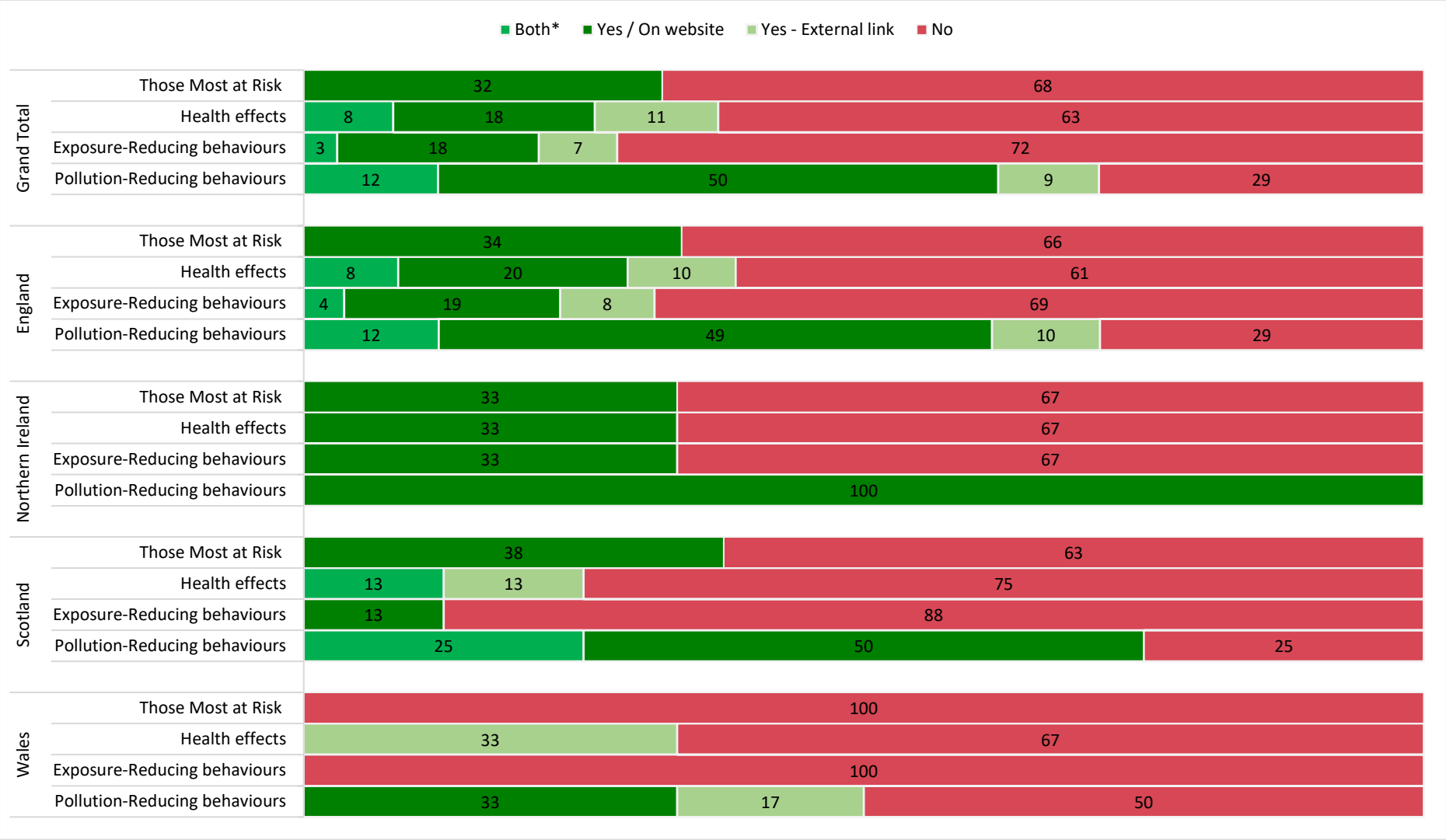
The exposure-reducing behaviours provided were as follows:

- Travel on quieter routes,
- Avoid traveling on any busy road or AQMAs,
- Avoid travelling at busy times,
- Stay as far as you can from the kerb when walking or waiting to cross the street,
- Check the pollution forecast and adapt your activities accordingly,
- Subscribe to forecast email alerts or other alerts systems,
- Avoid stopping and waiting behind lorries and large diesel vehicles, and
- When driving, close windows and vents on busy roads and when sitting in queuing traffic.

Some websites additionally include information about indoor air pollution and how to reduce the exposure and emissions through:

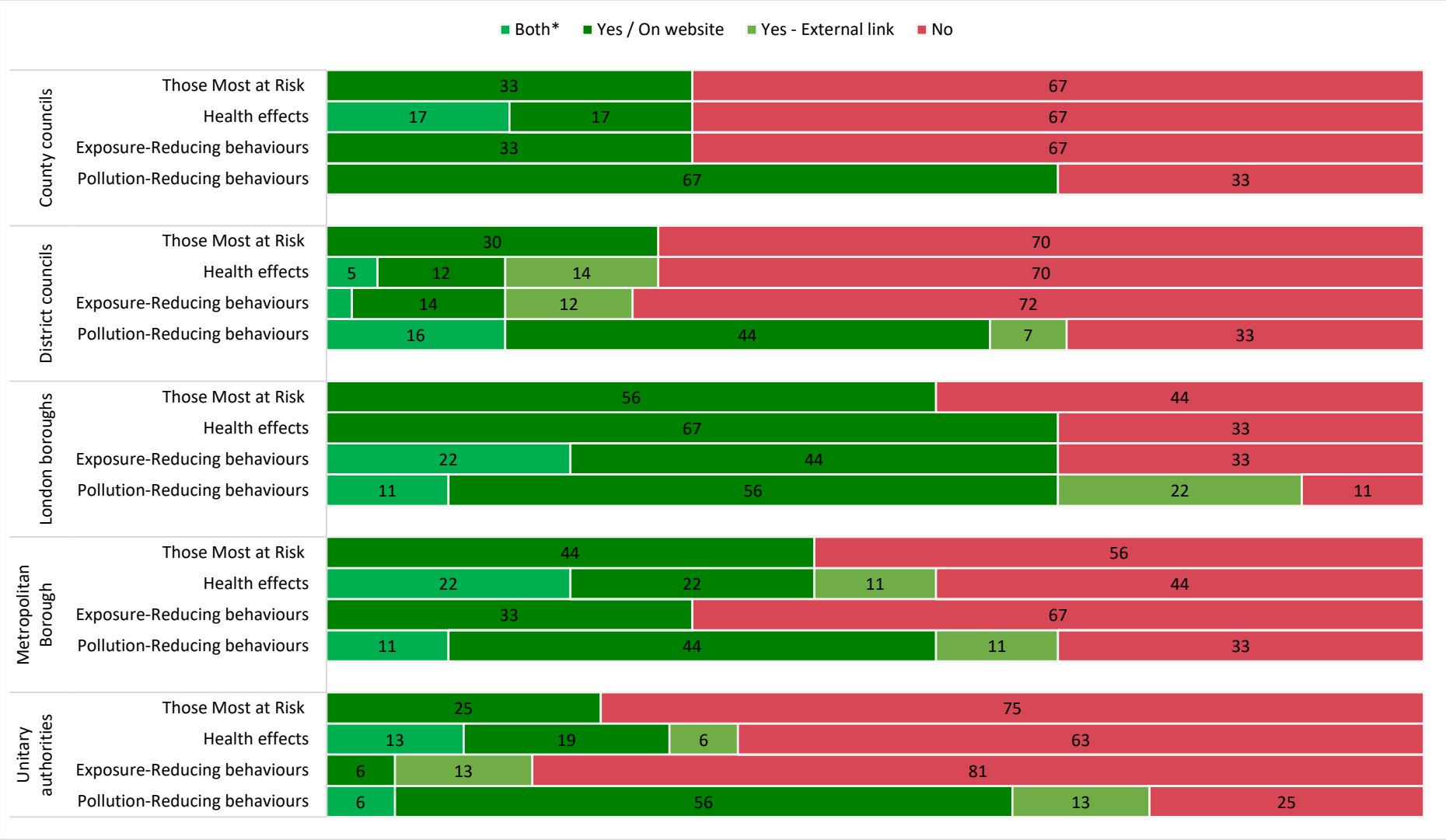
- Allow air circulation,
- Include more plants at home,
- Service combustion appliances,
- Get a carbon monoxide detector,
- Use fragrance free milder toiletry and cleaning products,
- Use creams instead of spays,
- Use paints and varnishes that are labelled low volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and
- Close windows near busy roads during rush hours.

