East Hampshire District Council

Air Quality Strategy 2026-2031

EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OUR VISION

"Clean air for everybody who lives in, works in, or visits East Hampshire, protecting health, reducing inequalities, and supporting sustainable growth in our district."

1.2 OUR STRATEGIC AIMS

To support our vision, we have developed actions around four strategic aims:

1. **Improve public awareness:** We will empower our communities with clear information about air pollution, its impacts, and practical steps they can take to help improve air quality. By raising awareness, we can encourage healthier choices for individuals, families, and businesses.
2. **Reduce health inequalities:** We will identify vulnerable areas and target interventions where air pollution hits hardest, ensuring that vulnerable groups are protected.
3. **Improve air quality by reducing emissions**: By continuing to reduce emissions in East Hampshire through sustainable transport, planning policies, and other targeted interventions, we can drive continuous improvements in air quality across the region.
4. **Develop our understanding of particulate matter and indoor air quality** in East Hampshire in order to prepare us to face new challenges that may emerge.

Research published by the World Health Organisation shows that air pollution can affect our health at levels lower than the UK national targets. Building on recent progress, East Hampshire District Council is dedicated to **going above and beyond the current UK national targets for air quality**, committing to maintaining NO_2 concentrations below 30 µg/m³ at our monitoring sites.

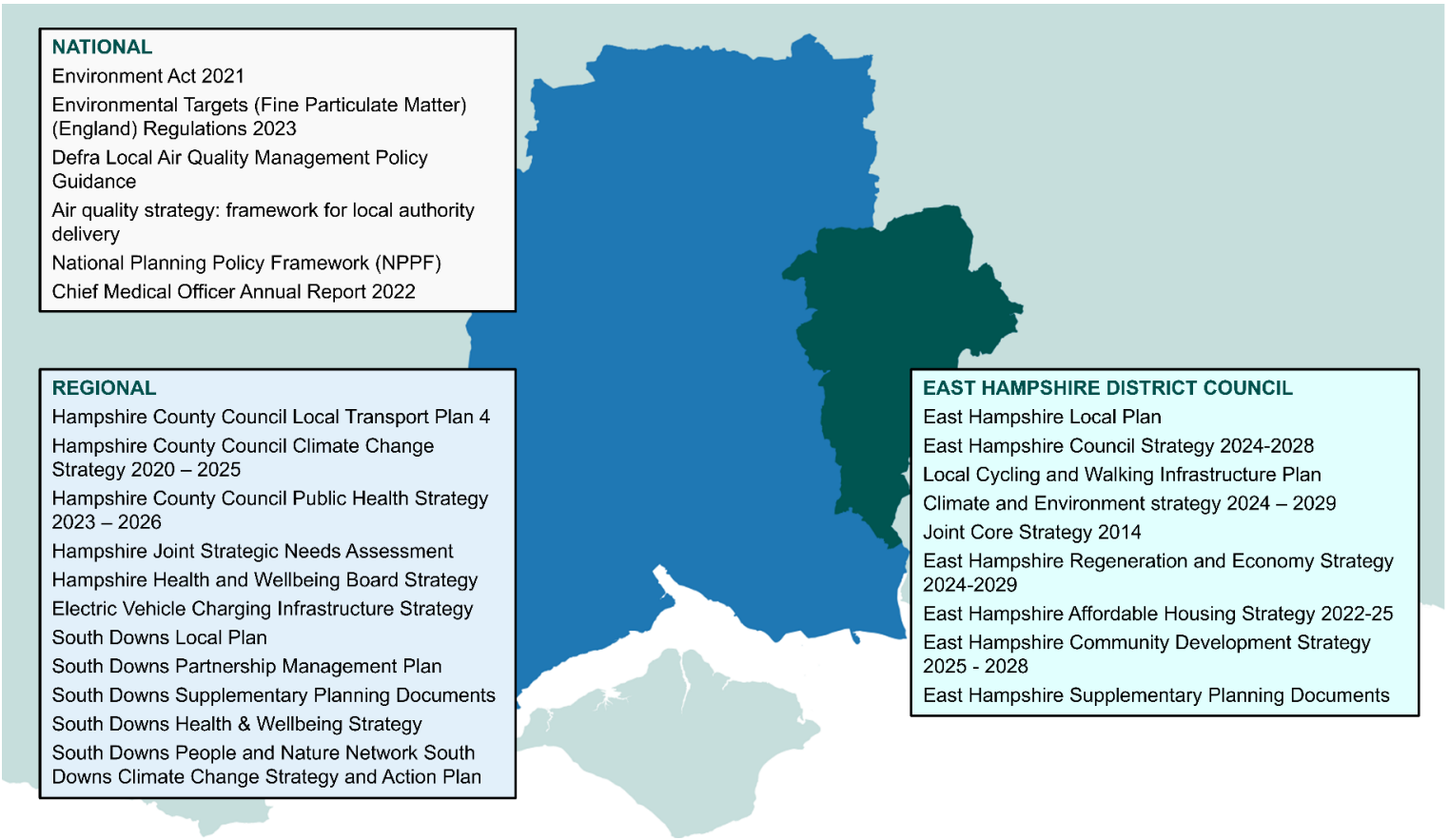
1.3 HOW WAS THIS STRATEGY DEVELOPED?

East Hampshire District Council has formed a Steering Group to oversee the development of this Air Quality Strategy, including key stakeholders and our partners. Air quality is a regional issue, so working collaboratively allows us to deliver more ambitious and effective policies and contribute to improvements across Hampshire. Working collaboratively also allows us to ensure our commitments and actions are inclusive and fair for everyone living or working in the district. This steering group will continue to work together to deliver the strategy.



1.4 HOW DOES THIS STRATEGY ALIGN WITH OTHER POLICIES?

We have developed our Air Quality Strategy to align and support other strategies, plans and policies at national, regional, and district levels as shown below. National policies mandate local authorities to fulfil statutory duties, while regional and local policies implement actions to achieve national objectives. The South Downs National Park is a separate planning authority area, so our Air Quality Strategy is designed to integrate with measures already in place in the National Park, supporting existing measures and setting out our plans for East Hampshire.



1.5 HOW WILL WE IMPLEMENT THIS AIR QUALITY STRATEGY?

Our action plan in Appendix A sets the strategic direction for our actions until 2031, and our Air Quality Steering Group will oversee delivery and ongoing monitoring and review. Each year, a work plan will be developed to set out specific actions to be taken in that year; these work plans will be incorporated into our Annual Status Reports, which will be made available on the council website:

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The strategy will undergo a monitoring and review process against our KPIs and objectives each year, with updates also provided in our Annual Status Reports.

While working to reduce emissions that we can directly control, we will also collaborate with our strategic partners including Hampshire County Council, neighbouring district and borough councils, and the South Downs National Park Authority to continue to ensure alignment with our partners to enhance air quality and quality of life throughout Hampshire and throughout the Local Government Reorganisation process. Delivery of this Strategy will be underpinned by an asset-based community development approach, working with communities to build on local strengths and support long-term improvements in air quality.

2. WHY DO WE NEED TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION?

2.1 PROTECTING OUR HEALTH

Air pollution damages our health, affecting every organ in the body. Both short-term exposure and long-term exposure to air pollution can be damaging to our health, and affects us in every stage of life, from pregnancy to old age. Air pollution can impact:

- **Respiratory health**: Air pollution can worsen asthma symptoms, increase cancer risk and increase the likelihood of respiratory infections.
- **Cardiovascular health:** Polluted air contributes to high blood pressure, arterial damage, and increased risk of heart attacks and strokes.
- **Neurological and cognitive effects:** Emerging evidence suggests that air pollution is associated with dementia and impaired brain function. Links have also been found to depression, anxiety, and other mental health conditions.
- **Pregnancy and child health:** Air pollution is linked to adverse pregnancy outcomes and impaired child development.

The Royal College of Physicians estimates that air pollution was linked to 30,000 deaths in the UK in 2025.[1] This figure does not represent direct deaths from pollution; rather, it reflects the cumulative reduction in life expectancy caused by exposure, ranging from a few days to several years.

Air pollution and climate change are linked, as combustion of fossil fuels is a major source of both air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and many air pollutants contribute to climate change.

2.2 WHICH POLLUTANTS AFFECT OUR HEALTH?

Two of the most important air pollutants in East Hampshire and across the UK are nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)

NO_2 is a gas that is produced along with nitric oxide (NO) by combustion processes, such as by road transport vehicles, power generation and industry. Together they are often referred to as nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Outdoor exposure to NO_2 is associated with respiratory disease and mortality. There is growing evidence for associations with nervous system effects. Sources indoors include heating and cooking with carbon-containing fuels such as coal, coke, gas, kerosene and wood.

Particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$)

Particulate matter is solid and liquid particles suspended in the air. These particles vary in size and composition, and some forms of particulate matter can be toxic to human health.

Particles larger than 10 µm are mainly deposited in the nose or throat, while smaller particles pose the greatest risk because they can penetrate deeper into the lung. The strongest evidence for effects on health is associated with fine particles ($PM_{2.5}$).

Exposure to PM increases mortality and morbidity from cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and can cause cancer. It is also causally linked to dementia and decline in cognitive function. There is growing evidence for associations with adverse birth outcomes and diabetes.

[1] https://www.rcp.ac.uk/news-and-media/news-and-opinion/air-pollution-linked-to-30-000-uk-deaths-in-2025-and-costs-the-economy-and-nhs-billions-warns-royal-college-of-physicians/

2.3 HEALTH INEQUALITIES AND AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution is not only an environmental challenge – it is a matter of fairness, as certain groups are more exposed and more vulnerable to health impacts. Particularly vulnerable groups include:

- **Children** as their lungs are still developing.
- **Older adults** as they are more likely to suffer from chronic conditions worsened by pollution.
- **People with pre-existing health conditions** can be disproportionately harmed.
- **Disadvantaged communities** often live closer to busy roads, industrial sites, or areas with poorer housing, meaning they experience higher exposure to pollutants. They are particularly vulnerable to air pollution, and often align with those groups referenced in the Equalities Act.

Those vulnerable to climate change are also often vulnerable to air quality impacts, leading to increased cumulative impacts on these communities. As a result, air quality not only reflects existing inequalities but can widen them.

2.4 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

The UK sets out Air Quality Standards and Targets based on the latest health evidence. These establish acceptable levels of air pollution that will not cause harm to human health. East Hampshire District Council are legally required to protect public health by ensuring that pollutant concentrations do not exceed these Standards. The Government's Air Quality Strategy (2023) requires councils without Air Quality Management Areas like East Hampshire to produce an Air Quality Strategy to set out how they will improve air quality in their areas.

In 2021, the World Health Organisation established revised air quality guidelines, based on recent evidence on the effects of different air pollutants on human health, but these are not obligatory guidelines in the UK. In 2023, the UK Government introduced new legally binding targets for $PM_{2.5}$ to set out a 2030 goal of achieving cleaner air and improving public health.

Pollutant	UK Air Quality Standard (2010)	England $PM_{2.5}$ Target (2023) by 2030	World Health Organisation Guideline (2021)
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	40	-	10
Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	20	10	5

East Hampshire District Council is dedicated to going above and beyond the current UK national targets for air quality. To build on progress reducing pollution concentrations across the region, and to align with neighbouring local authorities, we are committed to achieving the following pollutant standard for NO_2 across all monitoring sites in East Hampshire by 2030:

Annual mean NO_2: 30 µg/m³

3. AIR QUALITY IN EAST HAMPSHIRE

"Our monitoring shows that the air in East Hampshire is relatively clean, and has been compliant with the UK legal limits for a number of years."

3.1 MONITORING

As of 2025, East Hampshire District Council operates a network of 9 diffusion tubes across the district which provide monthly concentrations of NO_2. Our Annual Status reports, including maps of diffusion tube locations, are published on the council website, and provide the latest results and trends.

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Our monitoring shows that air quality in East Hampshire is generally good, and all sites have been compliant with UK Air Quality Standards for NO_2 concentrations in recent years. In the past, high NO_2 concentrations were seen in Bordon, which was declared as an Air Quality Management Area in 2010. In 2013, this was revoked as concentrations had fallen below legal limits. This improvement is believed to be due to a combination of transport interventions, including traffic-calming measures and the construction of the A325 relief road, which reduced traffic volumes on the former A325 route through Bordon (now the C114).

We have seen a general increase between 2020 and 2022 in annual NO_2 concentrations, likely due to a rebound in traffic numbers after the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2023, average concentrations decrease slightly, falling to levels observed during COVID-19. The Council will continue to remain vigilant and review potential sources which could negatively impact NO_2 concentrations, to make sure that good air quality is maintained within the district as set out in this strategy.

3.2 HEALTH IMPACTS OF AIR POLLUTION IN EAST HAMPSHIRE

As part of this strategy, we have reviewed available evidence to quantify the health impacts of $PM_{2.5}$ pollution in East Hampshire. This analysis includes the combined impacts of the affects identified in Chapter 2.

Table 3-1 shows the population weighted average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration in each local authority in Hampshire, and the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate matter air pollution in 2023. This data is published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, and shows that 4.6% of deaths amongst individuals aged 30+ in East Hampshire were associated with long term exposure to particulate air pollution in 2023. This is below the average of 5.2% for England and is slightly better than many districts in Hampshire.

Table 3-1: Population weighted average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration and fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in local authorities in Hampshire in 2023.

Local Authority	Air pollution: fine particulate matter (µg/m³)	Percentage of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution
Basingstoke and Deane	5.9	4.9%
East Hampshire	5.6	4.6%
Eastleigh	6.0	4.9%
Fareham	5.9	4.9%

Gosport	5.8	4.8%
Hart	6.0	5.0%
Havant	5.9	4.9%
Isle of Wight	5.1	4.3%
New Forest	5.3	4.4%
Portsmouth	6.4	5.2%
Rushmoor	6.5	5.3%
Southampton	6.1	5.0%
Test Valley	5.6	4.6%
Winchester	5.6	4.6%

These results are based on average concentrations across the district. However, concentrations will vary across East Hampshire, with the highest concentrations found near busy roads like the A3 and A325. The average concentration is below the UK Air Quality Objective for $PM_{2.5}$ but still exceeds the WHO recommended guideline of 5 µg/m³.

As part of this strategy, we have also carried out a mapping analysis of the health inequalities arising from air pollution in East Hampshire and identified vulnerable areas in the region. The results of this analysis are presented in Chapter 5.

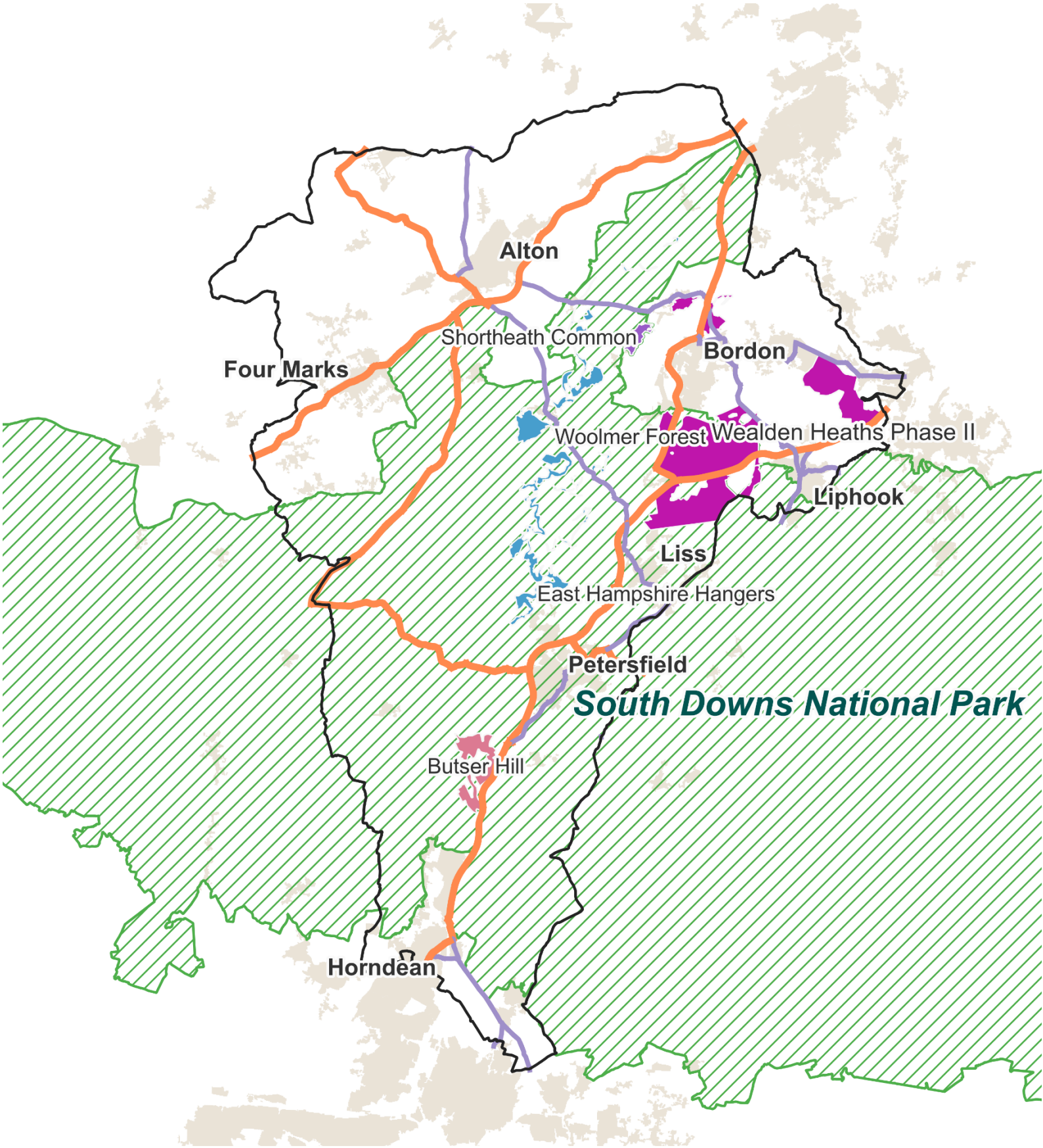
3.3 PROTECTING OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

