

AIR QUALITY STRATEGY CONSULTATION REPORT

NEW FOREST DISTRICT COUNCIL

July 2025

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Appendices

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Executive Summary

Due to improvements in local air quality, there are currently no declared Air Quality Management Areas in the New Forest district. In such circumstances and as directed by The Environment Act 2021, New Forest District Council is required to publish an Air Quality Strategy to ensure local air quality remains a high priority.

In order to develop a draft Air Quality Strategy for New Forest District Council, workshops were held with relevant partners and stakeholders from across the district. Through these workshops, 6 priority areas were identified, aimed at improving air quality for people living and working in and visiting the New Forest. Following this, a public consultation sought views on the draft Air Quality Strategy including the respondents' general views on local air quality.

Most respondents agreed with the Council's priority areas within the draft Air Quality Strategy and the stakeholders we intend to work with, however respondents would like to see more involvement from members of the public in the development and implementation of actions to improve local air quality. The findings also showed public transport, improving traffic flow and planned development were a concern to the majority of respondents in terms of impacts on local air quality.

The results of the consultation have been used to:

- update the draft Air Quality Strategy where necessary before final Council adoption and publication, and,
- assist with prioritising, developing, and implementing each of the 6 priority areas identified within the draft Air Quality Strategy.

Officer recommendations based on the outcome of the public consultation:

- There is no requirement to amend the draft Air Quality Strategy in terms of the 6 priority areas and how the Strategy will be delivered via a steering group with agreed action plans.
- The draft Air Quality Strategy should be finalised and progressed for adoption by New Forest District Council.

Background

The 2023 Defra document 'Air Quality Strategy – Framework for local authority delivery' required all local authorities without an Air Quality Management Area (an area where air quality fails to comply with government set air quality objective levels) to develop and publish an Air Quality Strategy. The Strategy should set out the steps the local authority intends to take to improve local air quality.

New Forest District Council does not currently have any Air Quality Management Areas therefore a draft Air Quality Strategy was developed with the support of air quality consultants, AEA-Ricardo, and a steering group. The steering group included representatives from New Forest District Council (Environmental Health, Planning and Climate), Hampshire County Council (Public Health and Transport), New Forest National Park Authority, UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA), Environment Agency, the Environment Centre and local industry.

Local Authorities are encouraged to consult with members of the public on the production of an Air Quality Strategy to enable the views of local residents, businesses and employees to be taken into account during the development and implementation of the document. The comments provided could also be used to inform and direct the priorities of the Strategy.

Methodology

Public consultation on the draft New Forest District Council Air Quality Strategy was undertaken between 3 March and 5 May 2025 via an online questionnaire.

The consultation sought respondent's views on:

- air quality within the New Forest area,
- general concerns about air quality,
- a district wide Air Quality Strategy,
- the priorities identified in the Strategy,
- the representatives proposed to sit on the steering group and.
- understanding what actions, if any, they would be willing to take to themselves to improve local air quality.

A link to the questionnaire was posted on the New Forest District Council website and publicised via the Councils Facebook page and on the resident email updates. Respondents could request a paper copy of the questionnaire if required.

Some questions required a yes or no answer, some asked for activities to be ranked in order of perceived importance and others allowed free text in which the respondent could expand upon their views or concerns.

The responses were collated and analysed in this report. With regards to the free text questions, common themes were grouped for ease of understanding.

Interpretation of results

The public consultation is not representative of the overall population but provides information on the opinion of those respondents who engaged.

Results

The questionnaire received:

- Online responses: 93
- Email response from a member of the public: 1
- Email responses from professional bodies: 2

The results of the online consultation are shown below, with other comments received discussed further in Appendix A.

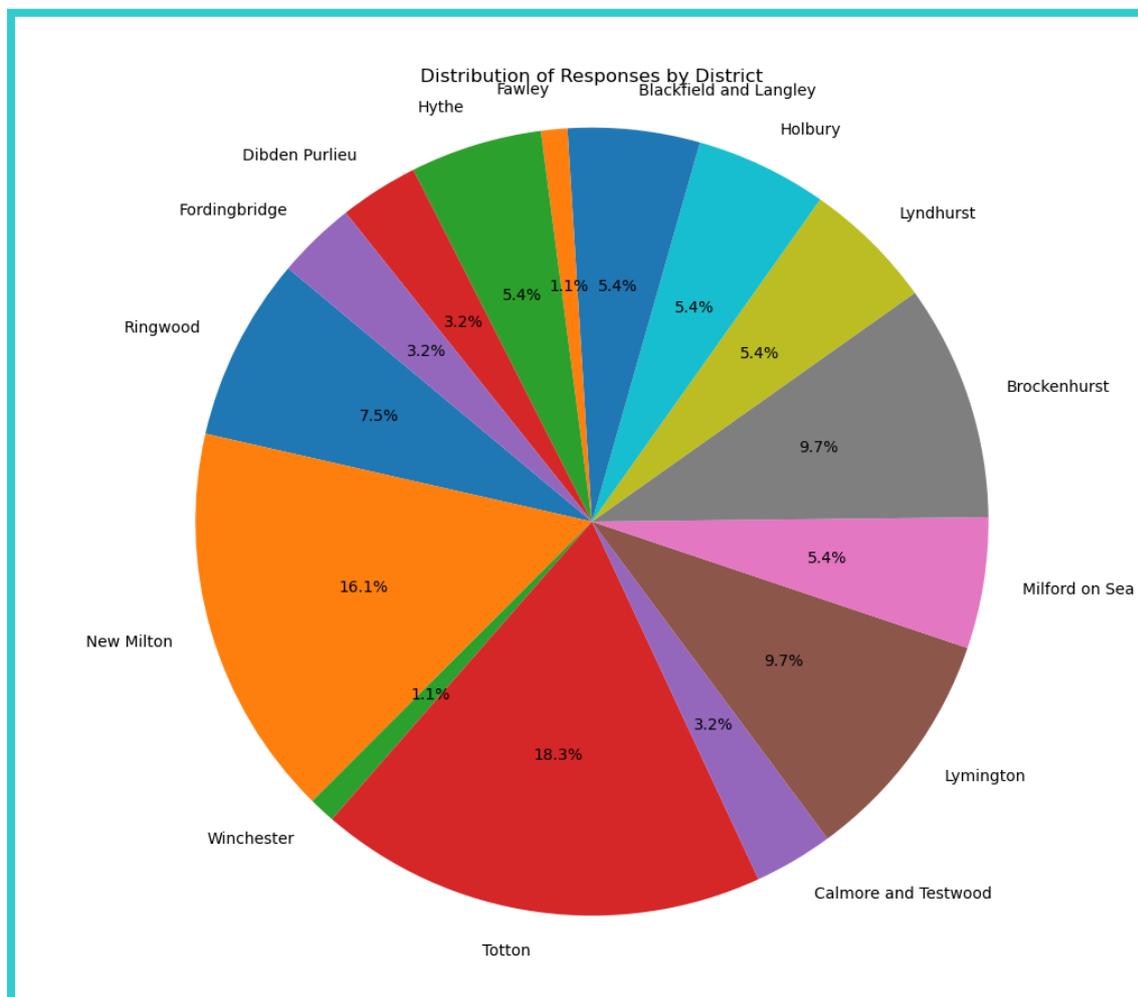
Questions 1-3 collected statistical data to enable analysis of the scope of responses and representation from different demographic groups.

