



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Report on measures for 2018 exceedance of the Target Value for Nickel in Yorkshire and Humberside non- agglomeration zone (UK0034)

December 2020



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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

Air Quality and Industrial Emissions
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Ground Floor, Seacole Building
2 Marsham Street
London, SW1P 4DF

Email: air.quality@defra.gov.uk

With technical input from Ricardo Energy & Environment

www.gov.uk/defra

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1. Introduction

1.1 Context

Under the EU Directive 2004/107/EC¹, the target value (TV) for nickel (Ni) is an annual mean concentration of 20 nanograms (one billionth of a gram (10^{-9})) per cubic metre (m^{-3}) of ambient air or lower. The Directive requires that Member States shall report on measures in place to address the exceedance of the TV and that all reasonable measures that do not entail disproportionate cost should be taken to ensure this target is not exceeded.

The United Kingdom exited the European Union on 31 January 2020. Upon exit, the UK entered a Transition Period which will end on 31 December 2020. The UK was a Member State during the period this report covers, and the Directive requirements apply to the UK as part of its obligations during the Transition Period.

Once the Transition Period ends on 31 December 2020, the UK will continue to meet its reporting obligations through making this data available to the public to the same timescales

Exceedance of the TV has not previously been reported in the Yorkshire and Humberside zone. However, it was reported in 2014 and 2016 in the Sheffield Urban Area. Reports on measures detailing the exceedance and the measures in place were published in 2014, 2016 and 2018 for the Sheffield Urban Area.² These reports, for the Sheffield Urban Area, relate to the same sources as in this report for Yorkshire and Humberside.

This document reports the exceedance situation for 2018 for the Yorkshire and Humberside zone.

1.2 Status of zone

This is the report on measures required for exceedances of the TV for Ni within the Yorkshire and Humberside non-agglomeration zone identified within the 2018 UK air quality assessment. Exceedances within this zone were identified on the basis of model data. Model results on a 1 km x 1 km grid resolution provided supplementary information for the air quality assessment. The model results are based on fine scale

¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2005:023:0003:0016:EN:PDF>

² <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/library/bap-nickel-measures>

modelling on a 50 m x 50 m grid resolution located around an identified industrial source. This exceedance was reported via e-Reporting dataflow G³ on attainment and Air Pollution in the UK⁴.

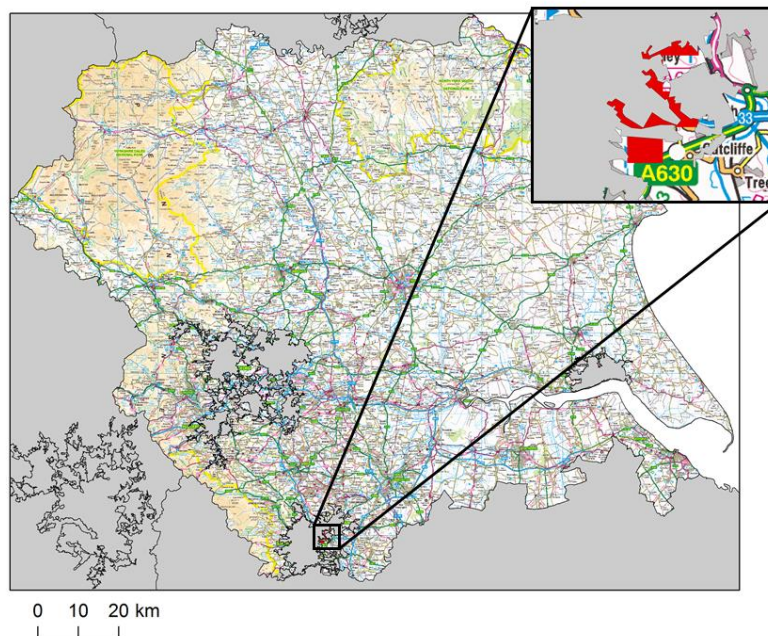
Table 1 summarises the spatial extent and associated resident population for the exceedances identified in this zone, as reported via e-Reporting.

