

Question:

How does the UK define the responsibilities of local authorities ?

Source: Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf

Expected answer: Local authorities are responsible for reviewing and assessing air quality in their districts. If objectives are not met, they must declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and develop Air Quality Action Plans (AQAPs) to address pollution sources.

Source:

Expected answer:

GPT-3.5, text, TF-IDF + Cosine

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in managing air quality by requiring them to monitor and assess air quality in their districts annually, submit Annual Status Reports, and take proactive measures to improve air quality. Local authorities are expected to develop Air Quality Action Plans, enforce Smoke Control Areas, and work with various partners to reduce emissions from sources like industrial installations, agriculture, and domestic burning. Additionally, local authorities are encouraged to communicate air quality information to the public transparently and effectively, collaborate with other bodies to create Air Quality Action Plans, and enforce regulations related to air quality, such as the ban on selling coal for domestic burning.

[1] Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf | Score: 0.277

[2] Guide to UK Air Pollution Information .pdf | Score: 0.150

[3] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.139

GPT-3.5, text, BM25

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in managing air quality through the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) regime. Local Authorities are required to assess and manage public health risks from air pollution, conduct regular reviews, and take actions to reduce pollution levels. They must work with others to ensure compliance with air quality objectives and designate Air Quality Management Areas where necessary. The LAQM regime aims to be preventative and proactive, focusing on public health, community needs, and regional collaboration to tackle pollution effectively. Public engagement is emphasized, and LAQM legislation is being reviewed to strengthen duties, improve collaboration, and ensure timely delivery of air quality improvements.

[1] clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf | Score: 18.180

[2] Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf | Score: 15.674

[3] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 15.552

GPT-3.5, text, SBERT + FAISS

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in managing air quality through various regulations and guidelines. Local authorities are required to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), and prepare action plans if specified standards and objectives are not being met. They must cooperate with air quality partners, report annually on progress in meeting air quality targets, and collaborate with district and county councils to develop air quality action plans. Additionally, local authorities are expected to produce annual reports on their air quality, describing the actions taken to reduce pollution.

[1] Air quality - GOV.UK.pdf | Score: 0.417

[2] Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf | Score: 0.409

[3] Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit - GOV.UK.pdf | Score: 0.405

GPT-3.5, text, No-RAG

The responsibilities of local authorities in the UK are defined by the Local Government Act 2000 and subsequent legislation. Local authorities are responsible for providing a range of services to their local communities, including education, social services, housing, planning, waste management, and transportation. They also have a duty to promote the economic, social, and environmental well-being of their area.

Local authorities are accountable to their local residents and are required to consult with them on key decisions and priorities. They are also required to work in partnership with other local agencies, such as the police, health services, and voluntary organizations, to deliver services effectively.

Local authorities are funded through a combination of central government grants, business rates, council tax, and other sources of income. They are required to set a budget each year and to report on their financial performance to their residents and central government.

Overall, the responsibilities of local authorities in the UK are to provide essential services to their communities, promote local well-being, and ensure effective governance and accountability.

GPT-3.5, text, Hybrid-RAG

The responsibilities of local authorities in the UK are defined by the Local Government Act 1972 and subsequent legislation. Local authorities are responsible for providing a range of services to their local communities, including education, social services, housing, planning, waste management, and transportation. They also have a duty to promote the economic, social, and environmental well-being of their area.

Local authorities play a crucial role in addressing environmental challenges such as air pollution. The UK government has set out policies and strategies, such as the Clean Air Strategy 2019 [3], to reduce exposure to air pollutants and improve air quality. Local authorities are tasked with implementing these strategies at the local level, working towards making the air purer, water cleaner, land greener, and food more sustainable [6].

In terms of accountability, local authorities are required to consult with local residents on key decisions and priorities, including those related to environmental issues like air quality [1]. They are also subject to oversight by central government and must comply with national policies and regulations, such as those outlined by the Ministry of Housing, Communities, and Local Government [4] and the Environment Agency [5].

Overall, the responsibilities of local authorities in the UK are not only to deliver high-quality services to their communities and promote local democracy and participation but also to actively contribute to environmental well-being by implementing measures to address air pollution and other environmental challenges.

[1] [clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf](#) | Score: 18.180

[2] [Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf](#) | Score: 15.674

[3] [clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf](#) | Score: 15.552

[4] [Air quality - GOV.UK.pdf](#) | Score: 0.417

[5] [Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit - GOV.UK.pdf](#) | Score: 0.405

[6] [Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf](#) | Score: 0.277

GPT-3.5, paragraph, TF-IDF + Cosine

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in controlling air quality through the implementation of

ambient air standards set by the Air Quality Directive. Local authorities have powers and responsibilities to reduce pollutants such as hydrocarbons and NO₂ through the development and implementation of local air quality plans. The government collaborates with local authorities to support measures aimed at reducing air pollution, providing funding and guidance to help them meet air quality targets. The structure of local government in the UK varies, with different types of authorities having different levels of responsibility for air quality management. Some decisions related to air quality are made at the upper or regional level, while policy responsibility for local air quality typically lies at the district level in two-tier authorities.

[1] Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf | Score: 0.260

[2] Revised_National_Air_Pollution_Control_Programme__NAPCP_.pdf | Score: 0.234

[3] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.232

GPT-3.5, paragraph, BM25

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in addressing air quality issues by requiring them to produce plans to tackle roadside air pollution within the shortest possible time frame. These plans must demonstrate how the authorities will remedy breaches of air quality limit values, particularly for pollutants like NO₂. Local authorities are also expected to evaluate the impact of their plans, especially in Clean Air Zone areas, and consider the effects on different local groups, including vulnerable residents and transport users. Additionally, local authorities are tasked with monitoring the number of days in a year when air pollution levels exceed 'Moderate' thresholds for key pollutants, as defined by the UK's Daily Air Quality Index.

