## Keynsham and Saltford Consultation Draft Air Quality Action Plans

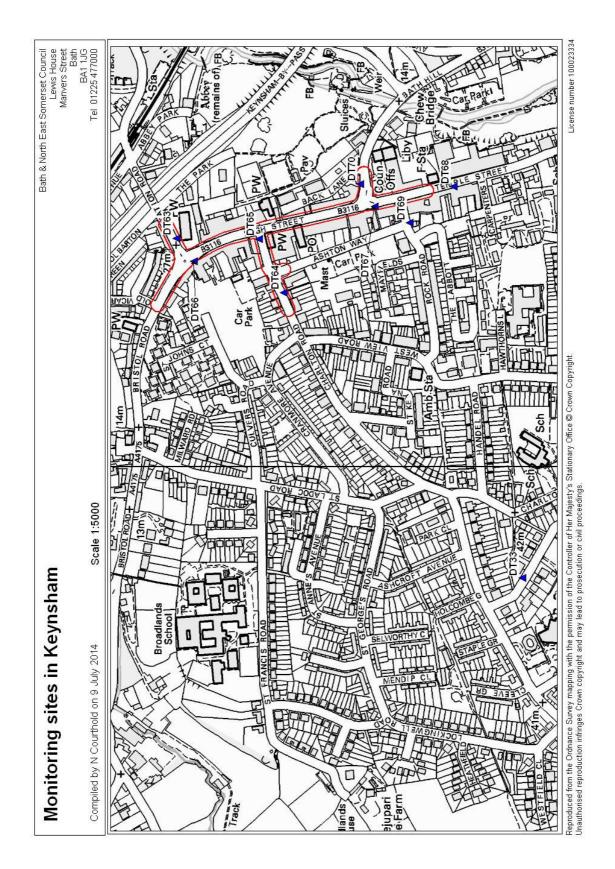


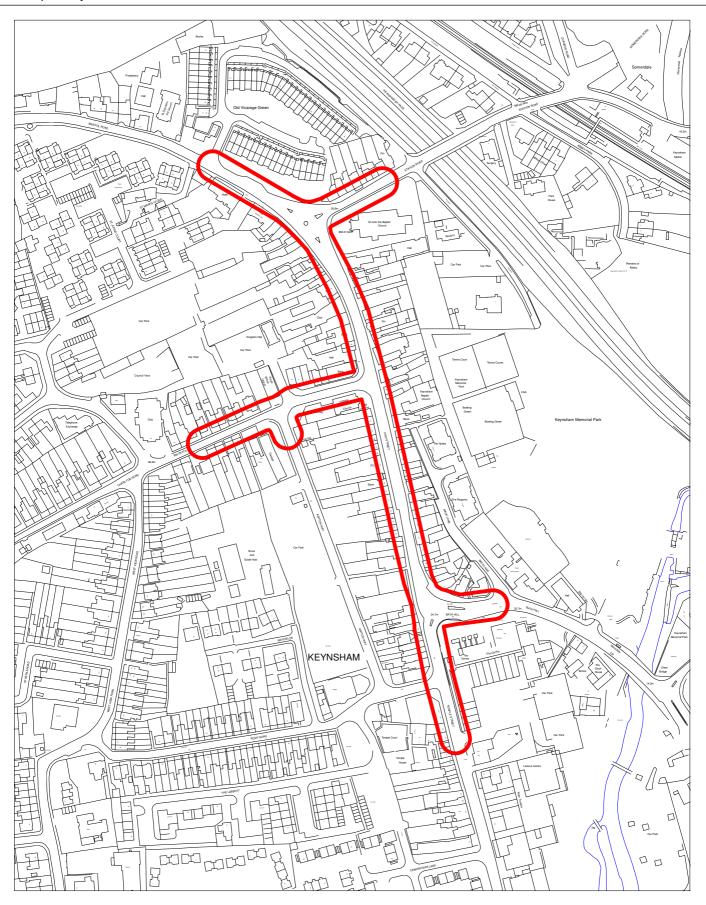
Figure 3.1 Monitoring Sites in Keynsham.

## **Keynsham High Street Air Quality** Management Area Nitrogen dioxide

Bath & North East Somerset Council 9-10 Bath Street Bath BA1 1SN Tel 01225 477000

Compiled by N Courthold on 07 June 2010

Scale 1:3100



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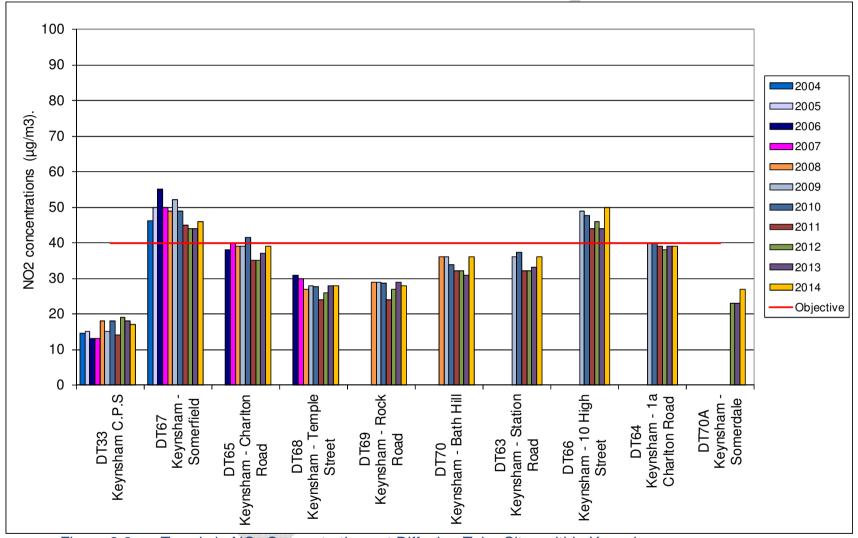


Figure 3.2: Trends in NO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations at Diffusion Tube Sites within Keynsham.

## **Keynsham and Saltford**

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DIESEL CARS AND INCREASED NO<sub>2</sub>

The high contribution of diesel cars to NOx emissions and the resulting concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> is something that has been widely acknowledged and is an unwanted consequence of a greater uptake of diesel cars due, in part, to government incentives in order to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide.

Although NOx emissions overall have been declining as a result of improved engine technology, primary NO<sub>2</sub> emissions have increased due to technology designed to lower the emissions of particles. This is explained in the scientific article 'Emission reduction versus NO<sub>2</sub> air quality concentrations, a trade-off?' by Peter J Sturm and Stefan Hausberger of Graz University of Technology, Austria (https://online.tugraz.at/tug\_online/voe\_main2.getVollText?pDocumentNr=145519&pCurrPk=52228):

'The reasons for increasing NO<sub>2</sub> shares are mainly a catalytic exhaust gas after treatment such as DOC and coated DPF and the increasing EGR rates for modern vehicles. High NO<sub>2</sub> levels at the raw exhaust gas are desired for the passive regeneration of the DPF at lower exhaust gas temperatures. Thus the exhaust gas after treatment to reduce PM emissions is at least partly responsible for the actual NO<sub>2</sub> situation.'

New engine emission standards should thus include stipulations for reducing  $NO_2$  emissions.