Table 1. Area exceeding Ni target value in 2018 and associated resident population for exceeding areas within Yorkshire and Humberside non-agglomeration zone UK0034.

Zone code	Zone Name	Area exceeding TV (km ²)	Population exceeding TV
UK00034	Yorkshire and Humberside	1	0

Figure 1 shows the locations of the exceedances in the context of the zone as a whole.

Figure 1. Location of exceedance of the Ni target value in 2018 in Yorkshire and Humberside non-agglomeration zone UK00034. Areas of the zone in exceeding grid squares are marked in red.



³ <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gb/eu/aqd>

⁴ <http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/library/annualreport/index>

An initial source apportionment was carried out and this analysis identified one exceedance situation within this zone related to industrial emissions:

- Yorkshire and Humberside [Ni_UK0034_2018_1] related to industrial emissions (area of exceedance: 1 km²)

This report describes the exceedance situation in the zone. The sections below include a description of the exceedance situation, including maps, information on source apportionment and a list of measures already taken or to be taken. Information on measures is reported within e-Reporting dataflow K.

2 Exceedance situation Yorkshire and Humberside [Ni_UK0034_2018_1] related to industrial emissions

2.1 Description of exceedance

This exceedance situation has an area of exceedance of 1 km² and is located in the valley of the river Don to the North East of Sheffield City Centre in the Yorkshire and Humberside non-agglomeration zone. The exceedance was reported on the basis of model data. There is no resident population associated with this exceedance situation. This exceedance situation is adjacent to and shares common sources with the exceedance situation for Sheffield [Ni_UK0007_2018_1].