As well as harming human health, air pollution harms the environment by contributing to climate change, and damaging ecosystems. Pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide react with water in the atmosphere, forming acidic compounds that deposit onto soils and water bodies. This process is known as acidification and alters soil chemistry and water pH. Another harmful process is eutrophication, which occurs when airborne nitrogen, from pollutants such as ammonia and nitrogen oxides, deposits onto soils and water bodies, increasing nutrient levels beyond natural thresholds.

East Hampshire is home to a number of sensitive habitats and areas of natural beauty. Protected areas like Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are often home to rare species and fragile ecosystems, which are more sensitive to acidification and eutrophication. These changes to pH and nutrient levels disproportionately damage the slower-growing, more sensitive species which are outcompeted by fast-growing species like grass or invasive plants that are more nutrient-tolerant. Over time, this can lead to habitat loss and a decline in species populations, compromising ecological integrity and long-term sustainability.

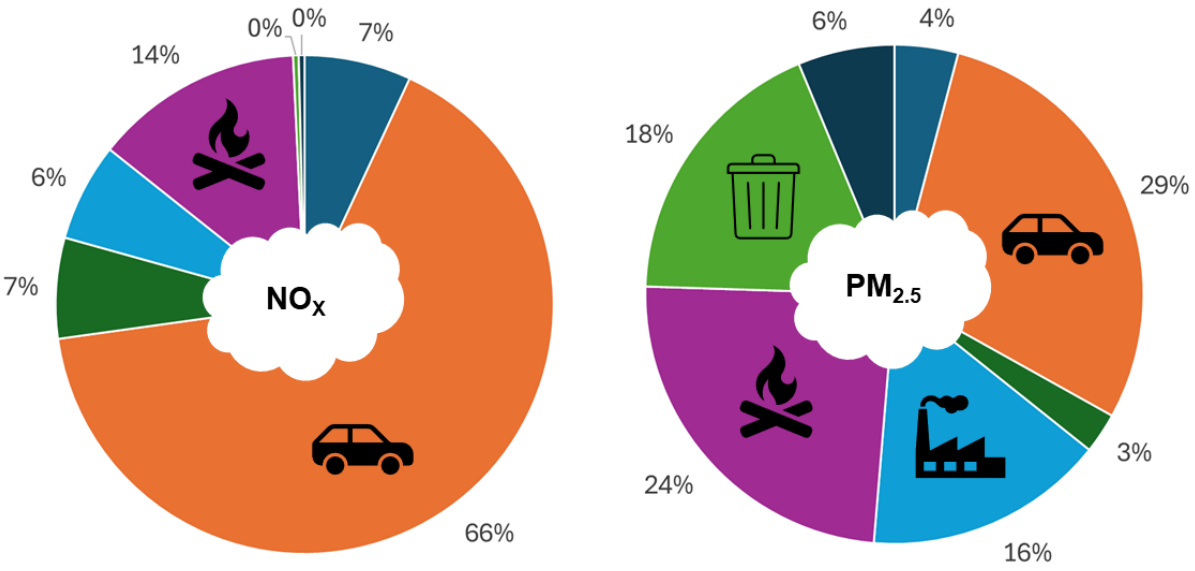
Figure 3-1 shows the SACs, SSSIs, and SPAs that are within the East Hampshire local authority boundary. There are a total of 18 unique sensitive habitats within East Hampshire, all of which need protecting from air pollution.

Figure 3-1: Map showing protected habitats within East Hampshire and the extent of the South Downs National Park



3.4 WHERE DOES AIR POLLUTION IN EAST HAMPSHIRE COME FROM?

Road transport is by far the largest source of NOx and NO_2 emissions in East Hampshire, accounting for 66% of our total emissions. $PM_{2.5}$ emissions come from a wider range of sources, including road transport, domestic and commercial burning, waste management, and industrial processes.



Not all air pollution in East Hampshire comes from emissions inside the district; instead, the air we breathe in is also affected by emissions from other areas because air pollution can be transported across long distances. In particular, particulate matter can be carried from neighbouring districts, the rest of the UK, and mainland Europe. It is therefore important that we work together with our neighbours in Hampshire to reduce air pollution across the county.

3.5 HOW WILL WE CONTINUE TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION IN EAST HAMPSHIRE?

The following chapters of this strategy set out the actions we will take in each of our four strategic aims as set out in Chapter 1.

Improving public awareness

Reducing health inequalities

Improving air quality by reducing emissions

Developing our understanding of particulate matter and indoor air pollution

4. IMPROVING PUBLIC AWARENESS

"We will empower our communities with clear information about air pollution, its impacts, and practical steps they can take. By raising awareness, we can encourage healthier choices for individuals, families, and businesses."

4.1 WHY IS PUBLIC AWARENESS IMPORTANT?

A large amount of information is available to help understand air pollution in East Hampshire and across the UK. However, it can be difficult to access the right information and interpret what is available.

By improving public awareness and access to information on air pollution, we can empower our communities and foster collective responsibility for improving our air, encouraging healthier choices for individuals, families, and businesses. By publishing high-quality, reliable information, we allow our residents to make informed decisions to both reduce their individual air pollution footprint and reduce exposure to air pollution for themselves and their families.

4.2 IMPROVING PUBLIC AWARENESS

Our approach to improving public awareness is based on **three** pillars:

- Improving access to information.
- Public engagement and community-level action.
- Empowering residents to reduce their exposure to air pollution.

Public engagement and community-level action

We will continue to seek out opportunities to carry out targeted behavioural change campaigns in key areas to empower residents to make informed choices that reduce their exposure to harmful air pollution and reduce their own air pollution footprint. This can include promotion of cleaner wood burning practices and reducing wood burning where possible, active travel, and reducing vehicle idling.

We will work with Hampshire County Council to use their links with schools to support education and outreach, for instance through carrying out short-term monitoring campaigns around schools and providing information on the health impacts of vehicle idling.

We will also continue to publicise national air pollution initiatives such as Clean Air Night, using a multichannel approach.

Improving access to information

Our website includes key information on the health impacts of air pollution and the monitoring that the council carries out as part of our statutory obligations.

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Each year we publish our latest air quality monitoring data, together with information on the projects we are carrying out to improve air quality in the district, in our Annual Status Reports.

This Air Quality Strategy acts as the next step in making air quality information more accessible to our residents, providing more detail on air quality in our area and information on our future plans, and will be published on our website. We have included a list of useful additional resources in Chapter 8 of the strategy.

We will investigate the potential for working with our neighbouring authorities to improve the monitoring information available to the public, for instance through particulate matter monitoring, supporting citizen science through asset-based community development or providing more channels through which air quality information can be accessed.

We will also look to strengthen our focus on presenting information in ways that support more locally relevant insights for our communities, schools, and other stakeholders.

Public outreach on wood burning

Burning fuels like gas, oil, coal and wood creates almost a quarter of particulate matter pollution in East Hampshire. Government and local authority air quality reports consistently identify domestic solid-fuel burning as one of the largest contributors to harmful pollution, particularly during winter months when heating demand increases.

