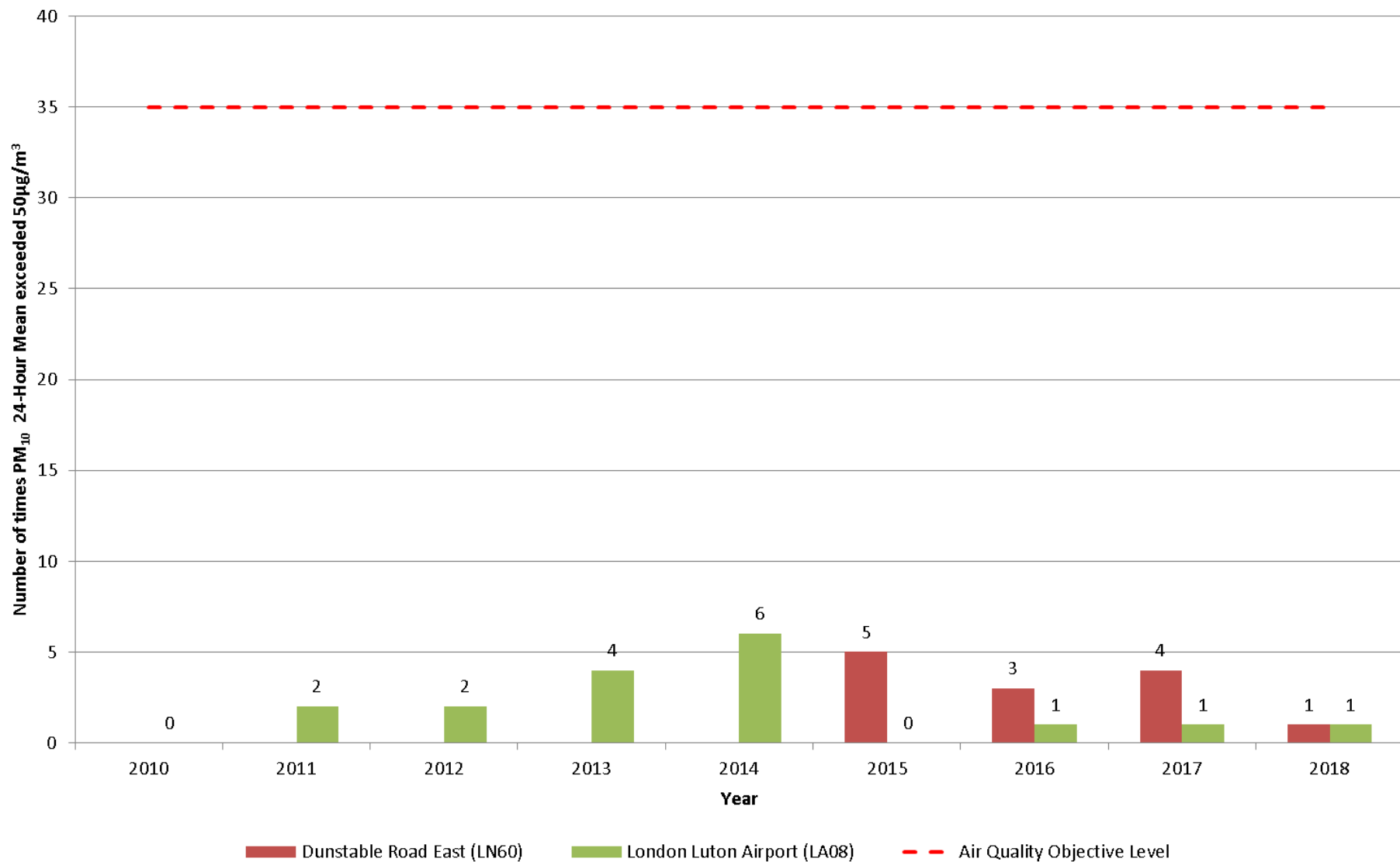


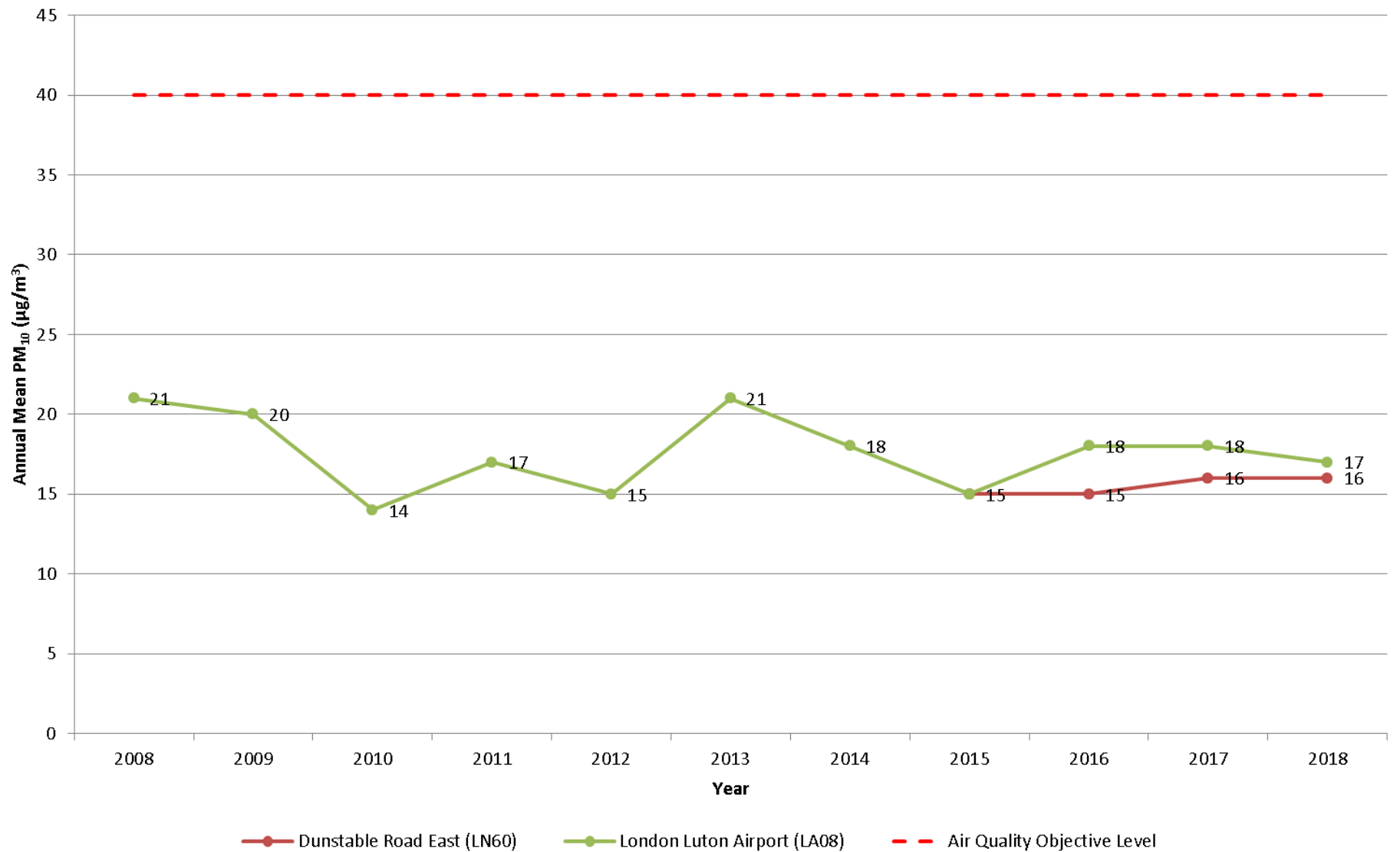
AGENDA ITEM: 9 OVERVIEW OF THE 2019 AIR QUALITY ANNUAL STATUS REPORT

TREND DATA: PM₁₀

Number of times the PM₁₀ 24-Hour Mean has exceeded 50µg/m³

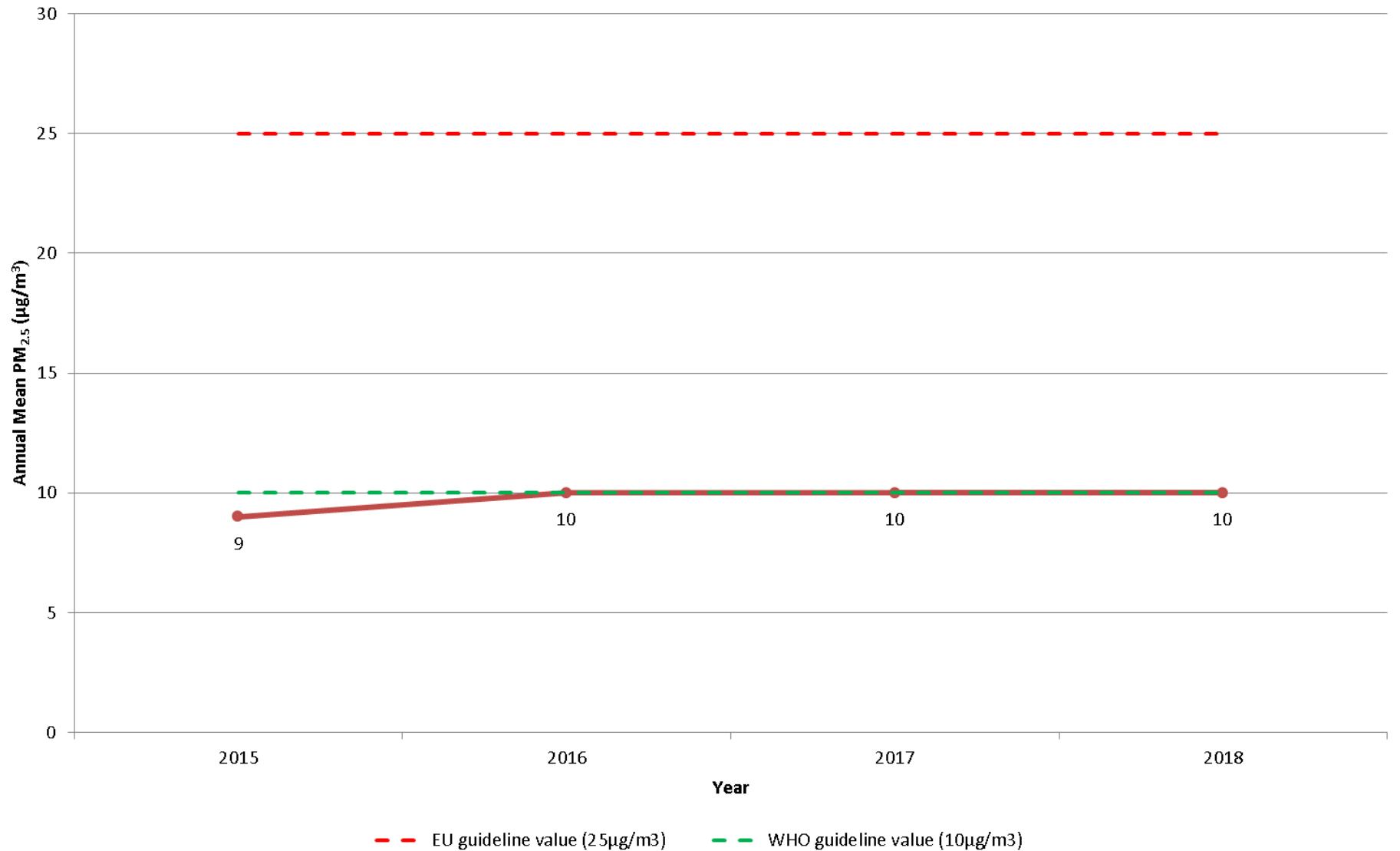


Annual Mean PM₁₀ Level



