



2026 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995
Local Air Quality Management, as amended by the
Environment Act 2021

Date: 30th June 2026

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Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Environmental Health Department of Ribble Valley Borough Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

Mrs Nicola Berry – Environmental Health Officer

This ASR has been approved by:

Mr Andrew Dent, Head of Environmental Health



This ASR has not been signed off by a Director of Public Health.

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Ribble Valley Borough Council's main pollutant of concern is Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). Ribble Valley monitors Nitrogen Dioxide through passive diffusion tubes measuring NO₂ in the air. Within the 2025 monitoring period Ribble Valley Borough Council monitored NO₂ at 15 sites in the Borough, an additional monitoring point (DT16) being added in April 2025. Fortunately, the trend of NO₂ is reducing in most areas of the Borough in line with the National level. The trends for the last five years are reported in Table A.4 a chart of which is reproduced in Figure A.1. The results for 2025 show no exceedances of the National Objective for the annual bias adjusted figures for NO₂. The highest and lowest site measurements in the Authority area being 24.7 µg/m³ and 8.2 µg/m³ respectively

Ribble Valley Borough Council has one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), declared in 2010 for exceedance of NO₂. Within the reporting year the concentration of NO₂ is below the objective for the objective concentration of NO₂.

Ribble Valley Borough Council have produced an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) in December 2023. Ribble Valley Borough Council will explore the requirements of a detailed assessment and undertake such measures with a view to revoke the AQMA which has not exceeded levels since 2016.

Although Ribble Valley does not monitor PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels the UK air background maps have been considered for the monitoring year of 2025, the levels of both pollutants are low for the Ribble Valley area.

Ribble Valley Borough Council support the use of electric vehicles and have rolled out electric charging points onto its network of Council owned car parks. Namely the Railway View Car Park (Clitheroe) Chester Avenue Car Park (Clitheroe), Slaidburn, Sabden, Chipping, Ribchester and Barclay Road, Longridge.

Ribble Valley Borough Council monitor air quality for all relevant planning applications, this work will continue. Ribble Valley Borough Council encourages greater use of public transport and alternative forms of travel, including the provision of electric vehicle recharging points through the planning system. We will continue to conduct the inspections

and enforcement of permitted premises within the Borough under the Environmental Permitting Regulations.

Ribble Valley will continue to collaborate with partners in Public Health Lancashire, and across the Lancashire District authorities in the development and publication of the Lancashire Air Quality Documents.

- Undertake a detailed assessment of the AQMA with revocation in mind.
- The Council produced an Air Quality Action Plan as required by the Borough having an AQMA this work was undertaken and completed in December 2023.
- Ribble Valley Borough Council will continue to identify measures to improve and maintain the air quality within the Borough, including ensuring developments do not adversely affect or significantly contribute to pollutant levels.
- There have been no new major roads or industrial processes constructed within the reporting year that will have a significant impact on air quality within the Borough. There have been no noteworthy sources of increasing levels of NO₂ in the Borough. The major source of the pollutant NO₂ in the Ribble Valley Borough Council area is from traffic.
- Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) is not monitored by Ribble Valley as it was screened out historically as there is nothing in the local area which will elevate SO₂ levels over the objective.

The public can get involved by helping to make informed choices about their method of transport. By choosing to make shorter journeys on foot or using cycling and public transport you can reduce your own emissions. Consider car sharing, getting a lift with others is a sociable way to save money and emissions, you can register on sites such as Lift share (<https://liftshare.com/uk>) to find others in your area.

Working from home reduces the need to travel into work and thus reduces emissions into town centres.

For longer journeys the bus or train can be a more economical and eco-friendly option.

When buying a new car think about fuel consumption and emissions data, there is information on the Government website so that people can make an informed choice of the vehicle they are purchasing:

[Car fuel and CO₂ emissions data - GOV.UK](https://gov.uk/road-traffic/noise-and-air-pollution/cars-fuel-consumption-and-emissions)

Consumers can consider a lower emission vehicle, for example an electric car or hybrid. Even choosing a Petrol car over a Diesel car will save emissions and help to improve air

quality. The Council aims to support electric car use by provision of charging points in the area.

The Vehicle Certification Agency has a webpage for selecting vehicles running on differing fuel types such as electric, hybrid, fuel cells:

[Choose Fuel / Energy type : Directgov - Find new cars running on electricity or alternative fuel types](#)

The Vehicle Certification Agency has a webpage where people can find ultra-low emission vehicles, when deciding on purchasing a vehicle:

[CO2 Emissions : Directgov - Find new cars by fuel economy](#)

When driving there are certain smarter driving techniques that you can use to reduce your fuel consumption. For further eco driving tips the AA is a helpful source

http://www.theaa.com/motoring_advice/fuels-and-environment/drive-smart.html

There is a Boiler upgrade scheme from the Energy saving trust which is a government grant for people in England and Wales who want to install a heat pump or biomass boiler.

[Boiler Upgrade Scheme explained - Energy Saving Trust](#)

These measures will improve air quality over a standard boiler system.

If you would like to get involved in the work being undertaken to tackle air pollution within Ribble Valley; or like more information on how you can help reduce your personal emissions, then please contact the Environmental Health Department at Ribble Valley Borough Council via e-mail at environmental.health@ribblevalley.gov.uk

- Please see Appendix F for ideas about how personal choices can help to improve air quality.

Air Quality in Ribble Valley Borough Council

Breathing in polluted air affects our health and costs the NHS and our society billions of pounds each year. Air pollution is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer and can cause a range of health impacts, including effects on lung function, exacerbation of asthma, increases in hospital admissions and mortality.

Air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society, children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. Low-income communities are also

disproportionately impacted by poor air quality, exacerbating health and social inequalities.

Table ES 1 provides a brief explanation of the key pollutants relevant to Local Air Quality Management and the kind of activities they might arise from.

Table ES 1 - Description of Key Pollutants

Pollutant	Description
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Nitrogen dioxide is a gas which is generally emitted from high-temperature combustion processes such as road transport or energy generation.
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) is a corrosive gas which is predominantly produced from the combustion of coal or crude oil.
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})	Particulate matter is everything in the air that is not a gas. Particles can come from natural sources such as pollen, as well as human made sources such as smoke from fires, emissions from industry and dust from tyres and brakes. PM₁₀ refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or PM_{2.5} are particles under 2.5 micrometres.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

Whilst air quality has improved significantly in recent decades, there are some areas where local action is needed to protect people and the environment from the effects of air pollution.

Key actions the Council will be looking at over the next year include:

- Continuing with the now extended diffusion tube monitoring programme, including those within the AQMA.
- Working with a local partner (A1 Permitted process) to install a low-cost automatic air quality monitor at the Council Offices, where the data can be shared with Ribble Valley Borough Council.
- Continue to consider air quality for all relevant planning applications.
- Explore the requirements of a detailed assessment and undertake such measures with a view to revoke the AQMA which has not exceeded levels since 2016.
- Encourage greater use of public transport and alternative forms of travel, including the provision of electric vehicle recharging points through the planning system and within the Council parking network.
- Support Park and ride options for tourism events in the Borough.
- We will continue to conduct the inspections and enforcement of permitted premises within the Borough under the Environmental Permitting Regulations.
- Continue to collaborate with partners in Public Health Lancashire, and across the Lancashire District authorities in the development and publication of the Lancashire Air Quality Documents.
- Undertake a detailed assessment of the AQMA with revocation in mind.
- The Council need to work towards the Air Quality Action Plan December 2023.
- Other actions the Council is taking, and the Lancashire County Council is reported in Table 2.2.

Conclusions and Priorities

The results from the 2025 NO₂ monitoring programme and review of the government data for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} have identified no areas of exceedances of the national objective values for any of the pollutants of concern inside or outside of the declared AQMA.

Generally, the trend levels of NO₂ over the last few years have been reducing in the Ribble Valley area. For the monitoring period of 2025, NO₂ levels have reduced for 10 out of 15 monitoring locations with the exceptions of DT10 (Mellor Brook) which is showing an upward trend for the last five years, the level per the 2025 monitoring year for this location, was still low with a result of 12.4 µg/m³, other increases to the previous year were found in DT6-85 Whalley Road, DT11- Derby Road and DT14- 2 Clitheroe Road.

Encouragingly these levels have been either holding relatively stable, namely DT11 Derby Road which only increased by 0.1 µg/m³ up to 19.6 µg/m³ or declining in the four years prior to 2025 but up in 2025 as follows: DT6 85 Whalley Road up in 2025 by 0.8 µg/m³ to 20.1 µg/m³ and DT14 2 Clitheroe Road up by 1.3 µg/m³ in 2025 to 21.5 µg/m³.

There have been no noteworthy sources of increasing levels of NO₂ in the Borough during 2025. The major source of the pollutant NO₂ in the Ribble Valley Borough Council area is from traffic.

Ribble Valley has one Air Quality Management Area, declared in 2010 for exceedance of NO₂. Within the reporting year the concentration of NO₂ is below the objective for the concentration of NO₂. Given the low results year on year, it is appropriate to revoke the AQMA. There are no exceedances outside of any existing AQMAs. Therefore, Ribble Valley does not need to designate any other AQMAs in the Borough. Ribble Valley submitted an Air Quality Action Plan in December 2023.

The Council knows of no developments which should have an impact on air quality.

Figure A.1 shows the graph representation of the levels from 2021 to 2025 using the data from Table A.4 N.B. the average levels of DT2 and DT3 have not been included in the graph.

How to get Involved

If you would like to get involved in the work being undertaken to tackle air pollution within Ribble Valley; or for information on how to reduce your personal air quality emissions, then please contact the Environmental Health Department at Ribble Valley Borough Council via e-mail at environmental.health@ribblevalley.gov.uk

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Ribble Valley Borough Council during 2025. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), as amended by the Environment Act (2021), and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents.

The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where an exceedance is considered likely the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in order to achieve and maintain the objectives and the dates by which each measure will be carried out. This Annual Status Report (ASR) is an annual requirement showing the strategies employed by Ribble Valley Borough Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

The statutory air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England are presented in Table E.1.