There is a significant difference between the least and most polluting fuels. Coal and wood produce significantly higher levels of particulate emissions. In recent years, the UK has seen an increase in the popularity of wood-burning stoves, which is often seen as a more economical or environmentally friendly option.

We will investigate the ongoing development of approaches to reduce emissions from wood burning nationally, and continue to raise awareness of the impact of wood burners on air quality for homes and businesses. We will focus on providing accessible, reliable information on alternatives to wood burners and clean burning practices.

TAKING ACTION: REDUCING YOUR EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION

While East Hampshire District Council is acting to further improve air quality and improve health and wellbeing in East Hampshire, there are also a number of steps you can take to improve the air that you or your family breathe in outdoors. Chapter 6 provides details on how you can improve the air quality inside your home.

- Use air quality forecasts and avoid outdoor activities on highly polluted days. Defra produces a UK-wide pollution forecast every day, and for the next five days, so you can check to see if your local area is likely to be affected.
- Walk or cycle on quieter, back streets if possible, avoiding areas where there's a lot of traffic. For information about journey planning visit http://myjourneyhampshire.com/
- Walk on the side of the pavement furthest from the road because pollution levels are lower.
- Choose active travel alternatives such as walking or cycling.
- Use public transport where possible.
- Maintain your vehicle and drive efficiently by avoiding rapid acceleration and excessive idling.
- Avoid having bonfires to burn garden waste where possible.

5. REDUCING HEALTH INEQUALITIES

"We will target interventions where poor air quality hits hardest, so that vulnerable groups and communities are protected. By doing this we make sure that everybody in East Hampshire is treated fairly."

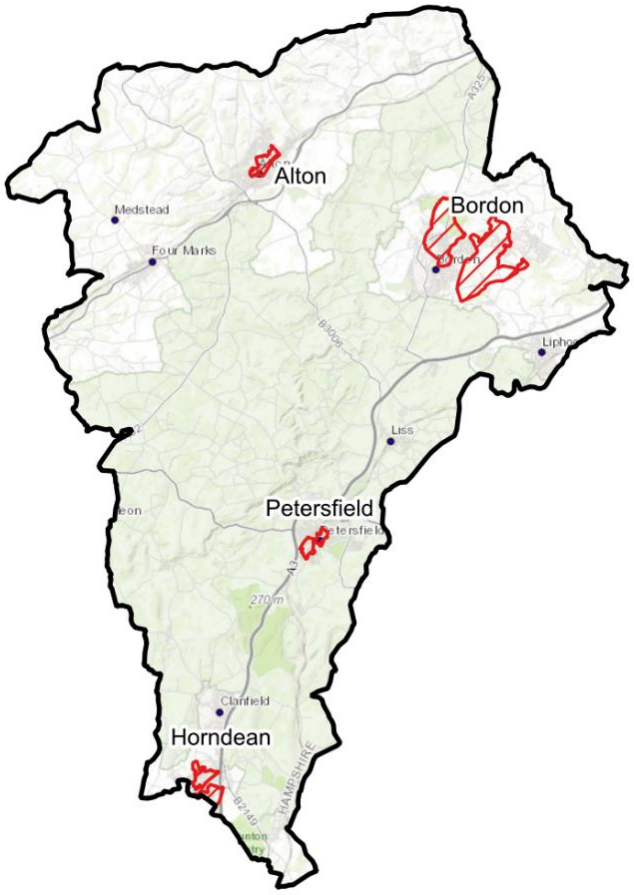
5.1 MAPPING AIR POLLUTION AND HEALTH INEQUALITY

To develop this strategy, we have drawn on information provided by Hampshire County Council's Public Health team to identify vulnerable areas in East Hampshire.

We have combined deprivation and population data published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, and annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration data for 2023 published by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Detailed results are provided in Appendix B.

This map shows areas where the annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration in 2023 was within 25% of the new $PM_{2.5}$ target and where communities might be particularly vulnerable to air pollution due to either:

- A larger than average proportion of the population aged 15 or under
- A larger than average proportion of the population aged 65 or over
- An Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) below the average for England



Our analysis shows that while East Hampshire is relatively prosperous and has relatively low $PM_{2.5}$ levels compared to national Air Quality Standards, there are towns and villages with communities that are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality, including Alton, Bordon, Petersfield and Horndean. These areas have a relatively high proportion of older adults and relatively high $PM_{2.5}$ levels.

5.2 REDUCING INEQUALITIES

Over the lifetime of this plan, we will carry out a number of actions to reduce air quality health inequalities in East Hampshire.

Work with Hampshire County Council to develop an evidence base on inequalities in East Hampshire

Hampshire County Council's Public Health Strategy 2023 – 2026 sets out the Council's direction on how they will improve health and tackle health inequalities.

We will continue to work with the Hampshire County Council Public Health team to better understand what data is available on the links between demographics and air quality in our district, identifying

areas most vulnerable to health inequalities and understanding the ways in which these can be addressed. We will support the County Council's ongoing plans to develop detailed modelling of air pollution health impacts across Hampshire. We will also work with our own teams to understand additional sources of information that we can use, and with local communities to understand local issues and concerns.

Through our Community Development Strategy we have agreed to develop **area-based health reports**. These reports will look at prevalent health issues in an area to understand the causes of these health issues. These reports can consider air pollution as one of those potential determinants and look at local actions to address these issues. More information can be found in our Community Development Strategy:

Community Development Strategy: Building Thriving Communities

Incorporate reducing inequalities into our annual work plans

Our Air Quality Strategy Steering Group will ensure the equitable distribution of air quality benefits in the actions we undertake. The Steering Group includes representatives from our public health and environmental health team, and will be consulted on our annual work plans and Annual Status Report updates.

Identify and deliver targeted measures for vulnerable communities

We will work with our stakeholders to identify and deliver targeted measures where they are appropriate. This could include working with local communities using an asset-based community approach, for instance through supporting community-led air quality monitoring and citizen science initiatives, and developing partnerships with local schools, youth groups, and other community organisations. We are already working to deliver improvements in air quality in some vulnerable areas, such as through the Bordon A325 Relief Road and Green Loop.

PROJECT SPOTLIGHT: WHITEHILL & BORDON TRANSPORTATION GREEN GRID/GREEN LOOP

This project in collaboration with Hampshire County Council (HCC) and Whitehill Town Council consists of the implementation of a pedestrian and cycle network around the town to create easier access routes for non-motorised users and encourage sustainable travel.

The loop provides a high quality, safe and well-signed route which connects the town's green spaces, including the Deadwater Valley Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Hogmoor Inclosure and Bordon Inclosure. The Green Loop Project was funded from the EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and developers' contributions.

6. DEVELOPING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF PARTICULATE MATTER AND INDOOR AIR QUALITY IN EAST HAMPSHIRE

"We will develop our understanding of particulate matter and indoor air quality in East Hampshire to prepare the district for emerging challenges."

In addition to the action areas highlighted above, we have identified two areas where increasing evidence is emerging for human health impacts: particulate matter and indoor air quality. In order to prepare the district to address any issues that may arise in the coming years, we will develop our evidence base on these areas in East Hampshire.

6.1 PARTICULATE MATTER

In recent years, increasing evidence has emerged on the health impacts of fine particulate matter pollution at low levels. As a result, the World Health Organization (WHO) now states that there is no safe level of $PM_{2.5}$ pollution, which was estimated to be responsible for 4.6% of deaths in East Hampshire in 2023. As a result, both the UK government and local authorities are beginning to set more ambitious limits for acceptable $PM_{2.5}$ levels.

East Hampshire does not carry out any monitoring of particulate matter pollution at present. National $PM_{2.5}$ modelling published by Defra shows that average concentrations across the district are likely to be compliant with both the current and 2030 UK Air Quality Standards. However, this does not take into account possible local pollution hotspots near important sources such as major roads.

Investigate monitoring options for $PM_{2.5}$ in East Hampshire

East Hampshire, along with many other local authorities, are considering the best approach to monitor $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in the district going forwards. Potential approaches could include installation of reference-grade $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring at key locations in the district, or the use of low-cost sensors to provide measurements over a wider area. We will consider monitoring carried out by neighbouring authorities.

Identify key sources

As part of this Air Quality Strategy, we have carried out analysis to identify the main sources of $PM_{2.5}$ emissions in East Hampshire. Key sources of $PM_{2.5}$ include emissions from road vehicles, domestic burning, and local industry and agriculture. Many of the measures designed to reduce NO_2 emissions from traffic will also reduce particulate matter emissions. We will work with Hampshire County Council to support detailed modelling of particulate matter concentrations and sources across the district to gain greater insight into drivers of $PM_{2.5}$ health impacts.

