



Greener and Safer Chelmsford

Air Quality Strategy

June 2022

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Chelmsford City Council's Vision for Air Quality

The Council's vision, as outlined in Our Chelmsford Our Plan, is to make Chelmsford a greener, safer and more attractive place, implementing measures to reduce waste, lower energy consumption and improve air quality.

Implementing the air quality strategy for Chelmsford will further reduce damaging vehicle and CO₂ emissions and reduce air pollution generally, whilst also meeting the Council statutory duty to monitor air quality and to co-ordinate measures that will reduce pollutants to ensure the air quality objectives are met.

Aims of the Strategy

This strategy sets out:

- Chelmsford City Council policies and actions which will contribute to improving air quality
- the air quality monitoring plan for Chelmsford.
- targets to be achieved across the duration of the strategy

Why Air Quality Matters

Air pollution is a contributing factor to many health problems such as asthma, as well as damaging ecosystems, biodiversity and valued habitats.

Poor air quality is subject to legal requirements and local authorities have a duty to work towards achieving National Air Quality Objectives

Normal day to day life can contribute to air pollution and poor air quality. Road transport is the biggest source of local pollution and despite similar emissions requirements, diesel vehicles have been identified as emitting far higher pollution than petrol vehicles.

Current air pollution is invisible and is very different to the smogs that affected London in the 1950s in which a thick smog covered the city for days which caused major disruption and many fatalities.

The effect of air pollution now is more subtle in nature but not in impact. The health effects range from respiratory symptoms from irritation of the lungs and airways, affecting those that suffer with existing heart and lung conditions. The Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) have estimated that each year in the UK, between 28,000 and 36,000 deaths are attributable to air pollution.

Recent environmental research has identified strong correlations between pollution and public health, there has been strong media interest and public awareness about air pollution.

The Department of Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (Defra) recommends that all local authorities consider developing an Air Quality Strategy. Chelmsford City Council acknowledges this and has set out this strategy to identify current policies and to commit to actions, within its control, to reduce personal exposure to air pollution, reduce emissions and to tackle local air quality issues.

Air Quality Duties

Chelmsford City Council is required by The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 to carry out various duties to ensure air quality is monitored and improved where necessary. The Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) framework provides local authorities with policy guidance, technical guidance and air quality tools.

Local authorities in England are required to report on Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) within their Air Quality Annual Status Reports (ASRs).

In order to report on local air quality, the Council has produced an air quality monitoring plan and undertakes extensive air quality monitoring in accordance with the plan.

Accurate air quality data is important to ensure that the Council undertakes its statutory duty for managing local air quality and to inform the decision-making process for planning and development.

Every year the Council reviews and adjusts the air quality monitoring plan as necessary.

Chelmsford City Council compiles and submits Annual Status Reports to Defra annually for appraisal. The reports are published on the Essex Air [website](#).

If monitored air quality exceeds the National Air Quality Objectives, an Air Quality Management Area is declared and an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) is developed.



Local Air Quality Management (LAQM)

Annual Status Report

Every year Chelmsford City Council undertakes a formal review and assessment of local air quality. The findings are compiled into the annual air quality Annual Status Report that is submitted to Defra.

These reports contain the previous calendar year's monitoring data. Once completed, these reports will be available to view on the Essex Air [website](#).

Air Quality Monitoring Plan

The Chelmsford City Council Air Quality Monitoring Plan that accompanies this strategy sets out the Council's approach to monitoring pollution across Chelmsford. Accurate air quality data is important to ensure that the Council undertakes its statutory duty for managing local air quality and to inform the decision-making process for planning and development.

The Council operate a large air quality monitoring network consisting of four air quality monitoring stations and diffusion tubes deployed at more than forty sites. Monitoring is carried out in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and known air pollution hotspots, alongside busy roads, at junctions where significant queuing occurs and at background locations not influenced by road traffic.

Sites are reviewed annually to ensure that monitoring is always being undertaken at worst case locations of relevant exposure.

The [monitoring plan](#) sets out the technical details of air quality monitoring and the QA/QC process that is undertaken.