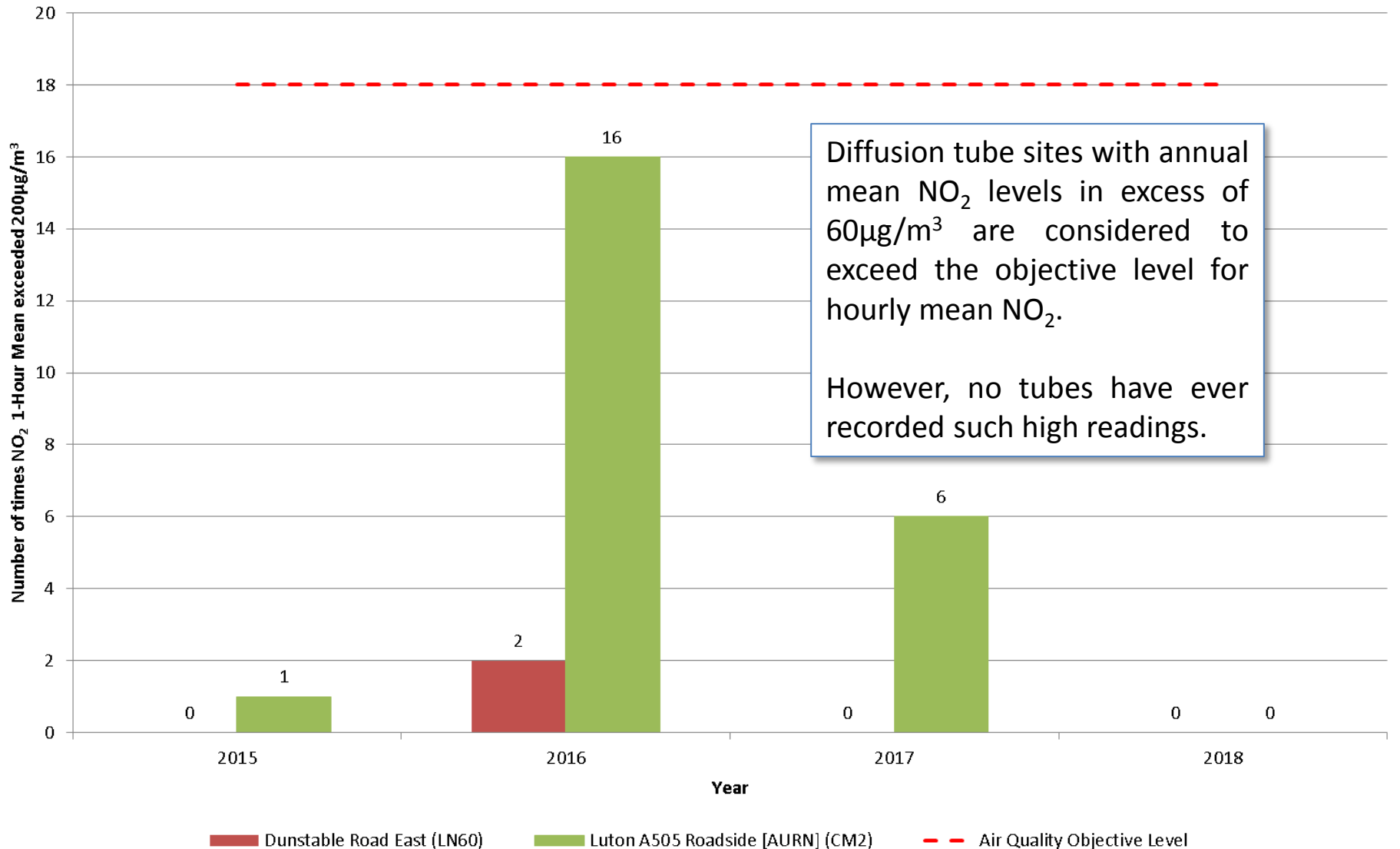
TREND DATA: PM_{2.5}

Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Level: LBC AQ monitoring site on Dunstable Road East (LN60)

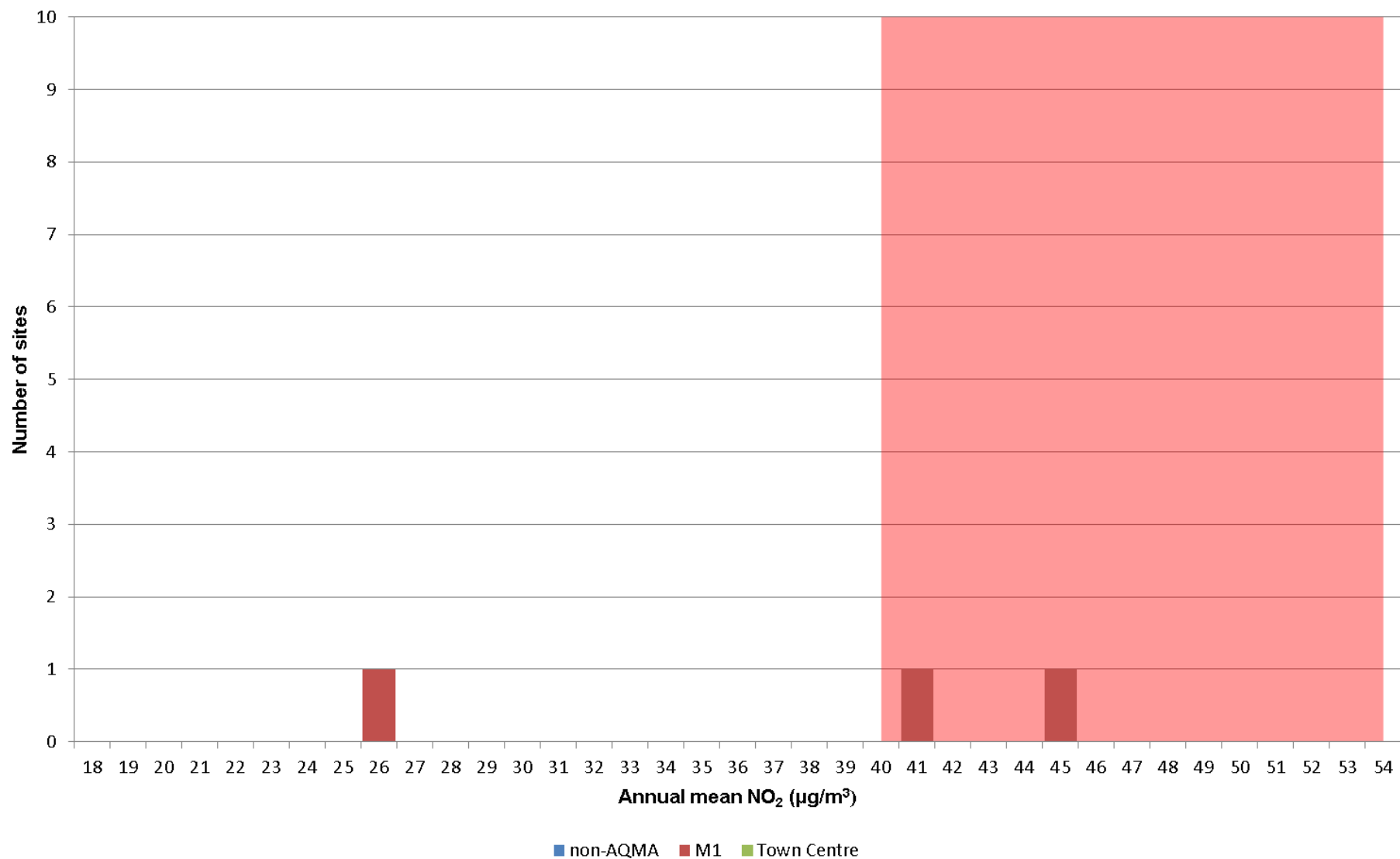


TREND DATA: NO₂

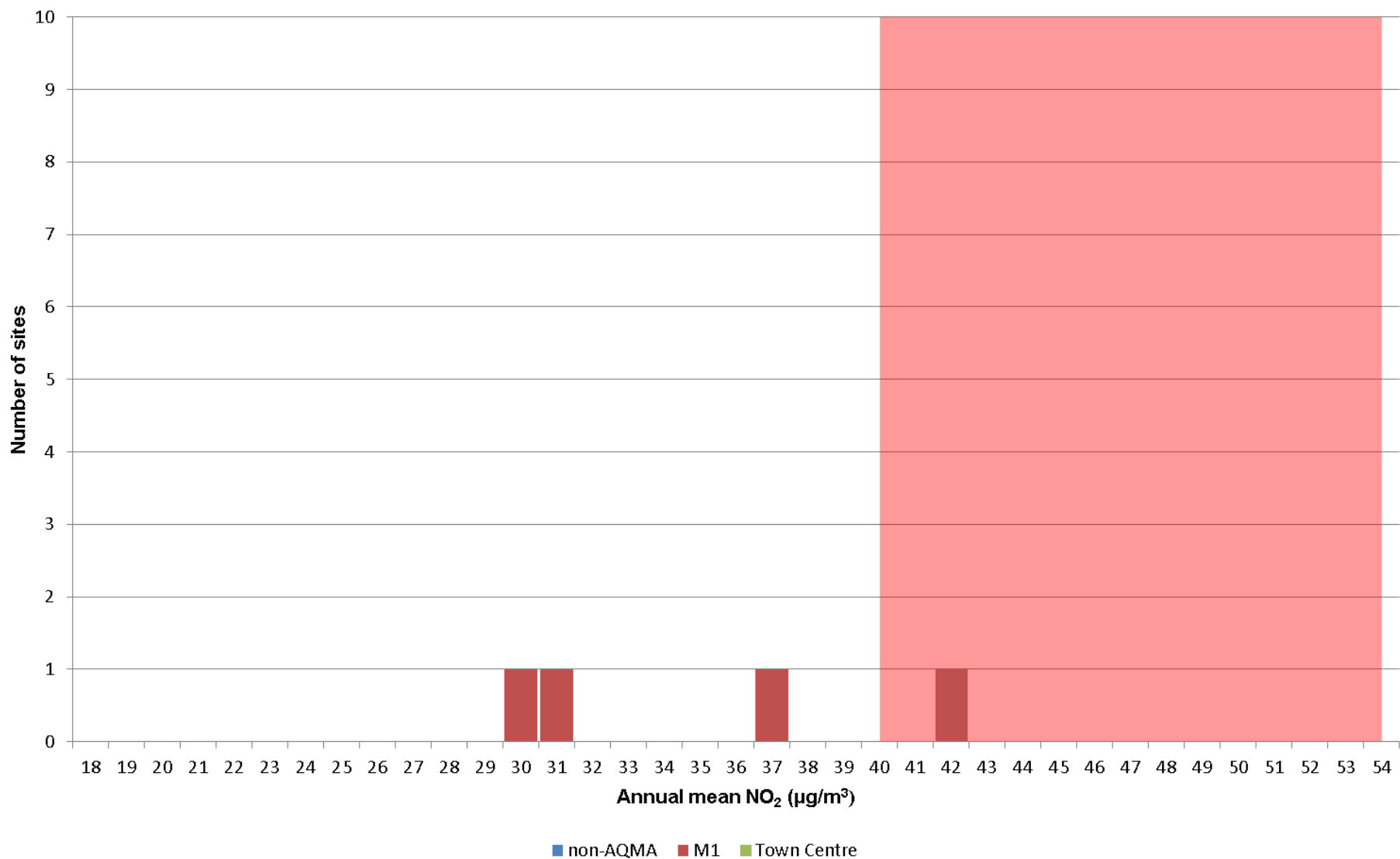
Number of times the NO₂ 1-Hour Mean has exceeded 200µg/m³