Collaborate with neighbouring districts on ways to reduce particulate emissions

We will continue working in partnership with surrounding authorities via the Hampshire Regional Air Quality Group, to inform decision-making in relation to $PM_{2.5}$.

6.2 INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Understanding of indoor air quality is a developing area. Legislation focuses on outdoor air pollution exposure, but between 80% and 90% of our time is spent indoors, whether that's at home, in school or workplaces, or in other public spaces.

Public engagement on indoor air quality

We will work collaboratively with our communications and public health teams to identify opportunities to carry out public engagement to better understand how our residents consider and manage their personal indoor air quality. This could include surveys to gather information and raise awareness on issues including indoor pollutants, mould, and particulate matter to make sure that we're tackling the issues that matter most to our residents. This would also help us understand where issues are most likely to arise.

This could also include trialling the use of low-cost air quality sensors in buildings such as schools and hospitals to demonstrate indoor air quality and aid outreach.

TAKING ACTION: IMPROVING AIR QUALITY IN YOUR HOME

There are several simple steps that you can take to improve the air quality in your home.

- **Conserve energy** where possible to reduce fuel use:
  - Ensure fuel-burning appliances are frequently serviced and well maintained.
  - Move away from solid fuels and use energy-efficient appliances to reduce energy consumption.
- **Reduce emissions** inside your home:
  - Limit wood burning, as this releases harmful particulates.
  - Don't smoke inside. Cigarette smoke contains a number of toxic chemicals which can be trapped inside without proper ventilation, and can also contribute to levels of particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and VOCs.
- **Ventilate your home** when cooking, cleaning, burning candles or using paints. Proper ventilation is crucial to maintaining good indoor air quality. It ensures that stale air and pollutants are removed while fresh outdoor air is brought in. Poor ventilation can lead to the accumulation of harmful substances and excess humidity, fostering mould growth.

7. REDUCING EMISSIONS IN EAST HAMPSHIRE

"We will take targeted action to reduce emissions from key sources of air pollution in East Hampshire to improve health and wellbeing across the region."

7.1 REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM ROAD VEHICLES

As a relatively rural district, our residents rely on private transportation to allow them to access work and amenities. However, road transport leads to significant emissions of air pollution, and emissions from road vehicles are the main source of both NOx and particulate emissions in East Hampshire.

While much of this traffic is from residents, we also have a large amount of through traffic on the major roads that run through the district, and traffic from visitors. Alongside reducing emissions from road vehicles through the actions described below, we will also aim to work with stakeholders to reduce the need to travel by supporting working from home through the provision of a well-connected digital network.

Encourage less polluting travel choices

Our goal is to make it easier to use less polluting modes of travel for a range of journeys in East Hampshire, including walking, cycling, and public transport.

Our Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) sets out East Hampshire District Council and Hampshire County Council's shared commitment to enhance wellbeing through enabling healthier, more active lifestyles and reducing emissions from road vehicles. It also aims to ensure better and closer connectivity with our neighbouring districts.

Now that the LCWIP has been adopted, it will be used by teams across the Council such as our planning teams to inform active travel infrastructure considerations in future planning applications or for other active travel projects. It will also be used by the planning policy team as a transport evidence base document for the emerging Local Plan.

An aim of the emerging Local Plan has been to provide the greatest opportunity for residents to "live locally", by promoting development in places where there is some opportunity for shorter journeys to be undertaken by active travel modes (walking, cycling and wheeling) where feasible. An accessibility study has been prepared by transport consultants to inform this approach.

EHDC Officers will also support HCC and delivery partners to seek and direct external funding (for example Department for Transport Consolidated Active Travel Fund) towards the priority interventions identified within the adopted LCWIP (although this does not preclude investment in projects that were not prioritised in the LCWIP). In line with relevant protocols and if included in relevant plans, local developer contributions to funding could also potentially be used towards priority interventions.

Work with Hampshire County Council to deliver a sustainable transport network

Major transport infrastructure and responsibility for the public transport network lies with Hampshire County Council with support from East Hampshire District Council. We are committed to supporting the County Council in achieving its goals for a sustainable transport network across the whole of Hampshire.

The new Hampshire County Council Local Transport Plan 4 prioritises public transport, walking and cycling. We will support HCC in understanding local conditions and the needs of our residents to make sure that we can develop a sustainable transport network with increased reach that works for East

Hampshire, supports growth and protects human health. This could include supporting additional routes and increasing the frequency of services.

We are also supporting and funding a number of community transport schemes, working with various partners such as Community First and Hampshire County Council. More information can be found here:

https://www.easthants.gov.uk/community-and-living/community-transport

Reduce emissions from road vehicles

We know that private vehicles will remain a key means of transport in East Hampshire, but private cars remain the least sustainable form of personal transport due to their impact on congestion, greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants.

We will continue to promote and enable the use of low emission vehicles and seek out opportunities to improve electric vehicle charging infrastructure in the district. We will also continue to seek out opportunities to improve traffic flow in congested areas, for example through signal optimisation and optimising movement of goods.

Develop our taxi licencing policies

Our Policy Statement On Hackney Carriage And Private Hire Licensing 2015 requires hackney carriage and private hire vehicles to be no older than 5 years when initially registered. We will work with Hampshire County Council and neighbouring districts to assess whether these requirements can be strengthened in order to further improve emissions.

Develop our parking strategy

Our Vehicle Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document requires developers to consider the provision of electric vehicle charging points in residential properties, particularly for larger developments. Development of effective parking strategies is a key part of Hampshire County Council's Local Transport Plan 4, and we will work with the County Council to assess the effectiveness of our parking strategy and ensure the strategy is delivering for East Hampshire.

7.2 REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM NEW AND EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS

In areas like East Hampshire, where air quality is generally good, new developments can cause new emissions and lead to worsening air quality if we do not manage them properly. Existing residential and commercial emissions are also a key source of emissions in East Hampshire, so reducing emissions from new and existing buildings is an important way that we can improve air quality.

Changes to national planning policy, legislation and local government re-organisation have affected the timetable for our emerging Local Plan. Nevertheless, over the period of this strategy it is anticipated that new Local Plans will be prepared for all parts of East Hampshire that will set out plans to deliver the homes the district needs to grow sustainably, support economic growth, and support the health and wellbeing of our residents over the period until the 2040s. We will carry out a number of actions to safeguard our air quality from these impacts.

Reduce air pollutant and dust emissions from construction

While temporary, construction activities can produce large emissions of dust, causing health impacts to local communities when no appropriate action is taken. In East Hampshire, we will continue to require all construction and demolition activities as part of development to minimise dust and emissions through best practice mitigation where appropriate, in line with guidance published by the UK Institute for Air Quality. Our Climate Change and Sustainable Construction SPD sets out additional guidance for construction in the district.

Develop and maintain green infrastructure

Green infrastructure can provide a broad range of benefits for local communities, including improved quality of life for local communities, help mitigating climate change, and improved air quality. In accordance with Policy CP28 of the Joint Core Strategy and similar emerging policies for green infrastructure and urban design, all proposals need to demonstrate that green infrastructure provision has been considered. Green infrastructure can include parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, but also planting and maintenance of street trees, which can improve air quality in dense urban environments.

Our Green Infrastructure Strategy sets out how conservation and enhancement of Green Infrastructure and creation of new green infrastructure can be incorporated into new developments. This should include consultation with stakeholders including community groups, to ensure local needs are fully integrated within development proposals and allow consideration of long-term stewardship for green infrastructure.

Reduce road vehicle emissions generated by new developments

The emerging East Hampshire Local Plan has sought to establish that development would only be permitted where it follows design principles for minimising its impacts on local air quality, including by:

- Prioritising walking, cycling and the use of public transport
- Encouraging the use of low- and zero-emissions vehicles through well-designed, accessible charging infrastructure

Air Quality Assessments could be required where there is a risk that national objectives for air quality may not be met, to demonstrate that steps have been taken to minimise emissions of air pollution. We will continue to pursue this policy approach through our plan-making process.

Improve energy efficiency for existing buildings

22% of UK carbon emissions come from domestic energy consumption. Our emerging Local Plan has sought to establish best-practice standards for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from new buildings. Some of these standards would involve improving energy efficiency relative to Part L of the Building Regulations, and could either avoid or reduce emissions that could harm air quality. However, the national Government has sought to restrict our abilities to implement these standards through local planning policies. We will continue to explore opportunities to introduce policies that would make development more energy efficient.