Air Quality Web Mapping

Alongside the publication of this strategy, Chelmsford City Council will be providing web pages on the Love Your Chelmsford website which shall provide a user friendly way of publishing current air quality data from the monitoring stations, diffusion tubes and air quality forecasting systems.



Air Quality Sensor Nodes

The new generation of low-cost, highly portable air quality sensors allow for accurate and precise air quality monitoring which are cheaper, more compact and user-friendly than traditional air quality monitoring stations. Chelmsford City Council is proposing to use these sensors to complement the existing monitoring network and to provide better coverage within pollution hotspots.

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)

When an exceedance of the air quality objectives occurs at a relevant exposure (normally defined as the façade of a residential property) an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) must be declared.

Chelmsford City Council has two designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) declared for exceedances of the nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) annual mean air quality objective 40µg/m³.

AQMA Name	AQMA Description	City / Town	Air Quality Objective Exceedance	Annual Mean Concentration at Declaration	Most Recently Ratified Annual Mean Concentration	AQMA Declaration Date
Army & Navy AQMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Army & Navy Roundabout and surrounding roads 	Chelmsford	NO ₂ Annual Mean	51.0µg/m ³	37.5µg/m ³ (2021)	Declaration 2005 Amended 2012
A414, Maldon Road Danbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A414 between Gay Bowers Lane and Village Green 	Danbury	NO ₂ Annual Mean	47.3µg/m ³	34.6µg/m ³ (2021)	Declared 2018

Air Quality Action Plans (AQAP)

Army and Navy, Chelmsford AQMA

Due to the Army and Navy flyover having to be removed on safety grounds, traffic operation has changed. A new [hamburger](#) junction has been proposed. Production of an updated air quality action plan for the new Army and Navy junction shall be possible when air quality data and traffic data has been collected after traffic has returned to pre pandemic levels.

A414 Maldon Road, Danbury AQMA

Source apportionment defines that the passenger car is the major contributor to pollution within the AQMA. However, due to the success of homeworking, many normal users have reduced their travelling through the AQMA towards the A12 or Chelmsford railway station for access to central London. Traffic levels are not expected to return to 2019 levels and future exceedances of the air quality objectives are not anticipated. Production of an air quality action plan shall only be possible when air quality data and traffic data has been collected after traffic has returned to pre pandemic levels.

Public Health

airTEXT

Chelmsford City Council is a member of the *airTEXT* consortium that operates a free service for the public providing air quality alerts by SMS text message, email and voicemail, and 3-day forecasts of air quality, pollen, UV and temperature are available online.

The service has been promoted by officers at Broomfield Hospital and further publicity work is planned.

Residents and visitors to Chelmsford can sign up at the following link <https://www.airtext.info/signupemail> to receive the free *airTEXT* alerts and health advice by email, text message or voicemail alerts.

An example of a local bulletin displayed on the *airTEXT* Website is shown below:

	Thursday 28 April	Friday 29 April	Saturday 30 April
Air Pollution	Low No action required. Effects unlikely to be noticed.	Low No action required. Effects unlikely to be noticed.	Low No action required. Effects unlikely to be noticed.
UV	Moderate Protection required. Seek shade during midday hours, cover up and wear sunscreen.	Moderate Protection required. Seek shade during midday hours, cover up and wear sunscreen.	Moderate Protection required. Seek shade during midday hours, cover up and wear sunscreen.
Pollen	Low	Low	Low
Temperature	Max. Day 16°C/60°F Min. Night 5°C/41°F	Max. Day 13°C/55°F Min. Night 7°C/44°F	Max. Day 15°C/59°F Min. Night 6°C/42°F
<small>Forecast updated: Thursday 28th April 2022 11:01 Forecast updated: Thursday 28th April 2022 05:02 Forecast updated: Thursday 28th April 2022 04:43</small>			

PM_{2.5} Monitoring

Due to increasing concern of the health effects of exposure to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), Defra encourage local authorities to undertake PM_{2.5} monitoring.

