



2021 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 Local Air Quality Management

Date: November 2021

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts. It is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. Additionally, air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong correlation with equalities issues because areas with poor air quality are also often less affluent areas^{1,2}.

The mortality burden of air pollution within the UK is equivalent to 28,000 to 36,000 deaths at typical ages³, with a total estimated healthcare cost to the NHS and social care of £157 million in 2017⁴.

Air pollution can come from many different sources – traffic, imported air pollution from the Continent, air emissions from shipping, and domestic wood burning. There are also natural sources of air pollution too, such as dust from soils, ash and sea-spray. Burning wood and coal in open fires and stoves makes up 38% of the UK's primary emissions of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). Particulates are not a single pollutant; they are made up from a huge variety of chemical compounds and materials. Around 15% of UK PM comes from naturally occurring sources, up to a third from other European countries and around half from UK human-made sources. (Clean Air Strategy 2019, Defra⁴).

Unfortunately, there is no 'quick fix' in regards to air quality. The air is a constantly changing and evolving environment. We may get days when air pollution is higher than others, due to a number of meteorological conditions and chemical reactions occurring in the air. We can receive 'imported' pollution from the Continent and also from sources such as domestic wood burning and shipping. Wind speed, wind direction and the topography of the land mass plays an important part in where air pollution ends up. Particles or particulate matter are extremely small bits of liquid or solid suspended in the air. They can originate from engine emissions, brake and tyre wear, industry and natural sources as

¹ Public Health England. Air Quality: A Briefing for Directors of Public Health, 2017

² Defra. Air quality and social deprivation in the UK: an environmental inequalities analysis, 2006

³ Defra. Air quality appraisal: damage cost guidance, July 2020

⁴ Public Health England. Estimation of costs to the NHS and social care due to the health impacts of air pollution: summary report, May 2018

previously mentioned. Very fine particulates (PM_{2.5}) can therefore remain in the air for weeks and travel great distances (e.g. from the continent).

Air Quality in Lewes District Council

There are two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the administrative boundary of Lewes District Council (LDC), both of which had been declared due to exceedances of the UK Air Quality Standard value for annual mean Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Full details of these AQMAs can be viewed at: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=146.

The AQMAs cover parts of Lewes Town Centre and Newhaven Ring Road, and were declared in 2005 and 2014, respectively. In 2009 and 2016, Air Quality Action Plans (AQAPs) were put in place for Lewes and Newhaven, respectively, to reduce pollutant emissions and manage air quality monitoring stations established to assess the impact of the measures proposed by the aforementioned action plans.

In 2020, nitrogen dioxide monitoring using diffusion tubes was carried out at 50 measurement sites, positioned in strategic locations throughout the district. No new NO₂ diffusion tube monitoring locations were added to the Council's local air pollution monitoring network in 2020.

Due to the nationwide influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on traffic flows, NO_2 concentrations at all diffusion tube locations were observed to be below the $40\mu g/m^3$ annual mean objective concentration. The highest recorded concentration at any diffusion tube within LDC was at $34.1\mu g/m^3$ (Diffusion Tube 40: Newhaven – The Old Chapel). In 2019, the concentration at this diffusion tube was $44.6\mu g/m^3$, emphasising the dramatically positive impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic had on NO_2 .

Despite the influence of COVID-19 on the progression of several local air quality management measures, LDC were able to install a new locally-managed automatic monitoring station (LS7) on Lewes Road, Newhaven (within the existing AQMA). The station monitors NO_X, PM₁₀ and O₃. Additionally, consideration is being given to the monitoring of PM_{2.5} at this location in the coming year.

Ground level ozone (O₃) is normally formed when other pollutants including nitrous oxides react in sunlight to form ozone (sometimes leading to a haze/smog); ozone levels are highly dependent on the weather and warm sunny periods can cause a sharp increase in mean levels. Ozone concentrations in the summer months tend to be higher in the south-

east because it is closer to European pollution sources and tends to receive more sunlight than other areas of the country.