Reducing your energy consumption will reduce your impact on the environment and could save you money. If you, or someone you know, are struggling to keep warm and well, there are a number of schemes operating in the district that could help you through by providing advice and funding. More information is available at our website:

https://www.easthants.gov.uk/climate/make-your-home-more-energy-efficient

Protect our sensitive habitats

South Downs National Park and other protected designations help preserve our area's beauty and character.

A large part of East Hampshire, including Petersfield and its surroundings, is designated as part of the South Downs National Park. The National Park purposes are:

1. To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area; and
2. To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public.

The South Downs National Park is its own planning authority area. The current South Downs Local Plan 2014 – 2033 sets out specific requirements for developments in the area to protect the environment, including air quality:

South Downs Local Plan 2014 - 2033

The process of preparing a new South Downs Local Plan is also underway. This update aims to ensure that issues such as nature recovery, climate change and affordable housing continue to be addressed into the future, with a focus on placemaking to enable growth and local communities to thrive:

A New South Downs Local Plan

Work with our partners to identify and mitigate potential new sources of pollution

We are working to reduce emissions from sources that we can control. In order to maintain good air quality across East Hampshire, we will also engage with partners on any plans in the region that may generate new emissions to make sure that any air pollution impacts are minimised. This could include proposed changes at airports in Hampshire such as Farnborough airport, or changes to regional traffic networks.

8. WHERE TO FIND MORE INFORMATION

Please refer to the following list of tools and resources to find out more information on air quality in East Hampshire District Council.

Tool / resource	Description	Link
Local		
East Hampshire District Council Air Quality site	Provides information on **air quality monitoring** in East Hampshire, and **air quality reports.**	https://www.easthants.gov.uk/climate/air-quality
East Hampshire Local Plan	Links to EHDC's adopted and emerging Local Plans	https://www.easthants.gov.uk/planning-services/planning-policy/local-plan
Climate and environment strategy 2024-2029	Our strategy sets out our priorities to get council carbon emissions to net zero by 2035 or sooner and help the district's residents and businesses to reach net zero by 2050.	https://www.easthants.gov.uk/climate/climate-and-environment-strategy-2024-29
Supplementary planning documents	Links to the council's Supplementary planning documents, including the, vehicle parking standards SPD and climate change and sustainable construction SPD	https://www.easthants.gov.uk/planning-services/planning-policy/planning-policy-guidance-documents/supplementary-planning
The Environment Centre – Wood Burning	Provides information on wood burning, and how to burn better	https://environmentcentre.com/wood-burning/
Hampshire CC		
Hampshire County Council – Climate Change Strategy	Provides information on the County's Climate Change Strategy	https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/climatechange
Hampshire County Council - Strategic transport plans and policies site	Links to information on Hampshire transport policy This includes all of the LCWIPs in Hampshire, including East Hampshire's, along with county-wide plans, such as HCC's Local Transport Plan (LTP4) - which is the County Council's overarching	https://www.hants.gov.uk/transport/strategies/transportstrategies

	transport document that the East Hampshire LCWIP sits below and aligns with.	
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)	Hampshire's JSNA looks at the current and future health and wellbeing needs and inequalities within our Hampshire population.	https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna
My Journey Hampshire	Journey Planner for Hampshire	http://myjourneyhampshire.com/
Zap-Map	Information and advice on electric vehicles and charging locations is available here	https://www.zap-map.com/
National		
Defra – UK Air	Key information on air quality across the UK, including the health impacts of air quality	https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/air-pollution/
Defra – "Where to Find Information about Air Pollution "	An overview of available air pollution information in the UK	https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/Defra_report_template_Nov2024_AQInformationResourcespage_v05122024.html
UK Health Security Agency	Provides information about the health impacts of air pollution.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-air-pollution/health-matters-air-pollution
Defra Air Pollution Forecast	Defra's air pollution forecast tool provides the latest outlook for air quality across the UK.	https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/forecasting/
Air Pollution in the UK 2024: Compliance Assessment Summary	This webpage provides a summary of the UK's 2024 compliance assessment for air pollution, outlining progress against legal air quality limits, key pollutants monitored, and actions taken to meet national and international standards.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/air-pollution-in-the-uk-2024/air-pollution-in-the-uk-2024-compliance-assessment-summary

9. APPENDIX A: ACTION TABLE

Action area	ID	Action	Estimated cost	Lead organisation	Timescale	KPIs
Maintain and improve our air quality monitoring network	1	Ensure that monitors are placed to capture changes in air pollution as the area is developed, including monitoring air quality in vulnerable areas.	<£5k	EHDC	Ongoing	Updates described in Annual Status Reports
Improving public awareness `	2	Develop and publish an air quality strategy	£10k	EHDC	Short-term	Publication of strategy in 2026 Annual progress reviews published in Annual Status Reports
	3	Maintain, update and improve District Council websites in line with the National Air Quality Strategy. Ensure timely provision of new data.	<£1k	EHDC	Short-term , ongoing	Data publication timeliness, improvements made to website
	4	Work collaboratively with Hampshire County Council to explore opportunities to utilise their established links with schools to support education and outreach initiatives. This could, for example, include facilitating short-term monitoring campaigns in the vicinity of schools and sharing information on the health impacts associated with vehicle idling, where appropriate.	<£5k	EHDC, HCC	Medium-term	Number of schools visited
	5	Investigate opportunities to carry out behaviour change campaigns, potentially including promotion of	<£5k	EHDC	Medium-term	Number of behaviour change campaigns; number of people reached

Action area	ID	Action	Estimated cost	Lead organisation	Timescale	KPIs
		cleaner wood burning practises, active travel, and reducing vehicle idling.				
	6	Investigate working with neighbouring authorities to improve the monitoring information available to the public, for example, through particulate matter monitoring or providing more channels through which air pollution information can be accessed.	<£5k	EHDC	Medium-term	TBC
	7	Investigate best practice approaches used by other local authorities to reduce emissions from wood burning and continue to raise awareness of the impact of wood burners on air pollution for homes and businesses.	<£5k	EHDC	Medium term	Information provided on alternatives to wood burners
Reducing health inequalities	8	Improve understanding of data availability on links between demographics and air quality in East Hampshire through working with the HCC public health team.	<£5k	EHDC, HCC Public Health	Medium-term	Number of data sources identified
	9	Identify areas most vulnerable to health inequalities and understand how these can be addressed.	<£5k	EHDC	Short-term	Areas identified
	10	Work with stakeholders to identify and, if appropriate, deliver targeted measures.	TBD	EHDC	Medium-term	Number of stakeholders engaged with, number of measured delivered.

Action area	ID	Action	Estimated cost	Lead organisation	Timescale	KPIs
Develop our understanding of particulate matter and indoor air quality	11	Investigate options for monitoring $PM_{2.5}$ in the district, for example, installation of reference-grade $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring at key locations, or the use of low-cost sensors to provide measurements over a wider area	£5k - £10k	EHDC, in consultation with HCC	Medium-term	Implementation of $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring if appropriate
	12	Work with our partners to identify opportunities to carry out public engagement to improve understanding of indoor air quality. For example, trialling the use of low-cost air quality sensors in buildings such as schools and hospitals.	TBD	EHDC	Medium term	Number of public engagement activities
Reducing emissions: vehicles	13	Support HCC in delivery of a sustainable transport network through implementation of their Local Transport Plan 4	-	EHDC, HCC	Long-term	-
	14	Adoption of the local cycling and walking infrastructure plan	-	EHDC, HCC	Completed	Adoption of LCWIP
	15	Adoption of the emerging Local Plan, with policies to support sustainable travel and the protection of internationally designated biodiversity sites.	-	EHDC	Long-term	Adoption of a new Local Plan
	16	Seek and secure funding to implement priority measures identified in the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP).	-	EHDC, HCC	Medium-term	Delivery of LCWIP measures

Action area	ID	Action	Estimated cost	Lead organisation	Timescale	KPIs
	17	Continue development of Horndean green trail and heritage loop to promote cycling and walking travel alternatives.	Funded through CIL / S106 HCC / Cllr grants	Horndean Parish Council, EHDC	Short-term, medium-term	Distance of loop improved
	18	East Hampshire community transport service, Havant Connect, and East Hants Community Minibus hire to promote travel alternatives	<£30k	EHDC, HCC, Community First	Medium-term (due 2031)	Number of passenger journeys made
	19	Work with neighbouring districts to assess whether the policy statement on hackney carriage and private hire licensing requirements can be strengthened to improve emissions.	<£5k	EHDC	Medium-term	Update to taxi licensing policies
	20	Require developers to consider the provision of electric vehicle charging points in residential properties, particularly for larger developments.	-	EHDC	Medium-term	Proportion of new developments with electric vehicle charging points
	21	Work with our partners to anticipate and mitigate impacts from regional developments.	-	EHDC	Long-term	-
Reducing emissions: construction and development	22	Require construction and demolition activities as part of development to minimise dust and emissions through best practice mitigation within the East Hampshire local area planning boundary.	-	EHDC	Ongoing	Compliance with planning conditions for the implementation of relevant construction method statements