Q1 Name

It was not mandatory to provide a name.

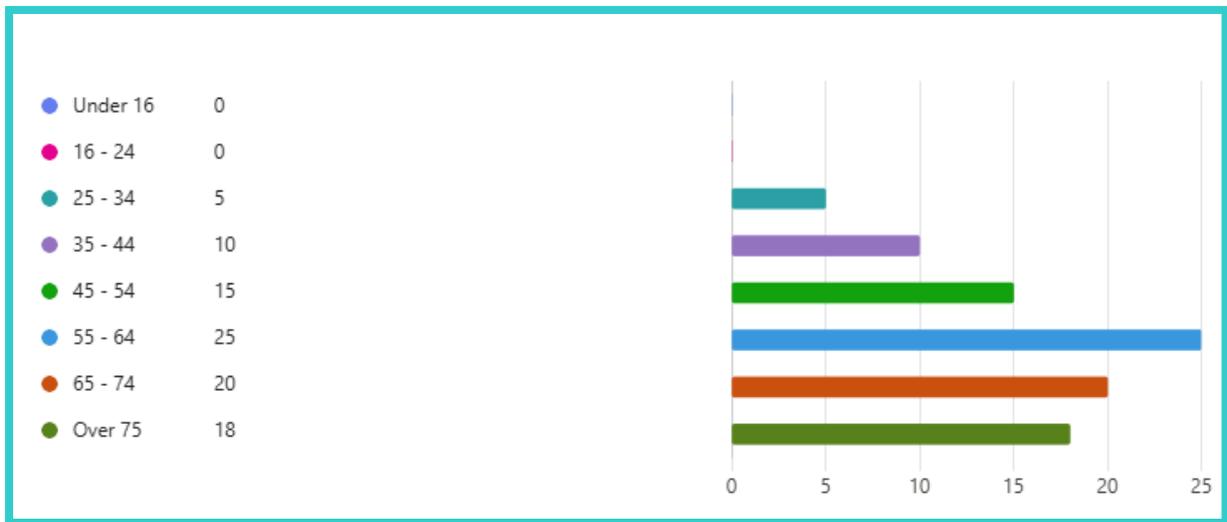
Q2 Postcode

The breakdown of postcode is as follows:



Q3 Age

The largest group of respondents 27% (or 25 respondents) were the 55-64 age group.

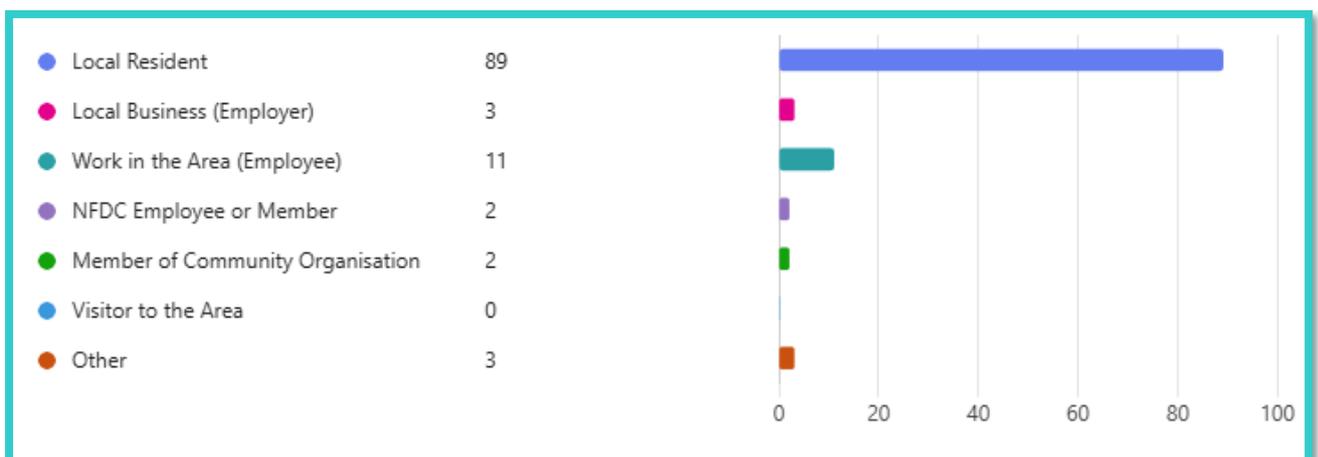


Q4 Commenting as . . .

The majority, 81%, of respondents (89 people) were commenting as a local resident.