Due to the reduction in NO_x emissions during the COVID-19 pandemic, ozone concentrations were uncharacteristically high throughout 2020. Such trends were identified across much of the South-East, and were also seen at LS7, with a total of 17 exceedances of the O_3 objective ($100\mu g/m^3$ as an 8 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 10 times a year) in its first 8 months of operation.

Air Quality in Eastbourne Borough Council

Eastbourne Borough Council (EBC) is yet to declare an AQMA within the borough, as currently, and historically, there have been no identified areas within the borough where the UK Air Quality Standards for NO₂ or particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) have been exceeded.

Concentrations of PM_{10} recorded at EBC's automatic monitoring stations EB1 (Devonshire Park) and EB3 (Holly Place) have been consistently well below the annual mean and 24-hour mean UK Air Quality Standard values since the commencement of monitoring at these locations. Currently, only one location within the borough measures $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations; EB3 (Holly Place), and at this location, recorded annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations have been consistently well below the $25\mu g/m^3$ UK Air Quality Standard value.

Despite no exceedances of the 40µg/m³ UK Air Quality Standard value being recorded for annual mean concentrations of NO₂, this pollutant remains the primary pollutant of concern within the borough. In 2019, diffusion tube 15 (109 Whitley Road) recorded an annual mean NO₂ concentration of 39.3µg/m³ (not distance corrected), which is below the 40µg/m³ UK AQS by just 1.8%.

Due to the nationwide influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on traffic flows, NO_2 concentrations at all diffusion tube locations were observed to be well below the $40\mu g/m^3$ annual mean objective concentration. The highest recorded concentration at any diffusion tube within EBC was at $26.8\mu g/m^3$ (Diffusion Tube 15), emphasising the dramatically positive impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic had on local NO_2 concentrations.

Overall, measured concentrations of NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} have shown a gradual decline in recent years, and are expected to continue this trend due to local, national, and international plans and measures to reduce emissions across all sectors.

Eastbourne also monitors ozone (O₃) at the Devonshire Park site. The monitor had a data capture rate of 99% (which is classed as adequate data capture and therefore not requiring annualisation). At this monitor in 2020, there were 26 days of moderate ozone, double that of the previous year, which demonstrates the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on O₃. Concentrations recorded at the Devonshire Park monitor did not meet the UK Air Quality Standards for ground level ozone.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

Whilst air quality has improved significantly in recent decades, and will continue to improve due to national policy decisions, there are some areas where local action is needed to improve air quality further.

The 2019 Clean Air Strategy⁵ sets out the case for action, with goals even more ambitious than EU requirements to reduce exposure to harmful pollutants. The Road to Zero⁶ sets out the approach to reduce exhaust emissions from road transport through a number of mechanisms; this is extremely important given that the majority of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are designated due to elevated concentrations heavily influenced by transport emissions.

Actions to Improve Air Quality in Lewes District

Due both to staff shortages and the COVID-19 pandemic, actions to improve air quality throughout the reporting year were limited. However, LDC has still managed to take forward several initiatives to improve local air quality.

In October 2020, East Sussex County Council (ESCC) managed to secure funding from the Department for Transport (DfT) to deliver a programme of active travel across East Sussex. The Active Travel Programme will be delivered over the coming years, focusing on a number of growth areas, one of these being Newhaven (See Section 2). The scheme will work in partnership with Sustrans and Living Streets, with whom LDC have already

⁵ Defra. Clean Air Strategy, 2019

⁶ DfT. The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy, July 2018

carried out work in recent years, as well as Active Cycling Projects and Sussex Community Rail Partnership.

East Sussex County Council (ESCC) has also secured funding for several capacity-related enhancements to the A259 Corridor, through the Coast to Capital Local Growth Fund. One of the key scheme objectives is to reduce congestion along the A259, including the Newhaven Ring Road.

LDC is also continuing the anti-idling education campaign aimed at schools over both Lewes and Eastbourne councils. This anti-idling message will be continually delivered to schools over the next few years.

Other measures can be found in Section 2 and Table 2.2.

Actions to Improve Air Quality in Eastbourne Borough

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EBC is also continuing the anti-idling education campaign aimed at schools over both Lewes and Eastbourne councils. This anti-idling message will be continually delivered to schools over the next few years.