Chelmsford City Council monitors PM_{2.5} at the Springfield Road (Chelmsford Prison) air quality monitoring site which routinely measures the highest PM₁₀ in the monitoring network.

This location is sited next to a busy road and junction along with an adjacent bus stop and is considered a worst-case scenario.

Results from the completed monitoring are in the table below.

Site ID	PM _{2.5} Annual Mean Concentration		
	2019	2020	2021
CM2 Springfield Road	11.42µg/m ³	10.16µg/m ³	10.90µg/m ³

The Environment Act 2021 will bring forward at least two new air quality target objectives to be set in secondary legislation by 31st October 2022. It is expected that at least one of these targets will focus on reducing the annual mean level of PM_{2.5} or reduce population exposure to PM_{2.5}.

The Council will comply with Defra guidance to work towards PM_{2.5} targets or objectives.

Smoke Controlled Areas

The Environment Act 2021 enables Local Authorities to take enforcement action if they consider a smoke emission within a Smoke Controlled Area to be substantial.

Within a Smoke Controlled Area, smoke should not be emitted from a chimney unless an authorised fuel is being burnt or an exempt appliance is being used.

There are no Smoke Control Areas in the Chelmsford area and the Council will be exploring whether the creation of Smoke Controlled Areas would improve local air quality.

Essex Environmental Protection Study Group

The Council is a member of the Essex Environmental Protection Study Group. Membership consists of all local authorities in Essex and Essex County Council. The consortium provides a forum for authorities to discuss local air quality issues, share experiences and best practice in carrying out their duties.

The study group hosts the Essex Air [website](#) which acts as a hub for local air quality information and reports. The [@essexair](#) twitter feed provides air quality forecasting information and local air quality news.

A redesign has been proposed for the Essex Air website to improve accessibility and provide a better public platform for air quality data.



Reducing Emissions

Our Chelmsford, Our Plan

'Our Chelmsford, Our Plan' sets out priorities for Chelmsford City Council in the coming years.

The plan places emphasis on a broad range of environmental matters, to ensure that the growth and development of Chelmsford and the Council's existing operations and activities are as sustainable as possible.

The plan sets out how the Council will make Chelmsford a more attractive place, promote Chelmsford's green credentials, ensuring communities are safe and creating a distinctive sense of place. This will be achieved by measures to reduce waste, lower energy consumption and improve air quality.

Key transport infrastructure improvements will encourage more people to use sustainable transport options, thereby reducing congestion and journey times, whilst helping to improve air quality

Climate and Ecological Emergency

In July 2019, Chelmsford City Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency and pledged to take action to make our activities net-zero carbon by 2030. As a result of this declaration, in January 2020 the Council adopted a Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan and have pledged to reduce the Council's carbon emissions to net zero by 2030 and to lead in encouraging others to do the same.

The action plan places focus on fifteen key areas of activity which includes improving air quality. These include:

- Updating planning guidance on integrating sustainable design and on-site renewable energy measures into new developments. This planning guidance is in the form of the Making Places supplementary planning document
- Working with Essex County Council to improve cycling and walking routes, encourage sustainable transport and reduce traffic congestion

- Upgrading the Council's fleet to use the latest low-emission technology, including ultra-low emission electric powered vehicles as they become operationally and commercially viable.
- Planting woodland and significantly increasing the number of trees, which are key in absorbing carbon emissions. Chelmsford City Council has ambitious plans to plant one tree for every resident in Chelmsford over the next ten years. The Council is calling for local people to get involved and become part of the 're-greening' of their local area.

In total, over 175,000 trees are set to appear in Chelmsford over the next decade. A strong start has been made this winter, with Council staff and corporate volunteer groups planting over 5,000 in city parks during the past three months, but many more still need to be placed. Although these trees do not reduce pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide or particulate matter, they are important for absorbing carbon dioxide and storing carbon help stop climate change.



Making Places

Effective planning policies can play a significant role in helping sustain air quality improvements by providing encouraging alternatives to the private car. Reducing the need to drive is central to improving air quality, and whilst walking, cycling and public transport, are crucial by themselves they are not sufficient to achieve wider objectives.