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

Key actions the Council will be looking at over the next year include:

- Continuing with the now extended diffusion tube monitoring programme, including those within the AQMA.
- Working with a local partner (A1 Permitted process) to install a low-cost automatic air quality monitor at the Council Offices, where the data can be shared with Ribble Valley Borough Council.
- Continue to consider air quality for all relevant planning applications.
- Explore the requirements of a detailed assessment and undertake such measures with a view to revoke the AQMA which has not exceeded levels since 2016.
- Encourage greater use of public transport and alternative forms of travel, including the provision of electric vehicle recharging points through the planning system and within the Council Parking network.
- Support Park and ride options for tourism events in the Borough.
- We will continue to conduct the inspections and enforcement of permitted premises within the Borough under the Environmental Permitting Regulations.
- Continue to collaborate with partners in Public Health Lancashire, and across the Lancashire District authorities in the development and publication of the Lancashire Air Quality Documents.
- Undertake a detailed assessment of the AQMA with revocation in mind.
- The Council need to work towards the Air Quality Action Plan December 2023.

Other actions the Council is taking, and the Lancashire County Council is reported in Table 2.2.

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority should prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 18 months. The AQAP should specify how air quality targets will be achieved and maintained and provide dates by which measures will be carried out.

A summary of AQMAs declared by Ribble Valley Borough Council can be found in Table 2.1. The table presents a description of the 1 AQMA that is currently designated within Ribble Valley Borough Council. Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs provides a map of the AQMA and the air quality monitoring locations in relation to the AQMA. The air quality objectives pertinent to the current AQMA designation are as follows:

- NO₂ annual mean.

We propose to revoke our AQMA, Whalley Road Clitheroe Number 1 as there have been no annual exceedances since 2016.

Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	Highest Concentration: Declaration	Highest Concentration: Current Year	Number of Years Compliant with Air Quality Objective	Name and date of AQAP Publication	Web Link to AQAP
Whalley Road Clitheroe Number 1	31 st May 2010	NO ₂ Annual Mean	An area encompassing a number of properties at the junction of Whalley Road Clitheroe, Greenacre Street Clitheroe, and Turner Street Clitheroe.	No	45 µg/m ³	24.7 µg/m ³	8 years	Ribble Valley Borough Council Air Quality Action Plan - 2023 19 th December 2023	AQMA's interactive map

☒ Ribble Valley Borough Council **confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date.**

☒ Ribble Valley Borough Council **confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to Defra.**

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Ribble Valley Borough Council

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR is shown below. The actions the Council has taken in response to the commentary points are highlighted in purple font.

Commentary

The report is well structured, detailed, and provides the information specified in the Guidance. The following comments are designed to help inform future reports:

1. RVBC have included a clear graph showing the monitoring data at all diffusion tube monitoring locations from 2020 to 2024, including a comparison to the AQO. This is commended and should be continued in future reports.

There is a graph in this year's ASR.

2. Numerous formatting errors are present throughout the report. RVBC should avoid these in future ASRs as they are public facing documents:

We have tried to ensure this is not the case for this ASR.

- a. Table A.3 is missing from the report and has instead been replaced by Table A.4.

Table A.3 is for reporting automatic monitoring of NO₂ annual mean, as Ribble Valley do not undertake automatic monitoring for NO₂, we would not include this in the ASR. Consequently, it is missing from this year's report too.

- b. A few times throughout the ASR, the wrong year of reporting is included, for example on page vi – "The NO₂ results for 2023".

This will be addressed.

- c. Sub and superscripts are frequently missing for pollutants and µg/m³

This has been addressed.

- d. Large parts of the text in the executive summary are repeated numerous times within the executive summary.

This will be addressed.

3. Comments from the previous appraisal have been included in the ASR, RVBC have stated that these have all been addressed however the issue with missing subscripts still remains.

Please see previous comments on subscript.

4. In Table A.2 and A.4, the coordinates for DT2 and DT3 are the same however in Table B.1, they are different. RVBC should check this prior to final publication. If these two diffusion tubes are located at exactly the same location, in future ASRs these should be considered a duplicate site and therefore an average annual mean NO₂ concentration for these two sites should be included in Table A.2 while both sites remain in Table B.1.

Table A.2 does not have concentrations in the table, Table A.4 has been averaged for clarity in this year's report.

5. The AQMA description in Table 2.1 does not exactly match the portal, these should be updated for consistency. Please contact the LAQM Helpdesk for any updates required on the portal.

Not sure what is meant by this, the Portal description if the AQMA is "Whalley Road Clitheroe No. 1" as per the report.

6. RVBC have included a clear statement of adherence with Defra's diffusion tube exposure calendar. This is welcomed.
7. Table 2.2 is lacking in detail throughout, in particular for progress on measures. In future ASRs, RVBC should include greater detail on the progress of each measure as well as the key performance indicator and any barriers to implementation.

Greater detail is provided in Table 2.2.

8. RBVC have included a clear screen capture of the appropriate national bias adjustment spreadsheet, this was suggested in the previous appraisal, so it is encouraging to see RVBC implementing these comments. For robustness, it would be useful to provide justification on the use of a national bias adjustment factor in future reports.

A national factor will be used as there is a greater dataset and the Authority is of the opinion that consistency across a greater dataset number is more important, there are no Local Authorities providing Local adjustments in the Local vicinity.

9. It is recommended that future ASRs are signed off by a Director of Public Health.

This has unfortunately not been addressed again this year due to time resource and work pressures.

Ribble Valley Borough Council has taken forward several direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.2. 12 measures are included within Table 2.2, with the type of measure and the progress Ribble Valley Borough Council have made during the reporting year of 2025 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.2.

More detail on these measures can be found in their respective Action Plans Ribble Valley Borough Council Air Quality Action Plan 2023. Key completed measures are:

- Extending the monitoring network as of April 2025
- Continuing with the now extended diffusion tube monitoring programme, including those within the AQMA.
- Continue to consider air quality for all relevant planning applications.
- Explore the requirements of a detailed assessment and undertake such measures with a view to revoke the AQMA which has not exceeded levels since 2016.
- Encourage greater use of public transport and alternative forms of travel, including the provision of electric vehicle recharging points through the planning system and within the Council Parking network.
- Support Park and ride options for tourism events in the Borough.
- Continue to conduct inspections and enforcement of permitted premises within the Borough under the Environmental Permitting Regulations.
- Continue to collaborate with partners in Public Health Lancashire, and across the Lancashire District authorities in the development and publication of the Lancashire Air Quality Documents.
- The Council need to work towards the Air Quality Action Plan December 2023.
- Raise awareness with Members, and the General public.
- Require cycle storage on all appropriate planning applications.
- Develop Lancashire wide Planning Guidance on Air Quality and Implement
- Travel initiative for schools.
- Encouraging the use of sustainable forms of travel
- Supporting the transition to Low emission vehicles

- Creating cleaner healthier road networks
- Embedding Air Quality into Local Policy
- Raising Awareness of Air Quality and increasing engagement

Ribble Valley Borough Council expects the following measures to be completed over the course of the next reporting year:

- Explore the requirements of a detailed assessment and undertake such measures with a view to revoke the AQMA which has not exceeded levels since 2016.

Ribble Valley Borough Council's top three priorities for the coming year are:

1. To extend the monitoring locations to include Gisburn as the A59 major road goes through Gisburn village.
2. To revoke the AQMA as levels are well below the exceedance levels and have been for several years.
3. Continue to consider air quality for all relevant planning applications.

Ribble Valley Borough Council worked to implement these measures in partnership with the following stakeholders during 2025:

- Neighbouring Local Authorities
- Lancashire Highways
- Lancashire County Council Public Health
- Environment Agency
- DEFRA
- Planning Development control and Local Plans

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Ribble Valley Borough Council anticipates facing are lack of resources both within the Local Authority and partner organisations. At the time of writing there is uncertainty regarding Local Government Reorganisation as to how the Local Authorities throughout Lancashire will be structured.

Progress on the following measures has been slower than expected due to: The AQMA needs to be revoked due to compliance for several years the delay in revocation being the Covid pandemic affecting the results of the monitoring, as 2020 and 2021 were anomalous data for NO₂.

Ribble Valley Borough Council anticipates that the measures stated above and in Table 2.2 will achieve compliance in Whalley Road Clitheroe Number 1.

Table 2.2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant /Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
1	To extend the NO ₂ monitoring network to include Gisburn as the A59 major road transects Gisburn village.	Public Information	Other	2025	Ongoing	Ribble Valley Borough Council	Local Authority	Yes	Not funded	<£10K	Implementation	Reported in ASR	Implemented as of April 2025, new diffusion site introduced into the network.	None
2	Continue to consider air quality for all relevant planning applications.	Promoting Travel alternatives	Other	2016	2032	Ribble Valley Borough Council	Local Authority	No	Not funded	<£10K	Implementation	% of new developments with Air Quality reports submitted.	Implementation/ Ongoing	Lengthy Timescale, reliance on developer compliance; infrastructure costs
3	Require EVR points on all appropriate planning applications	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	2016	2032	Local Authority Environmental Health, Local Authority Planning Dept. Developers	Developers & highway infrastructure funding	YES	Partially Funded	£100k - £500k	Implementation	% of new developments with EV charging installed	Ongoing - EV charging requirements included in planning conditions for major developments	Lengthy Timescale, reliance on developer compliance; infrastructure costs
4	Require Air Source Heat pumps on appropriate planning applications	Promoting Low Emission Plant	Shift to installations using low emission fuels for stationary and mobile sources	2025	2035	Local Authority	Developers	No	Not funded	<£10K	Implementation	% of new developments with ASHPs heating installed	Ongoing - ASHP included in planning applications	reliance on developer compliance; infrastructure costs, noise concerns
5	Raise awareness with Members, and public	Public Information	Via the Internet	2017	2032	Local Authority Environmental Health Department.	Local Authority	NO	Not Funded	<£10k	Implementation	Website traffic; engagement metrics; number of campaigns delivered	Air quality information published online; periodic awareness campaigns delivered	Limited funding restricting campaign size and frequency