Other measures can be found in Section 2 and Table 2.3.

Conclusions and Priorities for Lewes District Council

No exceedances of nitrogen dioxide or particulate matter were recorded at any monitoring location in 2020. Reductions in NO₂ concentrations were seen at all monitoring locations, largely due to drastic traffic flow reductions during the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent national lockdowns.

2020 is likely to be considered an outlier of a year for air quality. As such, LDC will not rely on these results to establish strategies to improve air quality, nor to revoke any AQMAs.

LDC will continue to monitor NO₂, PM₁₀ and O₃, and intends to monitor PM_{2.5} in the next year. The Council will continue to work on developing the updated AQAP for the Lewes Town AQMA which will outline the key strategies to improve air quality in Lewes town centre.

LDC will continue to work with ESCC, Sustrans and Living Streets to implement transportrelated measures which will improve air quality across the district.

Conclusions and Priorities for Eastbourne Borough Council

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EBC will continue to monitor NO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and O₃ in the next year.

EBC will continue to work with ESCC, Sustrans and Living Streets to implement transportrelated measures which will improve air quality across the borough.

Local Engagement and How to get Involved

Both LDC and EBC have recently set a carbon zero target for Council activities to be carbon neutral by 2030. The link to the Lewes climate change and sustainability strategy can be found here and the Eastbourne sustainability policy can be found here.

Measures so far achieved include:

- Air source heat pumps installed in off-gas social houses
- Social housing photovoltaics installed
- Stock condition surveys completed as preliminary to retrofitting
- Green electricity supply purchased corporately
- Alternative fuelled refuse vehicles trialled
- Community action facilitation
- Tree planting and re-wilding

Procurement underway for EV charge points

People have been invited to take part in a <u>Citizen Science</u> project by having a particulate monitor installed at their home.

Help improve your own environment:

Can you cut down on the use of your vehicle?

- Use public transport
- Cycle
- Walk
- Use alternative routes to get from A to B. Instead of walking or cycling along a major road, use alternative quieter and less polluted routes.

Not only can you help in improving our environment, but it gives you the added benefit of exercise and helps improve general health and well-being.

Idling engines:

Vehicle idling causes air pollution and engines should not be left running unnecessarily. Breathing polluted air is not only extremely unpleasant but is also detrimental to our health. The air inside the vehicle can be worse than outside!

Why it's good to turn off vehicle engines - Cut Engine Cut pollution

- Exhaust emissions contain a range of air toxic pollutants such as carbon monoxide, benzene, formaldehyde, Polyaromatic hydrocarbons, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter.
- Every minute your car idles you could fill 150 balloons with harmful chemicals.
- Turning off your car engine and restarting it after one minute causes less pollution and uses less fuel than keeping the engine running.
- Modern batteries need less engine running time to stay charged.
- It takes up to an hour for an engine to cool down which means your car heating fan will work with your engine turned off.
- Idling does not keep a catalytic converter warm. They retain heat for approximately 25 minutes after the engine is switched off.

Air quality is as important as exercise and diet for health. Reducing air pollutants can help reduce respiratory problems, heart disease, lung cancer and asthma attacks.

Changing your vehicle:

- If you are considering buying a new or second-hand vehicle/s consider the options of newer cleaner models e.g. hybrids, electric.
- Have a good look at the vehicles emission credentials before buying.
- Consider alternatives could you join a Car Club?

There are various organisations and clubs which offer help and advice on getting active, for example:

- Sustrans: http://www.sustrans.org.uk/what-you-can-do,
- Walking: https://www.livingstreets.org.uk/walk-to-school
- Bikeability: http://bikeability.org.uk/

These programmes involve schools and workplaces to try to encourage sustainable and active travel (cycling and walking activities).

Public Health England published a very informative document on air pollution and health. This can be found on this link:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-air-pollution/health-matters-air-pollution. Public Health England⁷ says: 'Epidemiological studies have shown that long-term exposure to air pollution (over years or lifetimes) reduces life expectancy, mainly due to cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and lung cancer. Short-term exposure (over hours or days) to elevated levels of air pollution can also cause a range of health impacts, including effects on lung function, exacerbation of asthma, increases in respiratory and cardiovascular hospital admissions and mortality.'