Figure 4-11 Percentage Health and Behavioural information provided in General and by Country



*Both: On website and link to external website(s)

Figure 4-12 Percentage Health and Behavioural information provided by England Local Authorities



*Both: On website and link to external website(s)

4.2.3 Bonfires and Smoke Control Areas

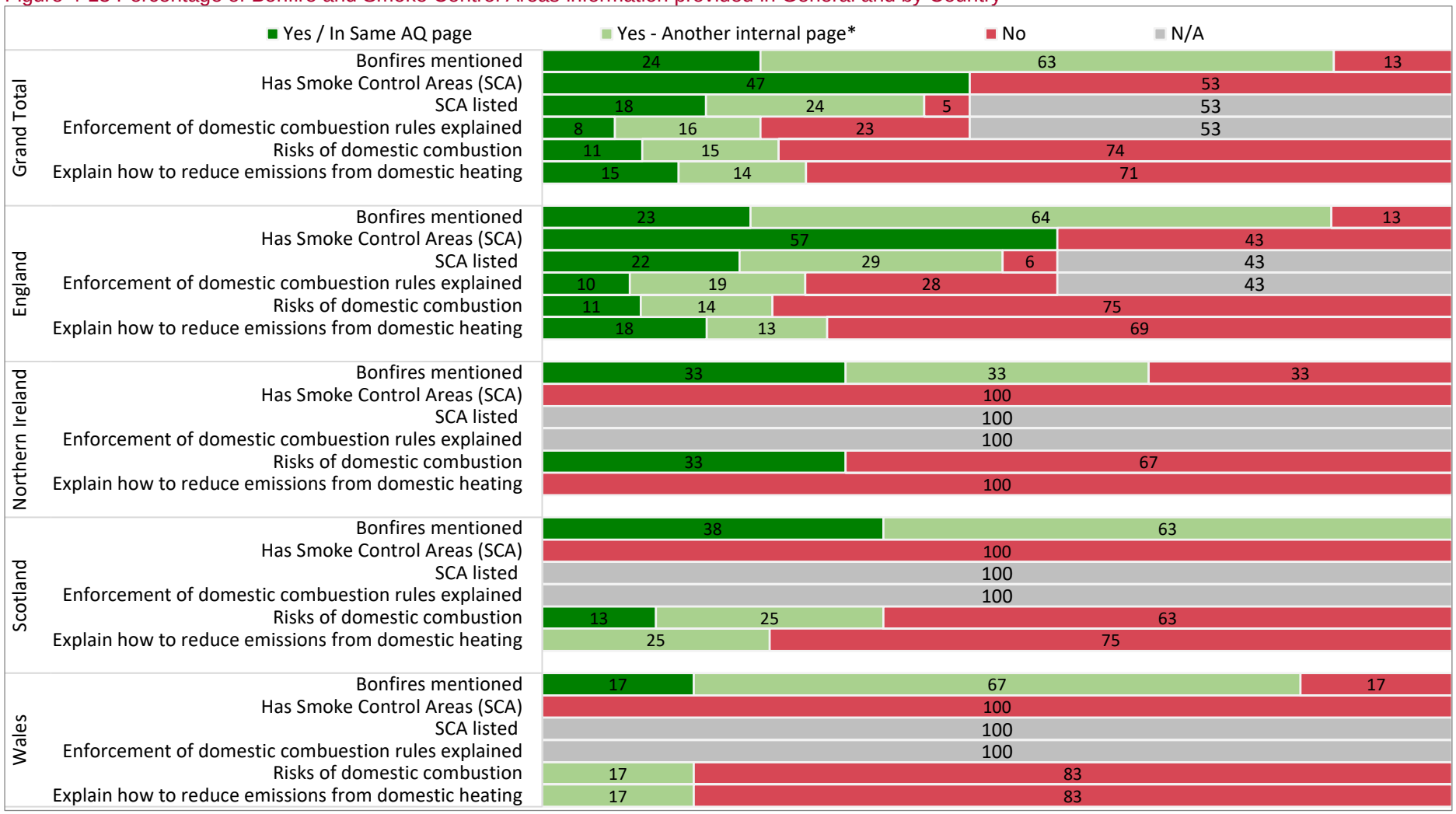
Regarding bonfires and Smoke Control Areas, the websites were studied in five topics: bonfires, SCA listed, risk of domestic combustion explained, enforcement of domestic combustion rules explained and how to reduce emissions from domestic heating. In parallel, each LA was classified according to whether they had a declared SCA. Each category was classified according to the coding framework (Table 3-1). The results are shown in Figure 4-13 and Figure 4-14for the general trend and Councils comparison, and England LA types comparison respectively.

In general, most (87%) of the LAs provided information about bonfires. In particular, all London Boroughs and LAs from Scotland provided this information. Despite this, 56% and 63% respectively of those that provided the information, did it in another internal webpage not linked to the AQ webpage. This means that a specific search for the information using the LA main website internal search engine was required. When studying the whole sample this percentage rose to 72%. This means that for the whole UK, only 24% of AQ websites included information about bonfires.

Only 26% of LAs provided information about the risks of domestic combustion and 29% about how to reduce emissions from domestic heating. From the Northern Ireland LAs studied 33% provided information about the risks but none about how to reduce emissions. The amount of LAs that provided these two kinds of information is larger for London Boroughs in comparison with other types of LAs, 44% and 67% for risks and measures to reduce emissions from domestic heating respectively.

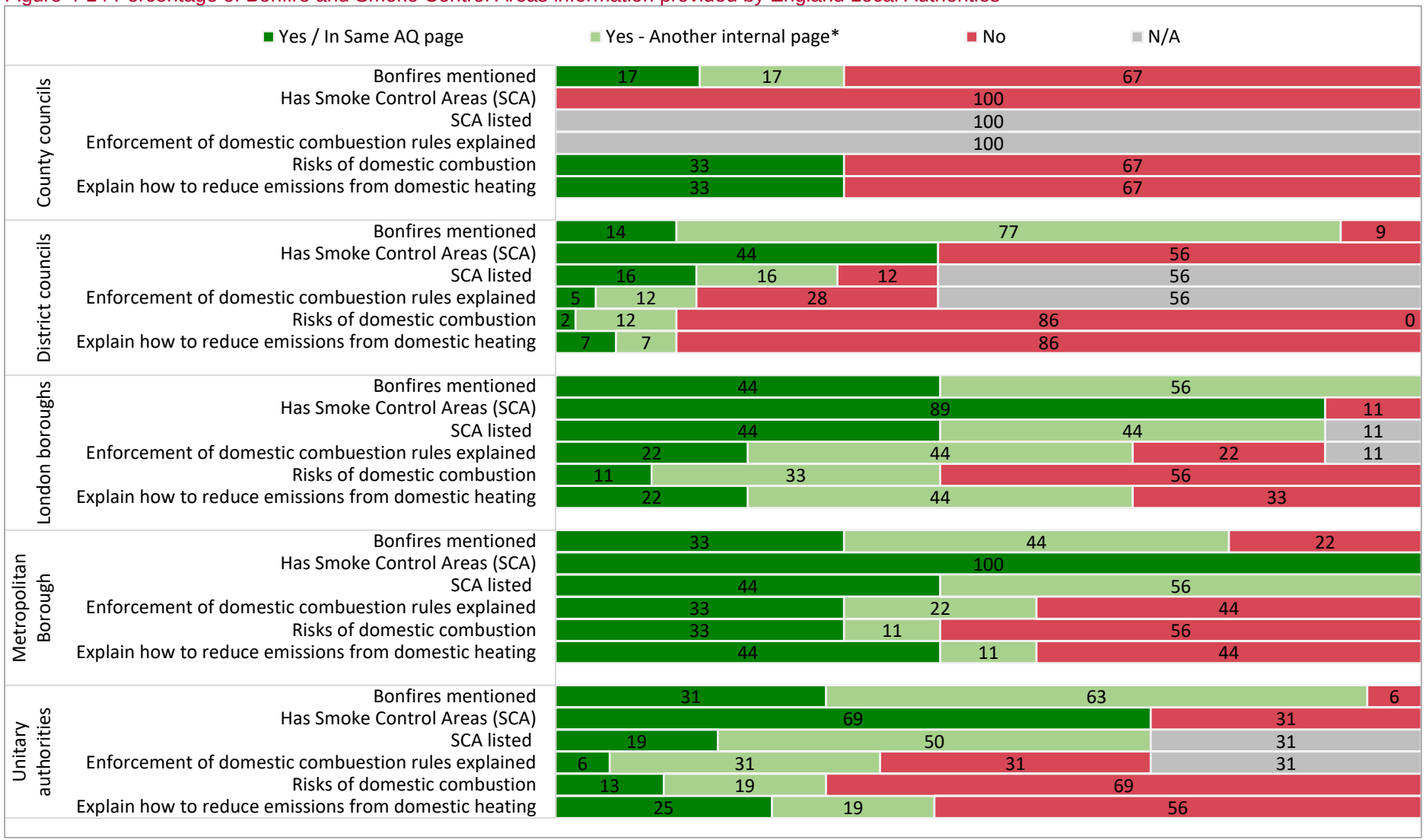
As Smoke Control Areas is a strategy that is only implemented in England, a specific analysis for England and all LAs that have Smoke Control Areas declared can be found in Figure 4-15. From the England LA types studied, 57% had Smoke Control Areas, of which 89% list the areas on their websites and only 51% provide information about the enforcement of domestic combustion rules. These numbers are reduced to 38% and 17%, excluding the LAs that do not provide/link the information in their AQ website. Even less LAs provide information about the health risks of domestic combustion (30%) and how to reduce emissions from domestic heating (36%). For these four categories: 1. SCA listed, 2. Enforcement of combustion rules, 3. Risk of domestic combustion, and 4. How to reduce emissions, London Boroughs (100%, 75%, 50% and 62% respectively) had the highest percentages for providing information amongst England LA types and the District Councils (78%, 37%, 16% and 11% respectively) the lowest.