[1] Clean Air Zones, Low Emission zones and the London ULEZ.pdf | Score: 19.879

[2] chief-medical-officers-annual-report-air-pollution-dec-2022.pdf | Score: 18.462

[3] air_pollution_uk_2023_issue_1.pdf | Score: 18.181

GPT-3.5, paragraph, SBERT + FAISS

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in managing compliance with statutory guidance for environmental policies, such as air quality. Local authorities in England, including two-tier district and county authorities, single-tier unitary authorities, metropolitan and London boroughs, and combined authority mayors, are expected to collaborate and make decisions across boundaries. While public health and transport decisions are made at upper or regional levels, strategic decisions on investment, growth, job creation, and home building can drive real change in improving local air quality. In two-tier authorities, policy responsibility for local air quality typically sits at the district level, with county councils expected to contribute to district council air quality plans and strategies. Additionally, National Highways are also required to have regard to air quality strategies.

[1] clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf | Score: 0.660

[2] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.629

[3] Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf | Score: 0.614

GPT-3.5, paragraph, No-RAG

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities through various laws and regulations. Local authorities in the UK are responsible for providing a range of public services and facilities to their local communities, including education, social services, housing, planning and development, waste management, and transportation.

The Local Government Act 1972 sets out the general functions and powers of local authorities in England and Wales, while the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 does the same for local authorities in Scotland. These acts outline the duties and responsibilities of local authorities in areas such as education, social services, housing, and planning.

In addition to these general acts, there are also specific laws and regulations that govern the responsibilities of local

authorities in more detail. For example, the Children Act 1989 sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to the welfare of children, while the Housing Act 1996 outlines their responsibilities in relation to housing provision and homelessness.

Overall, the UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities through a combination of general legislation and specific laws and regulations that set out their duties and powers in various areas of public service provision.

GPT-3.5, paragraph, Hybrid-RAG

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities through various laws and regulations. Local authorities in the UK are responsible for providing a range of public services and facilities to their local communities. These responsibilities include:

1. Education: Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that all children in their area have access to a suitable education. This includes maintaining schools, providing support for children with special educational needs, and ensuring that children are receiving a high-quality education.
2. Social services: Local authorities are responsible for providing social care services to vulnerable individuals in their area, such as the elderly, disabled, and those with mental health issues. This includes providing support for individuals to live independently, safeguarding children and adults at risk, and providing support for carers.
3. Housing: Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that there is an adequate supply of affordable housing in their area. This includes managing social housing, providing support for homeless individuals, and enforcing housing standards.
4. Planning and development: Local authorities are responsible for managing the planning and development of their area. This includes determining where new housing, businesses, and infrastructure should be located, and ensuring that development is sustainable and in line with local planning policies [5].
5. Waste management: Local authorities are responsible for managing waste collection and disposal in their area. This includes providing recycling services, managing landfill sites, and enforcing waste disposal regulations [4].
6. Environmental health: Local authorities are responsible for monitoring and enforcing environmental health regulations in their area. This includes ensuring that food premises meet hygiene standards, investigating complaints about noise and pollution, and managing public health risks [6].

Local authorities in the UK also have responsibilities related to air quality. The breach of air quality limit values for NO₂ has been a significant issue, leading to the UK Government being directed by the courts to produce a plan for tackling roadside air pollution [1]. This plan involves identifying local areas where air quality needs to be improved and taking actions to remedy the situation [1]. The evaluation of the impact of Local NO₂ Plans is ongoing, with a focus on understanding how these plans affect different local groups, including vulnerable residents and transport users [2].

In recent years, local government structures in the UK have evolved, with variations across the country. There are two-tier district and county authorities, single-tier unitary authorities, metropolitan and London boroughs, as well as combined authority mayors in six regions with delegated budgets and powers from the national government [5].

While policies at upper or regional levels can drive change in improving local air quality, the responsibility for local air quality has traditionally sat at the district level in two-tier authorities [5].

Overall, local authorities in the UK have a wide range of responsibilities aimed at improving the quality of life for residents in their area and promoting the well-being of the local community, including addressing air quality issues to protect public health and the environment.

[1] Clean Air Zones, Low Emission zones and the London ULEZ.pdf | Score: 19.879

[2] chief-medical-officers-annual-report-air-pollution-dec-2022.pdf | Score: 18.462

[3] air_pollution_uk_2023_issue_1.pdf | Score: 18.181

[4] clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf | Score: 0.660

[5] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.629

[6] Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf | Score: 0.614

DeepSeek, text, TF-IDF + Cosine

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in air quality management through a structured framework that emphasizes monitoring, assessment, and proactive intervention. Key responsibilities include:

1. **Monitoring and Reporting**: Local authorities must assess air quality in their jurisdictions against national objectives, focusing on pollutants such as NO_x and PM₁₀ (though PM_{2.5} is not yet included). They submit Annual Status Reports detailing progress on Air Quality Action Plans (AQAPs) and other measures.
2. **Designation of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)**: Where pollutant levels exceed legal limits, authorities must declare AQMAs and develop action plans to address exceedances. They are expected to achieve improvements within reasonable timeframes.
3. **Collaboration with Partners**: Authorities must engage "Air Quality Partners" (e.g., neighboring councils, National Highways, the Environment Agency) when emissions sources fall outside their direct control. Partners are required to propose mitigation measures and timelines.
4. **Enforcement and Policy Implementation**: Local authorities enforce regulations on domestic burning (e.g., smoke control areas), industrial emissions (for smaller installations), and agricultural ammonia emissions. They also promote cleaner transport (e.g., anti-idling zones, active travel infrastructure) and integrate air quality considerations into planning decisions.
5. **Public Communication**: Authorities are tasked with transparently sharing air quality data and health advice with residents, leveraging tools like the UK-Air website and local campaigns.
6. **Alignment with National Targets**: Authorities must contribute to achieving legally binding PM_{2.5} targets (e.g., reducing annual mean concentrations to 10 µg/m³ by 2040) and consider population exposure reduction, even in areas already compliant.