Details, including local air quality monitoring data, annual air quality reports and the impact air quality may have on health can be found on the <u>Sussex-air website</u>. Sussex-air also runs the airAlert service providing warnings to people with respiratory and cardiovascular conditions, health professionals and carers in Sussex. The service is FREE to register/subscribe to and anyone can join. Alerts are sent direct to the airAlert app, email, mobile phone via text message or home phone. Sussex-air also provides a free coldAlert service – providing extreme cold weather warnings and information and also a heatAlert service. The apps, airAlert, coldAlert and heat Alert are provided as a free service by the Sussex Air Quality Partnership and supported by the Public Health Bodies (East Sussex &

West Sussex County Council). Further information can be found: www.sussex-air.net or telephone 01273 484337.

Business

Businesses in East Sussex can obtain assistance from energy advisors LoCASE (Low Carbon Across the South East). Your business may be eligible for a free energy audit and funding for energy efficiency solutions identified with a grant. More information can be found on: http://locase.co.uk/partners-and-services/

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality within the administrative areas of Lewes District Council (LDC) and Eastbourne Borough Council (EBC) during 2020. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995) and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents.

The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where an exceedance is considered likely the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives. This Annual Status Report (ASR) is an annual requirement showing the strategies employed by Lewes District and Eastbourne Borough Councils to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

The statutory air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England are presented in Table E.1.

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority should prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 12 months setting out measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of compliance with the objectives.

There are currently two AQMAs within the administrative area of Lewes District Council (LDC). A summary of AQMAs declared by LDC can be found in Table 2.1. The table presents a description of the 2 AQMAs that are currently designated within Lewes District Council. Further information related to declared or revoked AQMAs, including maps of AQMA boundaries are available online at:

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/details?aqma_ref=04

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/details?aqma_ref=41576

Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs within Lewes District Council and Eastbourne Borough Council provides maps of the AQMAs declared within Lewes District and also the air quality monitoring locations in relation to the AQMAs. The air quality objectives pertinent to the current AQMA designations are as follows:

NO₂ annual mean.

Eastbourne Borough Council (EBC) currently does not have any declared AQMAs. A map of all monitoring locations within the administrative area of (EBC) is provided in Appendix D.

Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	Level of Exceedance: Declaration	Level of Exceedance: Current Year	Name and Date of AQAP Publication	Web Link to AQAP
Lewes Town Centre	30.06.05	NO ₂ Annual Mean	An area encompassing a section of Lewes Town Centre extending north to the old police station, south to St Andrews Place	NO	53µg/m³	31.6µg/m³	May-09	http://www.sussex- air.net/Reports/LewesAQAP2009.pdf
A259 Newhaven Ring Road	16.07.14	NO ₂ Annual Mean	Incorporates Newhaven Town Centre, Southway, Northway and sections of the A259 Brighton Road, Lewes Road and the swing bridge	NO	49μg/m³	34.1µg/m³	Jun-16	http://www.sussex- air.net/Reports/NewhavenAQAP2016.pdf

[☑] LDC confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date.

 [■] LDC confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to Defra.

Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Lewes District Council

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded that the report was detailed and comprehensive.

Defra has strongly recommended the introduction of a triplicate set of diffusion tubes at automatic monitor LDC 6, in order to derive a local bias adjustment factor. LDC has confirmed that they are intent on implementing this during the next reporting year.

Following the 2019 exceedance at Diffusion Tube 21 (204 School Hill), Defra requested that consideration be given to the amendment of the existing AQMA to include this location. LDC confirm that this is being considered and will be discussed fully within the updated Lewes Town AQAP.

LDC has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2020 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.2. 10 current measures are included within Table 2.2, with the type of measure and the progress LDC have made during the reporting year of 2020 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.2.

Progress on the following measures has been slower than expected due to staff shortages and the COVID-19 pandemic. It is anticipated that more progress will be made throughout the next reporting year.