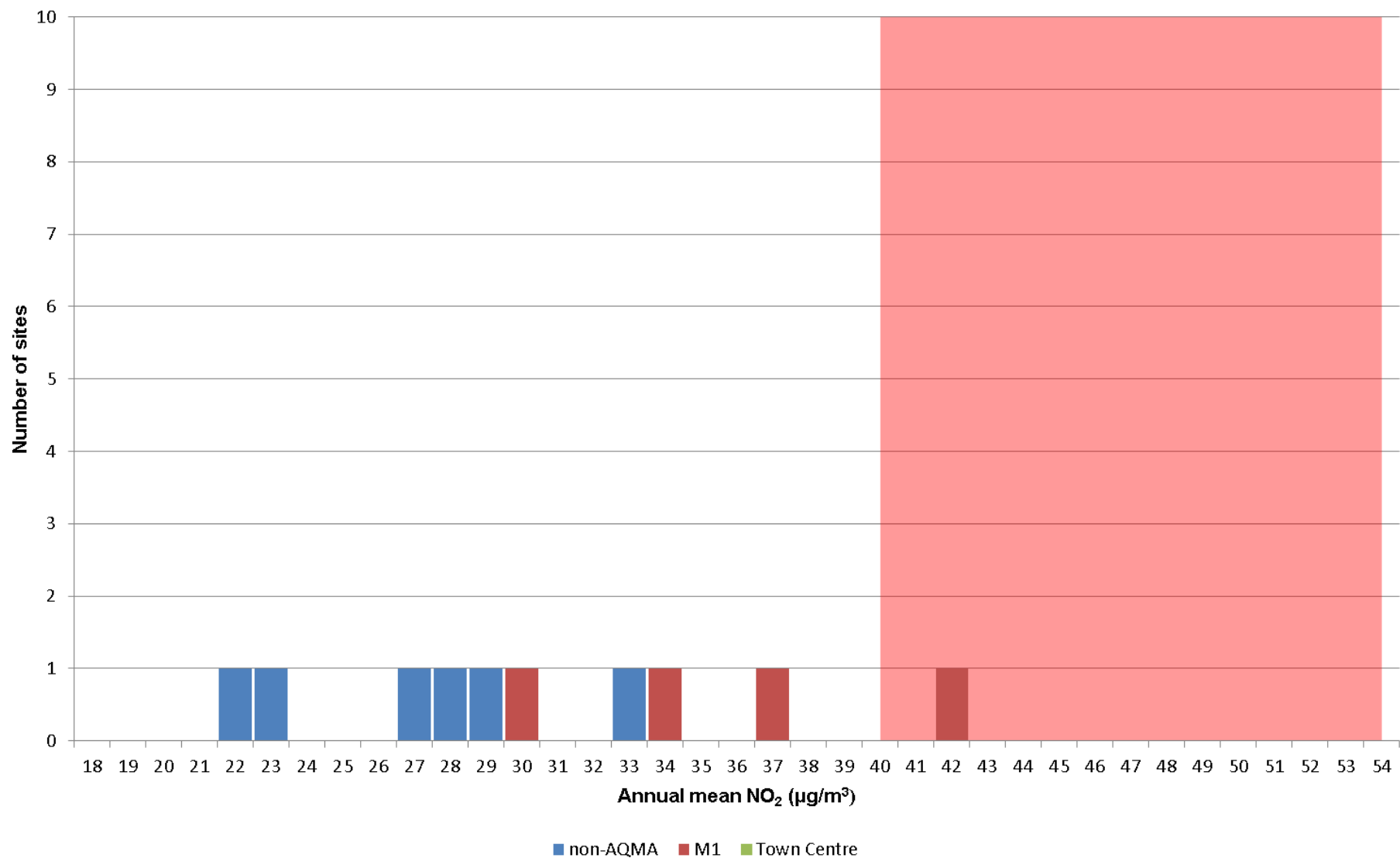
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2007



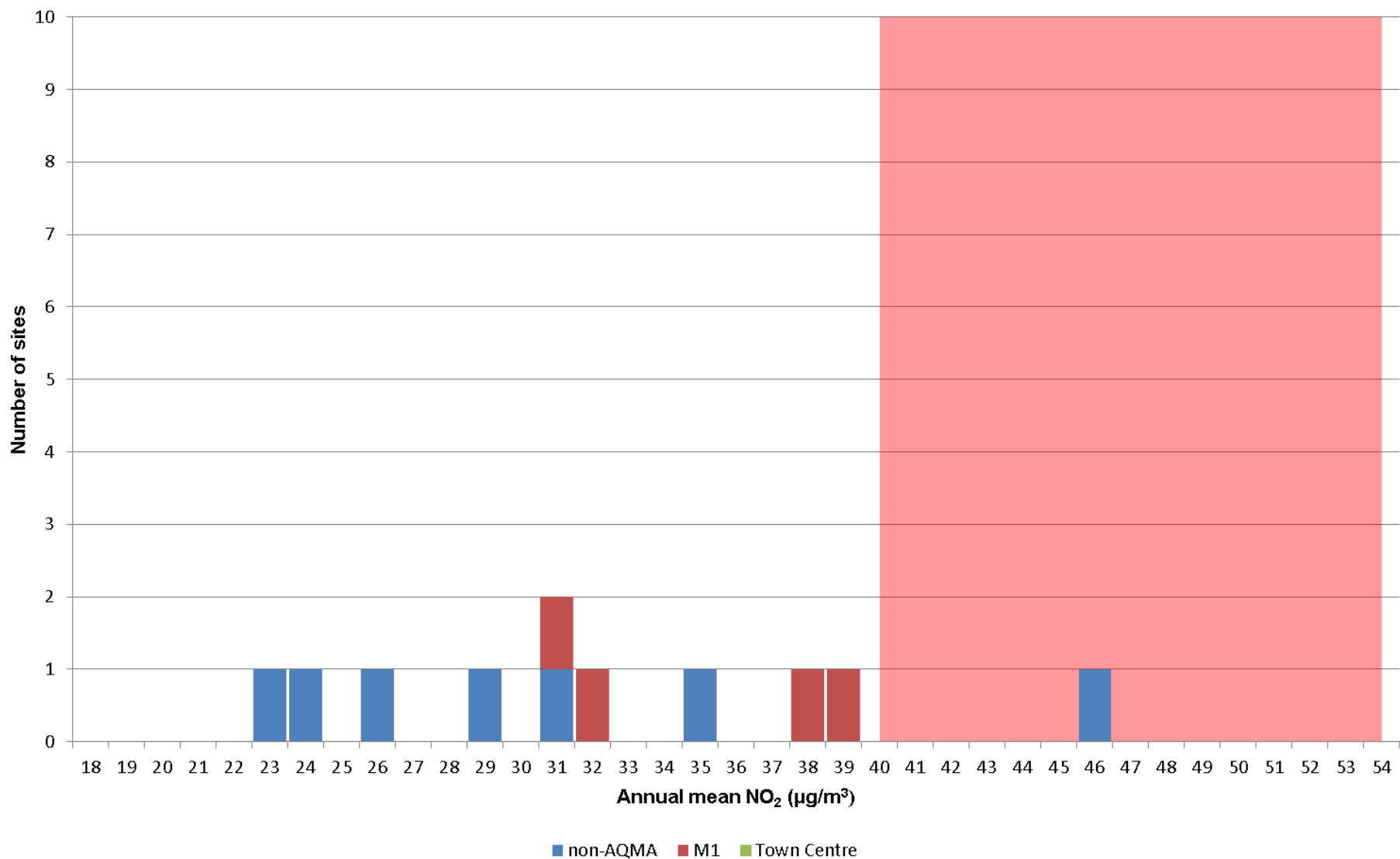
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2008



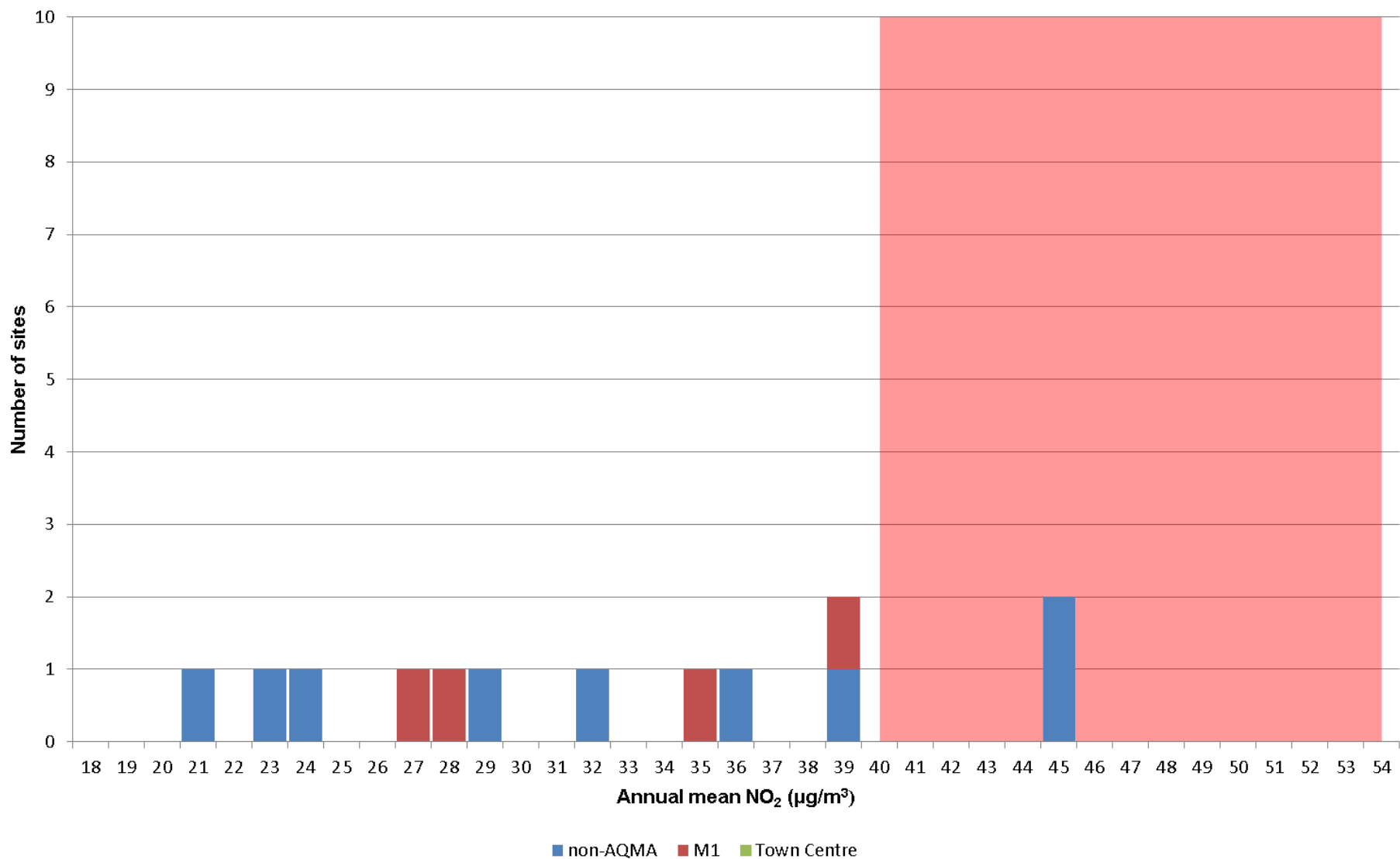
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2009