The framework underscores a "preventative approach," urging authorities to act proactively, not just in response to exceedances, while balancing economic, health, and biodiversity co-benefits.

[1] Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf | Score: 0.277

[2] Guide to UK Air Pollution Information .pdf | Score: 0.150

DeepSeek, text, BM25

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities regarding air quality management through the **Environment Act 1995**, which establishes the **Local Air Quality Management (LAQM)** regime. Under this framework, local authorities are required to:

- Assess and Monitor Air Quality**: Conduct regular reviews of air pollution levels in their areas, identifying pollutants of concern (e.g., PM_{2.5}, NO₂) and measuring compliance with national objectives.
- Designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)**: If air quality objectives are unlikely to be met, authorities must declare AQMAs and develop **Air Quality Action Plans (AQAPs)** to reduce pollution.
- Collaborate with Partners**: Work with other public bodies, businesses, and communities to implement mitigation measures, ensuring a coordinated approach to emission reductions.
- Public Reporting**: Submit annual status reports to the government, detailing monitoring results and progress toward targets.
- Proactive Measures**: While the current system is reactive (focused on existing exceedances), proposed reforms aim to shift toward preventive actions, such as integrating air quality into planning policies and transport strategies.

The Welsh Government further emphasizes aligning LAQM with the **Well-being of Future Generations Act**, requiring authorities to adopt long-term, collaborative, and health-focused strategies. Reforms under consideration include mandatory PM_{2.5} monitoring and stricter timelines for compliance.

Key challenges include resource constraints and the need for clearer enforcement mechanisms, which future legislation may address to strengthen local accountability.

DeepSeek, text, SBERT + FAISS

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in air quality management through a structured framework under the **Environment Act 1995** and subsequent amendments, including those introduced by the **Environment Act 2021**. Key responsibilities include:

- Monitoring and Assessment**:

Local authorities must regularly review and assess air quality in their areas under the **Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) regime**. This involves monitoring pollutant levels and evaluating compliance with national objectives and limit values (e.g., for NO₂, PM_{2.5}).

- Declaration of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)**:

Where air quality standards are not met or are at risk of being exceeded, authorities must designate AQMAs and develop **action plans** outlining measures to achieve compliance within a specified timeframe.

- Integration with Planning**:

Authorities must consider air quality in **planning decisions**, including:

- Assessing impacts of new developments (e.g., through air quality assessments).
- Mitigating adverse effects via planning conditions or obligations (e.g., green infrastructure, low-emission transport provisions).
- Engaging early with developers to align proposals with environmental permits and pollution controls.

4. **Reporting and Collaboration**:

- Annual progress reports to central government on air quality improvements.
- Cooperation with other "air quality partners" (e.g., county councils, combined authorities) to coordinate actions.

5. **Enforcement**:

- Regulating **smoke control areas** under the **Clean Air Act 1993**, including restrictions on emissions from domestic burning.
- Implementing penalties for non-compliance (e.g., unauthorized fuel sales in smoke control zones).

6. **Public Information**:

Providing accessible data on local air quality (e.g., via **UK-AIR** or GIS portals) and raising awareness through campaigns.

Devolved administrations (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) may adopt additional or stricter measures, but the core duties of local authorities remain aligned with national frameworks and international commitments (e.g., WHO guidelines, NEC Directive targets).

Sources: Environment Act 1995/2021, LAQM Guidance, Clean Air Strategy 2019, Defra technical reports.

[1] Air quality - GOV.UK.pdf | Score: 0.416

[2] Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf | Score: 0.409

[3] LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK.pdf | Score: 0.398

DeepSeek, text, No-RAG

In the UK, the responsibilities of local authorities (also known as councils) are defined by legislation, primarily under the **Local Government Act 1972** and subsequent laws, as well as devolved arrangements in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Local authorities have a mix of **statutory duties** (legal obligations) and **discretionary powers** (optional services they may provide).

Key Responsibilities of UK Local Authorities

1. Statutory (Mandatory) Duties

Local authorities **must** provide certain services by law, including:

- **Social Services**: Adult social care, child protection, and fostering/adoption services.
- **Education**: Managing state schools, special educational needs (SEN), and early years provision.
- **Housing**: Homelessness prevention, social housing, and housing benefit administration.
- **Waste Management**: Collection and disposal of household waste.
- **Transport**: Maintaining local roads, public transport subsidies, and traffic management.
- **Public Health**: Environmental health, food safety inspections, and disease control.
- **Planning & Development**: Processing planning applications and enforcing building regulations.

- **Emergency Services**: Civil contingency planning (e.g., flood response).

2. Discretionary (Optional) Services

Councils **may choose** to provide additional services, such as:

- Leisure & Culture (libraries, sports centres, museums).
- Economic development (business grants, tourism promotion).
- Parks & green spaces.
- Community support (youth clubs, voluntary sector funding).

3. Financial Responsibilities

- Setting and collecting **Council Tax**.
- Managing budgets for local services.
- Applying for central government grants.

Devolved Differences

- **England**: Local authorities follow UK-wide legislation but have some autonomy (e.g., combined authorities like Greater Manchester).
- **Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland**: Devolved governments set some local government policies (e.g., free social care in Scotland).

Accountability

Local authorities are accountable to:

- **Central Government** (via legislation and funding controls).
- **Local Electorate** (through council elections).
- **Ombudsmen** (for complaints about maladministration).

Would you like details on a specific service area?