The Lewes District Local Plan, Part 1 Joint Core Strategy 2010-2030 (May 2016) includes Core Policy 9 – Air Quality: Link below

https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/planning-policy/lewes-local-plan-2003-saved-policies/.

Its key strategic objectives include: 'reducing the need for travel and to promote a sustainable system of transport and land use for people who live, work, study in and visit the district' and 'to ensure the district reduces locally contributing causes of climate change and is pro-active regarding climate change initiatives'.

In brief: Local planning must have regard to AQMA areas and AQAP's. Planning must ensure applications for developments:

provide mitigation measures where traffic may adversely affect an AQMA;

- ensure development will not have a negative impact on the surrounding area in terms of its health;
- promote opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport and congestion management to reduce traffic levels in areas of reduced air quality; and
- secure best methods to reduce levels of dust and other pollutants arising from construction.

A collaborative approach has been taken in order to improve the environment as a whole – for example the East Sussex Strategic Partnership:

http://www.essp.org.uk/What-we-do/Pride-of-Place/Environment

The current priority themes in the Lewes District Sustainable Community Strategy are:

- A valued environment
- Decent and affordable housing for all
- Safer and stronger communities
- Access to good local facilities
- Healthier communities
- Vibrant and sustainable economy

More on the link below:

http://www.essp.org.uk/East-Sussex-Strategic-Partnership-Media/East-Sussex-Strategic-Partnership-Document-Library/PoP%20documents/Lewes.pdf

One of the key tasks under the Environment and Climate Change theme is to reduce traffic by increasing alternative sustainable travel choices and to improve air quality.

LDC works in partnership with ESCC to improve local air quality. One of the main mechanisms to achieve this is through the Local Transport Plan (LTP3, 2011-2021). An update on the Local Transport Plan is provided in the Second Implementation Plan (2016/2017 to 2020/2021) which can be found at:

https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/roadsandtransport/localtransportplan/ltp3/downloadltp3

It identifies the importance of various improvements to key walking and cycling corridors (e.g. improving signs for cycle Regional Route 90), focusing on improvements to public transport corridors, better use of technology e.g. Real Time Bus Information and charging

points for electric vehicles. Further information can be found on: https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/roadsandtransport/localtransportplan

While air quality is not an explicit objective for the LTP, there will be co-benefits in terms of the measures designed to tackle climate change and improve quality of life.

2.1.1 Lewes Town Centre AQMA

In Table 2.1 the monitoring location of initial exceedance (at declaration) was measured in Fisher Street (Fisher Street East). Initially measured at $53\mu g/m^3$ (NO₂ annual mean) in 2005/06, this had gradually decreased to an NO₂ concentration reading of $41.9\mu g/m^3$ (however this is still above the annual AQO of $40\mu g/m^3$) in 2019. There is a bus stop on this street and traffic has to wait behind the bus if it stops here. This queuing traffic will add to NO₂ emissions at this end of the street. This tube is also very close to the crossroads in the High Street. However, in 2020, likely due to the impacts of COVID-19 on vehicular travel, this diffusion tube recorded an annual mean NO₂ concentration of 27.6 $\mu g/m^3$, which is below the $40\mu g/m^3$ AQO by 31%.

However, there have been steady reductions in NO₂ concentrations at Fisher Street West and 18 Fisher Street and this is likely due to the change of traffic priority at that end of Fisher Street where traffic is more free-flowing. This is a narrow street with high buildings either side, thus enclosing pollutants; a very common problem for old historic towns.

In 2020, concentrations were all below 10% of the annual mean AQS for NO₂, due to the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on traffic flows.