Figure 4-13 Percentage of Bonfire and Smoke Control Areas information provided in General and by Country



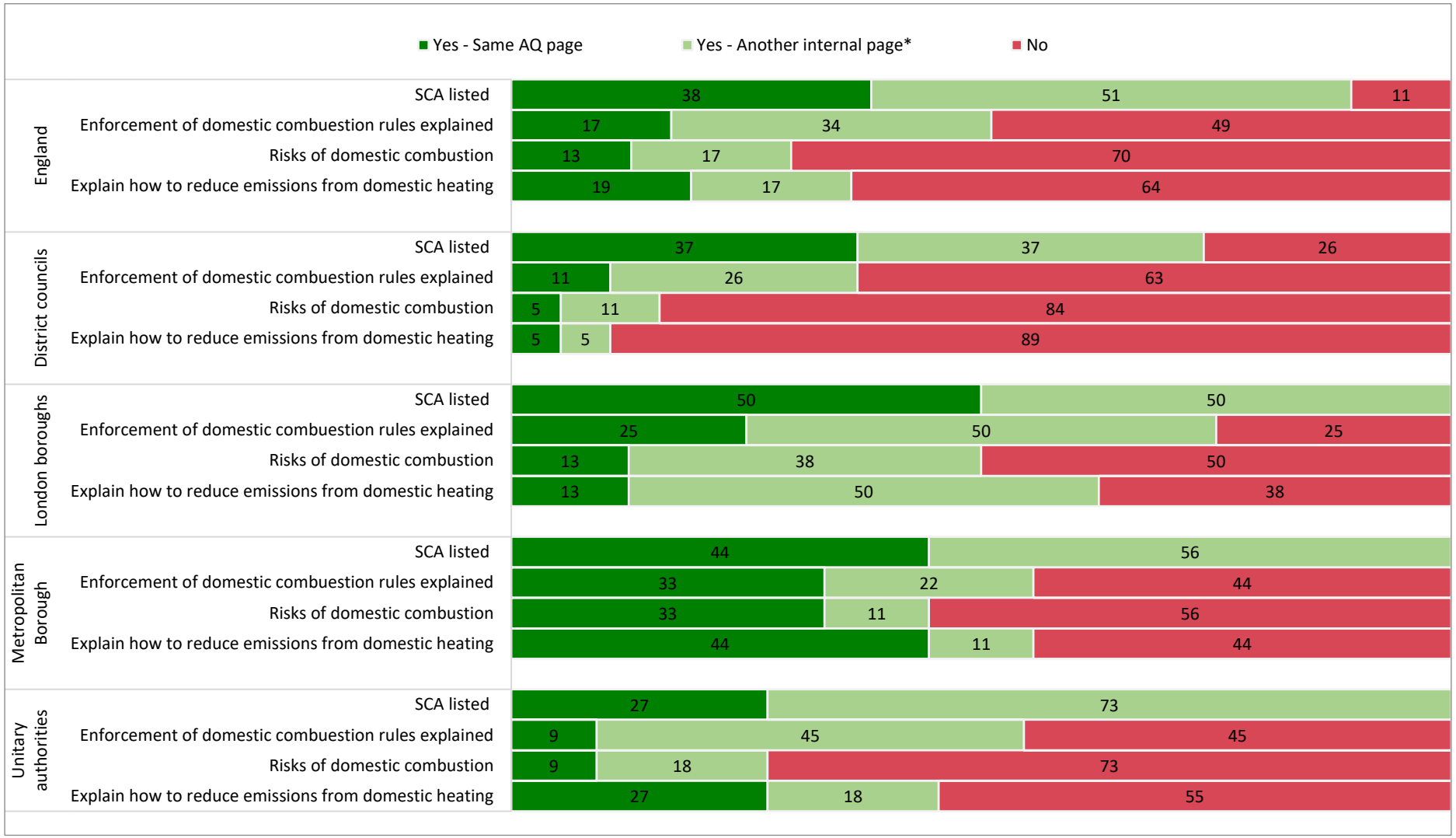
*Yes – Another internal page: Information not linked to the relevant AQ website. Found using the internal search engine.

Figure 4-14 Percentage of Bonfire and Smoke Control Areas information provided by England Local Authorities



*Yes – Another internal page: Information not linked to the relevant AQ website. Found using the internal search engine.

Figure 4-15 Percentage of Smoke Control Areas information provided by those LAs that have Smoke Control Area(s) declared



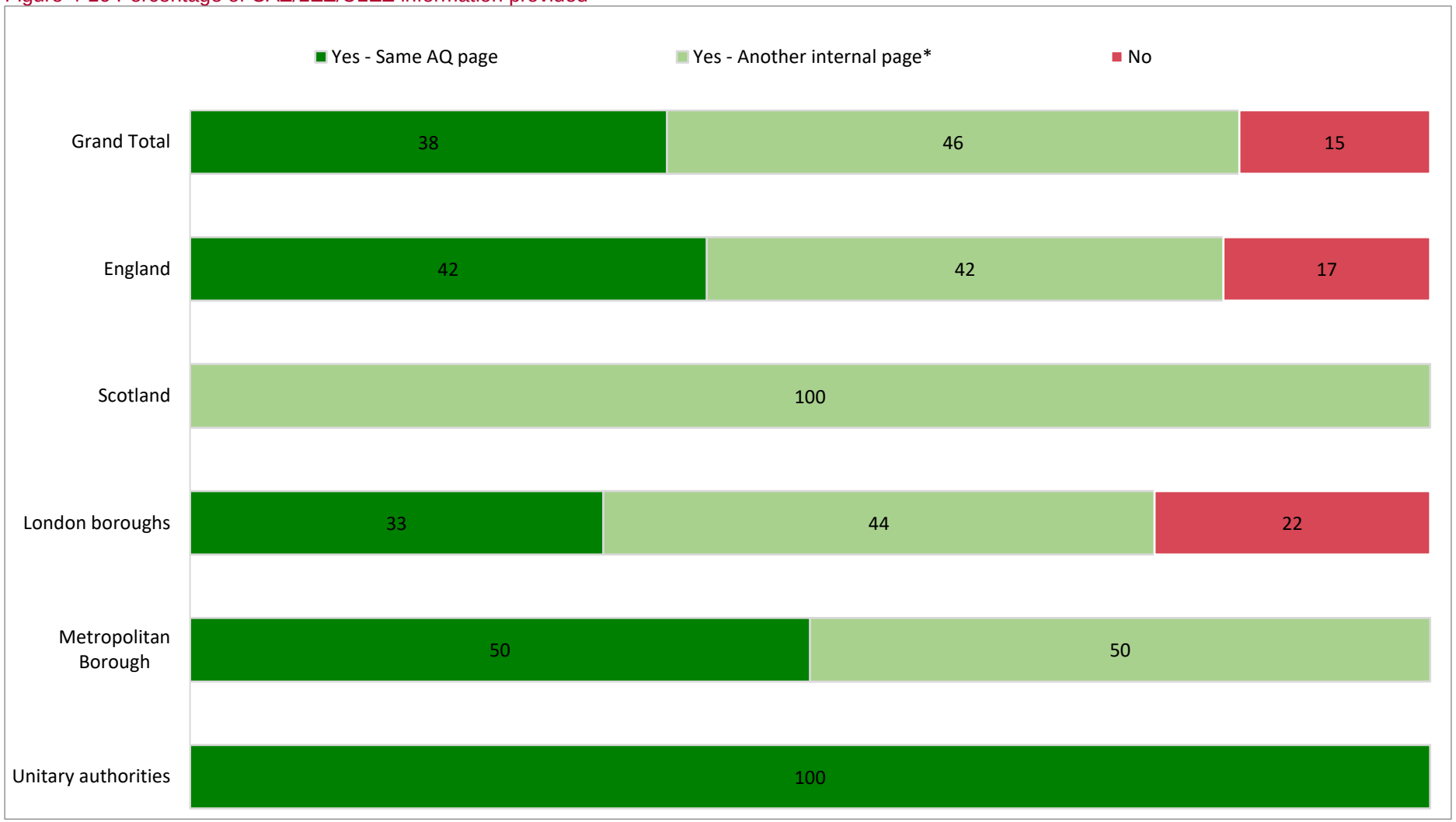
*Yes – Another internal page: Information not linked to the relevant AQ website. Found using the internal search engine.

4.2.4 CAZ / LEZ / ULEZ

From the 100 LAs studied, 13 had CAZ, LEZ or ULEZ within their areas. For those 13 LAs, it was studied if their website provided information about the zones according to the coding framework (Table 3-1). The results are detailed in Figure 4-16.