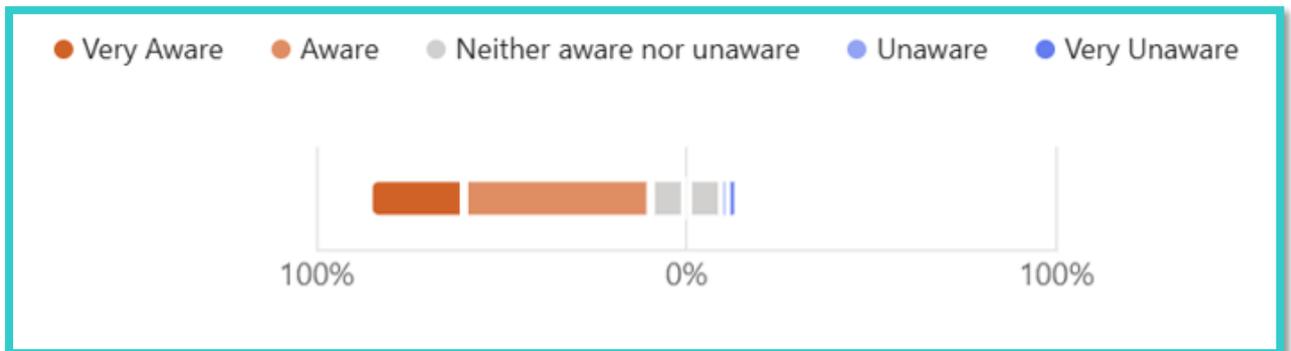
Respondents commenting as an employee within the area were the second highest group -10% of respondents or 11 people.

Note: some responders answered as a member of more than one group and so the graph displays more than 93 results.



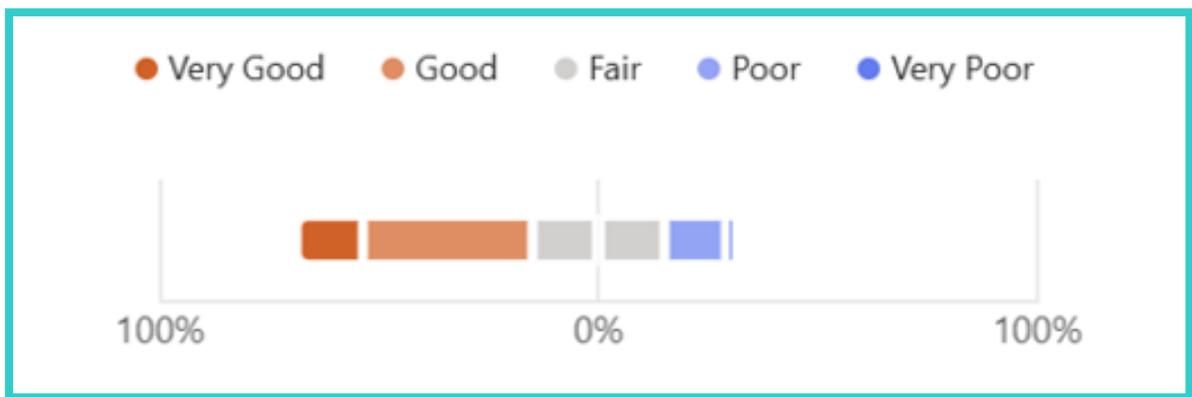
Q5 What is your awareness of air quality within the New Forest area?

The majority of respondents (76%) were aware or very aware of air quality within the New Forest



Q6 How do you perceive air quality in the New Forest?

The majority of respondents (54%) perceived air quality as being good or very good in the New Forest.



Q7 What concerns you most about air quality.

Respondents were asked to choose up to three categories which were of most concern to them.

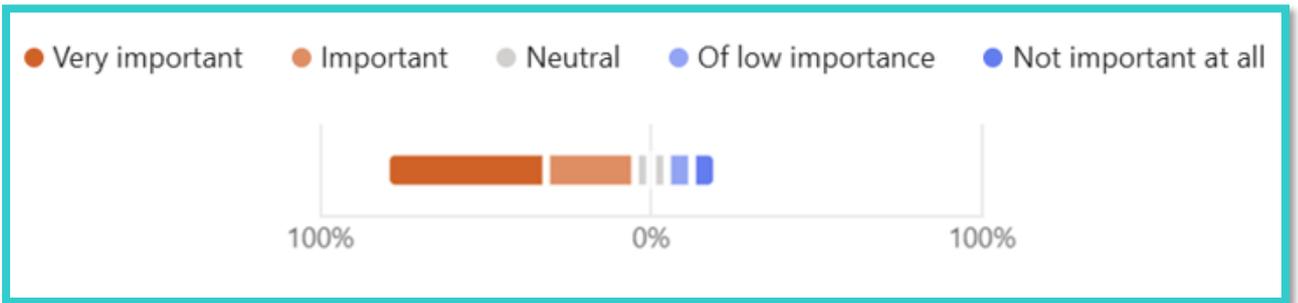
The 'my health' category was cumulatively the most common response receiving 29% of votes.

Note: The pie chart shows the percentage of votes given to each category whilst the numbers refer to the number of votes per category.



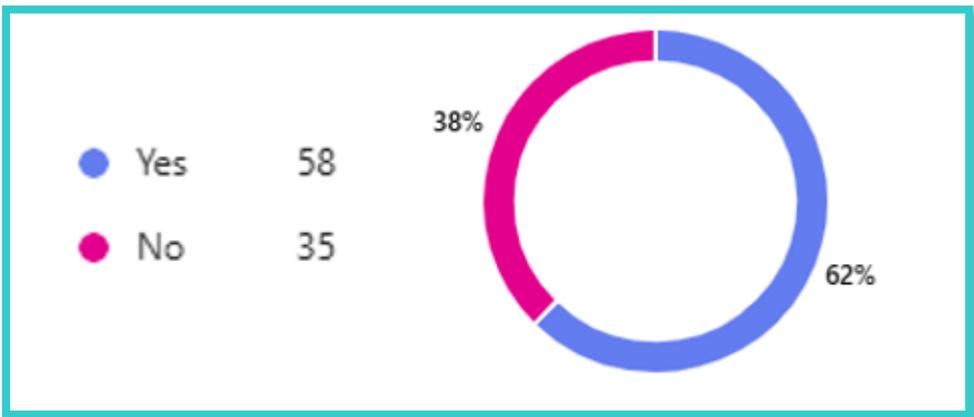
Q8 How important do you think it is to have an Air Quality Strategy to look at improving air quality for the New Forest?

78% of respondents stated this was very important or important.