Lewes Town Centre AQAP

The Lewes Town Centre AQAP is currently being updated and will be prepared for public consultation in 2022. The review of air quality in Lewes identified continued exceedances of the annual mean NO₂ AQO into 2021 and the requirement for interventions to improve air quality. The review also provided information on the main source of pollution responsible for the exceedances, this source apportionment identified significant (NO_x) emissions were from diesel vehicles; especially buses, cars/taxis and light duty vehicles (vans). The AQAP assessed a series of interventions to improve air quality including different types of Bus and taxi low emission zone (LEZ) type measures. These LEZ measures were assessed, and the most effective measure identified was a Lewes Bus LEZ which would include upgrading the emissions systems or replacements of existing buses operating in the centre of Lewes (Note: these measures were assessed pre COVID-19). The AQAP will be reviewed by the

Council and be provided for public consultation in 2022. This is later than initially planned, but has been held back due to staff shortages and the Covid-19 pandemic.

A successful bid by Brighton & Hove City Council supported by Lewes District Council saw a grant of £149,000 awarded from the Defra Air Quality Fund to convert a series of double decker buses from the Euro-V to the Euro-VI emission standard.

The converted buses serve transboundary routes 28 and 29 (Brighton – Lewes – Tunbridge Wells) maximising the benefit in terms of improving areas of poor air quality in Brighton, Tunbridge Wells and in the Lewes AQMA.

The link to the current Lewes AQAP is:

http://www.sussex-air.net/Reports/LewesAQAP2009.pdf

Many of the actions originally placed into the Lewes AQAP 2009 have been completed: for example, there have been reductions in NO₂ concentrations (e.g. change of traffic priority in Fisher Street); the car club is well established; 20mph zones established in the town centre and beyond; Offham Road pedestrian crossing installed; a pedestrian crossing installed on the A277 Brighton Road (near corner of Montacute Road); Ringmer to Lewes cycle route completed; improvements at Lewes Railway Station; many buses coming through Lewes have cleaner engines and installation of anti-idling signs.

2.1.2 A259 Newhaven Ring Road AQMA

In Table 2.1 the monitoring location of initial exceedance (at declaration) was measured at LDC-16 Southway, Newhaven with an annual NO $_2$ mean of $49\mu g/m^3$ in 2013. In 2019, the annual mean for this location was $40.7\mu g/m^3$ but when corrected for distance to receptor the annual mean was $35.9\mu g/m^3$. This location has shown annual means above $40\mu g/m^3$ for the few years so this is a welcome reading. It is located on a busy road, near a bus stop and traffic lights and is at the top of a steep incline so these factors will affect NO $_2$ readings at this location. However, the diffusion tube by The Old Chapel, Newhaven, which is located on that inclined link of the A259 ring road, has been shown to be in exceedance of the AQS at the nearest relevant receptor for the past few years, and was $40.1\mu g/m^3$ at relevant exposure in 2019.

In 2020, concentrations were all below 10% of the annual mean AQS for NO₂, due to the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on traffic flows.

Newhaven AQAP

Following the declaration of an Air Quality Management Area in July 2014 for the centre of Newhaven, an Air Quality Action Plan was prepared to address the high concentrations of NO₂ which people are exposed to alongside the busy roads in the centre of Newhaven. Road transport is the main source of emissions relating to NO₂, and particularly diesel vehicles in stop-start traffic, which make the biggest contribution resulting in higher emissions.

The AQAP has seven broad areas of action to help deliver better air quality, with specific measures then identified for each of these *Actions areas*. The categories of action are as follows:

Action 1: Enable the use of sustainable travel choices through the delivery of transport infrastructure and initiatives.

Action 2: Actively promote low emission vehicles and supporting infrastructure.

Action 3: Use the planning system to ensure that air quality is fully considered for new development.

Action 4: Use traffic management to reduce emissions within the AQMA.

Action 5: Work with Public Health colleagues to inform the public about health impacts of Air Pollution and how they can change behaviour to reduce emissions and reduce exposure.

Action 6: Continue to monitor and assess air quality in line with Government guidance on Local Air Quality Management (LAQM).