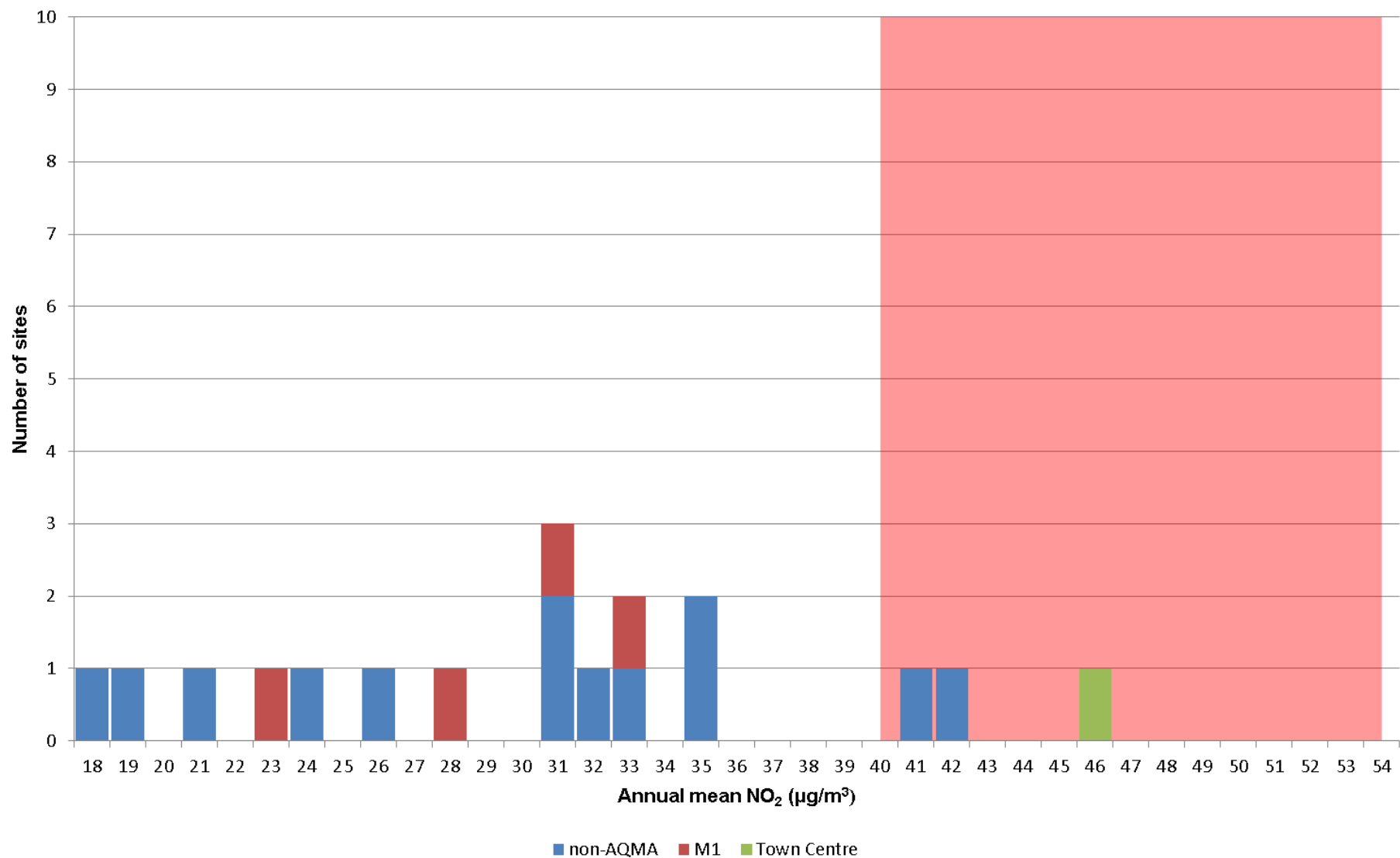
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2010



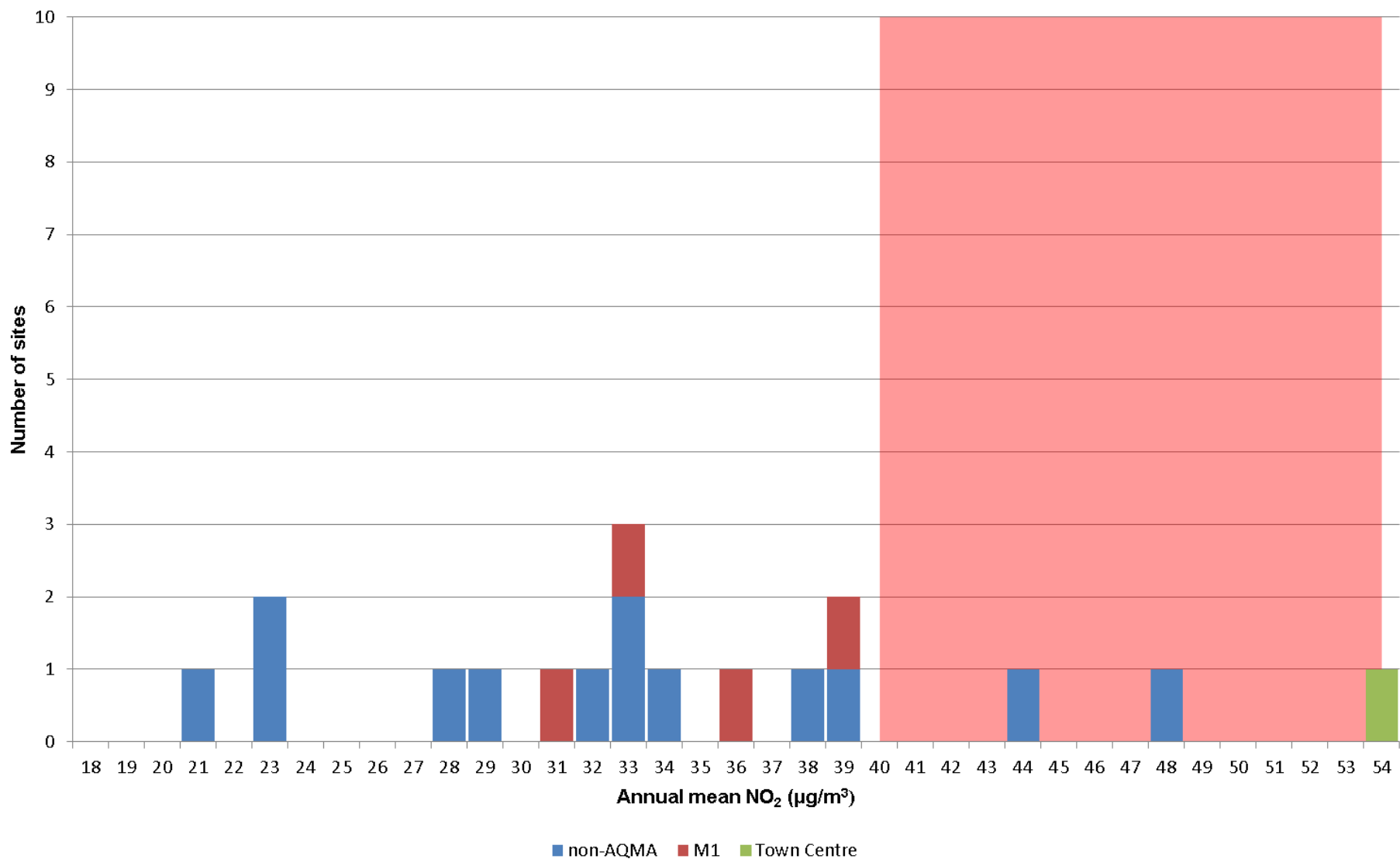
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2011



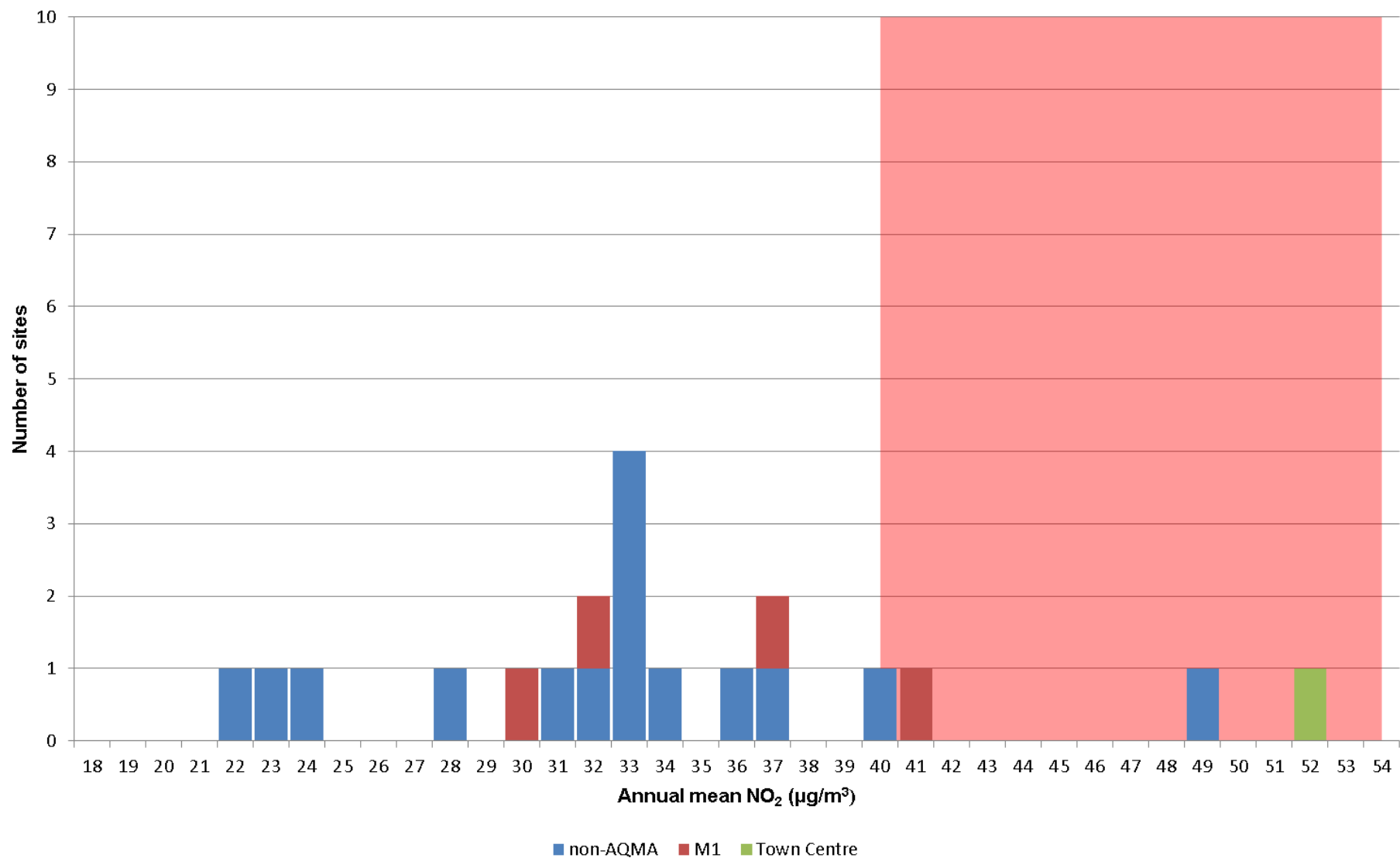
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2012