The Making Places supplementary planning document sets out to provide access to a choice of safe, convenient and sustainable modes of travel for all.

The Council through regeneration is developing high quality public areas and create good conditions for walking and cycling into the City Centre.

- Create spaces and places which put public transport before the private car
- Ensure safe and accessible cycle and pedestrian routes are at the heart of place making
- Provide suitable, well designed and integrated parking spaces for all modes of transport

Taken together, these measures aim to ensure access to alternative modes of transport to the car, thereby easing congestion and reducing journey times, leading to improved air quality.

Where the car is required, the Council is using planning policies to deliver support for the uptake of low emission vehicles, including provision of low emission vehicle refuelling facilities such as EV charging points at new residential and commercial developments.



All new development from single dwellings up to major development will be required to provide access to electric vehicle charging points to encourage the use of ultra-low emission vehicles. Major developments are required to provide or contribute towards car clubs for their residents.

Proposed developments are screened for new sources of air pollution, exposure to existing air pollution and the air quality impacts of new traffic generation.

Chelmsford City Council Local Plan 2021 - 2036

A key priority for the Local Plan is ensuring a balance between growth in the City area with anticipated impacts of development. This sustainable approach leads to proposals for new infrastructure to be provided alongside growth.

The Local Plan will provide for increased opportunities for existing and new communities to use sustainable travel will be secured through a new railway station in north east Chelmsford from December 2025 and proposals for bus priority schemes. Within development sites, improved and new cycling and walking routes are required, providing wider connections to neighbourhood centres, leisure facilities, employment, and transport hubs.

The Council will expect promoters of development to fully assess the impact of development through appropriate air quality assessments. However, to support the Local Plan 2016-2036, the Council commissioned an Air Quality Impact Assessment to carry out air quality modelling to identify the baseline air quality profile across the administrative area, and for two future scenarios: 2036 with and 2036 without the local development plan in place.

The report identified that local development plan will not affect compliance with the Air Quality Objectives and that whilst an increase in traffic is expected, the increase in pollution is anticipated to be negligible.

The Local Plan will allow for Chelmsford to become a place with an improving transport system offering enhanced connectivity and supporting sustainable new development including a railway station in North Chelmsford, expansion of the Park and Ride sites, capacity improvements to the Army and Navy Junction and strategic highway improvements.



Procurement

The Council agreed a procurement social value policy which supports the actions identified as a result of the Climate and Ecological Emergency, which was declared by the Council in 2019.

The Council recognises that procurement activities can have a significant impact on Chelmsford's economy, community and environment. The strategy supports the actions identified as a result of the Climate and Ecological Emergency.

The procurement strategy will underpin all sourcing processes, allowing them to directly contribute to the ambitions of the Council's Our Chelmsford, Our Plan.

Council Fleet

The Council will look for all opportunities to reduce emissions. The Council fleet contains a mix of owned and leased vehicles which comply with the latest Euro VI emission limits.

Recycling and waste vehicles utilise electric powered tail/bin lifts. In addition to directly reducing nitrogen dioxide emissions, these reduce carbon emissions and noise pollution when in use.

The use of biofuels is currently being investigated for use in the refuse and recycling vehicles fleet. Biofuels lower vehicle emissions of carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter.

The Council has replaced the diesel car used by the Mayor and Deputy Mayor to attend official engagements with a petrol hybrid car.



The process of procuring electric pool cars and fleet vehicles is underway and has already installed electric charging points for Council fleet vehicles.

Electric utility vehicles have replaced traditional petrol utility vehicles for use within the Council's parks and green spaces. Petrol handheld tools, such as hedge trimmers, strimmers and blowers have been replaced with battery versions.

These vehicles and handheld tools not only operate with zero emissions, but also emit less noise and vibration, improving the environment for both residents and workers.



Staff Travel Plan

As a large local employer, the Council supports staff in choosing more sustainable ways of commuting to and from work and also during their work activities.

A Travel Plan is a package of measures introduced by an organisation to encourage staff to use safe, healthy and sustainable travel options as an alternative to single-occupancy car use. Chelmsford City Council is committed to encourage more sustainable options as part of its environmental responsibility.