In general, 85% of LAs provided information regarding the CAZ, LEZ or ULEZ within their areas. Of those, 45% provide or linked the information from their respective AQ websites. The other 55% provide the information via a different internal webpage and to find the information a specific search using the internal search engine was required. Every Unitary Authority, Metropolitan Borough and LA from Scotland provided information about those zones. The main difference was that 100% of the Unitary Authorities did it within their respective AQ website. All LAs from Scotland provided the information in a different internal website without linking it on the AQ website. 50% of Metropolitan Boroughs provided the information on their AQ website and 50% did not link the information to their AQ website. Not all London Boroughs (78%) provided this information. Of the 78% that did, 76% did it on their AQ website.

Figure 4-16 Percentage of CAZ/LEZ/ULEZ information provided



*Yes – Another internal page: Information not linked to the relevant AQ website. Found using the internal search engine.

4.2.5 Other Information

Two other kinds of information were studied: reference to AQ objectives and provision of link(s) to AQ related policy documents. The provision of this information on the relevant AQ website was classified as Yes/No and the percentages of the observations are shown in Figure 4-17.

Overall, references to the AQ objectives were made on the 45% of the relevant AQ websites compared to 39% websites providing links to AQ related policy documents.

All Northern Ireland websites provided references about the AQ objectives but none provided a link to AQ related policy documents.

63% of Unitary Authority AQ websites provided link(s) to AQ related policy documents, followed by District Councils (44%).

For some websites, additional downloadable resources were available. A list of those LAs for which additional resources were available, including a small description of each item, are provided in Appendix 2.

Figure 4-17 Percentage for other AQ information provided

4.3 General ranking classification

Each website was classified in three categories regarding the quantity of the data provided according to the coding framework (Table 3-1). The results are expressed in percentages for each classification in Figure 4-18 to Figure 4-23.

In general, 27% of the websites provided more than 50% of the kind of information that was expected for each LA, for example only those LAs with active AQMA(s) were expected to provide information about their AQMA(s). Only 12% provided more than 75% of the information and 44% provided less than 25% of the information. For 41% of the websites, the information provided was clear and satisfying, including internal documents, figures and external links or references. Moreover, only 18% of the websites classified as “Minimum, not well organized or not easy to follow”. This indicates that in general, once the information topic is provided the quality and quantity of information provided for that topic is reasonable. 3% of the websites were classified as outstanding, all from England (County Councils or London Boroughs). Furthermore, an additional 6% (from District Councils and Metropolitan Boroughs) were classified as having more than 75% of the information being clearly organized and satisfying with external links and references.

England LA websites provided a high quantity of information than the other Counties LAs, followed by LAs from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in that order. From England, 29% of LA websites provided more than 50% of the information and 13% more than 75%. Within England, 55% of London Boroughs and Metropolitan Boroughs websites provided more than 50% of the information expected. This percentage shrinks to 44% and 33% respectively for websites that provided more than 75% of the information. Conversely, none of the Northern Ireland websites studied provided more than 50% of the information and the majority (67%) provided less than 25%. Similarly, only 17% of Welsh LA websites provided between 50 and 75% of the information expected and 50% provided less than 25%.

Overall, the topics widely provided by LA were:

- 94% Annual reports
- 87% Bonfires information
- 79% Pollution-reduction behaviours

And the least provided were:

- 26% Risk of domestic combustion and alert systems
- 28% Exposure-reducing behaviours
- 29% Local Forecasts and Measurements to reduce emissions from domestic heating.