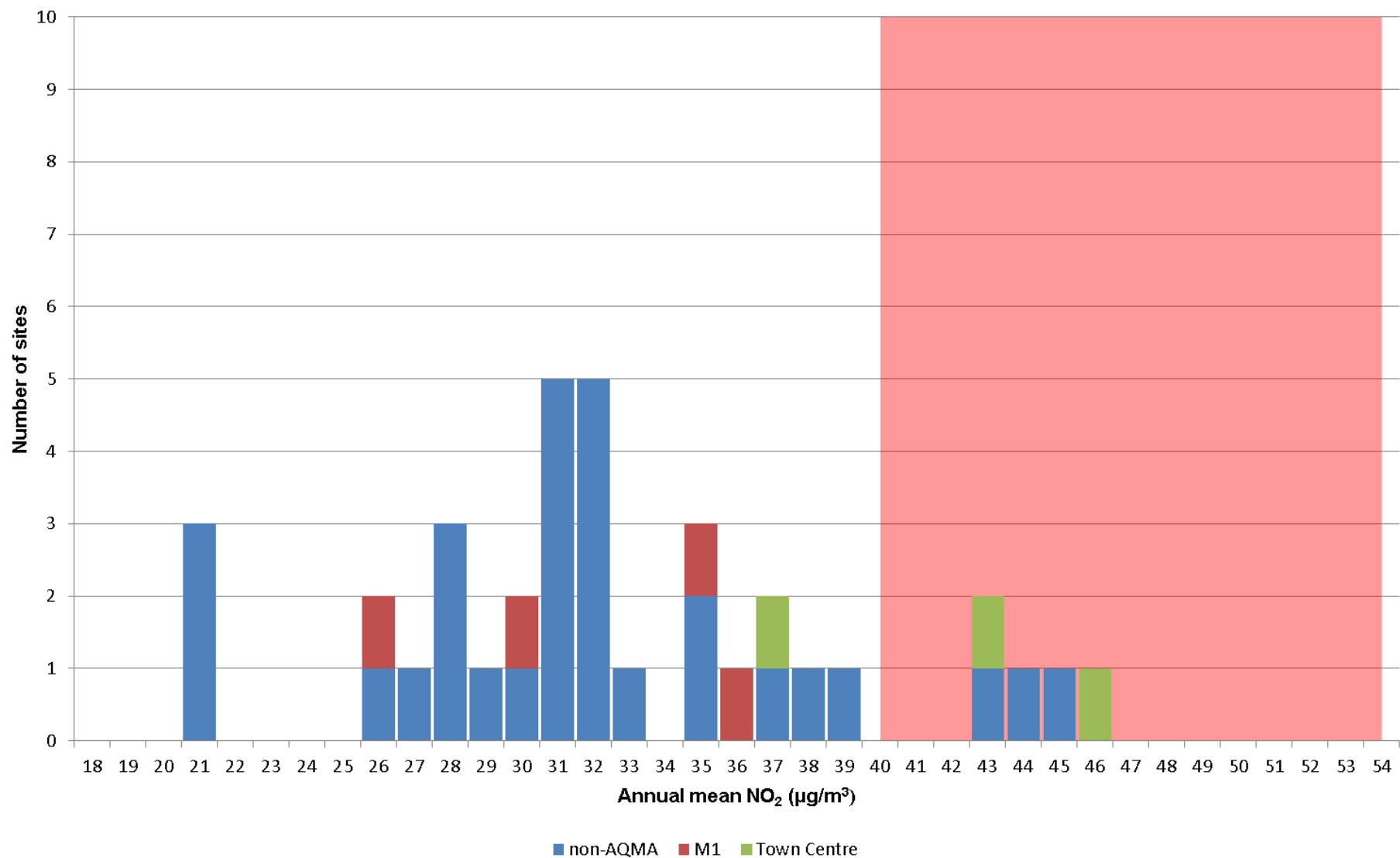
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2013



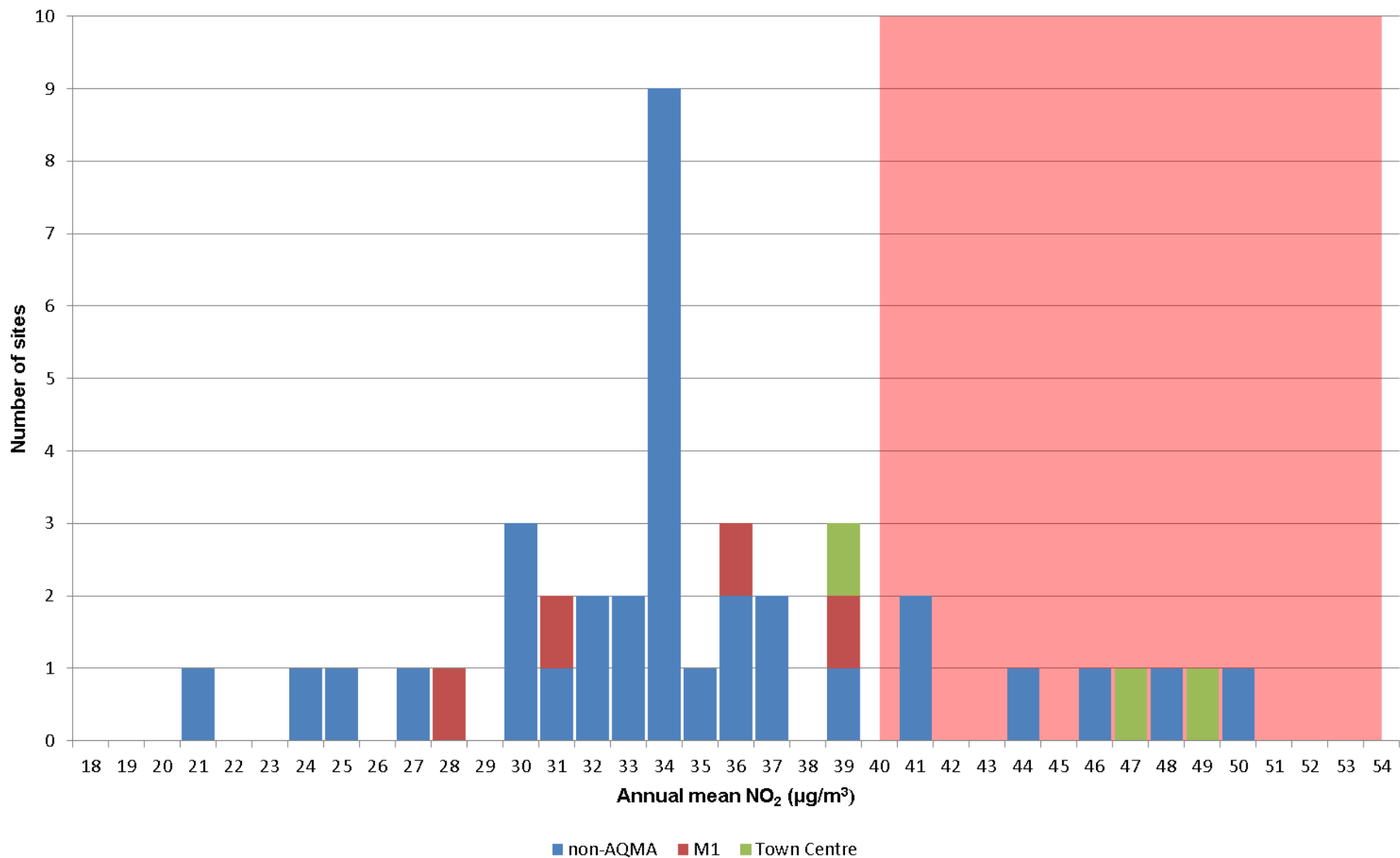
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2014



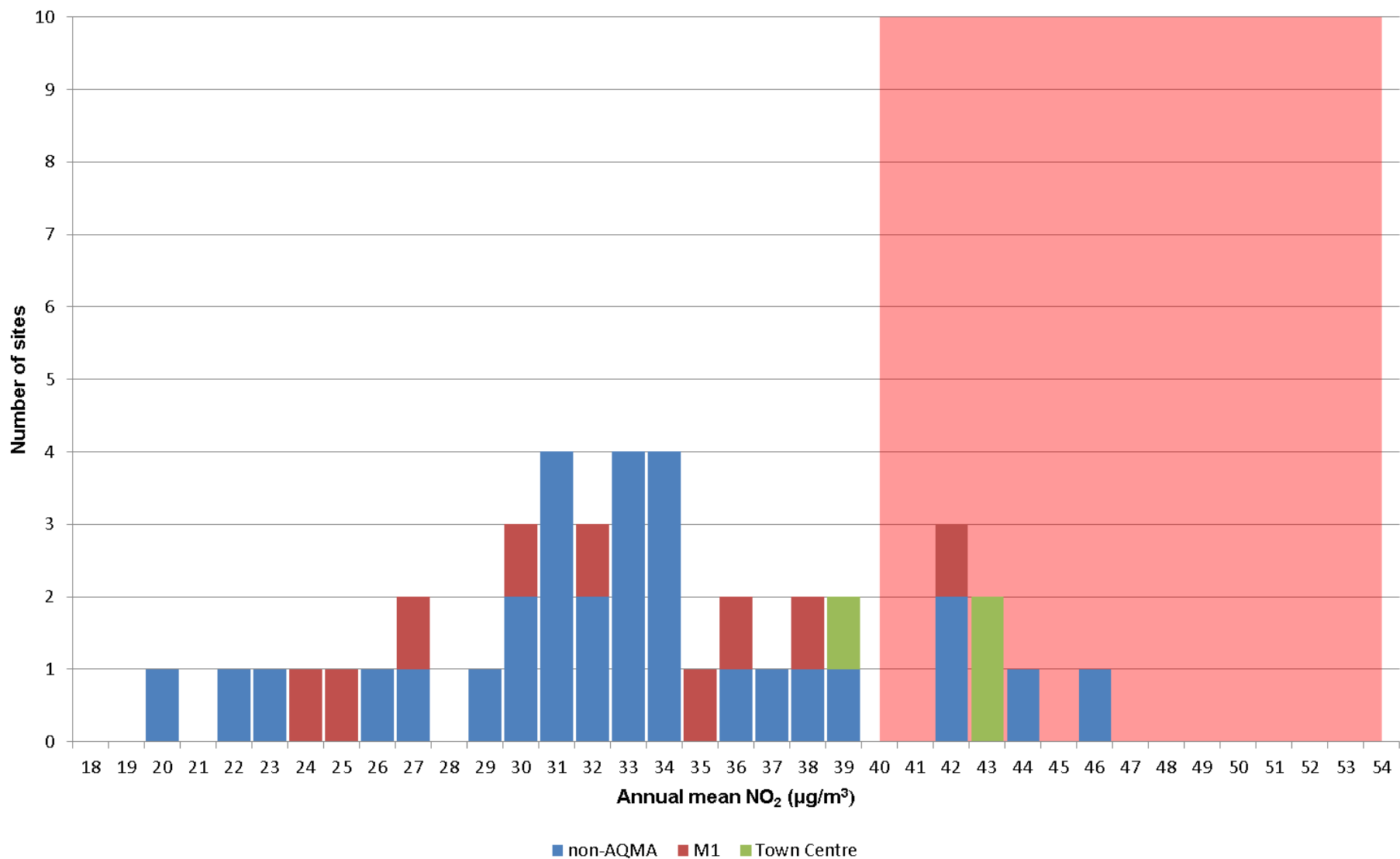
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2015