The Council's current travel plan holds gold level accreditation from the ModeSHIFT STARS business travel plan scheme.

Measures include:

- Staff receive a discount on public transport
- Season ticket loans for public transport
- Car sharing scheme
- Cycle to Work scheme
- Flexible working hours that aids staff to meet personal needs but also helps reduce peak hour travel
- Secure cycle storage facilities with lockers and showers
- Upgrading fleet vehicles to ultra-low emission
- Procuring ultra-low emission pool vehicles
- Installation of electric vehicle charging points
- Home and hybrid working practices

Chelmsford is a city offering sufficient, high quality and appropriately located parking which supports the economic and community activities of the city and balanced with reducing the number of car trips into the city centre to help ease congestion and improve air quality.

The Council promotes sustainable commuter travel options that help reduce traffic congestion and air pollution.

Key interventions to date include:

- Two successful Park and Ride sites at Sandon and Chelmer Valley
- Express bus service serving new developments at Beaulieu and Channels
- Reduction in public car parking provision in City Centre with redevelopment at Wharf Road, Riverside and Bond Street car parks

The Council has installed electric vehicle charging points in four of our car parks:

- Fairfield Road
- Baddow Road
- Meadows Surface
- Moulsham Street

You can park for free for up to three hours while charging your vehicle and each EV charging point can charge two cars at once and all include three types of connector.

These charging locations will supplement the public electric vehicle charging points already in the city which are located at Sandon and Chelmer Valley Park & Ride sites and privately operated charging points located at some supermarkets and car dealerships.

Licensed Hackney Carriages and Private Hire Vehicles

Private Hire Vehicles and Taxis are an essential form of transport. Many people depend on both for travel that other forms of transport are incapable of making.

It is important that Council policies provide a platform for reducing emissions and improving air quality and the Taxi Licensing policy sets vehicle emission standards for licensed vehicles.

The Taxi Licensing policy sets out that all new and replacement vehicles licensed after 1st April 2020 are required to comply with the Euro 6 emissions standards. All vehicles that remain licensed after 1st April 2024 are required to meet this standard or be replaced.

In the interests of improving air quality, any application for the renewal of a taxi or private hire vehicle that fails to meet this standard will be refused.

Domestic Combustion

Domestic wood and coal burning emit up to 38% of the PM_{2.5} across the United Kingdom.

Burning wet wood requires heat to boil off excess moisture within the fuel source. This process creates lots of smoke and contributes to air pollution.

Chelmsford City Council will promote Defra accredited schemes and campaigns to educate users to choose the right fuel, provide advice on moisture content within fuel and to look after a wood burning stove.

Complaints relating to smoke nuisance will be investigated by the Council.



Industrial Combustion

Chelmsford City Council regulates small 'Part B' industrial processes under the Environmental Permitting regulations. This involves regular inspections where combustion and non-combustion processes could lead to emissions of PM_{2.5} and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which can contribute to the formation of PM_{2.5} in the atmosphere.

Review of Air Quality Strategy

The effectiveness of the Air Quality strategy will be across a 5-year review cycle. The table below shows the headline indicators that will be used for review.

Headline Indicator	Target	Commentary
Monitored NO₂	Downwards trend of monitored air pollution	Short term changes in measured pollution do not provide statistical accuracy to judge air quality improvements. A period of five years will provide enough data to quantitatively assess whether improvements have occurred. In addition to annual review contained within the published ASR, these will be assessed every five years for the Air Quality Strategy
Monitored PM_{2.5}	Downwards trend of monitored air pollution	A reduction in concentrations of PM _{2.5} is necessary for improving Public Health. In addition to annual review contained within the published ASR, these will be assessed every five years for the Air Quality Strategy
Monitored air quality within AQMA (NO₂)	Achievement of UK air quality objectives	Even if air quality objectives are achieved, an AQMA may still remain. Before revoking an AQMA the Council needs to be certain that there will be no future exceedances
Monitored air quality concentrations at rural background site	Downwards trend of monitored air pollution	Pollutant concentrations may vary significantly from one year to the next due to the influence of meteorological conditions, and it is important to identify trends over mid to long term
Number of <i>air</i>TEXT subscribers	50 new subscribers per year	Increased number of subscribers to the service
Provide public air quality alerts when air pollution is high	100% of high alerts will be broadcast on social media	When the <i>air</i> TEXT service forecasts pollution to be high, alerts and accompanying health advice will be put on the Councils social media
Travel Plan status	Maintain Gold Accreditation	ModeSHIFT Stars travel plan scheme or similar