DeepSeek, text, Hybrid-RAG

In the UK, the responsibilities of local authorities (also known as councils) are defined by legislation, primarily through Acts of Parliament, and vary depending on whether the authority is a **county council**, **district council**, **unitary authority**, **metropolitan borough**, or **London borough**.

Key Responsibilities of Local Authorities

Local authorities in the UK are responsible for delivering a wide range of public services, which can be broadly categorized into:

1. Mandatory (Statutory) Duties

These are services that councils **must** provide by law:

- **Social Services**: Adult social care, child protection, fostering, and adoption.
- **Education**: Running state schools (though many are now academies), special education needs (SEN), and early years provision.
- **Housing**: Managing social housing, homelessness prevention, and housing benefits.
- **Waste Management**: Collection and disposal of household waste and recycling.
- **Transport & Highways**: Maintaining local roads, public transport subsidies, and traffic management.

- **Planning & Development**: Granting planning permissions, local development plans, and building regulations.
- **Public Health**: Environmental health, food safety, and **air quality management** under the **Environment Act 2021** (Schedule 11) [5], including monitoring pollutants like NO₂ and PM2.5 [3][6].
- **Emergency Planning**: Civil protection and disaster response coordination.

2. Discretionary Services

These are services councils **may** provide but are not legally required to:

- **Leisure & Culture**: Running libraries, museums, sports centres, and parks.
- **Economic Development**: Supporting local businesses and tourism.
- **Community Services**: Grants to voluntary organisations, community centres, and events.

3. Regulatory Functions

- **Licensing**: Alcohol, taxis, gambling, and entertainment venues.
- **Enforcement**: Noise complaints, anti-social behaviour, and **environmental protection**, including air pollution enforcement (e.g., Clean Air Zones) [2][4].

Differences Across the UK

- **England**: Responsibilities vary between **county councils** (e.g., education, social care) and **district councils** (e.g., waste collection, housing). **Unitary authorities** (e.g., Bristol, Cornwall) handle all services, including air quality strategies [6].
- **Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland**: Most areas have **unitary councils** providing all services. In Wales, councils align air quality efforts with the **Healthy Wales** framework [1].
- **London**: The **Greater London Authority (GLA)** oversees city-wide air quality policies (e.g., Ultra Low Emission Zone), while **London boroughs** manage local monitoring and enforcement [2][4].

Funding & Accountability

- Councils are funded through **central government grants, council tax, and business rates**.
- They are accountable to **local electorates** and must comply with **audit and scrutiny requirements**, including air quality reporting under the **Local Air Quality Management Framework** [5][6].

Would you like details on a specific service or region?

[1] clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf | Score: 16.703

[2] Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf | Score: 14.217

[3] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 14.068

[4] Air quality - GOV.UK.pdf | Score: 0.416

[5] LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK.pdf | Score: 0.398

[6] Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf | Score: 0.277

DeepSeek, paragraph, TF-IDF + Cosine

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities for air quality management through a multi-tiered governance framework, shaped by legislative requirements and administrative structures.

At the legislative level, local authorities are mandated to enforce ambient air quality standards, including limit values for pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), as transposed from EU

directives into UK regulations. They are responsible for monitoring compliance and implementing measures to address exceedances.

Administratively, responsibilities vary depending on the local government structure. In England, two-tier systems (district and county councils) and single-tier unitary authorities coexist, with air quality policy typically managed at the district level in two-tier areas. However, broader public health and transport decisions—which influence air quality—are often made at upper-tier or regional levels, particularly in areas with combined authorities or mayoral governance. These regional bodies have delegated powers over strategic investments, transport planning, and growth policies, enabling cross-boundary collaboration.

Financially, the UK government supports local authorities through funding programs (e.g., £880 million allocated for air quality plans) to develop and implement mitigation measures, particularly targeting NO₂ reductions. Authorities may also conclude that no further action is needed after assessment. This decentralized yet coordinated approach reflects the interplay between national oversight, regional strategy, and local implementation.

[1] Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf | Score: 0.260

[2] Revised_National_Air_Pollution_Control_Programme__NAPCP_.pdf | Score: 0.234

[3] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.232

DeepSeek, paragraph, BM25

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in addressing air pollution, particularly nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) exceedances, through legal and policy frameworks. Under the **Environment Act 1995**, local authorities are required to demonstrate how they will remedy breaches of air quality limit values. The **UK Plan for Tackling Roadside Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations** further directs local authorities to develop **Local NO₂ Plans**, which include measures such as implementing **Clean Air Zones (CAZs)** and adjusting speed limits.

Local authorities must also monitor and report on air pollution levels, including tracking the **number of days when air quality is classified as 'Moderate' or higher** based on the **UK Daily Air Quality Index**. The evaluation of these plans is ongoing, with a focus on assessing their effectiveness across different groups, including vulnerable populations and small businesses.

In summary, the UK assigns local authorities a regulatory duty to address NO₂ pollution through targeted action plans, compliance monitoring, and adaptive policy implementation.

[1] Clean Air Zones, Low Emission zones and the London ULEZ.pdf | Score: 19.879

[2] chief-medical-officers-annual-report-air-pollution-dec-2022.pdf | Score: 18.462

[3] air_pollution_uk_2023_issue_1.pdf | Score: 18.181

DeepSeek, paragraph, SBERT + FAISS

The UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in environmental governance through a structured, multi-tiered system that reflects varying administrative divisions. Local authorities in England include two-tier systems (district and county councils) and single-tier unitary authorities, as well as metropolitan and London boroughs. Additionally, combined authority mayors oversee regional collaboration on broader issues such as public health, transport, and strategic investments.

Air quality management exemplifies this division of responsibilities: while upper-tier or regional authorities handle

strategic decisions, district-level authorities retain primary responsibility for local air quality policies. However, county councils in two-tier systems are expected to support district-level air quality planning. The statutory guidance further extends compliance duties to all local authorities, including upper-tier bodies and National Highways, particularly in developing Air Quality Action Plans to address pollution exceedances. This framework ensures coordinated action while allowing flexibility to accommodate regional governance differences.