Action area	ID	Action	Estimated cost	Lead organisation	Timescale	KPIs
	23	Adoption of the emerging East Hampshire Local Plan, with policies to incorporate green infrastructure within new developments and support development that minimises its impacts on local air quality.	-	EHDC	Medium-term	Adoption of a new Local Plan

10. APPENDIX B: DETAILED HEALTH INEQUALITIES ANALYSIS

10.1 HEALTH INEQUALITY MAPPING

Information on Index of Multiple Deprivation, and demographic data including population by age group is available from Census 2021. This information is made available for Lower layer Super Output Areas, which comprise between 400 and 1200 households. Average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations were calculated in each LSOA and overlaid with Index of Multiple Deprivation, Population 15 or under and Population 65 of over in order to identify LSOAs in which the annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration in 2023 was within 25% of the new $PM_{2.5}$ target and either:

- A larger than average proportion of the population aged 15 or under
- A larger than average proportion of the population aged 65 or over
- An Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) below the average for England

An overview of these results is provided in Chapter 5.

Figure 10-1: Average annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentration, 2023, and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in LSOAs in East Hampshire. Lower IMD values correspond to more deprived areas.

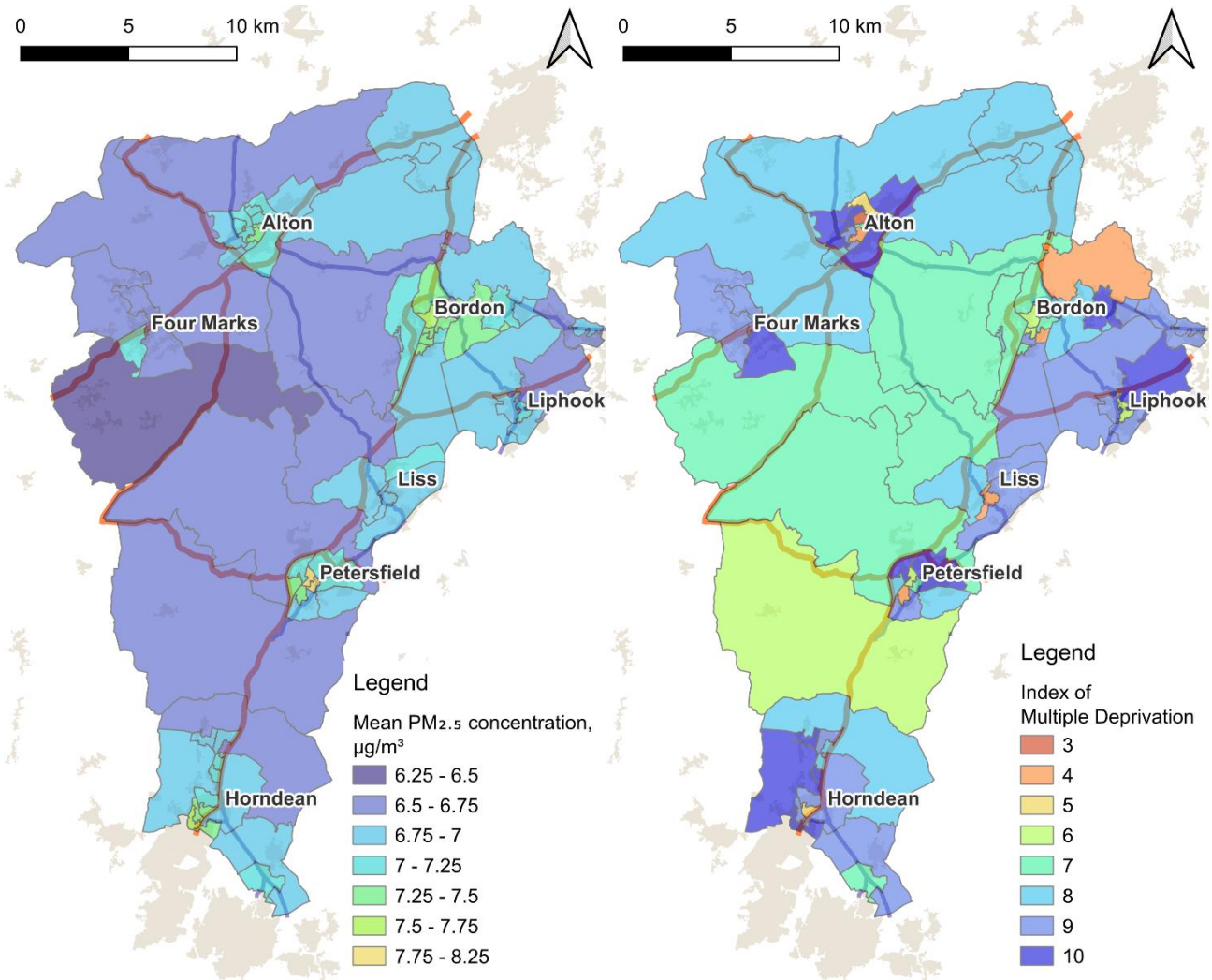
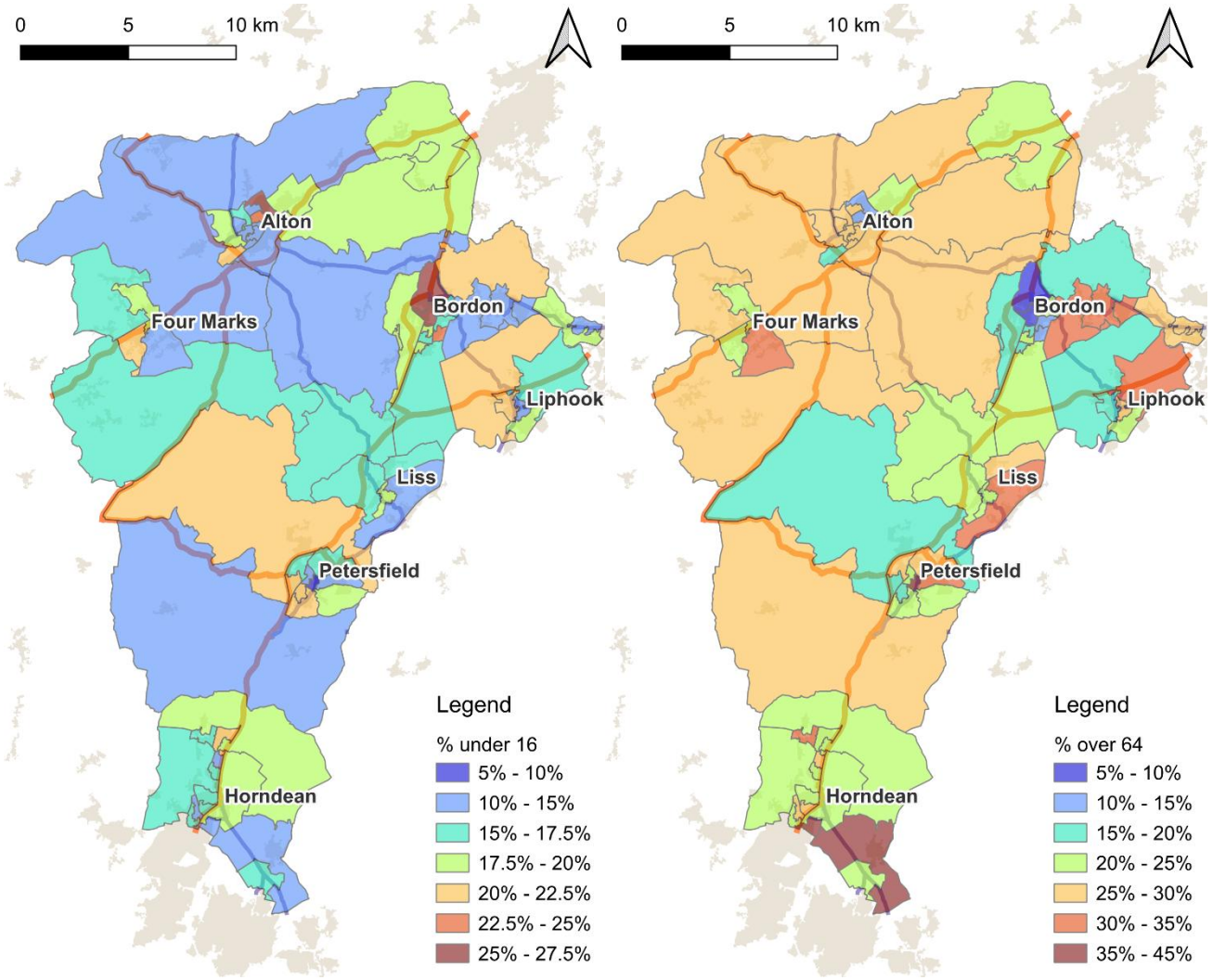


Figure 10-2: % of population a) under 16 and b) over 64 by LSOA in East Hampshire, 2021



In general, higher $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations are seen in urban centres as the result of higher emissions from domestic and commercial combustion, and road vehicles. The highest annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations are seen in Bordon, Petersfield and Horndean. All average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations are below the national Air Quality Objective for annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations. These areas tend to have relatively low populations aged over 64, but can include more deprived areas or those with higher populations of younger people.