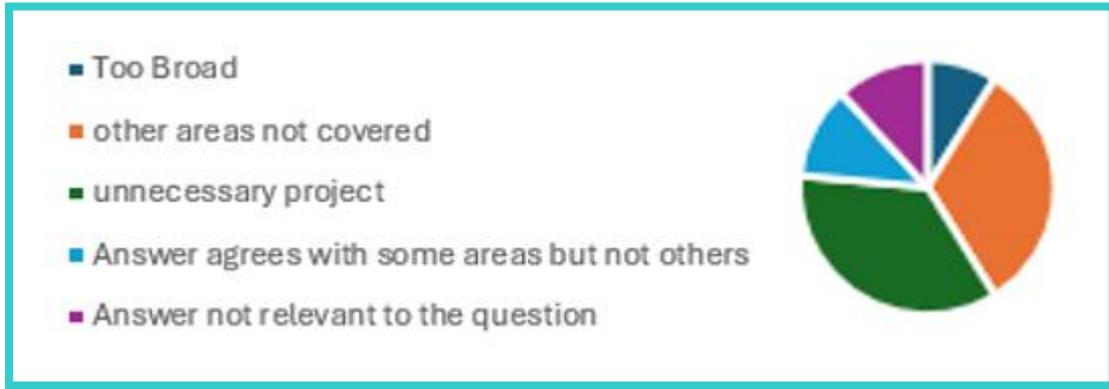
Q9 Do you agree with the summary of priority areas identified in the Air Quality Strategy?

62% of respondents (58 people) agreed this was important, 38%, (35 people) did not.



Q10 If not, why not

This was a free text question to which 34 people responded. The responses were collated into themes:



Other priority areas listed by respondents included:

- Shipping
- Industry
- Public transport (although this would come under the road transport priority area)

Other general comments or concerns included:

- A concern over charging to enter the area (this is not stated in the Air Quality Strategy)
- Concerns over the targeting of woodburning and rural ways of life.

Q11 The 6 priority areas within the Air Quality Strategy are listed. Please rank them in order of importance to you.

This question requested respondents to rank the 6 priorities.

Public awareness and behaviour change was the highest overall priority with 42% of respondents placing this as their 1st or 2nd choice.

However, whilst this priority was the most populous in terms of cumulative ranking, reducing road traffic emissions and reducing the impact of new developments had the joint highest 1st choice responses. It is also noted that reducing the impact of new development also received an equal proportion of 6th choice votes.

Woodburning and indoor air quality was placed 6th overall but was the highest priority for 11% of respondents.

Percentage of 1st choice votes

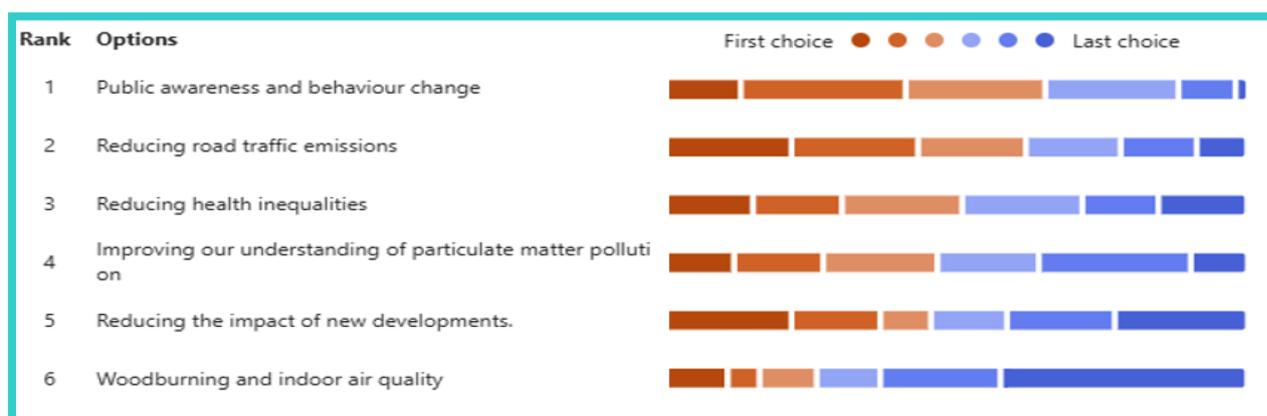
Priority Area	% of 1 st Choice
Reducing Road traffic emissions	23
Reducing the impact of new development	23
Reducing health inequalities	16
Public awareness and behavioural change	14
Understanding particulate matter	13
Woodburning and indoor air pollution	11

Percentage of 6th choice votes

Priority Area	% of 6 th Choice
Woodburning and indoor air pollution	42
Reducing the impact of new development	22
Reducing health inequalities	15
Understanding particulate matter	10
Reducing Road traffic emissions	9
Public awareness and behavioural change	2



The bar chart below shows the distribution of these concerns as first and last choices. Public awareness and behaviour change and reducing road traffic emissions are frequently chosen as top priorities, while woodburning and indoor air quality are often seen as less important.



Q12 Why have you ranked them in this order?

This was a free text question resulting in a varied response.

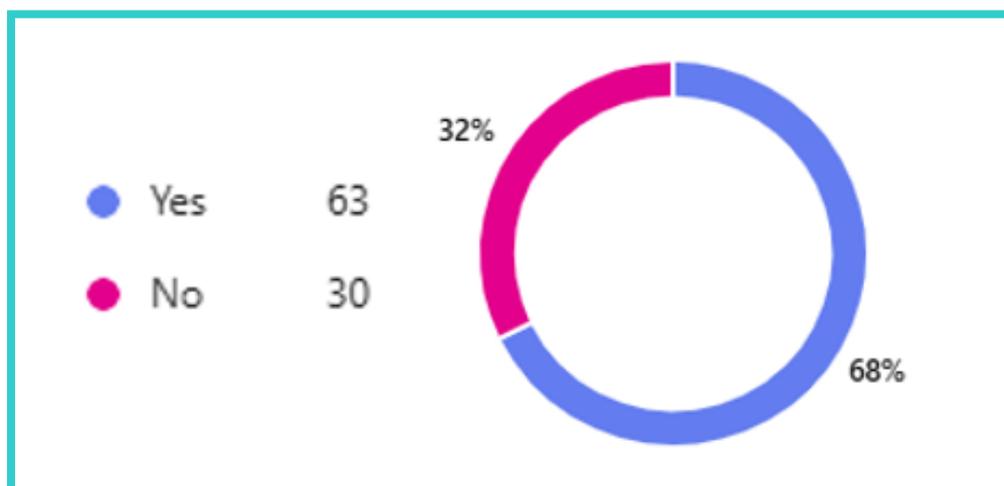
Opinions were too broad to elicit a common response, however common themes in respondent reasonings included:

- Objections to targeting woodburners
- Appeals to ban woodburners
- Concerns relating to traffic / public transport / infrastructure
- Concerns regarding development in the area
- Emissions relating to local industry, particularly the refinery
- Reasoning relating to very localised issues
- Political views on the Air Quality Strategy and other policies
- The Air Quality Strategy is viewed as a waste of money

Q13 Chapter 4 advises how we intend to implement the Air Quality Strategy. Our plan is to oversee the strategy by forming a steering group of relevant officers and local stakeholders who will develop annual work plans to forward agreed actions in a timely manner.