[1] clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf | Score: 0.660

[2] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.629

[3] Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf | Score: 0.614

DeepSeek, paragraph, No-RAG

In the UK, the responsibilities of local authorities (also known as councils) are defined by legislation, primarily through Acts of Parliament, and vary depending on whether the authority is a **county council**, **district council**, **unitary authority**, **metropolitan borough**, or **London borough**. Below is an overview of their key responsibilities:

1. Core Statutory Duties

Local authorities are legally required to provide certain services, including:

- **Social Care**: Adult social care, children's services (e.g., safeguarding, foster care).
- **Education**: Overseeing schools (maintained schools), special educational needs (SEN), and early years provision.
- **Housing**: Managing social housing, homelessness prevention, and housing benefits.
- **Waste Management**: Collection and disposal of household waste, recycling, and environmental health.
- **Transport & Highways**: Maintaining local roads, public transport, and traffic management.
- **Planning & Development**: Granting planning permissions, local development plans, and regeneration.
- **Public Health**: Some responsibilities transferred from the NHS (e.g., obesity prevention, health protection).

2. Discretionary Services

Local authorities may also provide additional services based on local priorities, such as:

- Leisure & culture (libraries, museums, sports facilities).
- Economic development (supporting local businesses).
- Parks and green spaces.
- Licensing (alcohol, taxis, events).

3. Financial Responsibilities

- Setting **council tax** rates and collecting revenue.
- Managing budgets for services, often with funding from central government grants.

4. Legal Framework

Key laws governing local authority duties include:

- **Local Government Act 1972** (structure of councils).
- **Local Government Act 2000** (introduced executive mayors/cabinets).
- **Children Act 1989 & 2004** (child protection).
- **Care Act 2014** (adult social care).
- **Housing Act 1996** (homelessness duties).

5. Differences Across the UK

- **England**: Responsibilities split between county & district councils (two-tier) or handled by unitary authorities.
- **Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland**: Mostly unitary authorities with broader powers (e.g., Scottish councils run some healthcare services).

**6. Accountability

Local authorities are accountable to:

- **Central government** (e.g., Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities in England).
- **Local electorate** (via council elections).
- **Audit bodies** (e.g., the National Audit Office).

Would you like details on a specific service or region?

DeepSeek, paragraph, Hybrid-RAG

In the UK, the responsibilities of local authorities (also known as councils) are defined by legislation, primarily through Acts of Parliament, and can vary depending on whether the authority is a **county council**, **district council**, **unitary authority**, **metropolitan borough**, or **London borough** [5]. The key responsibilities are broadly categorized into **statutory duties** (legally required) and **discretionary services** (optional).

Core Responsibilities of Local Authorities

1. Statutory Duties (Mandatory Services)

Local authorities **must** provide these services by law:

- **Social Care**:
 - Adult social care (support for elderly and disabled individuals).
 - Children's services (child protection, foster care, adoption).
- **Education**:
 - Maintaining state schools (but not academies or free schools).
 - Providing school transport and special educational needs (SEN) support.
- **Housing**:
 - Homelessness prevention and temporary accommodation.
 - Social housing management (though many councils no longer own housing stock).
- **Waste Management**:
 - Household waste collection and recycling.
 - Operating landfill sites and waste disposal.
- **Public Health**:
 - Some health services (e.g., sexual health clinics, obesity programs).
- **Transport & Highways**:
 - Road maintenance, street lighting, and traffic management [1].
 - Local public transport coordination.
- **Planning & Development**:
 - Granting planning permissions for buildings and infrastructure.
 - Local development plans.

- **Licensing & Regulation**:
 - Business licenses, alcohol licenses, taxi regulation.
 - Environmental health (food safety, pest control) [4].
- **Emergency Services Coordination**:
 - Working with police, fire services, and NHS in emergencies.
- **Air Quality Management**:
 - Local authorities must comply with statutory guidance on air quality, including monitoring pollutants like NO₂ and implementing Clean Air Zones (CAZs) where necessary [1][2][6].

2. Discretionary Services (Optional)

Local authorities **may** choose to provide these, depending on budget and priorities:

- **Leisure & Culture**:
 - Libraries, museums, sports centers, parks.
- **Economic Development**:
 - Supporting local businesses, tourism, and job creation.
- **Community Services**:
 - Youth clubs, community centers, and grants for local groups.
- **Housing Initiatives**:
 - Affordable housing projects beyond statutory requirements.

How Responsibilities Are Divided

- **Two-tier areas (County & District Councils)**:
 - **County councils** handle education, social care, transport, and waste disposal [6].
 - **District councils** manage housing, planning, waste collection, and local services.
- **Unitary authorities / Metropolitan boroughs / London boroughs**:
 - Provide **all** local services in one tier [5].

Funding & Accountability

- Local authorities are funded through **central government grants, council tax, and business rates**.
- They must follow laws set by the **UK Parliament** (or **devolved governments** in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland).
- They are accountable to **local voters** through elections and to **government inspectors** (e.g., Ofsted for schools, CQC for social care).

Additional Notes on Air Quality

- Local authorities must monitor air pollution levels, including NO₂, and report days when pollution is "Moderate" or higher based on the UK's Daily Air Quality Index [3].
- They are also involved in implementing **Local NO₂ Plans** and evaluating their impact, particularly in areas with Clean Air Zones (CAZs) [2].

Would you like details on a specific service or region?

The answer now includes precise references to air quality duties [1][2][3][6] and clarifies the division of responsibilities in two-tier systems [5][6]. Let me know if you'd like further refinements!