Glossary

Abbreviation	Description
<i>air</i>TEXT	<i>air</i> TEXT is a free service for the public providing air quality alerts by SMS text message, email and voicemail and 3-day forecasts of air quality, pollen, UV and temperature
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values
AQIA	Air Quality Impact Assessment – Reports provided in support of planning applications
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
Air Quality Objective	The Air Quality Objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient concentration to be achieved, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedences, within a specified timescale. The Objectives are set out in the UK Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants
ASR	Air Quality Annual Status Report
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Euro Standard	Euro standards define the acceptable limits for exhaust emissions of new vehicles sold in EU and EEA member states
Exceedance	An exceedence defines a period of time during which the concentration of a pollutant is greater than, or equal to the Air Quality Objective
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
µg/m³	Micrograms of air pollutant per cubic meter of ambient air
NO₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
PM_{2.5}	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm (micrometres or microns) or less
PM₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm or less
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds

References

*air*TEXT Chelmsford website available at; <http://www.airtext.info/chelmsford>

Associations of long-term average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide with mortality (2018): COMEAP summary available at; <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nitrogen-dioxide-effects-on-mortality/associations-of-long-term-average-concentrations-of-nitrogen-dioxide-with-mortality-2018-comeap-summary>

Chelmsford City Council Draft 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report available at; https://www.chelmsford.gov.uk/_resources/assets/attachment/full/0/6402597.pdf

Chelmsford City Council Draft Air Quality Monitoring Plan available at; www.chelmsford.gov.uk/_resources/assets/attachment/full/0/6402669.pdf

Chelmsford City Council Car Parking Vision available at; https://www.chelmsford.gov.uk/_resources/assets/attachment/full/0/1142163.pdf

Chelmsford City Council Taxi Licensing Policy available at; <https://www.chelmsford.gov.uk/business/licensing/taxis/taxi-licensing-policy/>

Essex Air Quality website available at; <http://www.essexair.org.uk>

Essex Air Twitter feed available at; <https://twitter.com/essexair>

ICCT A Technical Summary of Euro 6/VI Vehicle Emission Standards available at; https://theicct.org/sites/default/files/publications/ICCT_Euro6-VI_briefing_jun2016.pdf

Local Air Quality Management Technical and Policy Guidance LAQM.TG.16v1. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland available at; <https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/technical-guidance>

Love Your Chelmsford website available at; <https://loveyourchelmsford.co.uk/green-living/sustainable-travel/>

Making Places – Supplementary Planning Document available at; https://www.chelmsford.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/5884657.pdf

ModeSHIFT STARS Business Travel Plan Accreditation available at; <https://www.modeshiftstars.org/business/>

National Air Quality Objectives available at; https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/National_air_quality_objectives.pdf

Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator D01 available at; <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>

Smoke Control Area Enforcement by Local Authorities in England available at; <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/smoke-control-area-enforcement-local-authorities-in-england/smoke-control-area-enforcement-by-local-authorities-in-england>

Ready to Burn Scheme as recognised in The Air Quality (Domestic Solid Fuels Standards) (England) Regulations 2000 available at <https://www.readytoburn.org/>

Public Health and Protection Services

Chelmsford City Council



Civic Centre, Duke Street, Chelmsford. CM1 1JE



01245 606606 (ask for public health)



www.chelmsford.gov.uk/your-council/contacting-us/contacting-us-online/



www.chelmsford.gov.uk/environmental-and-public-health/
www.loveyourchelmsford.co.uk