Do you agree with the approach to developing and forwarding local air quality actions?

68% or 63 respondents agreed with the approach. 32% or 30 respondents did not.



Q14 If not, why not?

This was a free text question with 28 responses.

In summary, the main responses were:

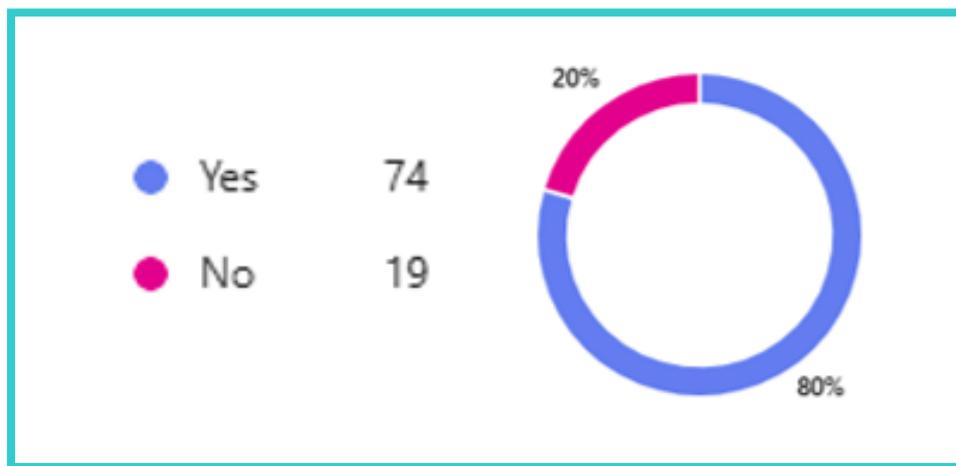
- It will increase the length of the process to take decisions and actions/It adds more meetings to the process/adds to bureaucracy (10)
- Having a stakeholder group would add cost which is taxpayers' money (9)

- The stakeholders are all the same type of officer and therefore would be biased/Trust is eroded/The group should involve the public (4)

Q15 Chapter 4 advises of the partners we intend to work with in the implementation of the Air Quality Strategy.

Partners include (but not limited to) Environmental Health, Public Health, Planning, Transportation, Climate Change, local industry, and the New Forest National Park Authority do you agree we are working with the correct partners?

80% or 74 respondents were in agreement. 20% or 19 respondents were not.



Q16 Are there any other partners we should be working with?

This question gathered 66 responses.

Other suggested partners included:

- Local community members (public, local business, farmers): (19)
- Industry: (7)
- Local schools: (5)
- Associated British Ports (ABP): (5)
- Woodburner suppliers: (4)
- Sustains / cycling advocates: (3)
- Town and Parish Councils: (3)
- Shipping companies: (3)
- Transport suppliers: (2)
- Conservation groups: (1)
- Forestry England: (1)
- Politicians: (1)
- Historic England: (1)
- Other Local Authorities: (1)
- Tourism: (1)
- Chem trail experts: (1)
- Other (8)

Q17 The annual work plans and Air Quality Strategy updates will be published on the Council’s website. Are there any other ways you would like to receive this information?

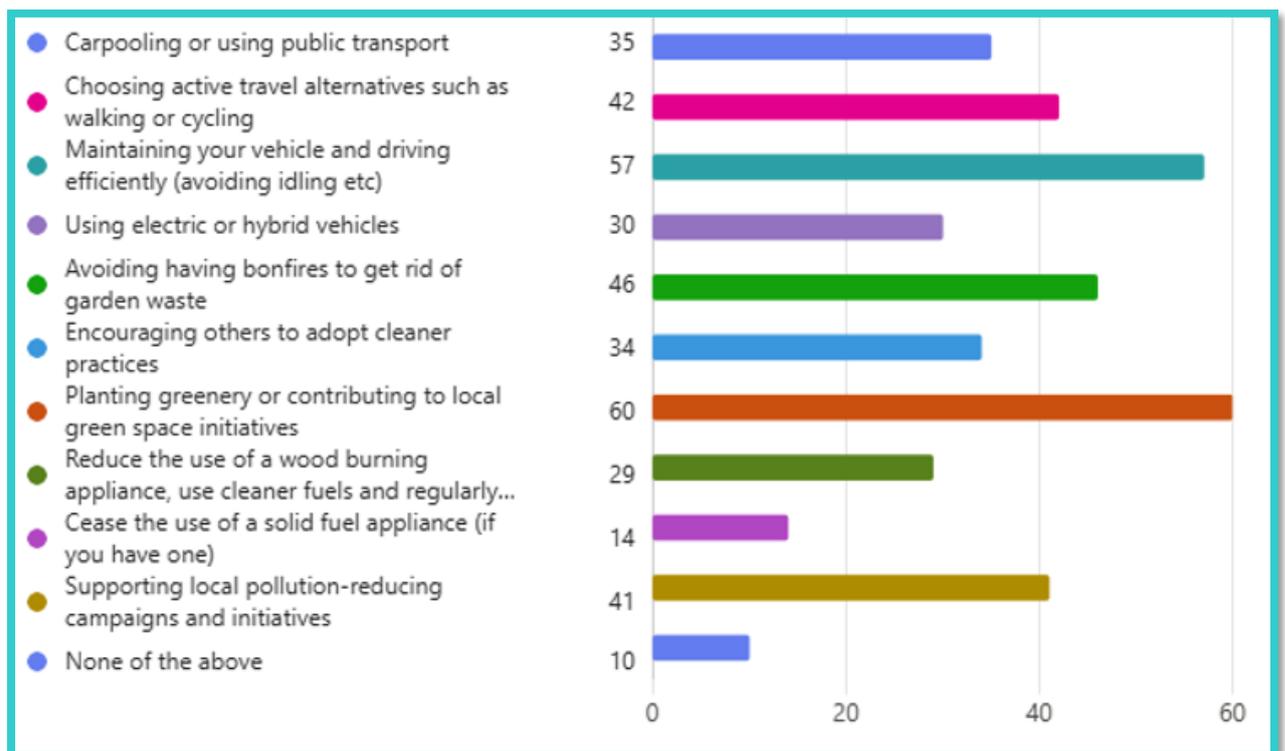
Responses to this question included:

- Leaflet drops / direct mailing
- Facebook
- Newsletters
- Personal email/resident emails/Next door email groups
- Newspapers
- Pigeon
- Community centres
- Via parish/town councils

Q18 We all have a role to play in improving air quality. Which of the actions below would you consider doing to improve air quality in your area?

Responses to this question included:

- Planting greenery or contributing to green space initiatives was the most popular action with 60 respondents highlighting this as an action they would take.
- Maintaining vehicles and driving efficiently were also popular commitments.
- Ceasing the use of a woodburner (if you have one) was the least popular commitment.



Q19 What else can we do to make a positive difference to air quality in the New Forest?

This free text question elicited 62 responses, the most popular included:

Topics already included in priority areas within the draft Air Quality Strategy:

- Improve public transport including from / to Southampton: (11)
- Improving traffic / reducing congestion: (8)
- Encourage cycling / walking in both urban and rural locations: (8)
- Improve enforcement on residents: (2)
- Targeting individual behaviour change: (1)

Topics already noted within the draft Air Quality Strategy for further consideration:

- Reduce development: (5)
- Ban woodburners: (3)
- Journey planning: (2)
- Increase/improve green spaces: (2)
- Stop garden bonfires: (2)
- Stop forest burning: (1)
- Incentives to remove woodburners: (1)
- Cleaner industry: (1)
- Work effectively with other regulators: (1)

Other topics not noted within the draft Air Quality Strategy:

- Stop cruise shipping: (3)
- Stop chem trails: (2)
- Introduce park and ride: (2)
- Planting more trees: (1)
- Restore Hythe ferry: (1)
- Introduce charging zone: (1)
- Shore power for cruise ships: (1)
- Stop incineration: (1)
- Reduce tourists: (1)
- Stop port development: (1)
- Reduce garden waste collection costs: (1)

All comments received from the public consultation on the draft Air Quality Strategy (redacted of personal information) are available on request.

Additional comments received

Additional comments were received from professional bodies:

- New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA)
- UK Health Standards Agency (UKHSA)

The full comments received from NFNPA and the UKSHA can be found in Appendix B. These comments were supportive of the Air Quality Strategy.

The comments also included some minor amendments to the text as well as broader comments and suggestions which will be taken into consideration as the work to implement the Strategy is progressed.

Changes made to the text of the draft Air Quality Strategy based on comments received from the consultation are stated in Table 1 in Appendix C

Officer recommendations

The consultation highlighted a diverse and often differing public view of local air quality within the New Forest district and how the Council should prioritise its work to manage and improve local air quality for all.

The main themes of concern surrounded:

- Transport and public transport
- Planned development
- The need for clearer information and advice on the work the Council currently undertakes on air quality including:
 - i) more detail on the monitoring requirements and reporting
 - ii) ongoing regulation including of local industry
- Collaborative working
- How and when we will seek to involve other groups/representatives as we develop and implement work plans

It was evident that communication with the public is desired and necessary for transparency, to gather public support for air quality improvements and to ensure clear information on air quality issues is widely available. The responses received from the public consultation will help direct discussion with the steering group and form future actions taking public opinion into account.

Officer recommendations based on the outcome of the public consultation:

- There is no requirement to amend the draft Air Quality Strategy in terms of the 6 priority areas and how the Strategy will be delivered via a steering group with agreed action plans.
- The draft Air Quality Strategy should be finalised and progressed for adoption by New Forest District Council.

Appendices

Appendix A - NFDC Summary responses to comments received

The Council has sought to address frequently raised comments, or questions that can be answered at this time, in the following section.

Q10 Do you agree with the priority areas? If not, why not?

Shipping and industry were other sectors viewed as priority areas for respondents.

Shipping and industry have not been directly listed as a priority area because the initial regional air quality modelling exercise undertaken for the draft Strategy, (Section 3.3) did not advise these sources of emissions to be significant contributors to airborne emissions in the New Forest area. Their contribution is however noted in the modelling outputs provided in the draft Strategy.

Public transport improvements were raised by respondents, and this would be included within the development of the priority areas relating to transport and planned development. It is noted that improvements to public transport was a common theme throughout the responses received.

Q11 The 6 priorities within the Air Quality Strategy are listed. Please rank them in order of importance to you.

The top overall ranked choice was public awareness and behavioural change, which takes into account all the 1-3 ranking votes. Reducing road traffic emissions and reducing the impact of new developments were the most popular first choice groups, although reducing the impact of new development, also received an equal proportion of 6th choice votes.

Respondent views will influence those areas we may seek to develop first in conjunction with other considerations such as available resources, working with other agencies and timescales.

Q12 Why have you ranked the priority areas in this order?

Respondents views were mixed and often varied greatly with many opposing viewpoints i.e. some respondents stating that they perceive nothing wrong with air quality in the New Forest and that the Strategy was a waste of time and money, whilst others perceived air quality to be poor with the Strategy not fully addressing the perceived issues.

The general view was that public awareness of local air quality is important because without a good understanding of air quality impacts, behavioural change and other measures will not be effective.

Q14 Do you agree with this approach to developing and forwarding air quality action plans?

Responses included:

- It will increase the length of the process to take decisions and actions/It adds more meetings to the process/adds to bureaucracy (10)
- Having a stakeholder group would add cost which is taxpayers' money (9)
- The stakeholders are all the same type of officer and therefore would be biased/trust is eroded/the steering group should involve the public (4)

Having a core stakeholder group is seen as an effective and efficient method of working when multiple areas of work are being forwarded through the Strategy. Each priority action area may include different stakeholders to ensure those able to deliver positive action are included. For example, New Forest District Council does not control public transport, but we can include representatives from this sector in our discussions, similarly, New Forest District Council is not the regulator for some of the larger industrial sites such as Fawley refinery, but we will include the Environment Agency and industry representatives in the stakeholder groups.