- [1] Clean Air Zones, Low Emission zones and the London ULEZ.pdf | Score: 19.879
[2] chief-medical-officers-annual-report-air-pollution-dec-2022.pdf | Score: 18.462
[3] air_pollution_uk_2023_issue_1.pdf | Score: 18.181
[4] clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf | Score: 0.660
[5] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.629
[6] Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf | Score: 0.614

LLaMa ,text, TF-IDF + Cosine

According to the provided documents, the UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in the following ways:

1. Local authorities have a duty to contribute to improving air quality, particularly in areas where they have a significant impact on air pollution.
2. They must have regard to the Air Quality Strategy when exercising functions of a public nature that could affect the quality of air.
3. Local authorities are expected to robustly assess the monetized benefits of air quality interventions and implement those that boost healthy life expectancy and are economically beneficial to their area.
4. They must also consider the impact of air pollution on biodiversity and take actions to reduce air pollution impacting biodiversity as part of their duty to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
5. Local authorities are responsible for preparing Air Quality Action Plans to address local exceedances and must have regard to the Air Quality Strategy when doing so.

Overall, local authorities in the UK are expected to play a key role in delivering cleaner air for communities and are responsible for taking actions to reduce air pollution and improve air quality in their areas.

- [1] Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf | Score: 0.277
[2] Guide to UK Air Pollution Information .pdf | Score: 0.150
[3] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.139

LLaMa, text, BM25

According to the provided text, the UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in relation to air quality management through the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) regime. Specifically, local authorities are required to:

1. Work with others to assess and manage public health risks from air pollution.
2. Carry out regular reviews and set air quality objectives.
3. Designate areas where pollution levels are unlikely to meet the air quality objectives.
4. Implement measures to reduce pollution levels in these designated areas.

The LAQM regime is guided by statutory guidance that sets out what is expected of local authorities in fulfilling their duties. The regime is currently undergoing a review to ensure it is more proactive, preventative, and integrated, with a focus on public health and community engagement.

- [1] clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf | Score: 16.703
[2] Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf | Score: 14.217
[3] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 14.068

LLaMa, text, SBERT + FAISS

According to the provided documents, the UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in relation to air quality as follows:

Local authorities are required to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas through the local air quality management (LAQM) regime. This involves producing annual reports on their air quality, describing the actions they have taken to cut pollution and outlining their strategies for improving air quality. Additionally, local authorities are responsible for developing and implementing local air quality plans, which must take into account national air quality objectives and limit values.

[1] Air quality - GOV.UK.pdf | Score: 0.408

[2] Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf | Score: 0.404

[3] LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK.pdf | Score: 0.396

LLaMa, text, No-RAG

In the United Kingdom, the responsibilities of local authorities, also known as local government, are defined by a combination of national and local legislation, as well as guidance from central government. Here are some key sources that outline the responsibilities of local authorities:

1. ****Local Government Act 1972****: This Act established the framework for local government in England and Wales, and defined the powers and duties of local authorities, including county councils, district councils, and metropolitan borough councils.
2. ****Local Government Act 2000****: This Act introduced a new system of local government in England and Wales, which emphasized the role of local authorities in delivering services and improving the quality of life for their residents.
3. ****Localism Act 2011****: This Act gave local authorities more powers to make decisions and take action at a local level, including the ability to set their own council tax, make decisions on planning and development, and establish their own policies on issues such as waste management and transportation.
4. ****The Local Government Finance Act 1992****: This Act sets out the framework for local government finance in England and Wales, including the allocation of funding to local authorities and the calculation of council tax.
5. ****The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017****: This Act transferred responsibility for public health services from the National Health Service (NHS) to local authorities in Wales, giving them a key role in promoting and protecting the health and wellbeing of their residents.

Some of the key responsibilities of local authorities in the UK include:

- * ****Education****: Providing education services, including maintaining schools and supporting children's learning.
- * ****Social care****: Providing social care services, including supporting vulnerable adults and children, and managing care homes and other social care facilities.
- * ****Waste management****: Collecting and disposing of waste, and promoting recycling and waste reduction.
- * ****Transportation****: Maintaining roads, managing public transportation systems, and promoting sustainable transportation options.
- * ****Planning and development****: Making decisions on planning applications, managing development, and promoting sustainable development.
- * ****Environmental health****: Ensuring the health and safety of residents, including monitoring and enforcing food

safety, air quality, and other environmental standards.

- * **Housing**: Providing housing services, including maintaining council housing, supporting homeless people, and promoting affordable housing.

- * **Community services**: Providing community services, including libraries, leisure centers, and community centers.

- * **Emergency planning**: Preparing for and responding to emergencies, including natural disasters and major incidents.

These are just some examples of the responsibilities of local authorities in the UK. The specific responsibilities of each local authority may vary depending on the location and the needs of its residents.

LLaMa, text, Hybrid-RAG

In the United Kingdom, the responsibilities of local authorities are defined by various pieces of legislation and guidance from central government. Here are some of the key responsibilities of local authorities in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland:

England:

1. **Local Government Act 2000**: This Act sets out the main responsibilities of local authorities, including:

- * Providing local services such as waste collection, street lighting, and public conveniences [4].
- * Maintaining local roads and highways.
- * Providing leisure and cultural services, such as libraries, museums, and parks.
- * Supporting local economic development and regeneration.
- * Providing social services, such as adult social care and children's services.

2. **Localism Act 2011**: This Act introduced the concept of "localism," which gives local authorities more freedom to make decisions about local services and policies [1]. The Localism Act 2011 also introduced the concept of "well-being" as a key objective for local authorities, which includes:

- * Improving the health and well-being of local residents [3].
- * Promoting economic growth and prosperity.
- * Protecting the environment and promoting sustainability [5].
- * Supporting community engagement and participation.

3. **The Localism Act 2011** also introduced the concept of "local air quality management," which requires local authorities to take action to improve air quality and reduce pollution [5].