6	Require cycle storage on all appropriate planning applications	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	2016	2032	Local Authority Environmental Health, Local Authority Planning Dept. Developers	Developers	NO	Not Funded	<£10k	Implementation	% of approved developments including cycle storage	Cycle storage included in planning conditions where applicable; compliance monitored through planning process	Financial constraints for smaller developments; variable developer uptake
7	Develop Lancashire wide Planning Guidance on Air Quality and Implement	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Regional Groups Co-ordinating programmes to develop Area wide Strategies to reduce emissions and improve air quality	2016	2032	Policy Guidance and Environmental Health	Local Authority	NO	Not Funded	<£10k	Implementation	Adoption of guidance across districts	Draft guidance developed, engagement with regional partners ongoing	Changes in AQ policy; coordination across authorities
8	Lancashire County Council's Actively Moving Forward Ten-Year Strategy-Promotion of Walking	Promoting travel Alternatives	Other	2018	2028	Lancashire County Council.	Lancashire County Council	NO	Not Funded	<£10k	Implementation	Number of schools participating; reduction in school-run traffic, goal is 10% increase in people walking	Initial engagement with schools completed; some schools adopted travel plans	Limited resources: programme not fully rolled out; competing school priorities
9	Lancashire County Council's Actively Moving Forward Ten-Year Strategy-Promotion of Walking Encouraging the use of sustainable forms of travel	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Promotion of cycling	2018	2028	Lancashire County Council.	Lancashire County Council	NO	Not Funded	<£10K	Implementation	Reduced AQ Emissions and goal is 100% increase in cycling/walking rates	Implementation on-going Promotional activities initiated, alignment with wider transport strategy	Behaviour change is slow, funding and infrastructure limitations
10	Lancashire and Blackburn with Darwen Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy - Supporting the transition to Low emission vehicles	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Other	2023	2032	Lancashire County Council.	Lancashire County Council	NO	Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Implementation	Number of low emission vehicles registered; EV infrastructure installed	Implementation on-going	Technology uncertainty; public uptake; high initial costs of vehicles and infrastructure

11	Lancashire County Council's Actively Moving Forward Ten-Year Strategy-Promotion of Walking Creating cleaner healthier road networks	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Public transport improvements- interchanges stations and services	2018	2028	Lancashire County Council.	Lancashire County Council	NO	Not Funded	LCC Funded	Planning	Increase in public transport usage	Implementation ongoing	Lengthy Timescale Funding constraints; long lead-in times for infrastructure delivery
12	Embedding Air Quality into Policy	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	2022	2022	Lancashire County Council.	Lancashire County Council	NO	Not Funded	LCC Funded	Planning	Inclusion of AQ in planning policy documents	Policy review initiated; AQ considerations being incorporated	Dependence on wider policy changes; timescale constraints
13	Raising Awareness and increasing engagement	Public Information	Via the Internet	2022	2022	Lancashire County Council.	Lancashire County Council	NO	Not Funded	LCC Funded	Implementation	Public engagement levels; digital interaction metrics	Online content and engagement tools introduced; awareness increasing	Limited visibility; reliance on digital engagement

Raising Awareness of Air Quality and Increasing Engagement

Ribble Valley Borough Council will raise awareness of Air Quality in the area by ensuring that there is clear messaging of local issues in the area. We will ensure that the most up to date ASR is present on the Council website.

Ribble Valley Borough Council will work with partner agencies including but not limited to other NHS, UKHSA, Local authorities, Local Media, Local schools to ensure that improvements in the awareness of Air quality are made.

Ribble Valley Borough Council will actively promote behaviour change such as walking and cycling short trips.

Awareness of needless idling such as outside of schools, idling by Delivery drivers, by Taxis, buses. Encourage and support the use of public transport and support improvements to the Local Rail and bus network.

Reduction in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} production by informing residents of the issues around burning materials.

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

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22 (Chapter 8) and the Air Quality Strategy¹, local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). There is unmistakable evidence that PM_{2.5} (particulate matter smaller 2.5 micrometres) has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

Ribble Valley Borough Council is taking the following measures to address PM_{2.5}:

- The inclusion of PM_{2.5} assessment within Air Quality Assessments conducted through the planning process.
- Encouraging the use of alternative travel options e.g., cycling, walking, and use of public transport.
- Provision of Electric Vehicle Recharging points on appropriate new developments.

¹ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

- The provision of EVR points on Council car parks. N.B Public charging points in the Ribble Valley area are listed on Zap map
- Increasing the size and number of smoke control areas in the Borough is an area of evaluation for the Environmental Health team.
- Active enforcement of inappropriate burning of waste.
- DEFRA's Air Quality Strategy 2023 discusses actions for Local Authorities Domestic burning of solid fuels accounted for 27% of PM_{2.5} in 2021. When smoke complaints regarding heating appliances Ribble Valley Borough Council issues advice is made to homeowners on lighting their appliance, maintaining their flue, and using appropriate ready to burn fuel. [About HETAS: Our Schemes, Accreditation & Training - HETAS](#)
- Raise awareness of the harmful effects of PM_{2.5} using the Public Health Indicators Framework the results from 2024 (i.e. the most recent data available) demonstrates that Ribble Valley suffers from an adult mortality attributed to particulate air pollution of 4.3%. For context, the levels of adult mortality attributed to particulate air pollutions in Ribble Valley are lower than the Northwest average of 4.9% and the England average of 5.3%

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2025 by Ribble Valley Borough Council and how it compares with the relevant air quality objectives. In addition, monitoring results are presented for a five-year period between 2021 and 2025 to allow monitoring trends to be identified and discussed.

A review of the area has been undertaken to assess any changes that have occurred over the last 12 months and the potential for these to impact either negatively or positively on-air quality.

Ribble Valley Borough Council monitors NO₂ in the Borough using 15 diffusion tubes. An additional tube (DT16) was added in April 2025. The results of the monitoring are detailed below.

There have been no major road improvements or new roads or significant changes in traffic flow over the last year, with no significant changes to the railway network throughout the borough. There are no bus depots or significant ports within the borough. The airport at BAE systems Samlesbury is no longer used due to significant construction.

No new industrial sources, including biomass plants have been identified which are likely to make a significant contribution to pollutant emissions.

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Ribble Valley Borough in 2025 does not have any automatic monitoring sites.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Ribble Valley Borough Council undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 15 sites during 2025, the 15th site being introduced as of April 2025. Table A.2 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) for the diffusion tubes, including

bias adjustments and any other adjustments applied (e.g. annualisation and/or distance correction), are included in Appendix C.

3.2 Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for bias, annualisation (where the annual mean data capture is below 75% and greater than 25%), and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.3 and Table A.4 in Appendix A compare the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

For diffusion tubes, the full 2025 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.1 includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) is Ribble Valley Borough Council's main pollutant of concern. Ribble Valley monitors Nitrogen Dioxide through passive diffusion tubes measuring NO₂ in the air. Within the 2025 monitoring period, Ribble Valley Borough Council monitored NO₂ at 15 sites in the Borough an additional monitoring point (DT16) being added in April 2025. Fortunately, the trend of NO₂ is reducing in most monitoring sites in the Borough in line with the National level. The trends for the last five years are reported in Table A.4 a chart demonstrating the levels, is reproduced in Figure A.1.

All results for 2025 show no exceedances of the National Objective for the annual bias adjusted figures for NO₂. The highest and lowest site measurements in the Authority area being 24.7 µg/m³ and 8.2 µg/m³ respectively

Ribble Valley has one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), declared in 2010 for the objective exceedance of NO₂. Within the reporting year the concentration of NO₂ is below the objective concentration of NO₂ at all monitoring points in the Borough.

Ribble Valley Borough Council have produced an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) in December 2023. Ribble Valley Borough Council will explore the requirements of a detailed assessment and undertake such measures with a view to revoke the AQMA which has not exceeded objective levels since 2016

For diffusion tubes, the full 2025 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.1 includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Ribble Valley Borough Council does not monitor PM₁₀ levels. However, a check of the Defra background maps indicates no likely exceedances of the objective levels for PM₁₀.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

Ribble Valley Borough Council does not monitor PM_{2.5} levels. However, an evaluation of the Defra background maps has been undertaken when authoring this report for PM_{2.5} levels.

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) indicators result from 2024 (i.e. the most recent data available) demonstrates that Ribble Valley suffers from an adult mortality attributed to particulate air pollution of 4.3%. For context, the levels of adult mortality attributed to particulate air pollutions in Ribble Valley are lower than the Northwest average of 4.9% and the England average of 5.3%

3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

Ribble Valley Borough Council does not monitor SO₂ levels the objective having been screened out of the area many years ago.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

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

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
DT1	31 Bolland Prospect	Urban Background	374789	441513	NO ₂	No	0.0	6.8	No	2.0
DT2	Royal British Legion 1	Roadside	374234	441291	NO ₂	Yes Whalley Road Clitheroe Number 1	0.0	6.8	No	2.0
DT3	Royal British Legion 2	Roadside	374234	441291	NO ₂	Yes Whalley Road Clitheroe Number 1	0.0	6.8	No	2.0
DT4	Greenacre Street	Roadside	374222	441315	NO ₂	Yes Whalley Road Clitheroe Number 1	0.0	6.8	No No	2.0
DT5	49 Whalley Road	Roadside	374219	441256	NO ₂	Yes Whalley Road Clitheroe Number 1	0.0	6.8	No	2.0
DT6	85 Whalley Road	Roadside	374175	441153	NO ₂	No	0.0	6.8	No	2.0

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
DT7	Entrance at John Wall Court	Roadside	373910	441501	NO ₂	No	10	6.8	No	2.0
DT9	7/9 Whalley Road Read	Roadside	376878	434509	NO ₂	No	13.6	6.8	No	2.0
DT10	Mellor Brook	Roadside	363907	431271	NO ₂	No	0	6.8	No	2.0
DT11	1 Derby Road Longridge	Roadside	360165	437576	NO ₂	No	15.1	6.8	No	2.0
DT12	1 Preston Road Longridge	Roadside	360109	437110	NO ₂	No	0	6.8	No	2.0
DT13	22 Market Place Longridge	Roadside	360627	437217	NO ₂	No	0	6.8	No	2.0
DT14	2 Clitheroe Road Whalley	Roadside	373376	436455	NO ₂	No	0.7	6.8	No	2.0
DT15	1-3 Accrington Road Whalley	Roadside	373353	436158	NO ₂	No	13.5	6.8	No	2.0
DT16	Blacksmith's Cottage, Main Street, Gisburn	Roadside	382952	448808	NO ₂	No	5.1	0.5	No	2.0

Notes:

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

(2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.2 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021 in µg/m ³	2022 in µg/m ³	2023 in µg/m ³	2024 in µg/m ³	2025 in µg/m ³
DT1	374789	441513	Urban Background	100.0	100.0	8.5	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.2
DT2	374234	441291	Roadside	100.0	100.0	27.6	28.1	27.6	26.5	24.7
DT3	374234	441291	Roadside	100.0	100.0	28.1	26.2	26.1	24.4	23.6
*DT2 & DT3 Average tubes are in the same location	374234	441291	Roadside	100.0	100.0	27.9	27.2	26.9	25.5	24.2
DT4	374222	441315	Roadside	100.0	100.0	21.2	21.1	20.2	19.0	17.1
DT5	374219	441256	Roadside	100.0	100.0	26.7	27.1	25.6	24.8	23.6
DT6	374175	441153	Roadside	100.0	100.0	22.5	21.9	21.8	19.3	20.1
DT7	373910	441501	Roadside	100.0	100.0	15.3	14.9	14.5	14.4	13.9
DT9	376878	434509	Roadside	100.0	100.0	22.5	23.6	25.1	23.3	21.2
DT10	363907	431271	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	10.9	11.6	11.7	12.4
DT11	360165	437576	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	20.3	19.6	19.5	19.6
DT12	360109	437110	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	23.1	23.9	24.2	22.6
DT13	360627	437217	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	21.2	23.8	22.6	20.0
DT14	373376	436455	Roadside	92.0	92.0	-	19.9	19.4	19.2	21.5
DT15	373353	436158	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	23.9	23.7	23.5	20.5
DT16	382952	448808	Roadside	75.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	18.0

☒ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22.