We take on board the request to involve residents in preparing action plans and will consider appropriate ways to ensure public participation. This may be via:

- individual town and parish councils
- surveys
- public meetings
- resident focus groups

The production and implementation of the Air Quality Strategy is a statutory duty required by Government. It forms part of the Council's required work and officer time is accounted for through existing budgets.

Q16 Are there any other partners we should be working with?

Also see response to Q14.

The stakeholder group will be the drive behind developing and implementing the priority areas using their expert knowledge and regulatory understanding.

However, during the development and implementation of action plans, other groups will be involved as appropriate i.e. schools, ABP, industry and Forestry England. The involvement of local communities will be important, and this would be managed individually depending on the action of concern – for example local

business regarding deliveries, transport concerning a specific village/town, public health / clinicians for health updates concerning specific communities.

Q18 Which of the actions below would you consider doing to improve air quality in your area?

Residents are keen to pursue some actions individually to improve air quality.

Supporting people in doing so may form a part of the Strategy, for example working with local community groups to encourage participation in schemes such as tree planting, car-pooling and promoting garden waste schemes.

Q19 What else can we do to make a positive difference to air quality in the New Forest?

Of the 62 responses to this question, the majority concern transport, alternative modes of transport and better public transport access.

The Strategy includes garden bonfires and heath burning and these are covered in the public awareness priority area.

Some responses such as prohibiting cruise ships and reducing visitors to the area do not fall within the remit of the Council, although we can work to manage them, whilst other suggestions such as building railways and flyovers would be prohibitively expensive.

Some responses called for the introduction of a charging congestion zone. Others opposed it. The Strategy does not consider charging vehicles to enter any part of the New Forest district and there are no plans for the introduction of a charging zone.

Some responses requested the Council carry out air quality monitoring. This has been undertaken by New Forest District Council for over 20 years and the results of that monitoring can be viewed in the annual status reports available on the NFDC website: [Air pollution - New Forest District Council](#)

Some responses called for the ability to report problem bonfires. These can be reported by calling 02380 285411 or emailing eandr@nfc.gov.uk

Appendix B

Comments received from New Forest National Park Authority and UKHSA

Comments received from New Forest National Park Authority

Section	NFNPA comment
1.1	This section confirms that the focus of the Strategy is on the impacts of air quality on human health in the district. It is helpful to have this clarified, as distinct from the air quality impacts arising from planned development on the New Forest's internationally protected habitats and species covered by the Habitats Regulations.
Page 15	Support the reference to the fact that the New Forest National Park Authority has also declared a climate and nature emergency. When combined with the District Council's declaration, this lends further weight to the measures outlined in the Strategy.
Page 21	This section confirms that the District Council will continue, "...to work with Hampshire County Council on the development of the Local Walking and Cycling Infrastructure Plan to improve active travel facilities across the district and encourage people to shift from short car journeys to walking/ cycling/wheeling." Consideration could be given to mentioning in this section that the Waterside LCWIP is adopted and so the focus is on implementation. This is referenced on page 37 of the document.
Section 8.3	This part of the Strategy sets out a commitment to introducing particulate matter monitoring in the New Forest. The National Park Authority welcomes this and would suggest that some monitoring takes place in the rural areas of the New Forest – including the National Park – given that wood burning is a potential source.
Section 9.5	Section 9.5 states that the District Council will continue to raise awareness of the impact of wood burners. We welcome this commitment and the National Park Authority may be able to play a role in this awareness raising, with wood burners particularly relevant within the National Park areas of the District.
Page 38	A minor point, but it is suggested that the penultimate paragraph is amended to read, "The New Forest contains more than 100 miles of waymarked cycle routes, much of it off the public highway and traffic-free. The National Park Authority highlights popular cycle routes and highlights the locations of cycle hire shops in the area."

Comments received from UKHSA

Regarding the consultation on the New Forest DLC Draft Air Quality Action Strategy

Thank you for the opportunity for UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) to comment on the New Forest DLC draft Air Quality Strategy. UKHSA strongly supports the continued efforts of the Council to improve air quality in its area and reduce public exposure to air pollution.

We welcome and note the revoking of the last AQMA within the New Forest district, i.e. Lyndhurst AQMA on these grounds:

- Between 2010-2022- NO₂ levels compliant for 8 consecutive years with NO₂ levels decreased by 10µg/m³.
- This is due in part to improvements in traffic sequencing and improvement in vehicular emissions technology.
- A forecast study predicts exceedances unlikely in the future.

For this AQ Strategy we note that whilst there were no exceedances of the Air Quality Objectives for particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide in the New Forest, the strategy document emphasises the importance of continued action to reduce concentrations. We support this position.

We welcome the wide range of departments involved in producing the AQ Strategy.

UKHSA's approach to improving air quality

UKHSA's position is that some pollutants, such as NO₂ and PM, are non-threshold – i.e. there is no known level of exposure below which health impacts don't occur. This means that any improvement in air quality, even below Air Quality Objective Levels and Standards, is associated with benefits to people's health. We support approaches which minimise or mitigate public exposure to non-threshold air pollutants, address inequalities (in exposure) and maximise co-benefits (such as by increasing active travel and physical exercise or improving access to and quality of greenspaces). As outlined in our 2019 [review of interventions to improve outdoor air quality and health](#), we recommend that evaluation is embedded in the design of interventions from their outset and to systematically gather evidence of their impact and effectiveness. We suggest that it is beneficial to seek the implementation of the evaluation methods at the planning stage.

It is important that local authorities keep working to reduce levels of air pollution not only in AQMAs but across the wider local authority area. The evidence around the role of fine and ultrafine fractions in the health effects of air pollution is growing. In 2021 the World Health Organization reduced their guideline level for fine PM (PM_{2.5}) from 10 µg/m³ to 5 µg/m³.¹ In January 2022, the Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP), an expert committee of the Department of Health and Social Care, published updated [guidance](#) on the health evidence relevant to setting PM2.5 targets.² This was intended to inform the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra's) development of air quality targets under the Environment Act 2021. The advice included that reducing concentrations below the WHO guideline value of 5 µg/m³ would benefit public health.