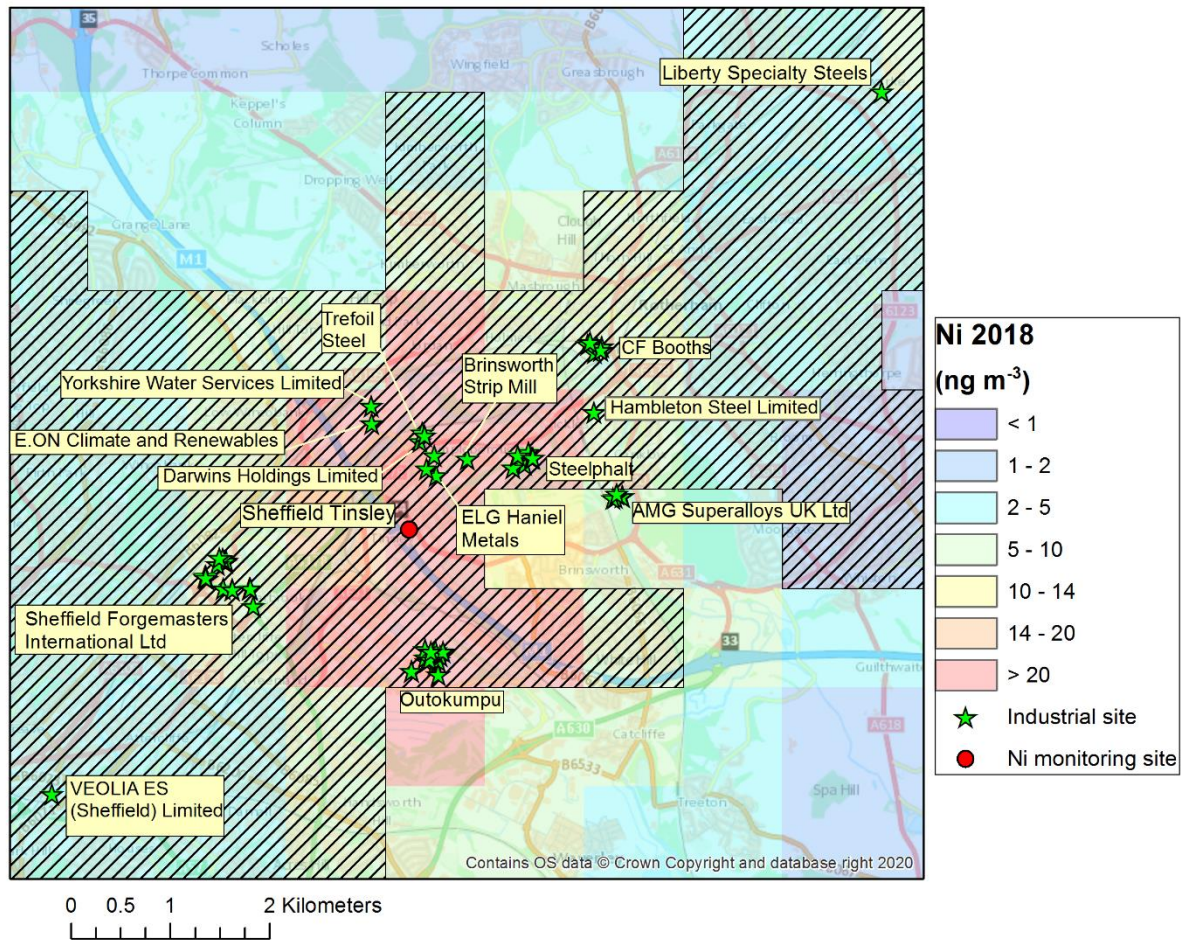
Table 2 lists measured annual mean concentrations of Ni from monitoring sites in the Yorkshire and Humberside non-agglomeration zone from 2004-2019. There are two monitoring station in the Yorkshire and Humberside non-agglomeration zone, Scunthorpe Town (GB0841A) located towards the north of the zone (490338, 410836) approximately 54 km from the modelled exceedance situation for Yorkshire and Humberside [Ni_UK0034_2018_1] and Scunthorpe Low Santon (GB1004A) located towards the north of the zone (492936, 411943) approximately 57 km from the modelled exceedance situation for Yorkshire and Humberside [Ni_UK0034_2018_1]. No exceedances of the Ni TV were measured at these monitoring sites in 2018 or in previous years.

Figure 2 shows the exceedance situation Ni_UK0034_2018_1 in detail. The figure indicates the location of the modelled exceedances. The figure presents the results of national modelling on a 1 km x 1 km grid resolution that were submitted to the Commission as a supplementary assessment. Zone boundaries for the 1 km model grid used to assign exceedance situations and associated populations are presented as black hatching for the Sheffield Urban Area zone and not hatched for the Yorkshire and Humberside zone. Figure 2 shows the location of several industrial sites located close to the exceedance situation.

Table 2. Measured annual mean Ni concentrations in the Yorkshire and Humberside zone UK0034 from 2004 to 2019 (ngm⁻³). Percentage data capture is shown in parentheses.

Station (Eol code)	Zone	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Scunthorpe Town (GB0841A)	UK0034					1.61 (91)	0.84 (96)	0.82 (98)	1.41 (100)	1.12 (92)	1.26 (96)	1.36 (95)	1.13 (98)	0.94 (98)	0.88 (97)	1.18 (95)	1.08 (99)
Scunthorpe Low Santon (GB1004A)	UK0034					1.18 (80)	1.27 (96)	1.01 (100)	1.58 (98)	1.25 (92)	1.65 (90)	1.68 (93)	1.51 (97)	1.27 (99)	1.23 (96)	1.26 (98)	1.27 (100)

Figure 2. Exceedance situation in Yorkshire and Humberside [Ni_UK0034_2018_1]. The Sheffield Tinsley monitoring station is marked in red. Locations of local industrial sites are also shown. Non-hatched grid squares are assigned to the Yorkshire and Humberside zone UK0034. Note that multiple emissions sources are indicated on the map for some industrial sites (Outokumpu, Sheffield Forgemasters International Ltd, AMG Superalloys UK Ltd, E.L.G. Haniel Metals Limited, Harsco Metals Group Limited (Steelphal), Trefoil Steel Company Limited, and CF Booths Limited).