☒ Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted by a national adjustment factor of 0.92 as the greater dataset will be more accurate.

☒ Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (bias adjusted and annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction.

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

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

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

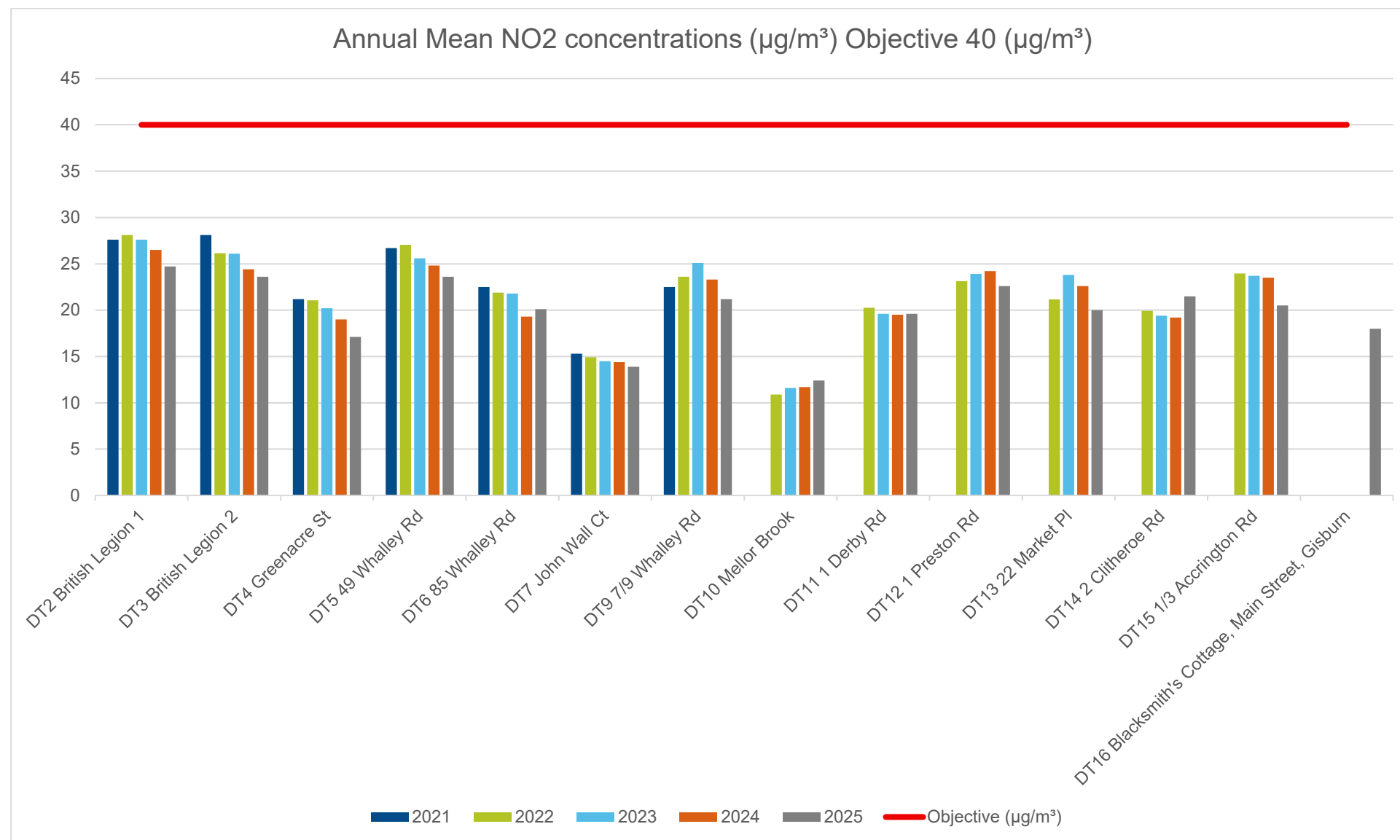
Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

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

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

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations



Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

Table B.1 – NO₂ 2025 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m³)

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted from National Spreadsheet 03/26 Factor of (0.92)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
DT1	374789	441513	15.7	11.0	11.0	8.2	4.3	4.8	5.7	5.9	8.9	8.3	12.7	10.6	8.9	8.2	-	
DT2	374234	441291	27.9	31.9	34.4	26.7	23.7	18.1	19.0	23.1	26.3	26.7	32.9	30.4	26.8	24.7	-	
DT3	374234	441291	33.5	30.1	32.0	25.9	23.4	18.5	17.8	23.6	25.6	21.7	26.9	28.3	25.6	23.6	-	
DT4	374222	441315	19.5	23.1	22.0	17.2	12.7	14.2	13.2	15.4	17.8	21.3	24.4	22.7	18.6	17.1	-	
DT5	374219	441256	34.9	30.1	30.6	21.9	22.1	18.8	17.0	22.4	25.3	25.9	30.3	28.6	25.7	23.6	-	
DT6	374175	441153	27.8	30.1	27.0	19.3	16.7	13.9	14.8	18.7	19.7	21.6	25.4	26.4	21.8	20.1	-	
DT7	373910	441501	22.7	17.5	17.3	13.0	9.9	12.2	11.0	10.8	15.7	14.9	20.0	16.4	15.1	13.9	-	
DT9	376878	434509	27.5	25.5	25.5	21.8	15.3	22.0	19.0	19.9	24.5	24.5	29.3	21.7	23.0	21.2	-	
DT10	363907	431271	19.6	17.3	15.9	13.8	8.6	8.7	10.0	10.4	12.9	12.9	16.7	15.3	13.5	12.4	-	
DT11	360165	437576	29.5	26.2	22.4	20.3	14.0	16.7	16.8	18.1	20.6	20.7	26.2	24.6	21.3	19.6	-	
DT12	360109	437110	31.1	27.0	29.2	24.0	17.4	17.5	17.3	21.4	26.7	22.6	30.0	30.9	24.6	22.6	-	
DT13	360627	437217	28.1	24.8	26.2	20.9	19.6	17.0	18.1	17.3	20.1	23.4	24.1	20.5	21.7	20.0	-	
DT14	373376	436455	29.3	27.3	25.7	20.7	21.9	22.0	17.8		20.1	23.1	26.3	23.3	23.4	21.5	-	
DT15	373353	436158	26.7	24.5	29.1	22.2	8.6	20.4	21.8	19.6	20.9	25.1	25.2	24.0	22.3	20.5	-	
DT16	382952	448808				21.5	14.4	18.9	15.4	20.5	21.5	20.1	22.4	21.7	19.6	18.0	-	

- ☒ All erroneous data has been removed from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1.
- ☒ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22.
- ☐ Local bias adjustment factor used.
- ☒ National bias adjustment factor used from National Spreadsheet 03/26 Factor of (0.92)
- ☒ Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure in the final column.
- ☒ Ribble Valley Borough Council confirm that all 2025 diffusion tube data have been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System.

Notes:

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

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

See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

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

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Ribble Valley Borough Council During 2025

Ribble Valley Borough Council has not identified any new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2025.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Ribble Valley Borough Council During 2025

Ribble Valley Borough Council has not completed any additional works within the reporting year of 2025.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

50% TEA in acetone NO₂ passive diffusion tubes are obtained from Gradko Environmental, St Martins House, 77 Wales Street, Winchester, and Hampshire, SO23 0RH with no change in supplier throughout the monitoring period.

Nitrogen Dioxide diffusion tubes are exposed monthly in accordance with the annual calendar of exposure periods provided by Defra.

A national bias adjustment factor was applied to the annual mean for the diffusion tubes results. The bias used was from the National Diffusion Tubes spreadsheet version number 03/26 an adjustment factor of 0.92 was applied to the 2025 data.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

All diffusion tube monitoring locations within Ribble Valley Borough Council recorded data capture of 75% or over therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data. In addition, any sites with a data capture below 25% do not require annualisation.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2026 ASR have been corrected for bias using a national adjustment factor based on the results having a greater dataset and therefore

accuracy. Bias represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to under or over-read relative to the reference chemiluminescence analyser. LAQM.TG22 provides guidance about the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring.

Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO₂ continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Ribble Valley Borough Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.92 to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Ribble Valley Borough Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.2.

Annual Mean Distance Correction to Nearest Exposure

The annualised mean results were at levels so that correction was not necessary in line with LAQM.TG22.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2025 ASR have been corrected for bias using an adjustment factor. Bias represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to under or over-read relative to the reference chemiluminescence analyser. LAQM.TG22 provides guidance about the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO₂ continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Ribble Valley Borough Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.92 from the National Diffusion Tubes spreadsheet version number 03/26 to the 2025 monitoring data. A screenshot of which is included below. A national factor is used as there is a greater dataset and the Authority is of the opinion that consistency across many sites is more important, than using a Local adjustment factor, furthermore, there are no Local Authorities providing Local adjustments in the Local area.