Figure 4-18 Quantity of data provided in General and by Country

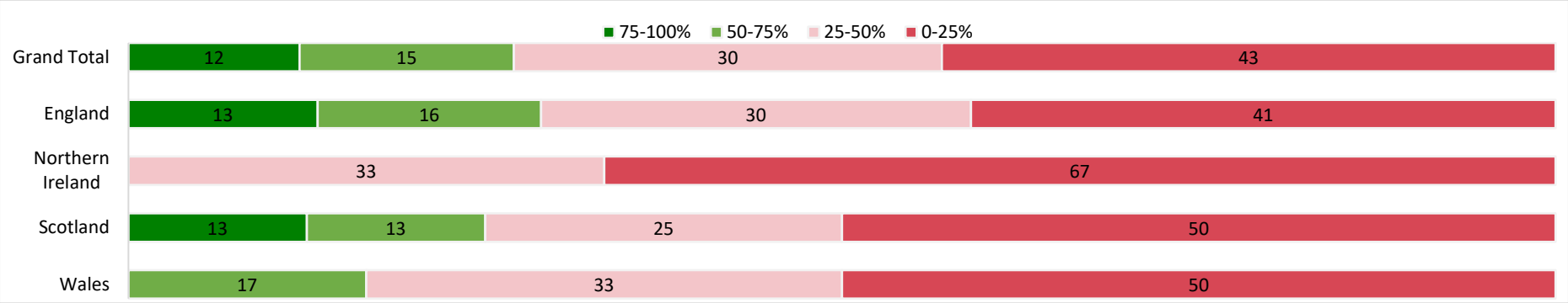


Figure 4-19 Quantity of data provided by England LA

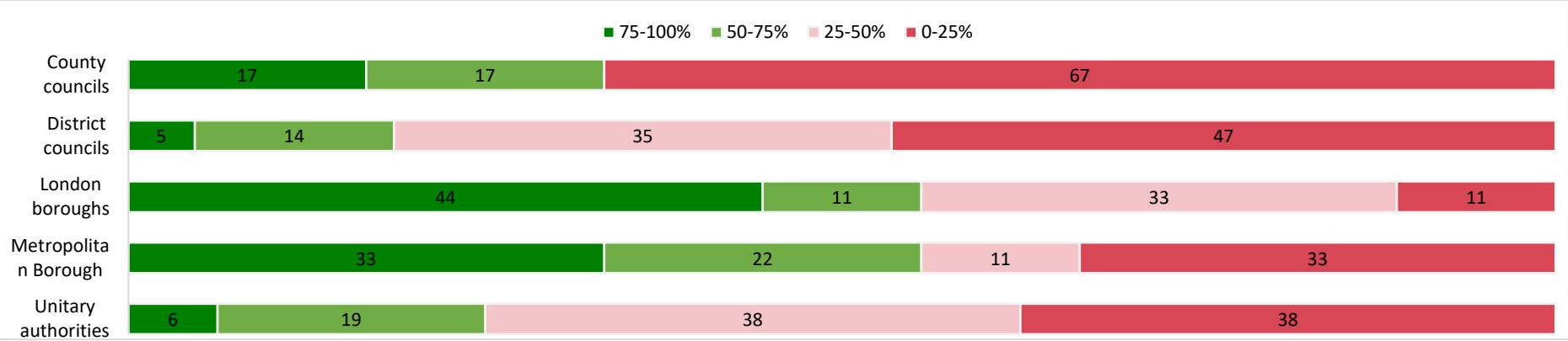


Figure 4-20 Classification of data provided in General and by Country

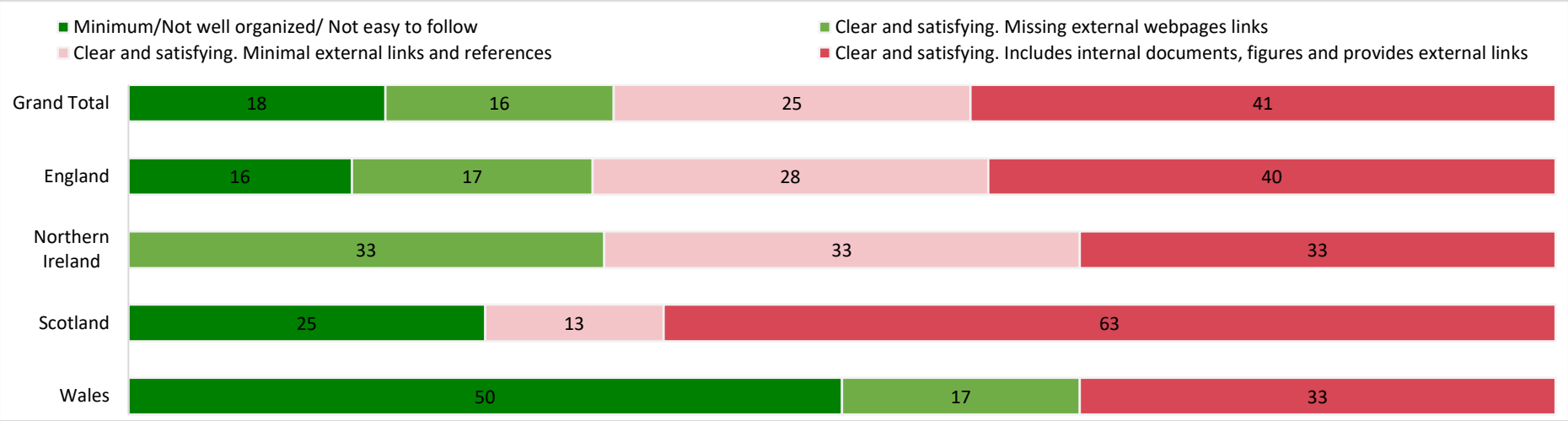


Figure 4-21 Classification of data provided by England LA

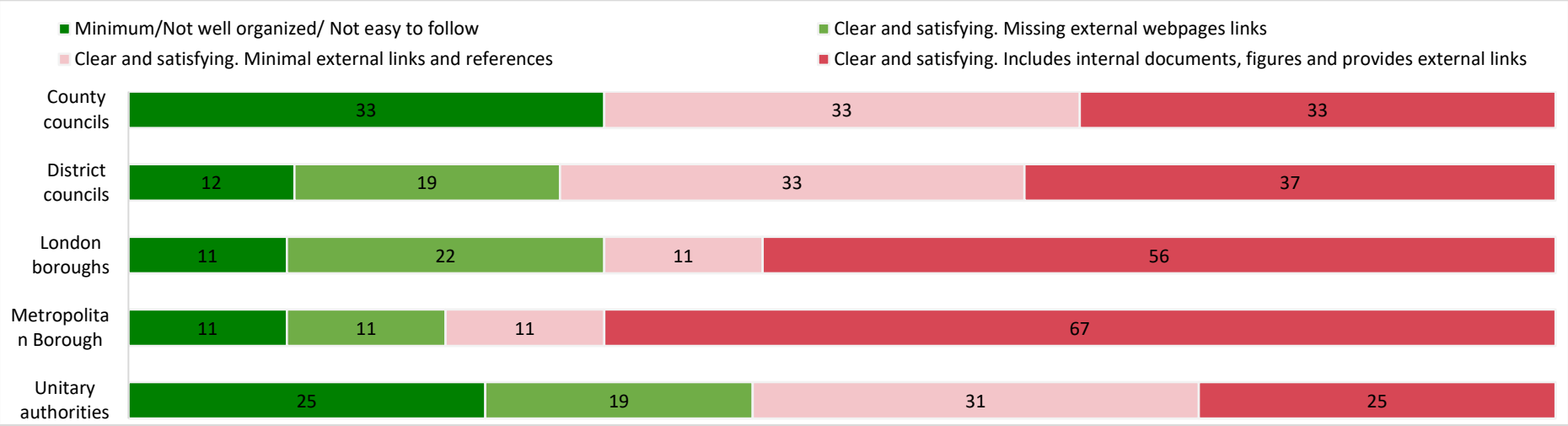


Figure 4-22 General ranking in General and by Country

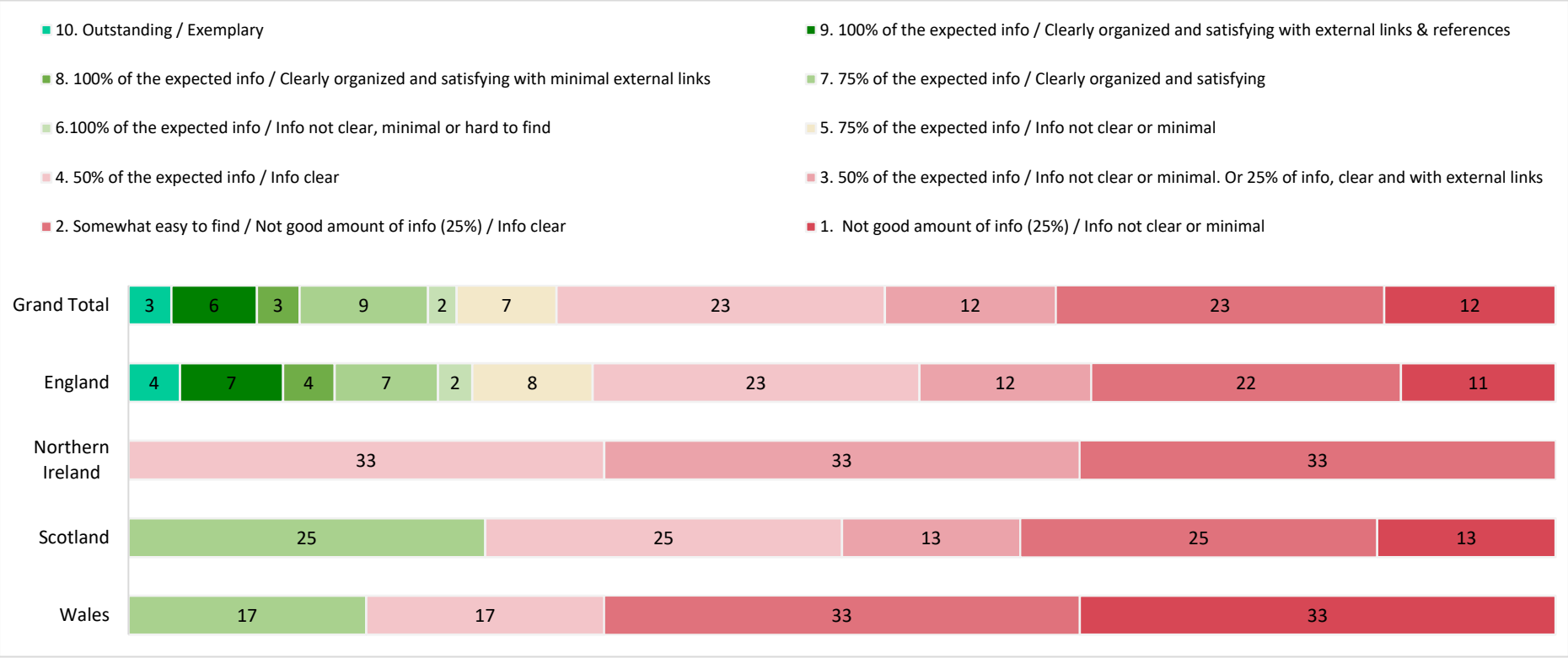
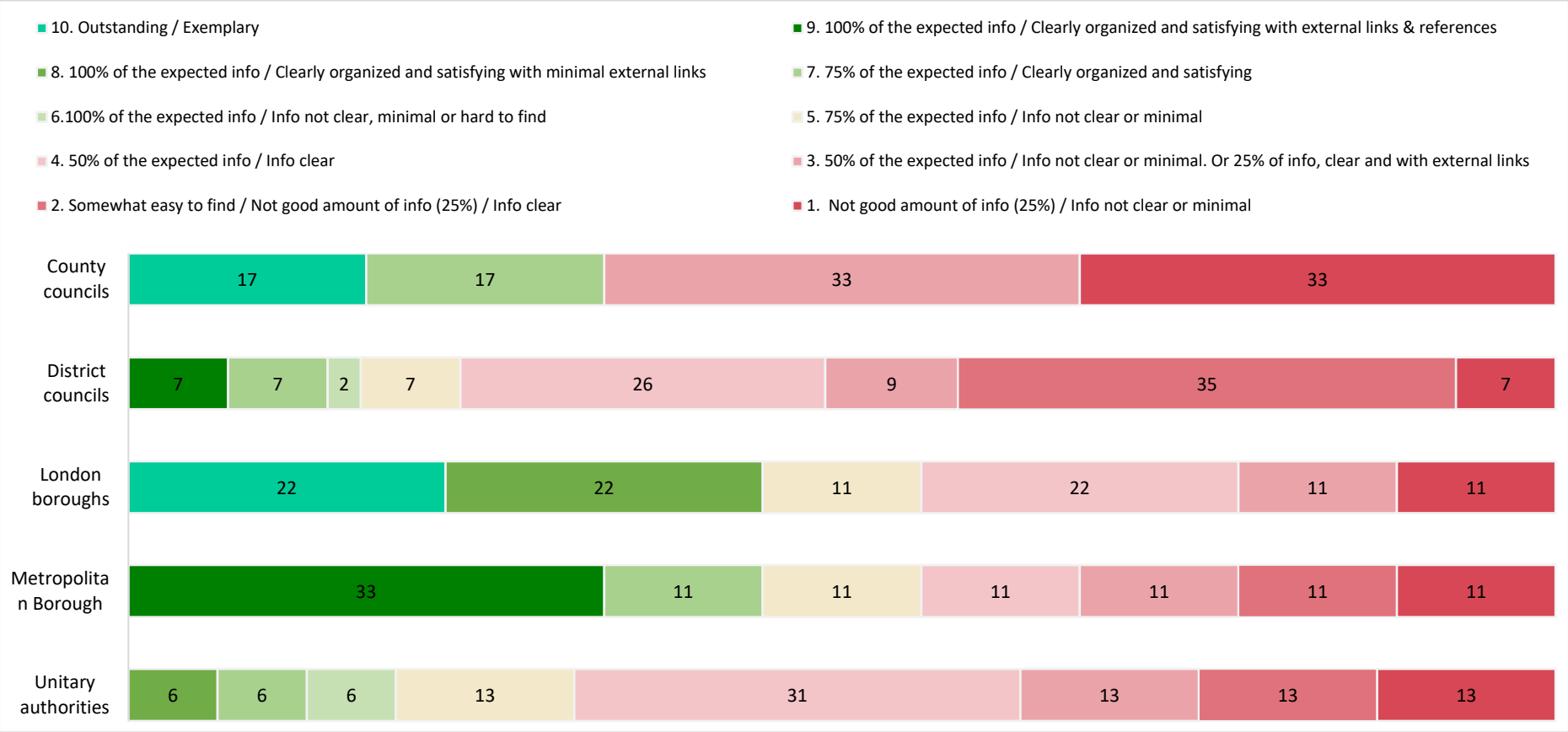


Figure 4-23 General ranking by England LA



4.4 Outstanding websites and good practice

4.4.1 Outstanding websites

The websites that were classified as outstanding and their links are listed in Table 4-2, which also includes further comments regarding scalability of the website/webpage to other LAs. In terms of user experience and provision of information these websites were outstanding for the reasons stated below.