Scotland:

1. **Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973**: This Act sets out the main responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland, including:

- * Providing local services such as waste collection, street lighting, and public conveniences.
- * Maintaining local roads and highways.
- * Providing leisure and cultural services, such as libraries, museums, and parks.
- * Supporting local economic development and regeneration.

2. **Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015**: This Act introduced new powers for local authorities,

including:

- * Community planning, which involves working with local communities to develop and implement local plans.
- * Community empowerment, which gives local communities more control over local decision-making.

****Wales:****

1. ****Local Government Act 1998****: This Act sets out the main responsibilities of local authorities in Wales, including:

- * Providing local services such as waste collection, street lighting, and public conveniences.
- * Maintaining local roads and highways.
- * Providing leisure and cultural services, such as libraries, museums, and parks.
- * Supporting local economic development and regeneration.

2. ****Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015****: This Act introduced a new approach to decision-making, which prioritizes the well-being of future generations [1]. Local authorities must consider the long-term impact of their decisions on the environment, economy, and society. The Act also requires local authorities to take action to improve air quality and reduce pollution [2].

****Northern Ireland:****

1. ****Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972****: This Act sets out the main responsibilities of local authorities in Northern Ireland, including:

- * Providing local services such as waste collection, street lighting, and public conveniences.
- * Maintaining local roads and highways.
- * Providing leisure and cultural services, such as libraries, museums, and parks.
- * Supporting local economic development and regeneration.

2. ****Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 2010****: This Order introduced new powers for local authorities, including:

- * Community planning, which involves working with local communities to develop and implement local plans.

These are just some of the key responsibilities of local authorities in the UK. The specific powers and duties of local authorities can vary depending on the country and the specific legislation in place.

[1] [clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf](#) | Score: 16.703

[2] [Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf](#) | Score: 14.217

[3] [clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf](#) | Score: 14.068

[4] [Air quality - GOV.UK.pdf](#) | Score: 0.408

[5] [LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK.pdf](#) | Score: 0.396

[6] [Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf](#) | Score: 0.277

LLaMa, paragraph, TF-IDF + Cosine

According to the provided excerpts, the UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in relation to air quality through the Air Quality Directive, which sets limit values for ambient air pollutants, including particulate matter (PM) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Local authorities have powers and responsibilities to control air pollution, including implementing measures to reduce NO₂ concentrations, which are highly dependent on local fleet management. The UK Government has also provided funding to support local authorities in developing and implementing their local air quality plans.

In terms of governance, local authorities in England are structured in various ways, including two-tier district and county authorities, single-tier unitary authorities, metropolitan and London boroughs, and combined authorities. While policy responsibility for local air quality has traditionally sat at the district level in two-tier authorities, combined authority mayors have been elected to enable groups of local councils to collaborate and make decisions across boundaries. This suggests that the UK recognizes the importance of collaborative governance in addressing air quality issues.

[1] Air quality policies, proposals and concerns.pdf | Score: 0.260

[2] Revised_National_Air_Pollution_Control_Programme__NAPCP_.pdf | Score: 0.234

[3] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.232

LLaMa, paragraph, BM25

According to the provided excerpts, the UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities in relation to air quality through the Environment Act 1995. Specifically, the Act requires local authorities to demonstrate how they will remedy breaches of air quality limit values, such as those for NO₂. This involves developing and implementing Local NO₂ Plans, which aim to reduce air pollution and improve air quality. The plans are expected to be tailored to the specific needs of local communities, including vulnerable residents and transport users.

[1] Clean Air Zones, Low Emission zones and the London ULEZ.pdf | Score: 19.879

[2] chief-medical-officers-annual-report-air-pollution-dec-2022.pdf | Score: 18.462

[3] air_pollution_uk_2023_issue_1.pdf | Score: 18.181

LLaMa, paragraph, SBERT + FAISS

According to the provided excerpts, the UK defines the responsibilities of local authorities through statutory guidance, which outlines the expectations for Local Authorities in fulfilling their duties. Specifically, local authorities are responsible for managing compliance with air quality policies and plans, with a focus on addressing local exceedances. The guidance emphasizes the importance of collaboration and coordination between different tiers of local government, with upper-tier authorities expected to contribute to district council air quality plans and strategies. Additionally, the guidance highlights the need for local authorities to have regard to the Air Quality Strategy, which is applicable to all local authorities in England, including upper-tier authorities and those in London.

[1] clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf | Score: 0.660

[2] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.629

[3] Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf | Score: 0.614

LLaMa, paragraph, No-RAG

In the United Kingdom, the responsibilities of local authorities are defined by various laws and regulations, which can be summarized as follows:

****Overview of Local Authorities****

Local authorities in the UK are responsible for providing a wide range of public services to their residents, including:

1. ****Local councils****: Also known as local authorities or councils, these are elected bodies that govern a specific geographic area, such as a county, district, or metropolitan borough.
2. ****Unitary authorities****: These are single-tier authorities that combine the functions of both county and district

councils.

3. **Parish councils**: These are smaller, local councils that cover a specific geographic area, often rural or semi-rural.

Responsibilities of Local Authorities

The responsibilities of local authorities in the UK include:

1. **Waste management**: Collection and disposal of waste, including recycling and waste reduction initiatives.
2. **Environmental protection**: Enforcement of environmental regulations, such as noise pollution, air quality, and water quality.
3. **Transportation**: Maintenance and management of roads, public transportation, and parking.
4. **Housing**: Provision of affordable housing, housing maintenance, and homelessness services.
5. **Social services**: Provision of social care services, including adult and children's services, such as care homes, foster care, and adoption services.
6. **Education**: Provision of education services, including schools, libraries, and youth services.
7. **Public health**: Provision of public health services, including health protection, health promotion, and health improvement.
8. **Planning**: Development control, planning policy, and building control.
9. **Community safety**: Crime prevention, community safety initiatives, and emergency planning.
10. **Recreation and leisure**: Provision of leisure facilities, parks, and open spaces.
11. **Disability services**: Provision of services for people with disabilities, including accessible transport and accessible public buildings.
12. **Emergency services**: Provision of emergency services, including fire and rescue services, and emergency planning.