National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet						Spreadsheet Version Number: 03/26				
Follow the steps below in the correct order to show the results of relevant co-location studies								This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2026 LAQM Helpdesk Website		
Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods										
Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used and the version of the spreadsheet										
This spreadsheet will be updated every few months: the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.										
The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECOM and the National Physical Laboratory.						Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.				
Step 1:		Step 2:		Step 3:		Step 4:				
Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List		Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List		Select a Year from the Drop-Down List		Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor ² shown in blue at the foot of the final column.				
If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.		If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.		If a year is not shown, we have no data ²		If you have your own co-location study then see footnote ¹ . If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953				
Analysed By ¹	Method ²	Year ²	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m ³)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m ³)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision ³	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Sandwell Mbc	11	28	24	16.6%	G	0.86
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	Sandwell Mbc	11	19	20	-5.2%	G	1.05
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	City Of York Council	12	13	12	13.4%	G	0.88
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of York Council	12	20	19	6.6%	G	0.94
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of York Council	10	16	15	7.0%	G	0.93
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of York Council	11	21	18	18.1%	G	0.85
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	Overall Factor ² (18 studies)					Use	0.92	

A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Ribble Valley Borough Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.2.

Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	03/26	0.92
2024	National	06/25	0.88
2023	National	03/24	0.83
2022	National	06/23	0.82
2021	National	09/22	0.82

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-

automatic annual mean NO₂ concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1.

No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within Ribble Valley Borough Council required distance correction during 2025.

Summary of Low-Cost Air Quality Sensor Monitoring

Table C.2– Details of Low-Cost Sensor Sites

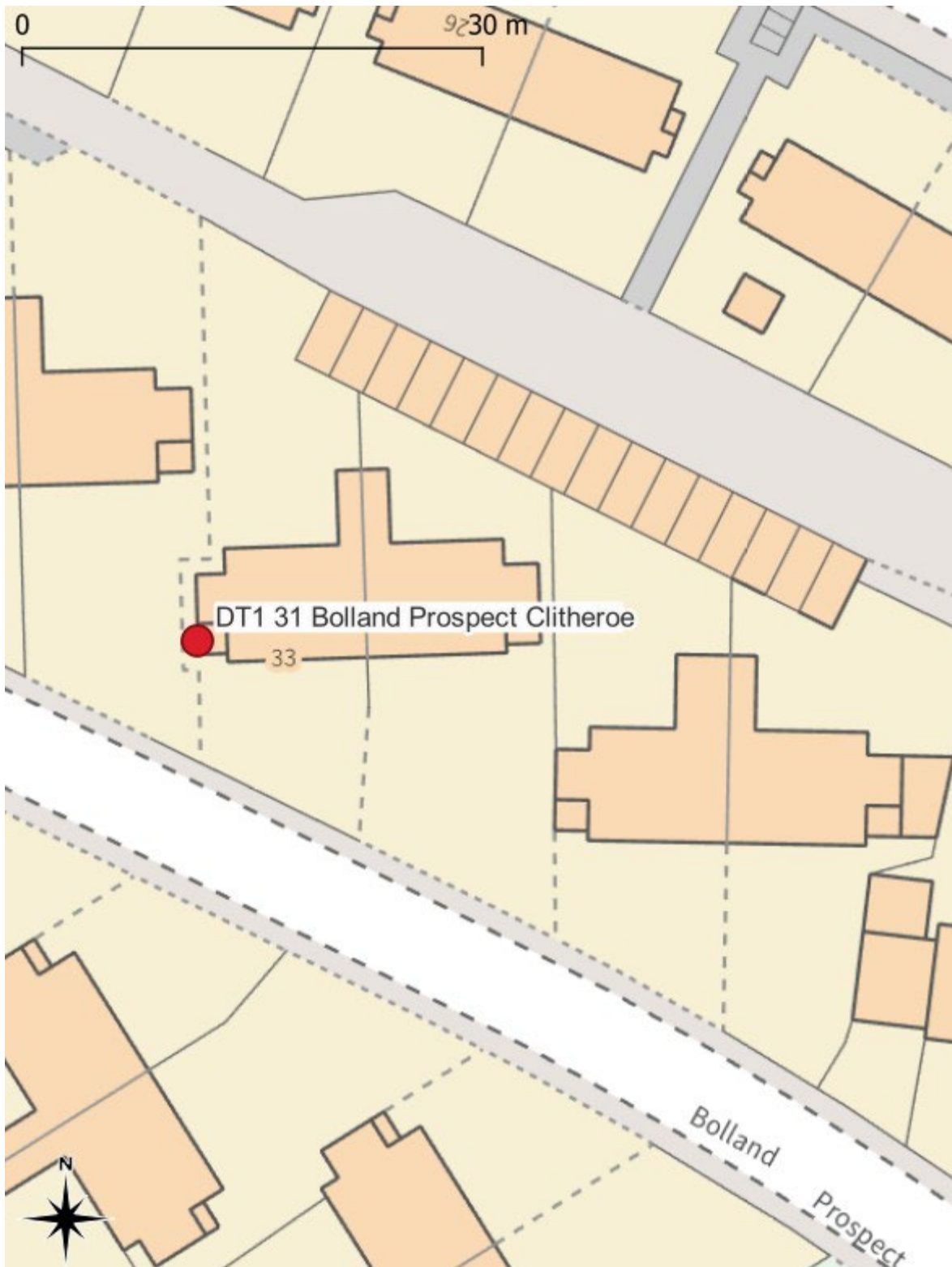
Ribble Valley do not have any low-cost sensor sites under their control.

Table C.3 – Monthly Air Quality Sensor Monitoring Results

Ribble Valley do not have any Monthly Air Quality sensor sites under their control.

Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs

Figure D.1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites



DT1 31 Bolland Prospect Clitheroe



DT2 & DT3 Royal British Legion, DT4 Greenacre Street and DT5 49 Whalley Road Clitheroe