Action 7: Target point sources in Newhaven Town Centre

The above actions are evaluated in terms of their impact on:

- Air quality
- Cost & feasibility
- Timescale for implementation

The delivery of the Newhaven Action Plan is dependent on adequate levels of resourcing, both for capital costs and staffing. Currently, increases in traffic around the ring road are likely assuming planned development for Newhaven proceeds. Any improvements made will therefore be challenged by an increase in vehicles due to new developments. The plan can be found on this link:

http://www.sussex-air.net/Reports/NewhavenAQAP2016.pdf

Additional actions

Cycling

Under the Active Access for Growth – ESCC have launched Pedal Power which gives people the opportunity to try cycling by offering bikes for rent for between 1 and 6 months. There are a range of bikes to try – for more information please see this link: https://eastsussexpedalpower.com/

There are further plans to introduce a new cycle route on Avis Road which will tie into the existing NCR2 cycle route on the A259.

Walking

Under the ESCC Active Access for Growth not only is cycling encouraged but also walking opportunities: using active travel maps, journey planning and giving people walking challenges and pledges. There are also opportunities to explore the South Downs by walking and or cycling.

Many of the above initiatives feed into the Newhaven A259 Ring Road AQAP 7 main actions, with other improvements such as improvements to bus shelters and facilities which should help encourage further use of buses.

More detail on these measures can be found in their respective Action Plans (see above for links)

The planned installation of the Newhaven air quality monitoring station was slow due to a variety of issues, one being difficulties in locating a suitable site within the AQMA. This station was eventually installed and up and running during 2020. The AQAP review may give rise to further challenges. Progress on the Lewes AQAP has been slower than expected due to staff shortages and the Covid-19 pandemic.

DEFRA's, Clean Air Strategy (Jan 2019)⁴ states:

'New legislation will create a stronger and more coherent framework for action to tackle air pollution. This will be underpinned by new England-wide powers to control major sources of air pollution, in line with the risk they pose to public health and the environment, plus new local powers to take action in areas with an air pollution problem. These will support the creation of Clean Air Zones to lower emissions from all sources of air pollution, backed up with clear enforcement mechanisms.'

If local authorities are going to be given 'new powers' to 'take action' the government need to consider how they will support and fund resources for this. Staff resourcing and funding is already an issue for many local authorities. Other challenges range from: changing people's behaviour on their travel choices, getting people to recognise the polluting and health effects of engine idling, linking of cycle routes to encourage and make cycling safer (particularly if trying to encourage more children to cycle – the safety aspect of this can make parents very anxious), the increased popularity of domestic wood burning stoves in homes and how quickly can/will company vehicle fleets change to cleaner vehicles?

There are lots of pressures placed upon local authorities – on one hand they must improve air quality but on the other they must find suitable locations for development. In Newhaven, for example, the need for economic regeneration places pressure on air quality and the environment. There is significant investment in the Port area (following approval for a deep water berth at the harbour mouth) – which should grow the ferry service for both freight and passenger travel between Newhaven and Dieppe. There are more businesses moving into the area and residential plans in the pipeline. Investment will also entail increased business premises and new homes in the Newhaven area, which in turn will increase traffic loading to the Ring Road. Careful planning measures will be required.

Whilst the measures stated above in Section 2 and in **Error! Reference source not found.** will help to contribute towards compliance, Lewes District Council anticipates that further additional measures not yet prescribed will be required in subsequent years to achieve compliance and enable the revocation of Lewes Town centre and Newhaven A259 Ring Road AQMAs.

Table 2.2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality in Lewes District Council

Measure No.	Measure	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced	Estimated / Actual Completion Year	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Defra AQ Grant Funding	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
1	Lewes – Cycle Route 90	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network		2023	ESCC	TBC				Planning		Increased use of sustainable transport modes	Pre-liminary Design	Physical constraints on a coherent route
2	Better coordination of building and road works in the Lewes town area (LTP+) - Enhance existing LTP scheme to include building works and haulage route management	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other			ESCC Network Management	TBC				Implementation		Number of agreements and s.61 agreements	Ongoing	
3	Target long-distance freight management & heavy traffic through town (LTP+) a) Intensification of existing LTP programmes b) Review signage on weight restrictions at access road links	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other			ESCC	TBC				Planning		Traffic counts		Will be reviewed as part of Local Transport Plan 2021 onwards
4	Reduce emissions from idling vehicles a) Install "cut engine cut pollution" signs (i.e. schools, taxi & bus terminals) b) Raise awareness through ecodriving campaign c) investigate enforcing legislation (issue fines	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other			LDC	In-house resources				Implementation		NO ₂ / Participation/ Enforcements	Ongoing	As funding available
5	Lewes Parking Management (LTP+) - Intensification of existing/planned LTP programmes a) extension of parking controlled area b) re- allocation of parking/loading spaces c) higher charges for long stay parking d) higher charges for residents second parking permits e) discounted permits for low-emission vehicles f) introduce car spaces for low-emission vehicles, car-clubs and car share g) maintain/increase provision of two- wheelers parking	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other			ESCC					Planning		reduced traffic and congestion at peak time, reduced re- circulation, reduced emissions; and modal shift and sustainable travel behaviour		Will be undertaken as part of parking reviews