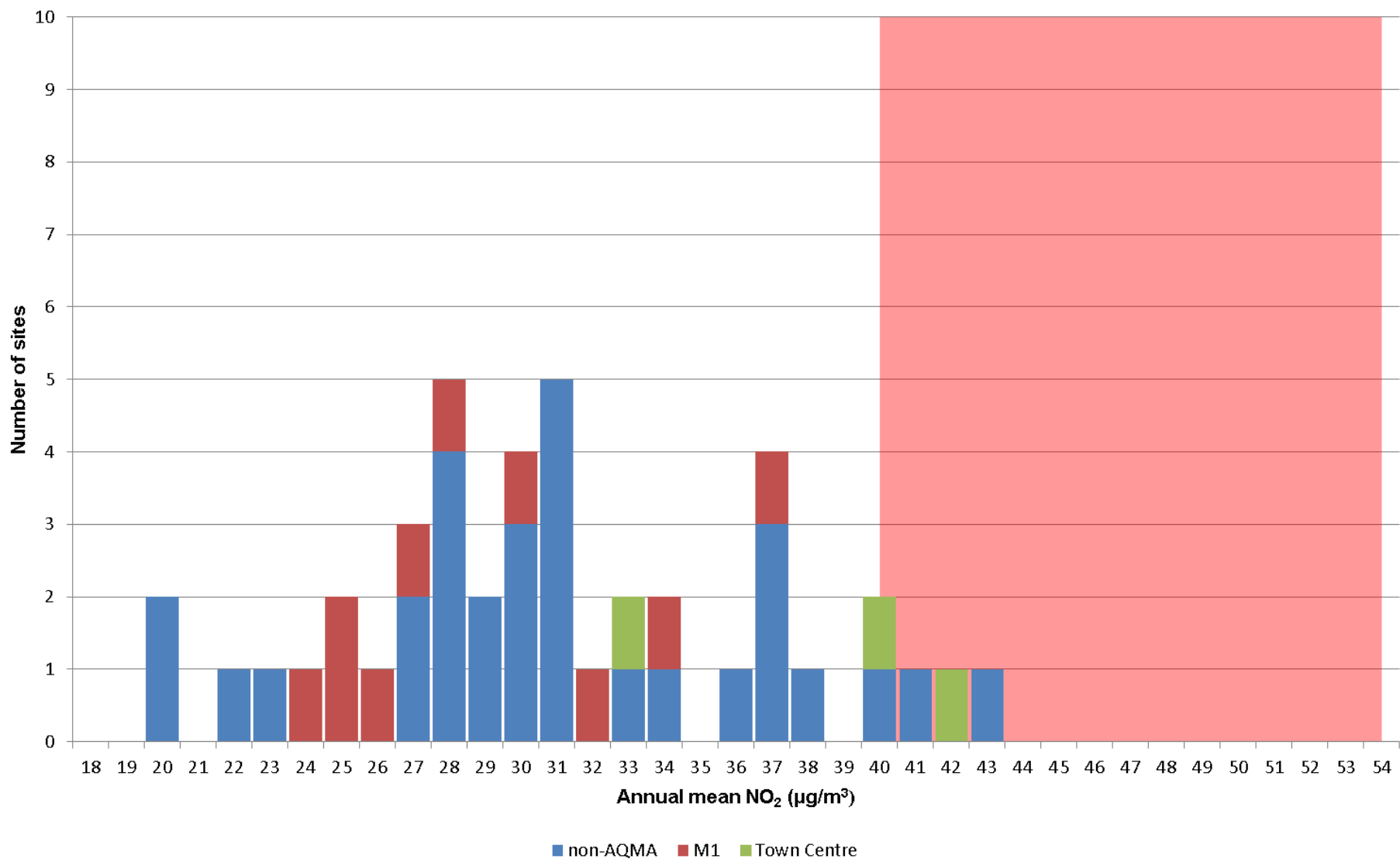
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2016



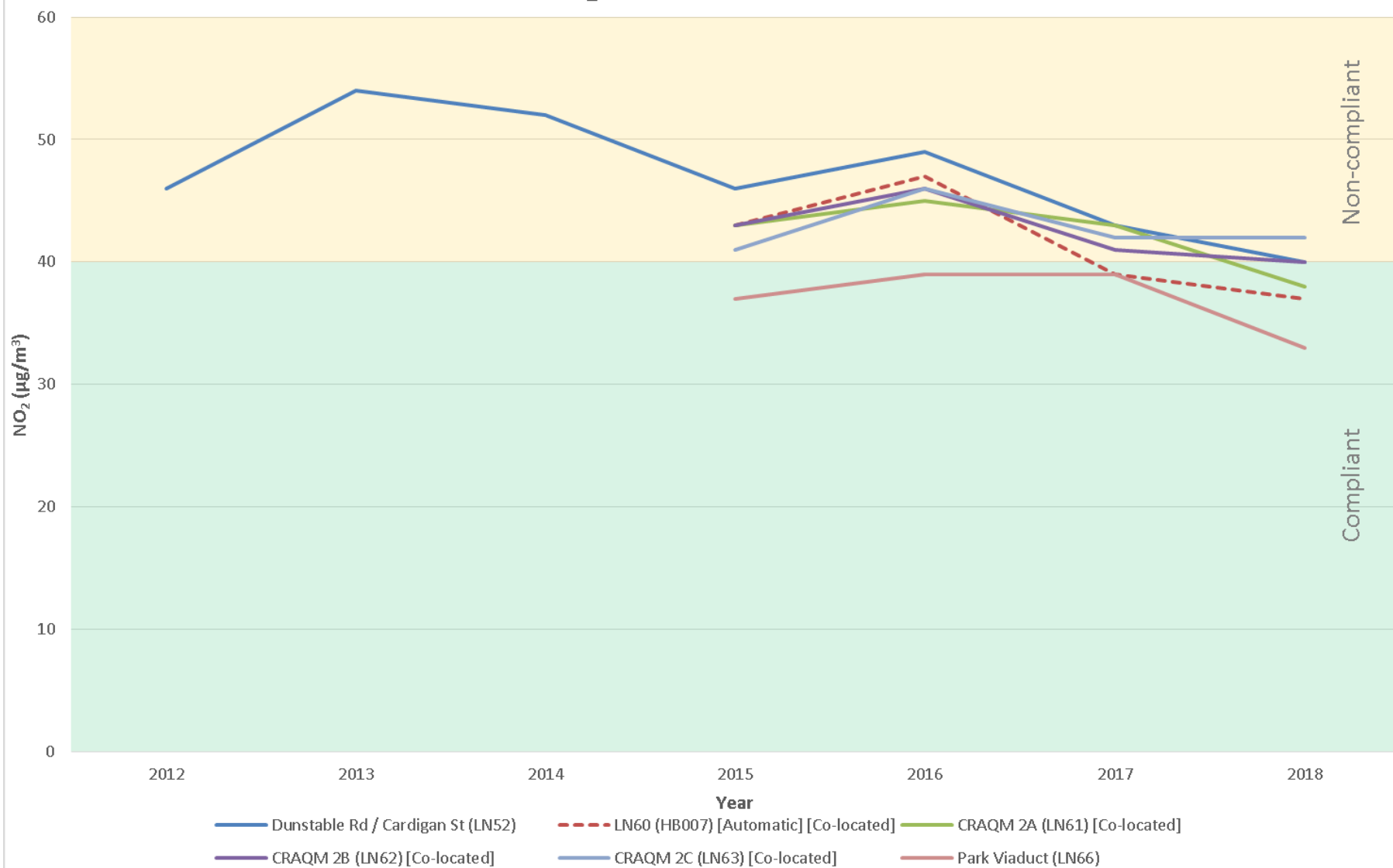
Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2017



Distribution of LBC annual mean NO₂ results: 2018



Annual Mean NO₂ Levels - Luton AQMA No. 3 (Town Centre)