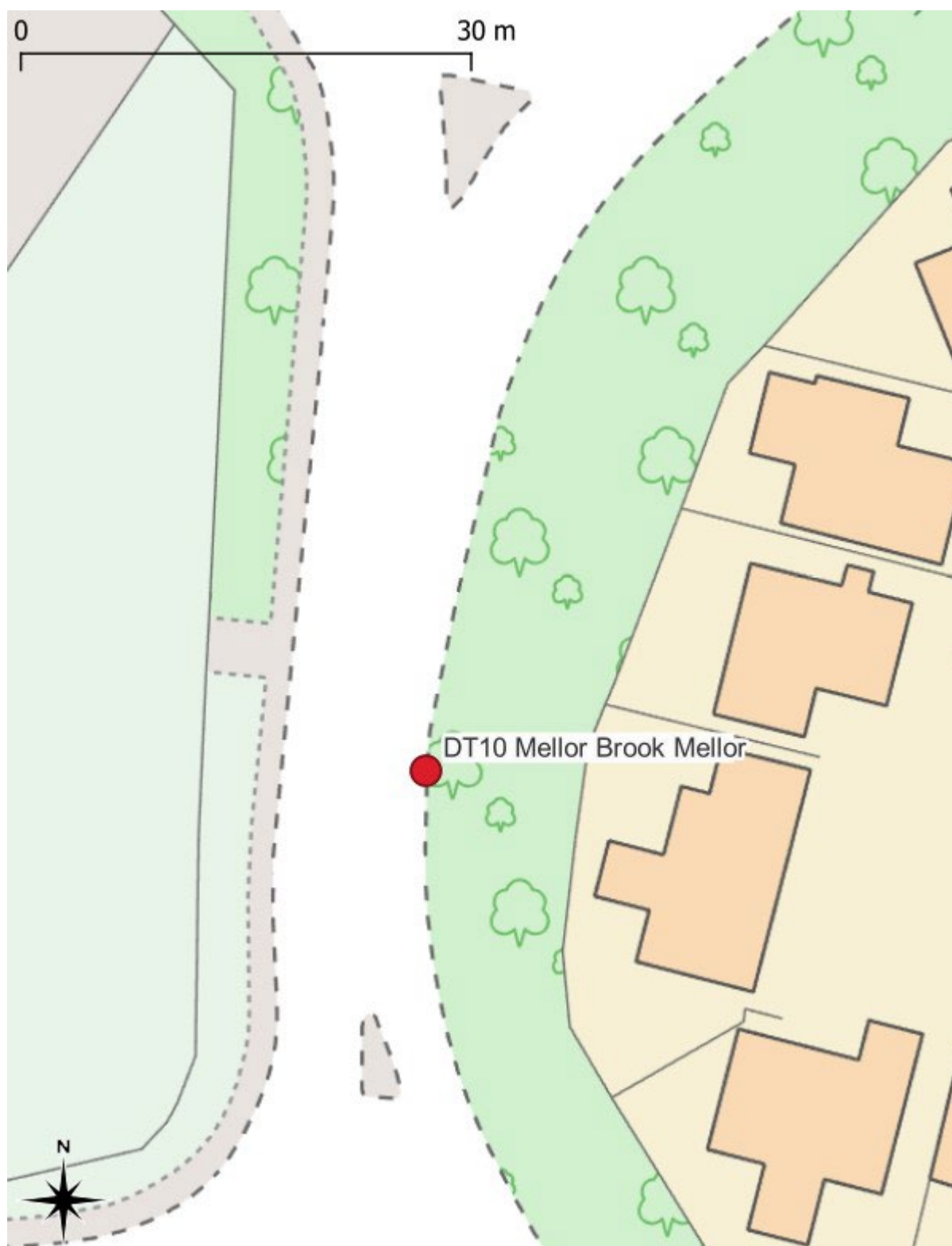
DT6 85 Whalley Road Clitheroe



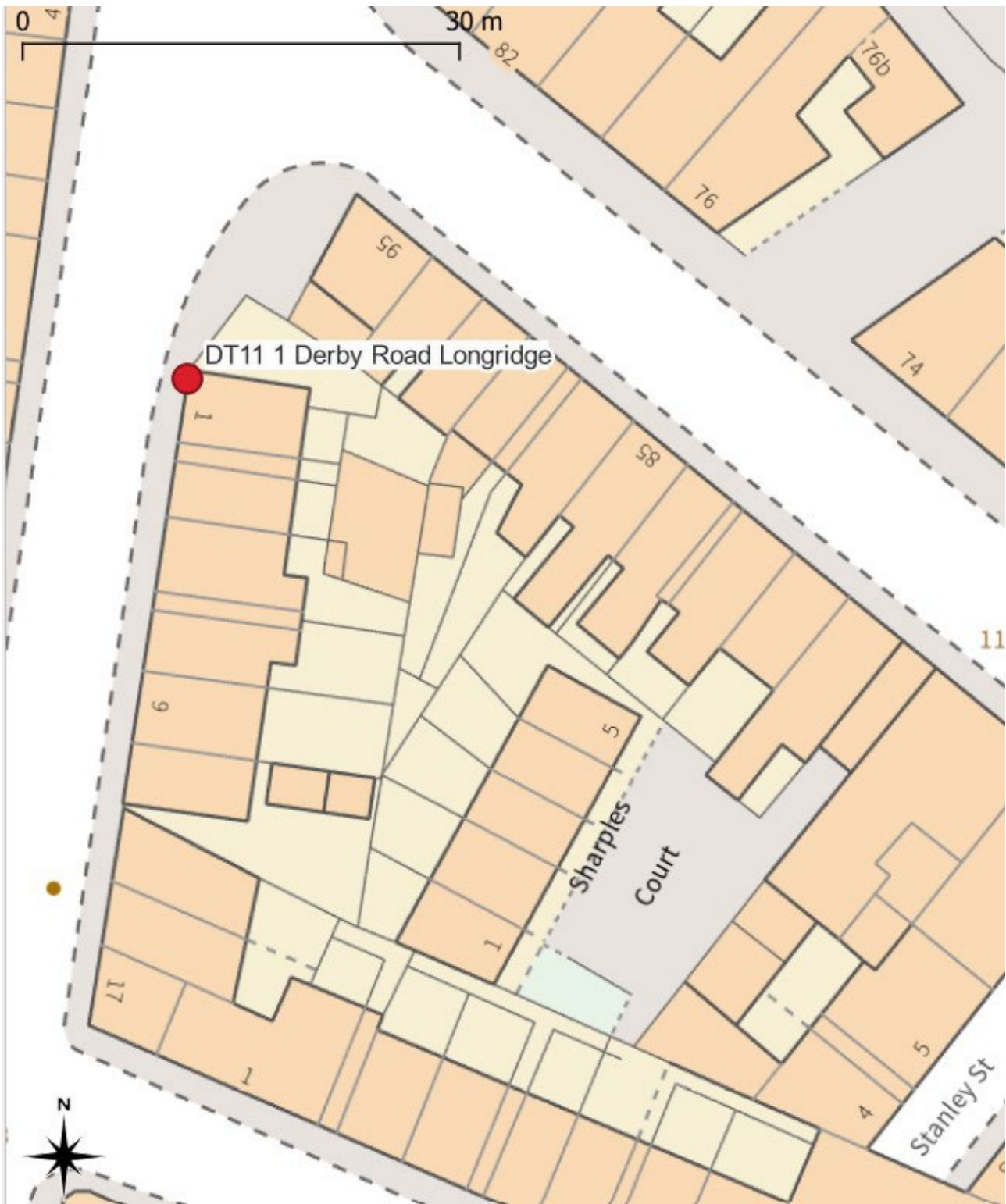
DT7 Entrance to John Wall Court Clitheroe