The areas identified as particularly vulnerable to air pollution using the criteria above are listed in Table 10-1. The vulnerable characteristic for each area is highlighted in bold.

Table 10-1: Areas identified as particularly vulnerable to air pollution

Area	LSOA Name	IMD	Population		Annual mean concentration, µg/m³		
			% < 16	% > 64	NO_2	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}
Alton	002A	7	0.15	**0.27**	8.5	7.4	11.8
Alton	002C	**4**	0.11	**0.28**	8.3	7.3	11.6
Headley	017C	8	0.13	**0.32**	7.7	7.4	11.4

Area	LSOA Name	IMD	Population		Annual mean concentration, µg/m³		
			% < 16	% > 64	NO_2	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}
Horndean	014B	9	0.15	**0.25**	9.9	7.4	11.6
Horndean	014D	**5**	0.16	**0.25**	10.4	7.4	11.7
Petersfield	012B	**4**	**0.22**	0.17	8.7	7.3	12
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	004C	6	**0.26**	0.05	8.3	7.6	11.6
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	004D	7	**0.25**	0.06	7.9	7.4	11.5
Horndean	016D	10	0.14	**0.4**	11.2	7.4	11.9
Petersfield	012F	7	0.07	**0.36**	9.7	8	12.4
Alton	002A	7	0.15	**0.27**	8.5	7.4	11.8
Alton	002C	**4**	0.11	**0.28**	8.3	7.3	11.6
Headley	017C	8	0.13	**0.32**	7.7	7.4	11.4

Table 10-2 provides detailed results for each LSOA in East Hampshire.

Table 10-2: Annual mean pollutant concentrations and levels of vulnerable populations in LSOAs in East Hampshire

Area	LSOA Name	IMD	Population		Annual mean concentration, µg/m³		
			% < 16	% > 64	NO_2	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}
Alton	003A	10	15%	25%	7.1	7	11.5
Alton	003B	10	13%	27%	7.4	7	11.5
Alton	003C	10	15%	26%	7.9	7.1	12.1
Alton	002A	7	15%	27%	8.5	7.4	11.8
Alton	002B	3	23%	12%	7.5	7.2	11.5
Alton	002C	4	11%	28%	8.3	7.3	11.6
Alton	003D	9	13%	30%	7.9	7.2	11.5
Alton	002D	5	25%	12%	7.4	7.1	11.4
Alton	003F	10	14%	27%	7.2	7.1	11.5
Alton	001D	10	18%	22%	7.3	6.9	11.6
Alton	003G	10	19%	26%	6.8	6.8	11.6
Alton	003H	8	20%	18%	7.3	6.9	11.2
Bentworth, Beech & Farringdon	007A	8	12%	29%	6.2	6.6	11.6
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	006A	8	17%	20%	8.4	8.1	12.1
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	006B	9	15%	22%	8.1	7.3	11.4
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	004B	6	18%	20%	8	7.3	11.3
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	006C	4	23%	15%	7.7	7.2	11.1
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	006D	7	17%	15%	7.9	7.3	11.3
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	004C	6	26%	5%	8.3	7.6	11.6
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	004D	7	25%	6%	7.9	7.4	11.5
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	006E	7	19%	16%	8.1	7.4	11.5
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	008D	9	17%	24%	7.3	6.8	10.9
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	008F	8	19%	17%	7.1	6.9	11.2
Bordon, Lindford & Whitehill	008G	7	19%	16%	7.5	7.2	11.5

Area	LSOA Name	IMD	Population		Annual mean concentration, µg/m³		
			% < 16	% > 64	NO_2	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}
Bramshott & Liphook	009A	9	19%	23%	7.1	6.8	10.9
Bramshott & Liphook	009B	6	15%	26%	7.5	7	11.2
Bramshott & Liphook	009C	10	16%	34%	7.5	6.7	10.7
Bramshott & Liphook	009D	9	21%	19%	7.2	6.8	10.9
Bramshott & Liphook	009E	9	21%	19%	7.5	6.9	11.6
Brinsted & Bentley	001A	8	19%	24%	7.1	6.8	11.6
Brinsted & Bentley	001B	8	20%	26%	6.8	6.8	11.4
Buriton & East Meon	011A	6	15%	28%	6.8	6.5	11.3
Clanfield	013A	9	21%	22%	9	6.9	11.6
Clanfield	013B	8	19%	22%	8	6.7	11.9
Clanfield	013C	10	15%	30%	8.2	6.8	11.4
Four Marks & Medstead	007B	10	13%	31%	6.1	6.6	11.2
Four Marks & Medstead	007C	9	19%	23%	6.3	6.7	11.2
Four Marks & Medstead	007D	9	21%	22%	6.7	7.2	12
Four Marks & Medstead	007E	9	16%	28%	6	6.5	11.6
Froxfield, Sheet & Steep	011B	7	20%	20%	6.4	6.6	11.6
Froyle	001C	8	15%	26%	6.5	6.7	11.7
Grayshot	017A	9	15%	27%	7.5	6.8	10.6
Grayshot	017E	9	19%	28%	7.4	6.7	10.5
Hawkley & Greatham	010D	7	17%	25%	6.6	6.6	11.3
Headley	017B	10	13%	34%	7.5	7	10.8
Headley	017C	8	13%	32%	7.7	7.4	11.4
Headley	017D	9	13%	31%	7.3	6.9	10.7
Headley	004A	4	21%	16%	7.2	6.9	10.9
Horndean	014A	10	17%	23%	8.2	6.8	11.6
Horndean	013D	8	14%	28%	9.9	7.2	11.9
Horndean	013E	10	15%	23%	10.3	7.2	11.9
Horndean	016A	9	19%	23%	9.5	7	11.6
Horndean	014B	9	15%	25%	9.9	7.4	11.6
Horndean	014C	9	17%	24%	10	7.1	11.6
Horndean	014D	5	16%	25%	10.4	7.4	11.7
Horndean	016D	10	14%	40%	11.2	7.4	11.9
Horndean	016E	10	16%	24%	10.2	7.6	11.8
Liss	010A	4	18%	24%	7.3	6.9	11.5
Liss	010B	8	17%	25%	7.2	6.8	11.6
Liss	010C	9	15%	32%	7	6.8	11
Liss	010E	9	17%	27%	7.1	7	11.1
Petersfield	011C	10	16%	28%	9.3	7.2	12.2
Petersfield	012A	8	20%	17%	9.9	7.4	12.9
Petersfield	012B	4	22%	17%	8.7	7.3	12
Petersfield	012C	9	22%	22%	8.1	6.9	11.9
Petersfield	012D	8	19%	20%	7.3	6.8	11.4

Area	LSOA Name	IMD	Population		Annual mean concentration, µg/m^3		
			% < 16	% > 64	NO_2	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}
Petersfield	011D	10	14%	34%	7.9	7	11.3
Petersfield	011E	10	16%	29%	9	7.1	11.9
Petersfield	012F	7	7%	36%	9.7	8	12.4
Petersfield	012G	6	14%	22%	9.6	7.9	12.3
Ropley	007F	7	16%	28%	5.9	6.5	11.6
Rowlands Castle	016B	7	17%	21%	10.4	7.1	11.2
Rowlands Castle	016C	9	12%	36%	9.9	7	11.3
Selborne & Kingsley	008A	7	14%	28%	6.5	6.6	11.4