LN22 – 1 Mistletoe Hill



LN23 – Eaton Green Road 1



LN24 – 19 Barnston Close



LN25 – Eaton Green Road 2



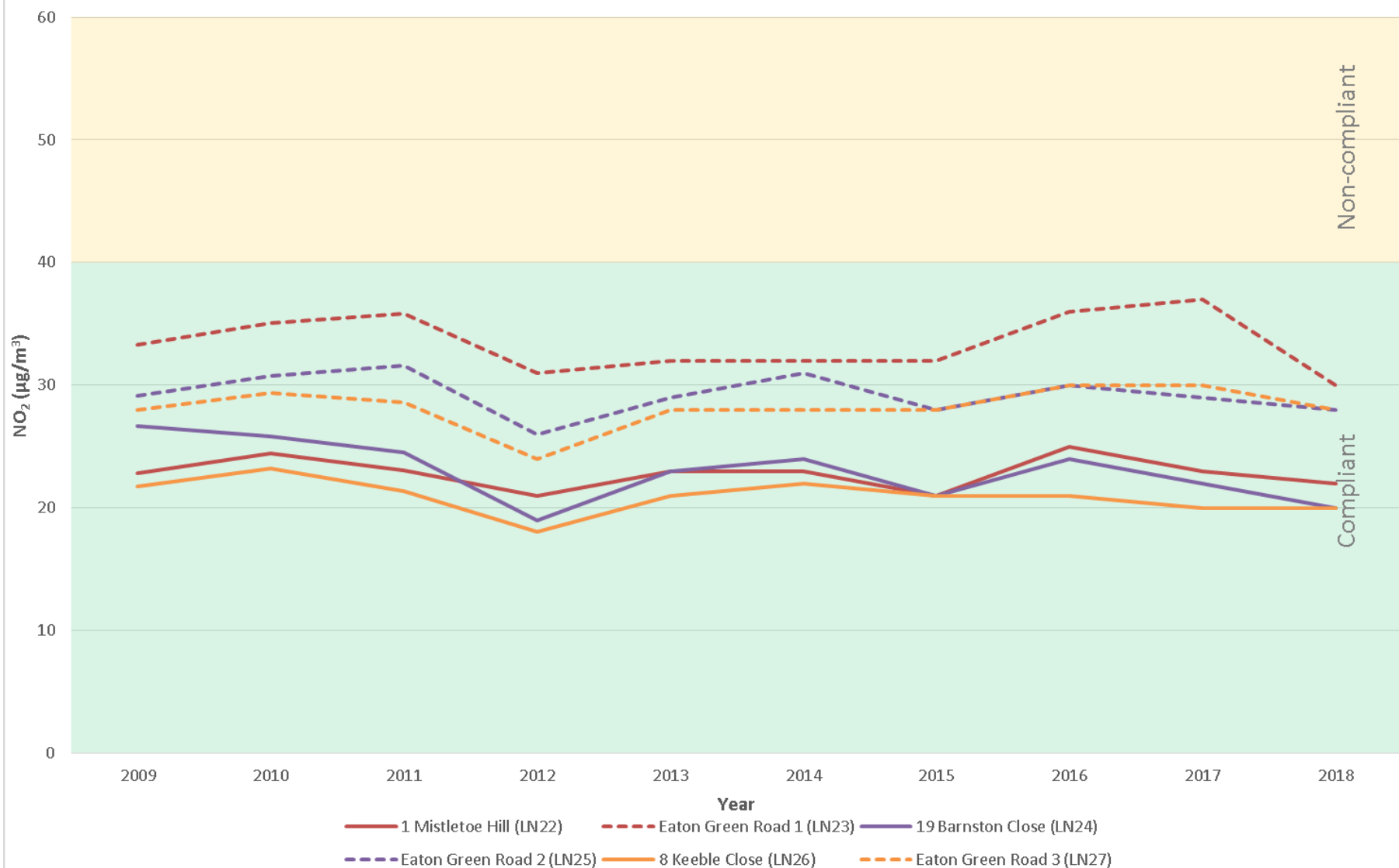
LN26 – 8 Keeble Close



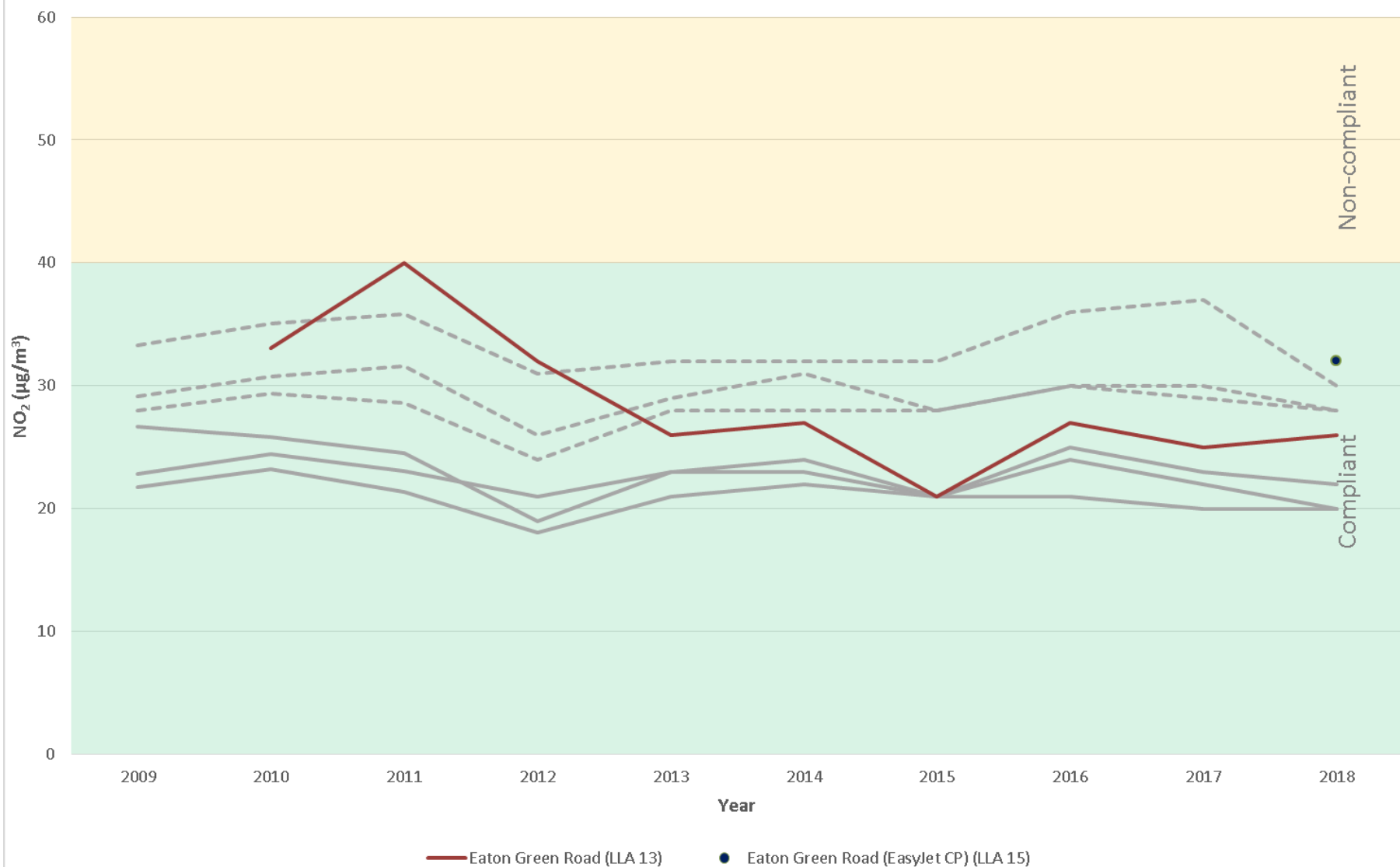
LN27 – Eaton Green Road 3



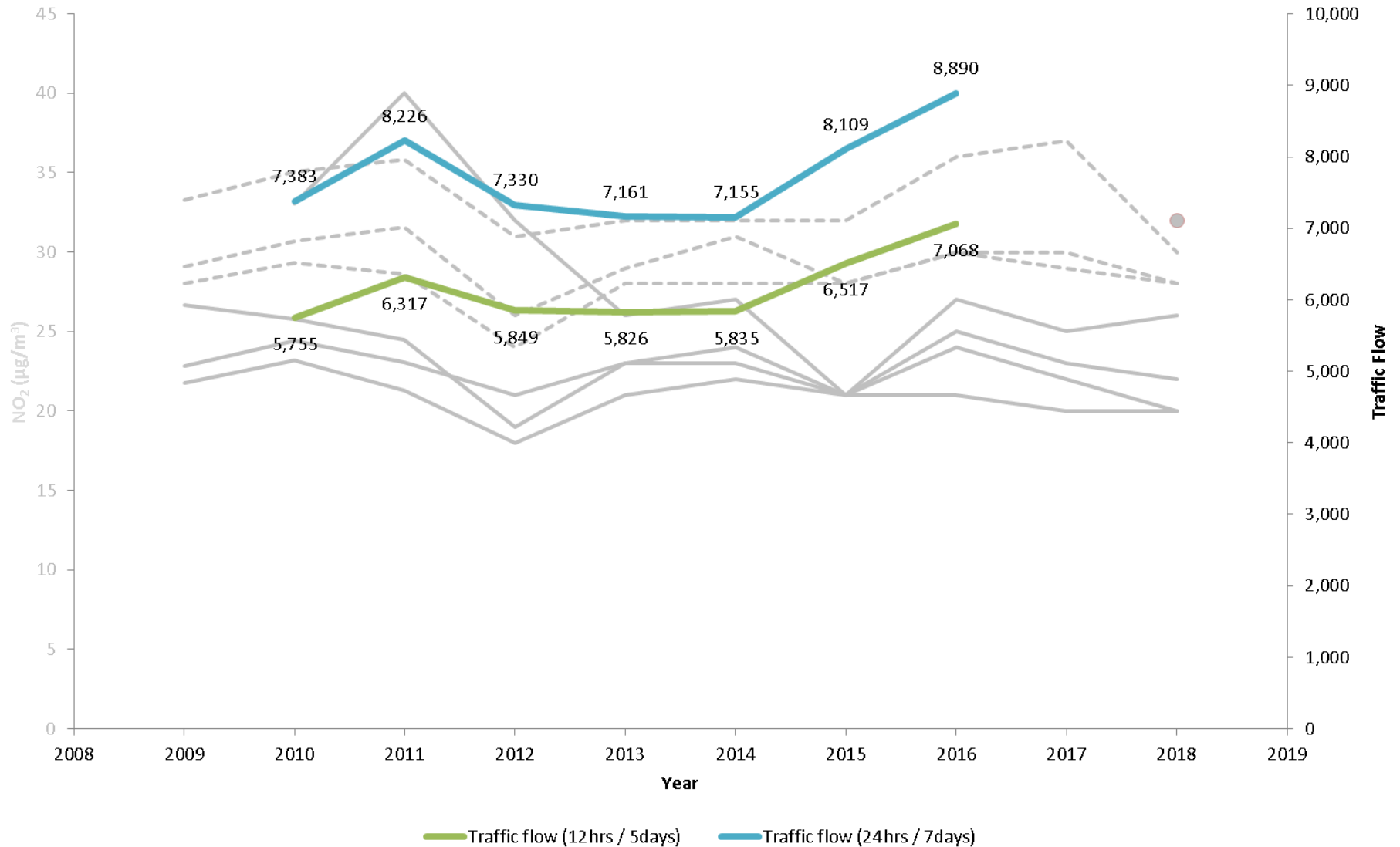
Annual Mean NO₂ Levels: LBC Diffusion Tube Sites within 1km of the airport boundary



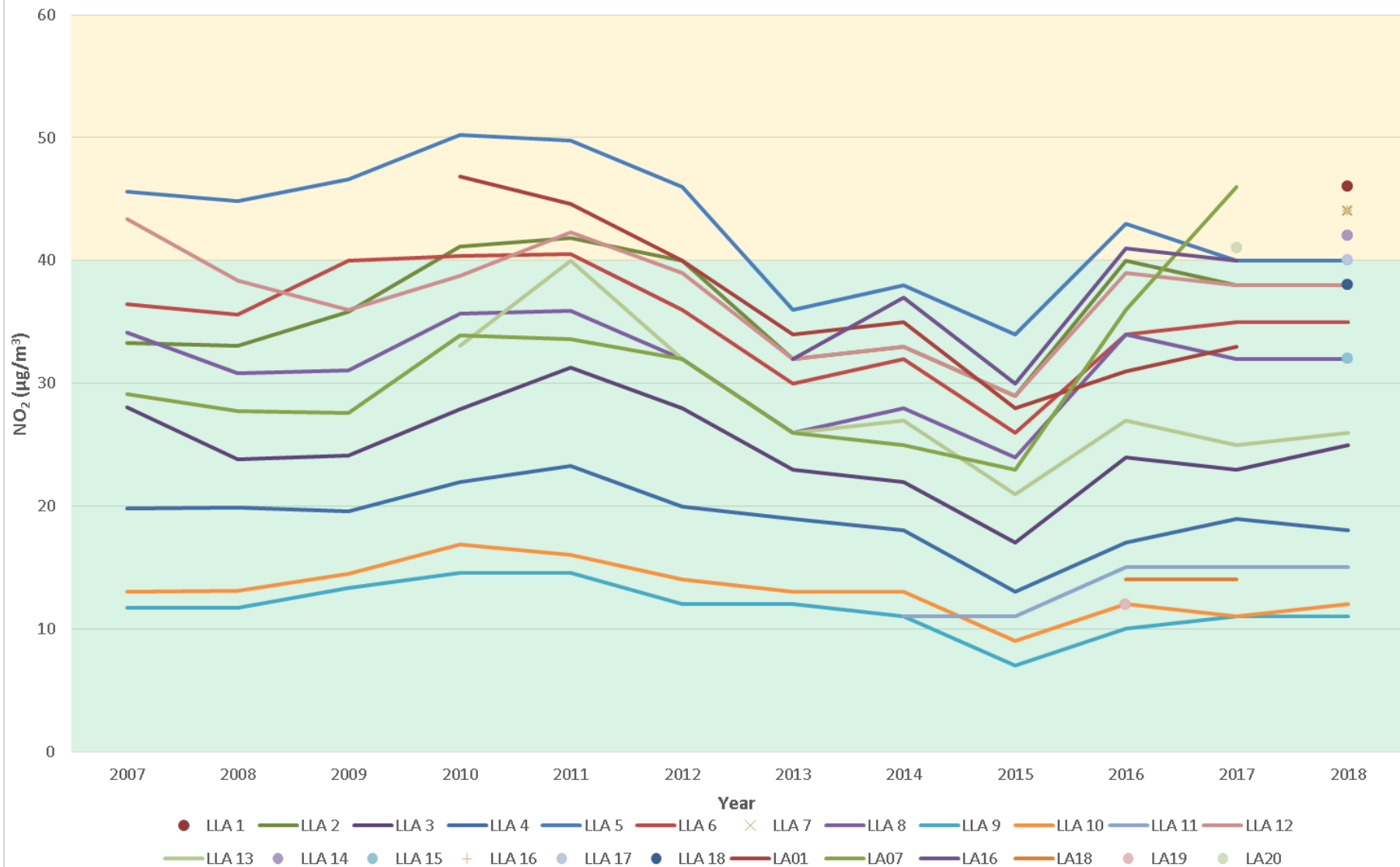
Annual Mean NO₂ Levels: LBC Diffusion Tube Sites within 1km of the airport boundary