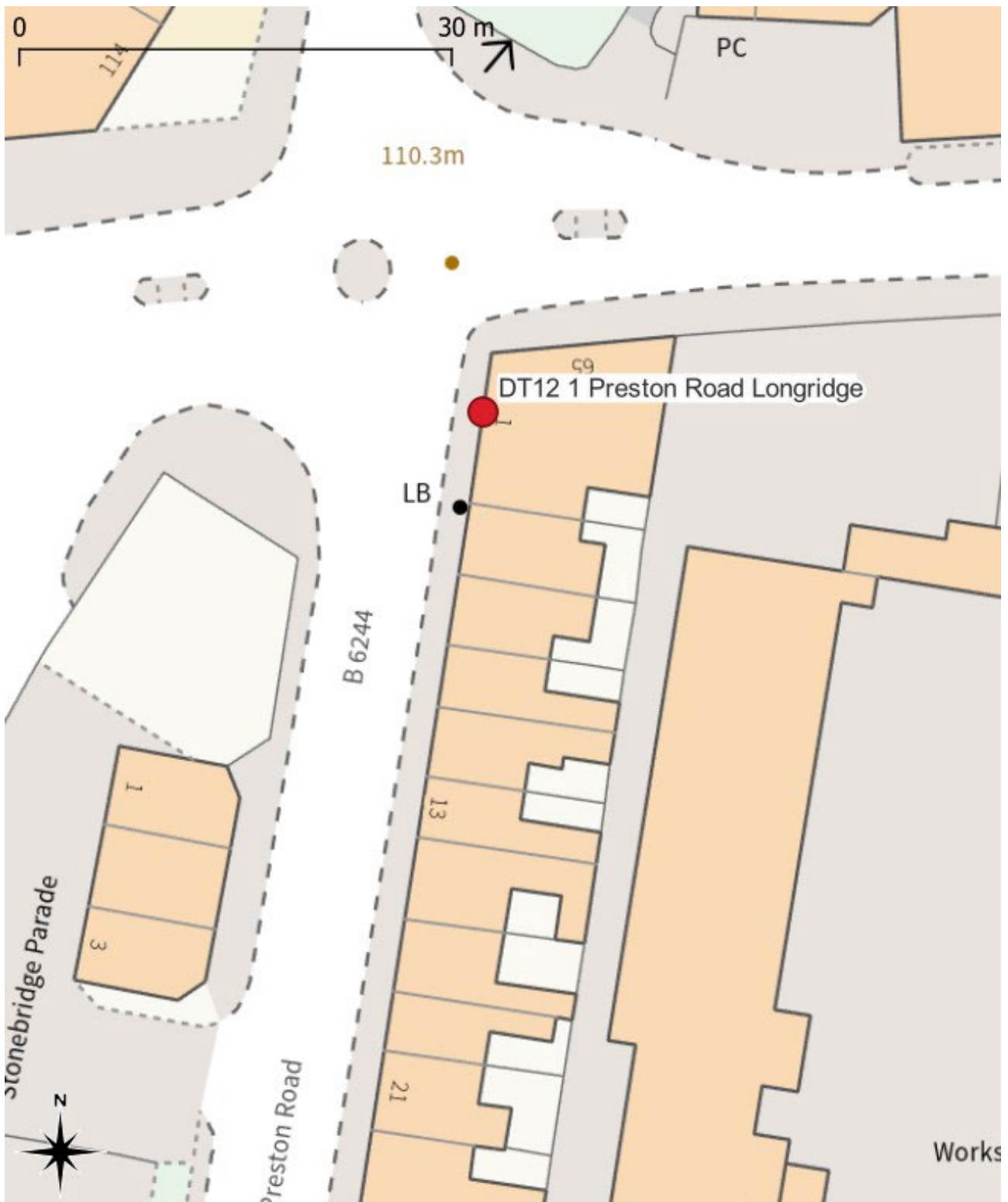
DT9 7/9 Whalley Road Read



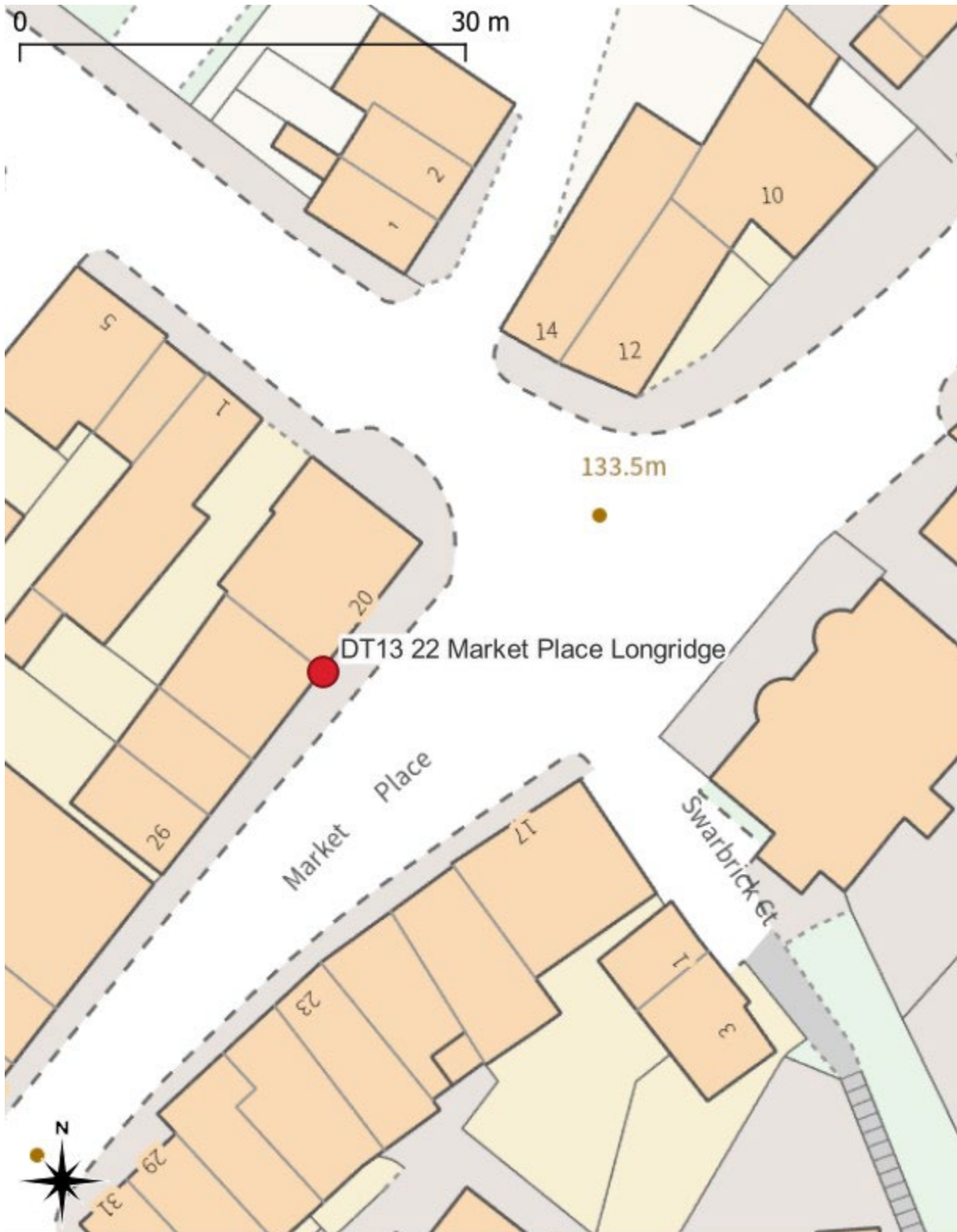
DT10 Mellor Brook Mellor



DT11 1 Derby Road Longridge



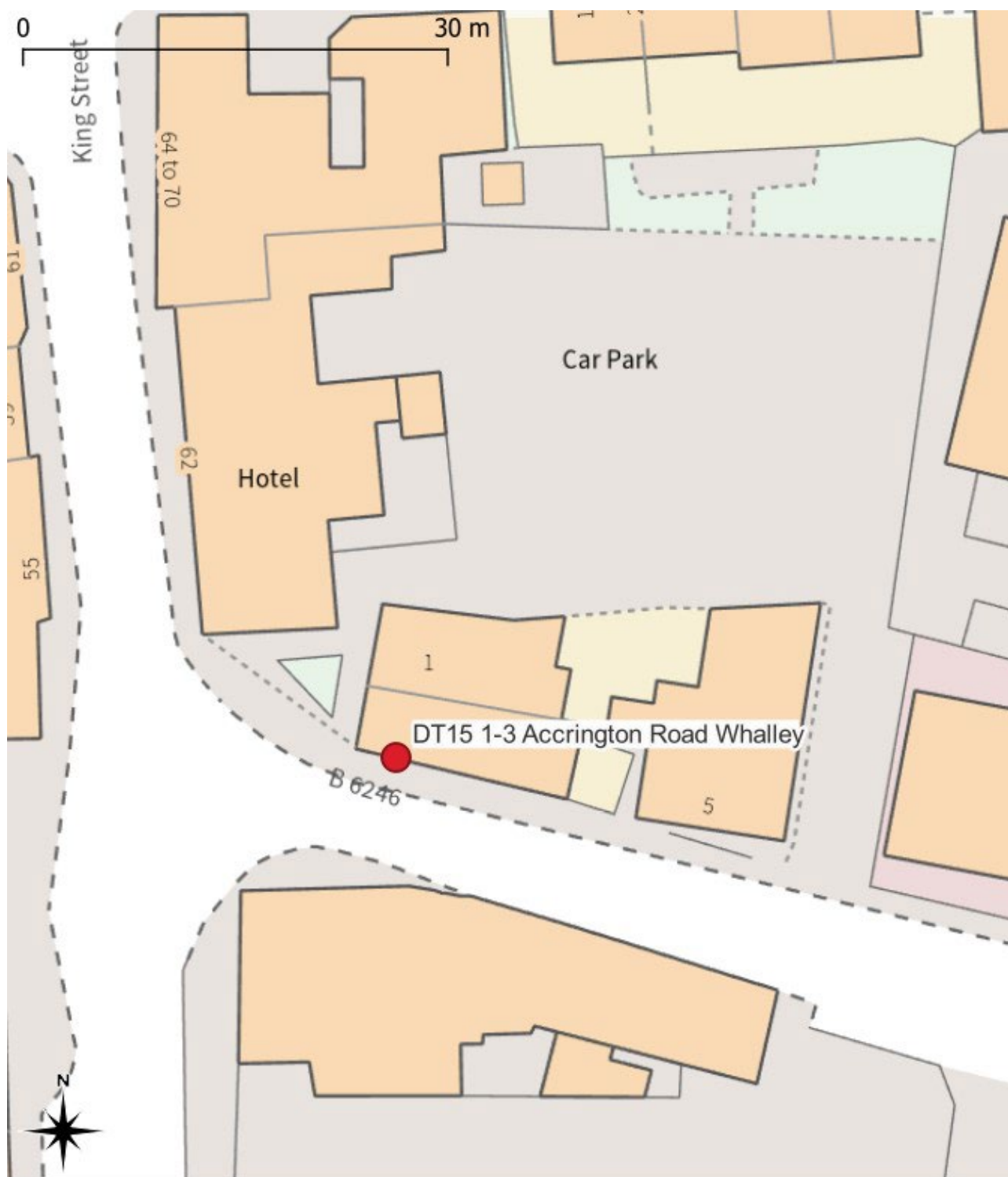
DT12 1 Preston Road Longridge



DT13 22 Market Place Longridge



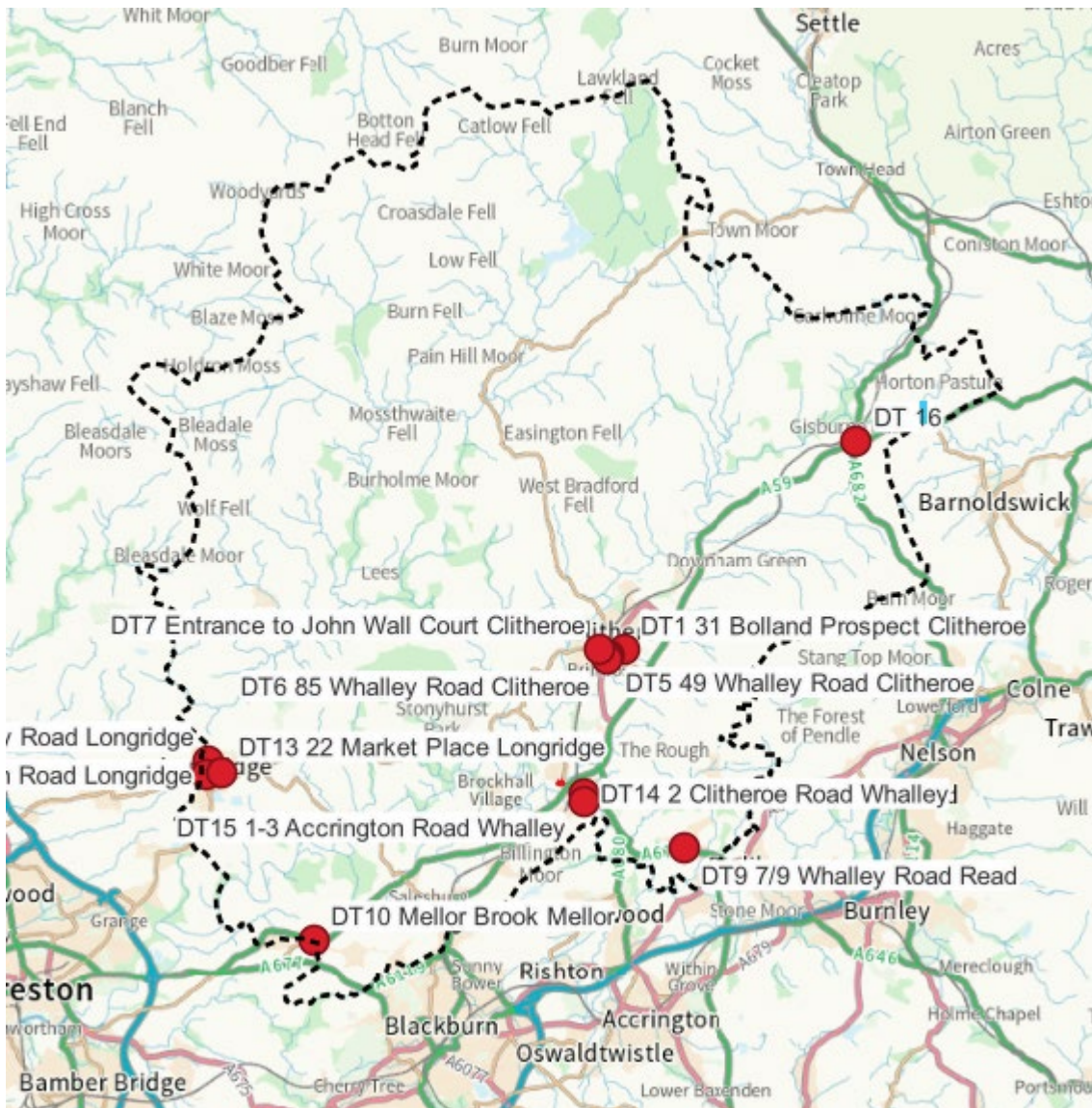
DT14 2 Clitheroe Road Whalley



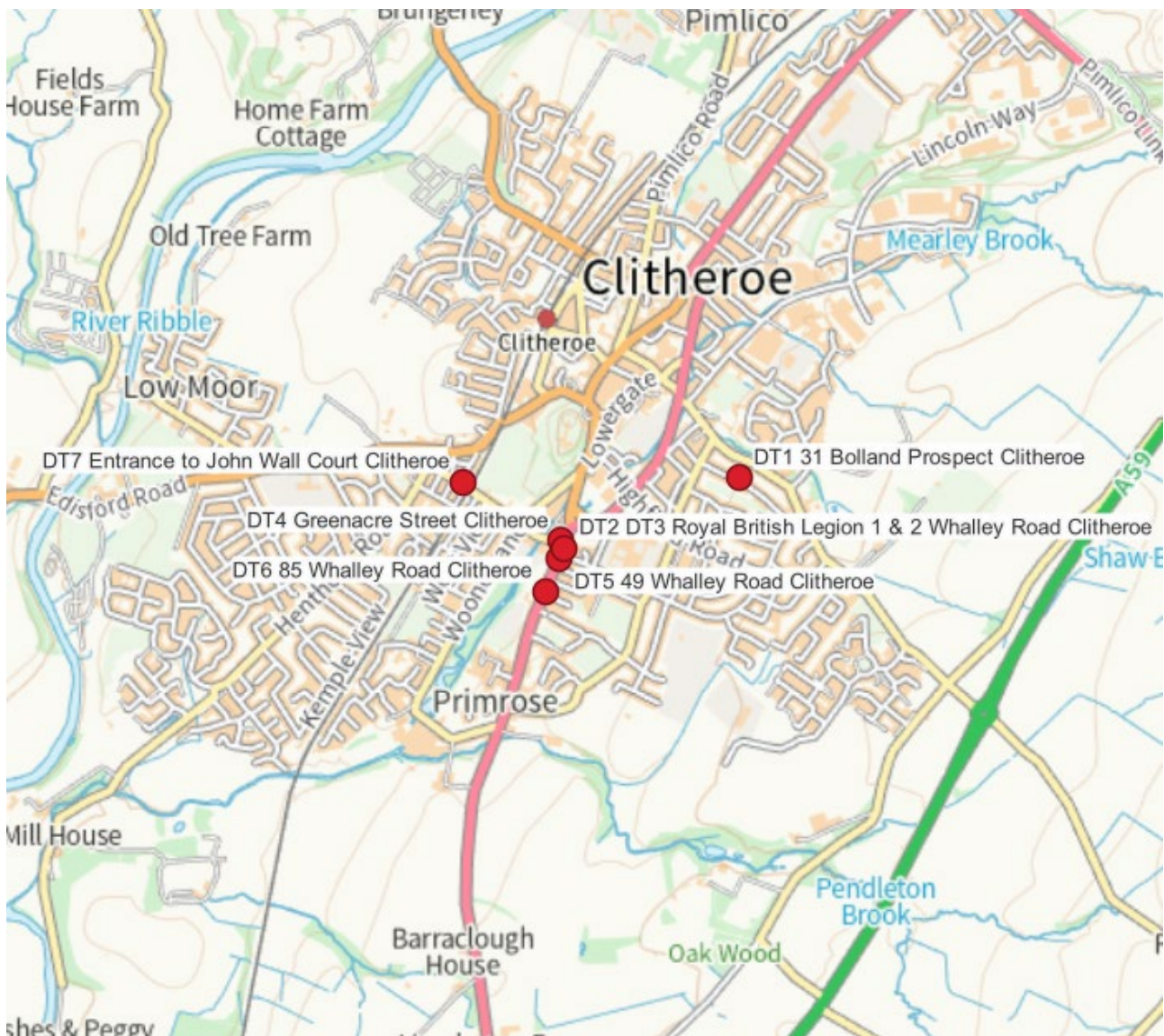
DT15 1-3 Accrington Road Whalley



DT16 Blacksmith's Cottage, Main Street, Gisburn



Ribble Valley Borough Council Boundary and whole Monitoring Network