Recommendations

1. To outline general principles, the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) refers to the Public Health England (PHE) review of interventions to improve outdoor air quality and health. PHE was a predecessor agency to UKHSA. This review document recommends a hierarchy of interventions (actions) with preventing, reducing, or replacing polluting activities to reduce emissions as the first priority. Actions to reduce the concentration of air pollution once it has occurred is the second priority, and individual avoidance of exposure is the third. The air quality strategy broadly follows this hierarchy by emphasising public behaviour change and understanding sources of air pollution before devising interventions among other key action point areas being considered.

2. Regarding Section 2 “Why do we need to improve air quality”, the section detailing health effects should be expanded to provide a fuller context of health effects over various timeframes. This response will include standard lines as an appendix.
3. Regarding Section 6 on public awareness and behaviour change, the PHE review found that educational campaigns are most effective when designed around established behavioural change models. The Interventions Report recommends that authorities “help people understand the impacts of air pollution and what they can do to reduce their exposures, using recognised behavioural frameworks if implementing behavioural interventions.”
4. The continuous monitoring and review of the strategy has been emphasised throughout the Air Quality Strategy. PHE’s review of interventions to improve outdoor air quality and health recommended that evaluation should be embedded in the design of interventions from their outset, to gather evidence of their impact and effectiveness.
5. Regarding Section 11, “Reducing the impact of new developments,” poorly planned developments can disproportionately affect certain population groups throughout their development lifecycle—from location selection to construction, operation, and eventual deconstruction. As the Local Authority is reviewing their planning application response process, we encourage where possible, the inclusion of assessments that consider adverse air quality impacts on all and this includes disadvantaged communities and areas.
6. Referring to section 12 “Where to find more information” it may be helpful to expand the table by incorporating additional resources detailed in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Useful links and references

Title	Link	Description
Household air pollution attributable deaths	WHO.int	Global Health Observatory portal shows various indicators for burden of disease attributable to air pollution.
Estimating the morbidity from air pollution and its economic costs	WHO.int	WHO project providing expert technical and advisory support on the adverse health effects of air pollution and the different morbidities it causes, with a special focus on developing economic assessments.
Air pollution: applying All Our Health	OHID.gov.uk	Information to help frontline health and care staff use their trusted relationships with patients, families, and communities to take action on the health effects of air pollution.
Air pollution: outdoor air quality and health: quality standards	NICE.org.uk	NICE quality standard covering road-traffic-related air pollution and its impact on health. It describes high-quality actions in priority areas for improvement.
Public health profiles	OHID.gov.uk	Example public health indicator for air pollution: proportion of local authority population living with an AQMA linked here.
Air Quality - A guide for directors of public health	Defra.gov.uk	Suite of tools produced through collaboration of the Local Government Association, the Association of Directors of Public Health, Defra and UKHSA which will help local authorities to take action to improve air quality.
Review of interventions to improve outdoor air quality and public health	UKHSA.gov.uk	Evidence-based advice available to local authorities, and national actions required to support them, on the most effective practical actions to reduce air pollution and its impact on our health

Concluding remarks

The draft New Forest DLC AQ Strategy addresses the public health impacts of air pollution. Key priorities comprise public awareness and behaviour change, reducing health inequalities, improving understanding of particulate matter air pollution, addressing wood burning and indoor air pollution and reducing traffic emissions. These priorities will be implemented variously through action plans, continuous monitoring and evaluation, partnerships and community engagements.

The strategy notes that while air quality in the New Forest is generally “good” compared to neighbouring areas, continued action is required to safeguard public health. As airborne pollutants including PM and NO₂ are non-threshold, we welcome actions arising from this strategy to address pollution at source and reduce air pollution further below national Air Quality Objectives while addressing inequalities in exposure.

Editorial notes:

Please note that the lettered points (a, b, c, etc.) under each numbered item correspond to observations found on the page number referenced in that item.

1. Page (abbreviated P. thereafter) 5: It might be helpful to cite link to strategies in the main text so readers can readily access references without referring to footnote references.
2. P. 12: It might be more transparent to provide a link for footnote 10 in the table description as well as in the main text
 - a. use of “-1” with table number, makes it look like it is Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3, use Table X.1 if there are more than one table, or just consistent numbering of tables from 1 to n.
 - b. Is there a link for a map for diffusion tubes in the area?
3. P. 14 This page shows source apportionment for PM_{2.5} although no monitoring of it is currently undertaken. It may be helpful to clarify in basic terms, how source apportionment for PM_{2.5} is derived in the absence of specific monitoring.
4. P. 15: When mentioning greenhouse gases, the chemical formula is stated for carbon dioxide, but not methane or ozone (two paragraphs later), chemical formulas should be used consistently
 - a. The link to council’s climate emergency page doesn’t work
5. P. 26: second time Figure is labelled “Figure 7-1”, first one on P 26 (see above), and again Figure description under the figure

Throughout:

6. Remove all subscripts used for the abbreviation of particulate matter, for example PM_{2.5} should be written PM2.5, likewise for all mentions of PM_{0.1} and PM₁₀. We recommend consistency in the use of either national Air Quality Objectives or UK Air Quality Standards throughout the document, for example national Air Quality Objectives is referred to on page 9 and Air Quality Standards on page 10.
7. The figure description should be under the figures not above (example Figure 3-1, P14), and the figure numbering system is confusing, i.e. the figure numbers are led by section number, but often there is no second figure in the section to make the secondary number necessary, except for section 7, but here both figures are numbered 7-1
8. Inconsistency and interchangeable mentions of Defra, or Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs.

Appendix C - Table of amendments to the draft Air Quality Strategy

Table 1 Table of amendments being taken forward.

Organisation	Comment /Amendment	Page Number	Text Amended
NFNPA	Add word 'Authority'	38	
UKHSA	Check use of terminology of AQ Standards and Objectives is correct	9 and 10 and Table 2.1	Text amended in Table 2.1.
UKHSA	Use of chemical formulas should be consistent	15	CH ₄ added after methane
UKHSA	Link to NFNPA climate change document does not work	15	Link checked
UKHSA	Figure 7-1 is used twice	25 and 26	Numbering amended throughout
NFDC	Table Update – new data published	12 Table 3-1	As required