Key Legislation

The following key legislation outlines the responsibilities of local authorities in the UK:

1. **Local Government Act 1972**: Establishes the framework for local government in England and Wales.
2. **Local Government Act 2003**: Introduces the concept of "best value" and requires local authorities to provide high-quality services at a reasonable cost.
3. **Localism Act 2011**: Empowers local authorities to take a more active role in decision-making and service delivery.
4. **Health and Social Care Act 2012**: Transfers responsibility for public health services from the National Health Service (NHS) to local authorities.
5. **Localism Act 2016**: Introduces the concept of "community rights" and gives local authorities more powers to make decisions about local services.

These are just some of the key responsibilities and legislation related to local authorities in the UK. The specific responsibilities and powers of local authorities may vary depending on the country (England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland) and the type of authority (e.g., county council, district council, or parish council).

LLaMa, paragraph, Hybrid-RAG

In the United Kingdom, the responsibilities of local authorities are defined by various pieces of legislation and guidance. Here are some of the key areas of responsibility:

1. ****Local Government Act 1972****: This Act sets out the general framework for local government in England and Wales, including the powers and duties of local authorities. [1]
2. ****Localism Act 2011****: This Act introduced a new framework for local government, emphasizing the importance of local decision-making and community engagement. [2]
3. ****Local Government Finance Act 1988****: This Act sets out the financial framework for local authorities, including the way they raise and spend money.
4. ****The Localism Act 2011 (Schedule 1)****: This schedule sets out the "well-being powers" of local authorities, which include:
 - * Promoting the economic, social, and environmental well-being of their area.
 - * Improving the health and wellbeing of their residents.
 - * Protecting and improving the environment.
 - * Promoting the social and economic well-being of their residents.
5. ****The Local Government Act 2003****: This Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to:
 - * Providing services for the benefit of their residents.
 - * Promoting the economic, social, and environmental well-being of their area.
 - * Protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development.
6. ****The Public Health (Control of Disease) (England) Regulations 2010****: This regulation sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to public health, including:
 - * Protecting the public from infectious diseases.
 - * Promoting public health and wellbeing.
7. ****The Housing Act 2004****: This Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to housing, including:
 - * Providing housing for people in need.
 - * Regulating the private rented sector.
8. ****The Education Act 1996****: This Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to education, including:
 - * Providing education for children and young people.
 - * Promoting the educational well-being of their residents.
9. ****The Children Act 1989****: This Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to children and families, including:
 - * Protecting children from harm.
 - * Promoting the welfare of children and young people.
10. ****The Community Care (Direct Payments) Act 1996****: This Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to adult social care, including:
 - * Providing care and support for adults with care and support needs.

In Scotland, the responsibilities of local authorities are defined by:

1. ****The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973****: This Act sets out the general framework for local government in Scotland.
2. ****The Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994****: This Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to:

- * Providing services for the benefit of their residents.
 - * Promoting the economic, social, and environmental well-being of their area.
3. ****The Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2000****: This Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to adult social care, including:
 - * Providing care and support for adults with care and support needs.
 4. ****The Children (Scotland) Act 1995****: This Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to children and families, including:
 - * Protecting children from harm.
 - * Promoting the welfare of children and young people.

In Northern Ireland, the responsibilities of local authorities are defined by:

1. ****The Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972****: This Act sets out the general framework for local government in Northern Ireland.
2. ****The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 2005****: This Order sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to:
 - * Providing services for the benefit of their residents.
 - * Promoting the economic, social, and environmental well-being of their area.
3. ****The Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1994****: This Order sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to adult social care, including:
 - * Providing care and support for adults with care and support needs.
4. ****The Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995****: This Order sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to children and families, including:
 - * Protecting children from harm.
 - * Promoting the welfare of children and young people.

In Wales, the responsibilities of local authorities are defined by:

1. ****The Local Government Act 1972****: This Act sets out the general framework for local government in Wales.
2. ****The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009****: This Measure sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to:
 - * Providing services for the benefit of their residents.
 - * Promoting the economic, social, and environmental well-being of their area.
3. ****The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015****: This Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to:
 - * Promoting the well-being of their residents.
 - * Protecting the environment.
 - * Promoting sustainable development.
4. ****The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014****: This Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to adult social care, including:
 - * Providing care and support for adults with care and support needs.

These are just some of the key pieces of legislation that define the responsibilities of local authorities in the UK. The specific duties and powers of local authorities can vary depending on the country and the specific legislation in force.

According to the UK Government's Air Quality Plan, local authorities have a responsibility to manage compliance with air quality limits, including the reduction of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels. [3] This involves implementing Local NO₂ Plans, which are designed to reduce NO₂ emissions and improve air quality. [4] The evaluation of the impact of these plans is ongoing, and will involve understanding how the impact of Local Plans has varied for different local groups, including those with respiratory conditions. [5]

Local government structures have evolved in recent decades and vary across the country. Across the 353 local authorities in England, there are two-tier district and county authorities, as well as single-tier unitary authorities, plus metropolitan and London boroughs. [6]

[1] Clean Air Zones, Low Emission zones and the London ULEZ.pdf | Score: 19.879

[2] chief-medical-officers-annual-report-air-pollution-dec-2022.pdf | Score: 18.462

[3] air_pollution_uk_2023_issue_1.pdf | Score: 18.181

[4] clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf | Score: 0.660

[5] clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf | Score: 0.629

[6] Air Quality Strategy_framework for local authority delivery.pdf | Score: 0.614