All these websites have the following things in common:

- More than 75% of the information expected;
- Satisfying volume of information for each topic, including external links to expand if wanted;
- Clear organization of the information and an easy navigability of the website; and
- Information adapted to the user, including the use of different resources, embedded infographics, figures, interactive resources and maps.

The two last characteristics are detailed below including good practice from these outstanding websites and other good examples.

Table 4-2 Outstanding websites

LA	Link	Comments	
		Pros	Cons
Kent County Council	https://kentair.org.uk/	Facilitates the information provision to the LAs within Kent. User friendly and great provision of data.	Requires more resources to create and maintain. Not easily scalable to LAs with fewer resources.
Hammersmith and Fulham	https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/environment/air-quality	Data organization and webpage navigability easily scalable to other LA websites including those with fewer resources. Facilitates the use of the "Find" function.	Less interactive resources.
Lambeth	https://www.lambeth.gov.uk/environmental-services/air-quality-pollution/air-quality	Data organization and webpage navigability scalable to other LA websites.	Less interactive resources.

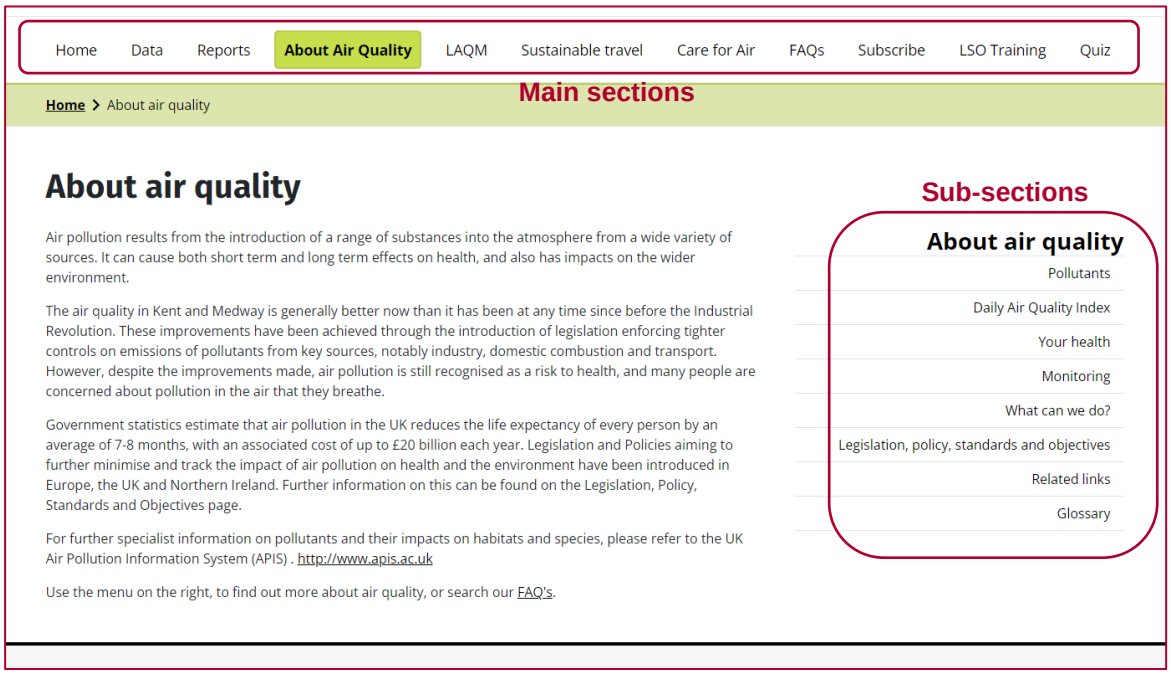
4.4.2 Good practices

4.4.2.1 Clear organization and easy to navigate

Most websites that are easy to navigate provide fixed menus to jump between each section, to illustrate,

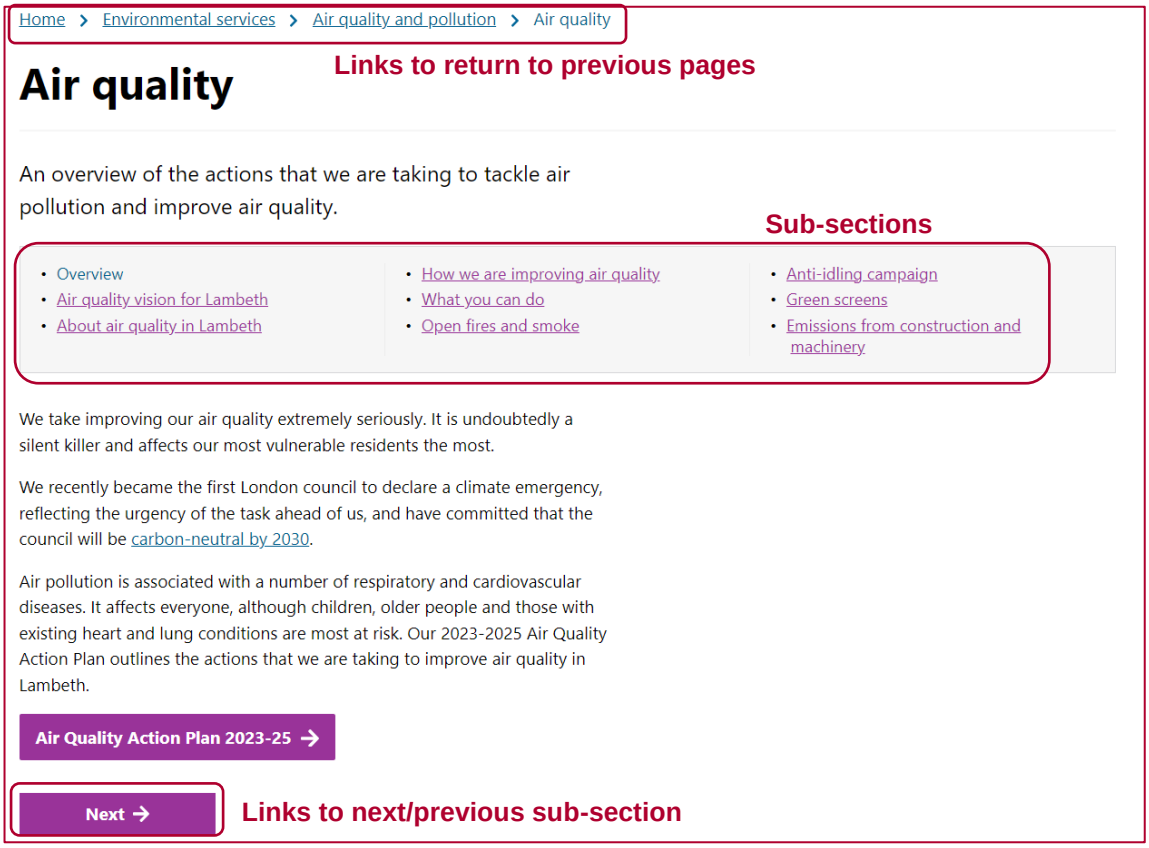
Figure **4-24** shows the KentAir website fixed menu on top with the main sections for a separate AQ website. Additionally, it included different sub-menus, for the sections that have sub-sections, which remains fixed for every sub-section facilitating the navigation between topics.