2.2 Source apportionment

Modelling has been used to determine the annual mean Ni source apportionment for the exceedance situation. National modelling on a 1 km x 1 km grid resolution apportions the Ni concentration to regional and urban background sources. Additional fine scale modelling has also been carried out in support of this Report on Measures to characterise local industrial emissions, this is described in Appendix A1 of the 2018 Report on Measures for the Sheffield Urban Area.

Table 3 provides a breakdown of the main emission sources (source apportionment) that have contributed to the grid squares of the modelled exceedances. The penultimate column is the total concentration from all emissions sources. The total concentrations are presented rounded to integers for consistency with the values reported in the compliance assessment. The values in the other columns have been rounded to two decimal places. The other shaded columns are the subtotals for the regional, urban background and local contributions.

Table 3 identifies that local emissions from industrial sources are the most significant source of Ni. Due to the way the fine scale modelling was carried out and the results aggregated to values for 1 km squares, it is not possible to provide a more detailed breakdown of the industrial source contributions. Table 4 in the 2018 Report on Measures for the Sheffield Urban Area shows that the Outokumpu site is the most significant local industrial emissions source for this exceedance situation.

Table 3. Source apportionment for exceedance situation Ni_UK00034_2018_1. Annual mean Ni concentration (ngm⁻³).

OS easting (m)	OS Northing (m)	Zone	a) Regional background: Total	Regional background: From within Member State	b) Urban background increment: Total	Urban background increment: Traffic	Urban background increment: Industry including heat and power production	Urban background increment: commercial and residential	Urban background increment: Shipping	Urban background increment: Off road mobile machinery	Urban background increment: Other	c) Local increment: Total	Local increment: Industry including heat and power production	Total for all emissions sources (a+b+c)	Resident population
440500	388500	34	0.54	0.54	0.85	0.04	0.45	0.29	0.00	0.06	0.01	25.89	25.89	27	0

2.3 Measures

Improving air quality is a high priority for the Government, who published the Clean Air Strategy in January 2019, that sets out new and ambitious goals. An exceedance in this zone was reported in 2014 and in 2016, but not in other years since the TV came into force, including 2017. The Government takes any exceedance seriously whilst ensuring that any measures put in place are proportionate to the exceedance. The Government has brought together the regulators and local industrial operators with emissions of Ni to air in pursuit of this aim. Meetings have enabled:

- the Government to communicate to the industrial regulators and operators the extent of the issue and the seriousness with which it is taken;
- the regulators to demonstrate that the operators are applying all cost-effective measures, and in particular are applying best available techniques as required by Directive 2010/75/EU (IED);
- the operators to cooperate and share best practice in managing their operations; and
- the development of the latest evidence in understanding the predominant sources.

The exceedance situation Yorkshire and Humberside [Ni_UK0034_2018_1] shares common industrial sources with Sheffield [Ni_UK0007_2018_1] and these sources are located in Sheffield Urban Area agglomeration zone (UK0007). Measures to reduce Ni concentrations in air in the exceedance situation Yorkshire and Humberside [Ni_UK0034_2018_1] target the identified common industrial sources. No additional sources of Ni have been identified for the exceedance situation in Yorkshire and Humberside [Ni_UK0034_2018_1].

Much of the work in this area has focussed and will continue to focus on the unidentified and scaled source contributions. The Report on Measures for Sheffield [UK0007, Appendix 1] details work thus far undertaken has included fine scale modelling to model the impact of known emissions to the measurements at Tinsley Monitoring Station.

The Report on Measures for Sheffield [UK0007, Section 2.3] summarises measures taken or to be taken at local industrial sites identified that may contribute to nickel in ambient air.