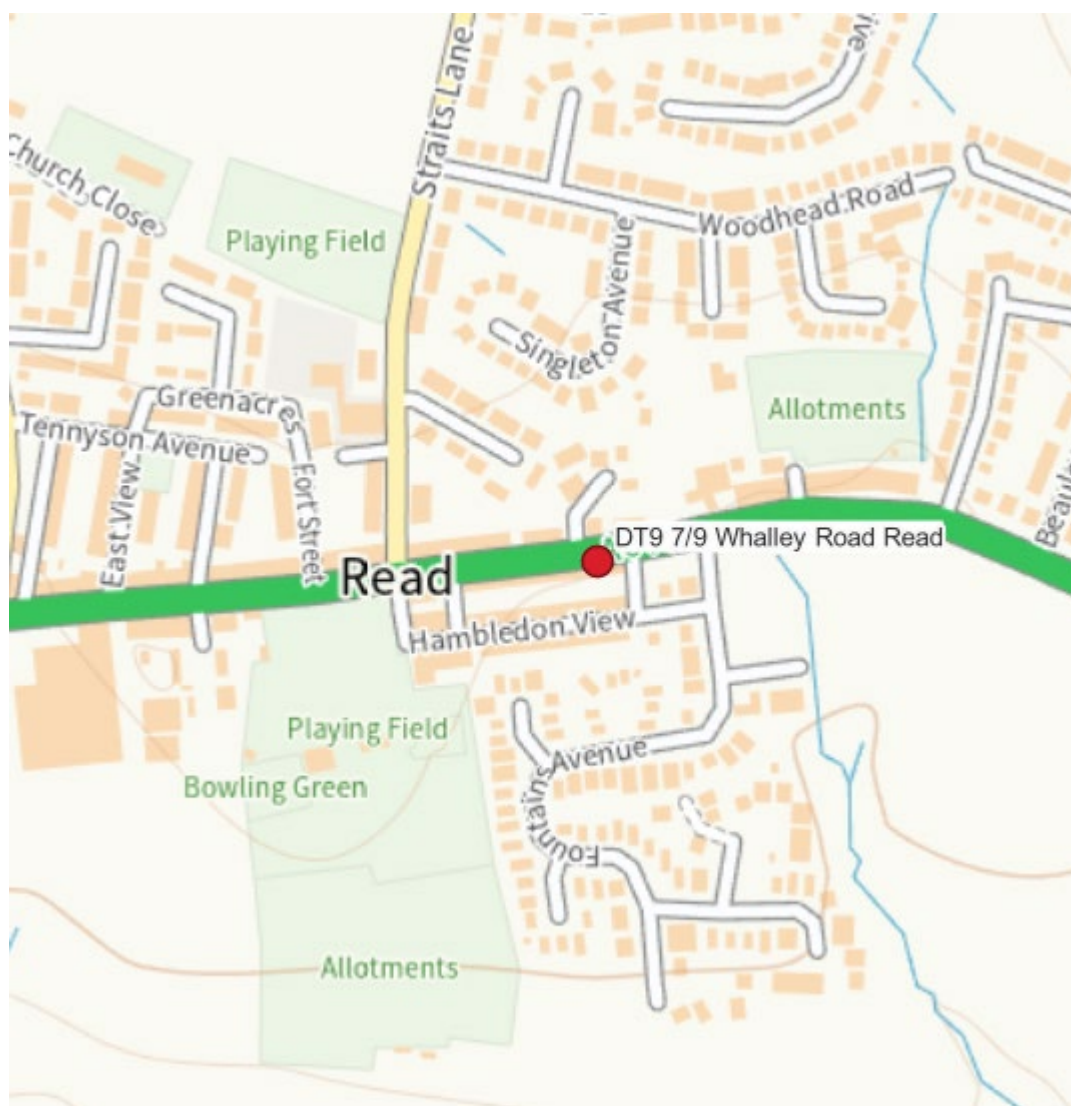
Clitheroe Monitoring Sites



Longridge Monitoring Sites

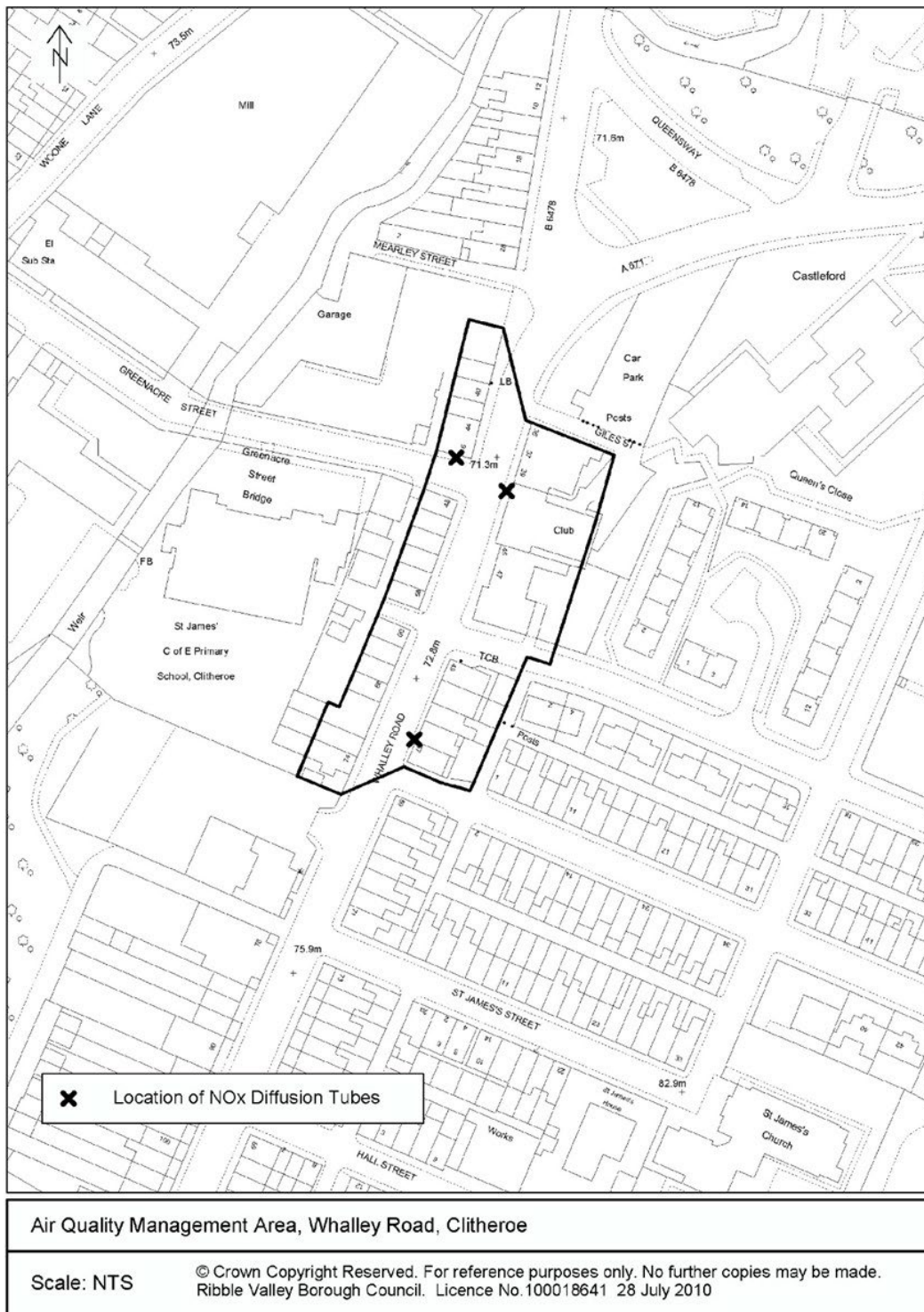


Whalley Monitoring Sites



Read Monitoring Site

Figure D.2- Map of AQMA



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England²

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

² The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Glossary of Terms

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

References

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