Figure 4-24 Example of navigability from a separate AQ website



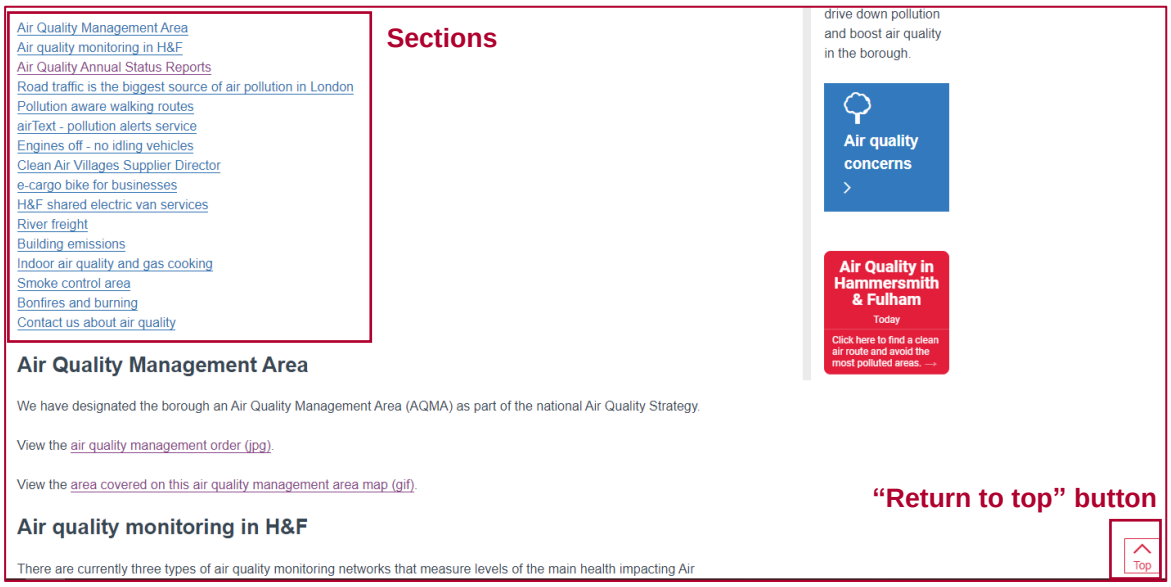
A good practice for an integrated website, can be exemplified with Lambeth AQ webpages. Instead of having a menu with the main topics it had links to return to previous pages. It also had sub-menus for sub-sections and links to connect with previous and next sub-sections.

Figure 4-25 Example of navigability of an integrated AQ website



A good practice of organizing all the information in one webpage can be found in Hammersmith and Fulham AQ webpage. The webpage had a simple list of links of the sub-sections on the top of the page and included a “go to the top” button to easily return to the “menu”. This format allows the user to use the “Find” function to look for specific words in the webpage as it contains all the information provided. Furthermore, this kind of organization can be simply escalated to other websites using little resources as any person that has access to edit the webpage text can add the list of sections on top with links and links at the end of each section to return to the “main menu”.

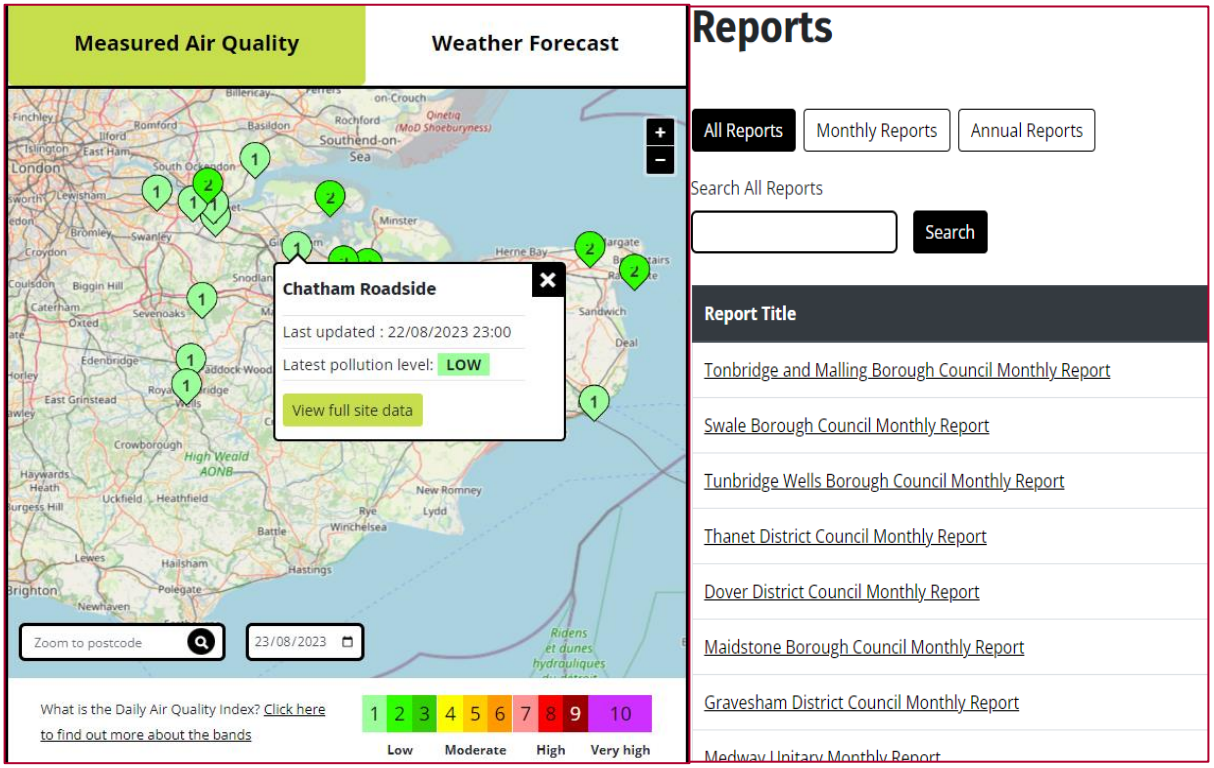
Figure 4-26 Example of navigability of an integrated AQ website



4.4.2.2 Information adapted to the user

Interactive sections allow the user to easily find what it is looking for. For example, KentAir website provides an interactive map for the monitoring sites that provides information using the DAQI, which allows users that are not familiar with AQ measurements to understand the pollutions levels. Additionally, the user can use a link to download more data from the site. This same website also provides a section to download reports with a menu indicating the three types of reports provided and a specific search engine for reports.

Figure 4-27 Example of interactive resources



5 Conclusions and future recommendations

In conclusion, the availability of information provided by LAs to the public greatly differ across the UK. The websites from the LA types from England were the ones that provided more information to the general public, followed by those from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, in that order. Within England, London Boroughs provided more information than other LAs, followed in order by Metropolitan Boroughs, County Councils, Unitary Authorities and District Councils.

Most AQ websites were easy to find using widely available search engines or the internal search engine from the local authority's main webpage, except for one example. One LA had no website by the date of this assessment (it was not found using the previous methods). Some AQ websites/webpages were not specifically dedicated to AQ and the other topics that were present in the websites/webpages were other kind of environmental pollution, such as noise, light, water and land.

In terms of local AQ information, annual reports were widely provided (94%) by LAs while alert systems, local forecast and DAQI information were provided by less than 30% of the websites. Northern Ireland LAs provided less local AQ information compared with other LAs and England LA types were the ones that provided more local AQ information. Most, (59%) of all LAs provided more than 5 years of annual reports. When monitoring data was provided it always included NO_2 data compared with PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ data that was only provided 59% of the times.

Of those LAs that had AQMA(s), 64% provided information about the details of the AQMA and 53% provided a map of the area. Additionally, 69% provided AQAPs but only 55% of those were up-to-date. Up-to-date AQAPs were provided by most London Boroughs (78%) while LAs from Wales (33%) and Scotland (25%) provided some up-to-date AQAPs for some AQMAs and outdated ones for the other AQMAs within their territories.

Less LAs from Wales provided health related and behavioural advice compared with others while London Borough ones provide more information about these topics than the others.

Even though information about bonfires and smoke control areas is widely provided by LAs, it is not often found within their local AQ webpages, instead, LAs have another designated webpage for these topics. The same applies for CAZ, LEZ or ULEZ information with the exception of the Unitary Authorities, which all provided information about the current CAZ, LEZ or ULEZ in their areas.

All websites from Northern Ireland made reference to the AQ objectives while only 33% of London Boroughs, County Councils and LAs from Wales reference the AQ objectives. Conversely, 63% of Unitary Authorities provided links to AQ related policy documents while no LAs from Northern Ireland provided this information.

Overall, the topics widely provided by LAs were:

- 94% Annual reports (excluding County Councils from the analysis)
- 87% Bonfires information
- 79% Pollution-reducing behaviours

And the hardly provided were:

- 26% Risk of domestic combustion and alert systems.
- 28% Exposure-reducing behaviours
- 29% Local Forecasts and Measurements to reduce emissions from domestic heating.