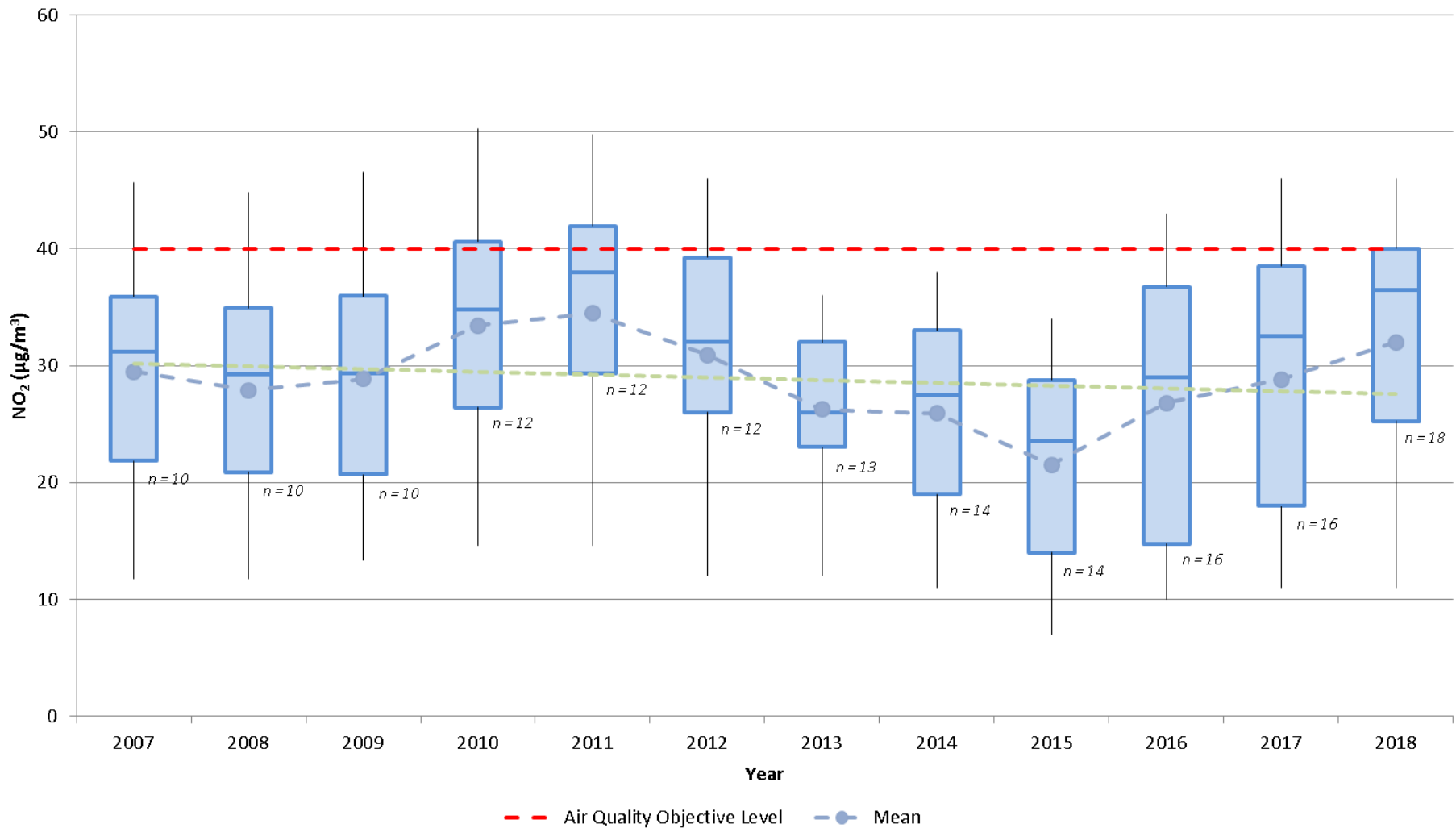
Traffic Flows: Eaton Green Road



Annual Mean NO₂ Levels: LTN Monitoring Sites



Box Plot of Annual Mean NO₂ Levels LTN Monitoring Locations



Airport related emissions

“Aircraft are potentially significant sources of NO_x emissions, especially during take-off, and therefore the main risk is related to potential exceedances of the NO₂ air quality objectives.”

Local Air Quality Management – Technical Guidance (TG16), Defra, February 2018

[\[https://tinyurl.com/y8wkdfjg\]](https://tinyurl.com/y8wkdfjg)

“The main pollutant of concern around airports is nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). NO₂ is formed by nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions from surface traffic, aircraft and airport operations. PM_{2.5} is also of concern, since particulate emissions from jet exhausts are almost all in this fine fraction.”

Environmental Protection UK [\[https://tinyurl.com/yb26xevr\]](https://tinyurl.com/yb26xevr)

Airport related emissions

“Studies have shown that NO_x emissions from aviation-related operations reduce rapidly beyond the immediate area around the runway. Road traffic remains the main problem with regard to NO_x in the UK. Airports are large generators of surface transport journeys and as such share a responsibility to minimise the air quality impact of these operations. The Government expects them to take this responsibility seriously and to work with the Government, its agencies and local authorities to improve air quality.”

UK Aviation Policy Framework, HM Government, March 2013 [<https://tinyurl.com/y4zzfyxd>]

Airport related emissions

“Pollutants associated with aviation come from airborne aircraft, from ‘airside’ operations such as taxiing and airside equipment, and from passengers and staff (and other airport users) travelling to and from airports. The latter, referred to as surface access, is the largest source and has the most significant effect on local air quality.”

Aviation 2050: The future of UK aviation, HM Government, December 2018

[\[https://tinyurl.com/y8fd6th9\]](https://tinyurl.com/y8fd6th9)

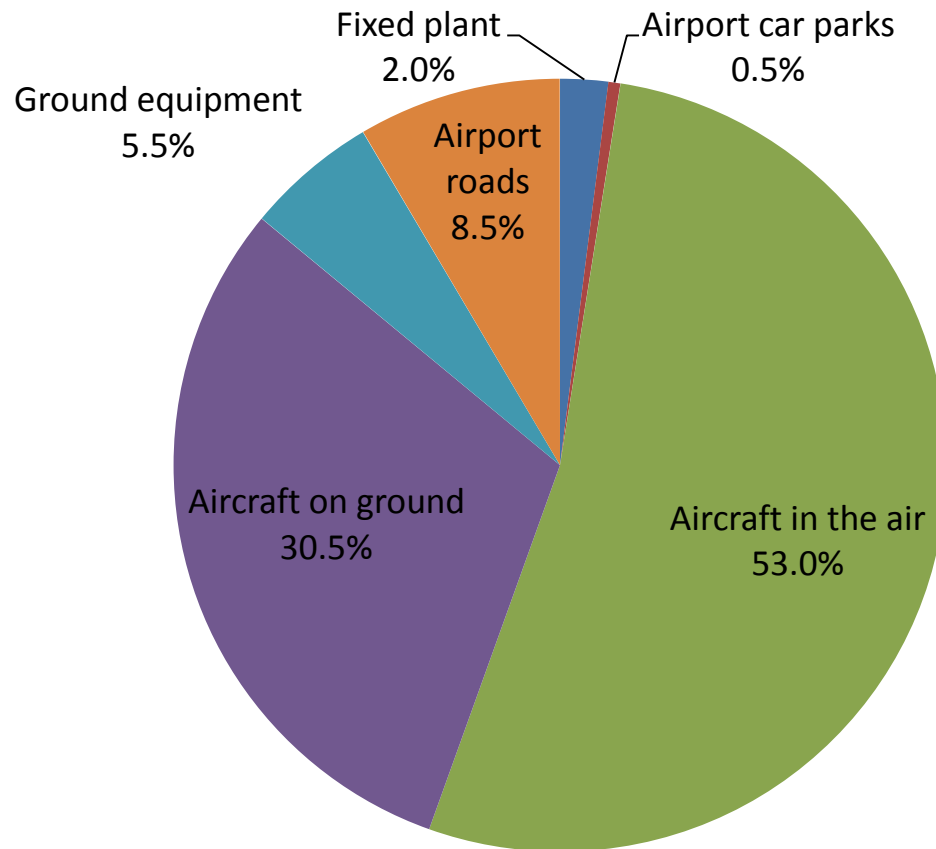
Airport related emissions

“The principal sources of airport-related emissions include aircraft, ground service equipment such as power units and vehicles at the airport or using airport approach roads. Of these, the largest share of total airport related emissions is from aircraft operations on the ground (such as on-stand power, taxiing, and take-off) and in the air below 3,000 feet or 1,000 metres above ground level.”

UK Aviation and Air Quality, Sustainable Aviation [<https://tinyurl.com/y3v2upmk>]

On-airport NO_x emission sources

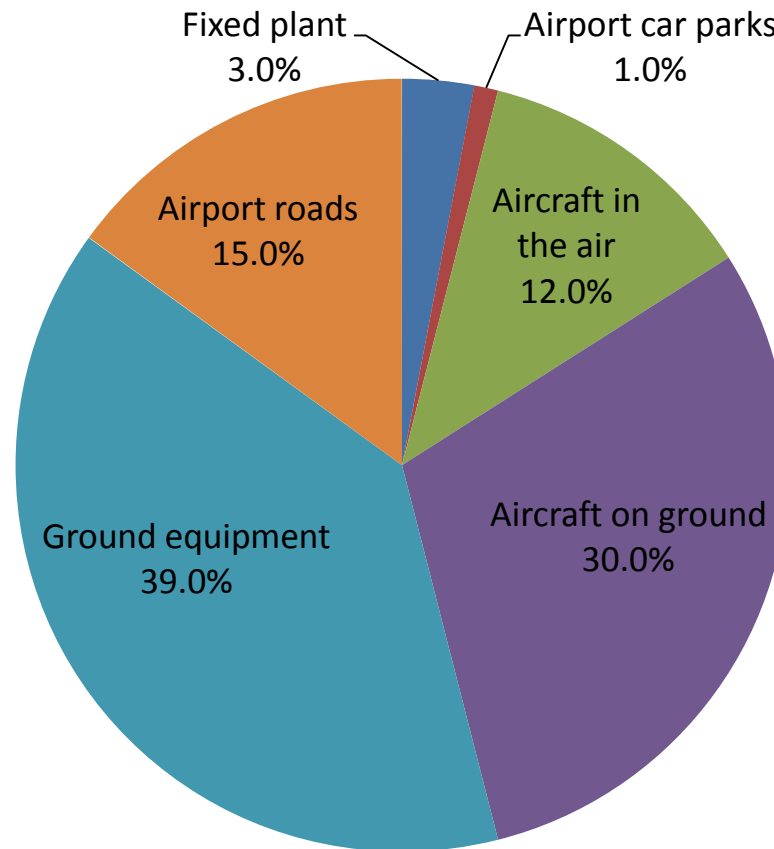
(based on emission inventories for Gatwick [2010] and Heathrow [2013] airports)



Source: UK Aviation and Air Quality, Sustainable Aviation [<https://tinyurl.com/y3v2upmk>]

On-airport PM₁₀ emission sources

(based on emission inventories for Gatwick [2010] and Heathrow [2013] airports)



Source: UK Aviation and Air Quality, Sustainable Aviation [<https://tinyurl.com/y3v2upmk>]

Airport related emissions

- Apparent discrepancy explained by considering spatial resolution / proximity of relevant receptors.
- Aircraft emissions still have a health impact – 2015 MIT study estimated that globally they are responsible for ~16,000 premature deaths per annum (<https://tinyurl.com/y6klqyrw>).

Information pertaining to previous session

Aircraft engine efficiency/emission data

The *International Civil Aviation Organisation* (ICAO) provides information about emissions from specific engine models, within a reference landing and take-off cycle (LTO cycle), which are necessary to compare different engine technologies for certification. However, emissions these emissions figures do not reflect day-to-day conditions.

Information pertaining to previous session

AdBlue

AdBlue is a liquid solution of urea. When injected into the hot exhaust systems of larger Diesel engines ammonia is released which acts as a catalyst in a chemical reaction that converts NO_x into water vapour and nitrogen (a process referred to as Selective Catalytic Reduction - SCR).