Within the websites studied, three outstanding websites were found. Each has its own particularities, for example, Kent AQ website provides plenty of information and is highly interactive but requires more resources to be created and maintained. The other two, Lambeth and Hammersmith and Fulham AQ websites are less interactive and provide a bit less information and data than the Kent website but require less resources and can be more easily replicated by other LAs.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – List of Local Authorities from the sample

Nation	Type	Local Authority Name
England	County councils	Hertfordshire County Council
England	County councils	Cambridgeshire County Council
England	County councils	Lancashire County Council
England	County councils	Surrey County Council
England	County councils	Kent County Council
England	County councils	Gloucestershire County Council
England	District councils	Waverley Borough Council
England	District councils	Rushmoor Borough Council
England	District councils	Havant Borough Council
England	District councils	Adur District Council
England	District councils	Harlow District Council
England	District councils	Tewkesbury Borough Council
England	District councils	Cotswold District Council
England	District councils	Arun District Council
England	District councils	South Oxfordshire District Council
England	District councils	Redditch Borough Council
England	District councils	North Hertfordshire District Council
England	District councils	Wyre Forest District Council
England	District councils	South Cambridgeshire District Council
England	District councils	North Norfolk District Council
England	District councils	Rossendale Borough Council
England	District councils	South Kesteven District Council
England	District councils	Watford Borough Council
England	District councils	Broxtowe Borough Council
England	District councils	Exeter City Council
England	District councils	Lichfield City Council
England	District councils	Chesterfield Borough Council
England	District councils	Chichester District Council
England	District councils	Canterbury City Council
England	District councils	Rushcliffe Borough Council
England	District councils	Fenland District Council
England	District councils	Stafford Borough Council
England	District councils	Horsham District Council
England	District councils	Stevenage Borough Council
England	District councils	Maidstone Borough Council

Nation	Type	Local Authority Name
England	District councils	Hyndburn Borough Council
England	District councils	South Holland District Council
England	District councils	Tamworth Borough Council
England	District councils	Vale of White Horse District Council
England	District councils	Epsom & Ewell Borough Council
England	District councils	Runnymede Borough Council
England	District councils	Tunbridge Wells Borough Council
England	District councils	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
England	District councils	West Lindsey District Council
England	District councils	Broxbourne Borough Council
England	District councils	Mansfield District Council
England	District councils	Wyre Borough Council
England	District councils	Woking Borough Council
England	District councils	East Suffolk Council
Scotland	Local Authority	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
Scotland	Local Authority	Scottish Borders Council
Scotland	Local Authority	Perth and Kinross Council
Scotland	Local Authority	The Highland Council
Scotland	Local Authority	South Lanarkshire Council
Scotland	Local Authority	Aberdeenshire Council
Scotland	Local Authority	Aberdeen City Council
Scotland	Local Authority	South Ayrshire Council
Northern Ireland	Local councils	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
Northern Ireland	Local councils	Belfast City Council
Northern Ireland	Local councils	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council - Enniskillen Office
England	London boroughs	Hackney
England	London boroughs	Hammersmith and Fulham
England	London boroughs	Redbridge
England	London boroughs	Enfield
England	London boroughs	Sutton
England	London boroughs	Harrow
England	London boroughs	Newham
England	London boroughs	Lambeth
England	London boroughs	Haringey
England	Metropolitan Borough	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
England	Metropolitan Borough	Birmingham City Council

Nation	Type	Local Authority Name
England	Metropolitan Borough	Wirral Borough Council
England	Metropolitan Borough	Wigan Borough Council
England	Metropolitan Borough	North Tyneside Borough Council
England	Metropolitan Borough	Walsall Borough Council
England	Metropolitan Borough	Newcastle Upon Tyne City Council
England	Metropolitan Borough	Manchester City Council
England	Metropolitan Borough	Oldham Borough Council
Wales	Principal Authority	Caerphilly County Borough Council (Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili)
Wales	Principal Authority	Conwy County Borough Council (Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy)
Wales	Principal Authority	Powys County Council (Cyngor Sir Powys)
Wales	Principal Authority	Newport City Council (Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd)
Wales	Principal Authority	Monmouthshire County Council (Cyngor Sir Fynwy)
Wales	Principal Authority	The Vale of Glamorgan County Borough Council (Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Bro Morgannwg)
England	Unitary authorities	Portsmouth City Council
England	Unitary authorities	North Lincolnshire Council
England	Unitary authorities	Derby City Council
England	Unitary authorities	Torbay Council
England	Unitary authorities	Luton Borough Council
England	Unitary authorities	Middlesbrough Borough Council
England	Unitary authorities	Medway Council
England	Unitary authorities	Stoke-on-Trent City Council
England	Unitary authorities	Central Bedfordshire Council
England	Unitary authorities	Shropshire Council
England	Unitary authorities	Brighton and Hove City Council
England	Unitary authorities	Somerset Council
England	Unitary authorities	West Berkshire Council
England	Unitary authorities	North Yorkshire Council (Merged LAs: Craven District Council, Hambleton District Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Richmondshire District Council, Ryedale District Council, Scarborough Borough Council and Selby District Council)
England	Unitary authorities	Cheshire West and Chester Council
England	Unitary authorities	Southampton City Council

Appendix 2 – List of downloadable resources excluding annual reports and AQAPs.

Local Authority	Downloadable file
Aberdeen City Council	Bonfire leaflet
Aberdeen City Council	Flyer - Anti Idling
Aberdeen City Council	General Air Quality Information Leaflet
Aberdeenshire Council	Suplementary planning guidance for biomass energy
Arun District Council	Air Quality Strategy
Arun District Council	Sussex AQ guidance for LA
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Domestic Combustion leaflet
Birmingham City Council	Info Graphic - effects of air pollution
Cambridgeshire County Council	Air pollution general Assessment
Chichester District Council	AQAP consultation responses
Chichester District Council	AQAP final consultation report
East Suffolk Council	Indoor AQ checklist
East Suffolk Council	Leaflet - Anti Idling
East Suffolk Council	Poster - Anti Idling
East Suffolk Council	AQ Strategy 2021
East Suffolk Council	Presentation - Air Pollution
East Suffolk Council	Quiz - Air Pollution
East Suffolk Council	Game - Air pollution word search
East Suffolk Council	Game - Air Pollution other
Epsom & Ewell Borough Council	Bonfires - General Information
Hackney	Guide - air pollution and boats
Hackney	Strategic planning
Haringey	Local AQ - Evaluation report
Haringey	airText leaflet
Hammersmith and Fulham	Local AQ networks - General info
Hammersmith and Fulham	Case Study - Sustainable delivery
Hammersmith and Fulham	Case Study - Low Emission Vehicles
Hammersmith and Fulham	Publication - Airborne particles from wood burning in UK cities
Horsham District Council	Active travel Infrastructure plan
Horsham District Council	Active travel Infrastructure plan - supplementary document
Kent County Council	Implementation Plan Progress Report
Kent County Council	infoGraphic - Energy and Low Emissions Strategy
Lambeth	Woodburning leaflet
Lambeth	Guide - AQ for business

Local Authority	Downloadable file
Lambeth	Guide - Protect against AP for older citizens
Lambeth	AQ vision
Lambeth	Guide - protect against AP
Lambeth	Guide - save energy
Lambeth	Map - Emission sources
Lambeth	Environmental Permiting Register
Luton Borough Council	Low and zero emission vehicles addenum
Medway Council	Communicatios strategy
Medway Council	AQ Planning Guidance
Medway Council	Public Register 2022
Middlesbrough Borough Council	NO_2 Plan Report
Middlesbrough Borough Council	NO_2 Plan Report - Appendices
Newcastle Upon Tyne City Council	Impact assessment of the summer closures on Blackett Street
Newport City Council (Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd)	AQ Supplementary Planning Guidance
Newport City Council (Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd)	Caerleon AQMA Source Apportionment and Transport Intervention Study
Newport City Council (Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd)	Caerleon Traffic Light Gateway: Feasibility Study
Newport City Council (Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd)	Chepstow Road AQMA Source Apportionment and Transport Intervention Study
Newport City Council (Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd)	Case for Trees - Value of trees
North Tyneside Borough Council	AQ Strategy
South Ayrshire Council	Community guide - Celebrating with bonfires and fireworks
South Kesteven District Council	Updating And Screening Assessment 2015
South Kesteven District Council	Grantham and Seaford cycling map
South Kesteven District Council	Industries Permitted under Part B of the Environmental Permitting
South Oxfordshire District Council	Anti-idling poster
South Oxfordshire District Council	Air Quality Developer's Guidance
Southampton City Council	Clean Air Strategy - leaflet
Southampton City Council	Full Business Case for Achieving EU Nitrogen Dioxide Compliance in Southampton in the Shortest Possible Time
Southampton City Council	Air Quality Strategy update - Port of Southampton
Southampton City Council	2020 COVID-19 lockdown period - Air Quality Analysis: Addendum
Southampton City Council	2020 COVID-19 lockdown period – Air Quality Analysis

Local Authority	Downloadable file
Stevenages	AQ Strategy
The Vale of Glamorgan County Borough Council (Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Bro Morgannwg)	Bonfire Guidance
Torbay Council	Hollicombe remediation air quality update. January 2016
Torbay Council	Hollicombe remediation air quality update. August 2016
Torbay Council	Hollicombe remediation air quality update. October 2016
Torbay Council	Hollicombe remediation air quality update. December 2016
Tunbridge Wells Borough Council	Planning Position Statement for proposed developments which may impact on air quality in Hawkhurst
Vale of White Horse District Council	Anti-idling Posters 1
Vale of White Horse District Council	Anti-idling Posters 2
Vale of White Horse District Council	Anti-idling Posters 3
Vale of White Horse District Council	Anti-idling Posters 4
Waverley Borough Council	Education Activity - Actions
Waverley Borough Council	Biomass Boiler Information Request Form – to accompany a planning application or environmental permit application
Waverley Borough Council	Detailed air quality modelling report for Surrey from CERC August 2019
Waverley Borough Council	Further interpretation of air quality modelled in Waverley from CERC March 2020
West Berkshire Council	School toolkit
West Lindsey District Council	Annual Air Quality Costs
Wigan Borough Council	Air pollution from domestic burning - leaflet