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Measure No.	Measure	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced	Estimated / Actual Completion Year	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Defra AQ Grant Funding	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
6	Partnership work with bus & train operators (LTP+) a) Reduce emissions: calculate emissions from existing bus fleet, route/fleet management (i.e. only cleaner vehicles through AQMA), ecodriving training b) Increase bus and train patronage: through supporting marketing campaign, extend use of subsidised/discounted fares, improve bus connection to key area, bus stop facilities, bus information c) Provision of additional undercover cycle parking at Lewes station	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other			ESCC/LDC					Implementation	accessibility/ awareness			As funding is available.
7	New pipeline schemes - cycling infrastructure (Local Cycling & Walking Infrastructure Plan)	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network		2023	ESCC	ESCC Local Transport Capital Programme				Planning			Feasibility	Commissioning delayed due to impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations of the council
8	Address traffic flow & congestion on Newhaven Ring Road	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction				ESCC				Implementation		Traffic flow/NO ₂		Will be addressed through A259 South Coast Corridor Package
9	Newhaven Ring Road – Pedestrian Crossings	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other		2021		ESCC				Completed			Constructed	
10	A259 South Coast Corridor Package – A259 Corridor Package	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other		2022		ESCC				Implementation			Feasibility	

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Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Eastbourne Borough Council

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded that the report was detailed and comprehensive.

Defra have strongly recommended the introduction of a triplicate set of diffusion tubes within the borough in order to derive a local bias adjustment factor. EBC has confirmed that they are intent on implementing this during the next reporting year.

EBC has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2020 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.2. 18 measures are included within Table 2.2, with the type of measure and the progress EBC have made during the reporting year of 2020 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.2.

Progress on the following measures has been slower than expected due to staff shortages and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Although air quality objectives are not exceeded in Eastbourne, we are required to report on strategies aimed at improving air quality during 2020. A collaborative approach has been taken in order to improve the environment as a whole – for example the East Sussex Strategic Partnership:

http://www.essp.org.uk/What-we-do/Pride-of-Place/Environment
http://www.essp.org.uk/East-Sussex-Strategic-Partnership-Media/East-Sussex-Strategic-Partnership-Document-Library/PoP%20documents/Eastbourne.pdf

One of the key tasks under the Environment and Climate Change theme is to reduce traffic by increasing alternative sustainable travel choices and to improve air quality. Under Health and Social Care, one of the priorities is encouraging people to take more exercise, reduce obesity and improve diet and nutrition. Coupled with this under 'Environment Priorities', Eastbourne aims to improve the standard and quantity of public transport, improve facilities for walking and cycling and encouraging the production of green travel plans.

EBC works in partnership with ESCC to improve local air quality. One of the main mechanisms to achieve this is through the Local Transport Plan (LTP3, 2011-2026). An update on the Local Transport Plan is provided in the Second Implementation Plan (2016/2017 to 2020/2021) which can be found at: ESCC Local Transport Plan 3.

It identifies the importance of various improvements to key walking and cycling corridors (e.g. improving signs for cycle Regional Route 90), focussing on improvements to public transport corridors, better use of technology e.g. Real Time Bus Information and charging points for electric vehicles. Further information can be found on: ESCC Local Transport Plan.

While air quality is not an explicit objective for the LTP, there will be co-benefits in terms of the measures designed to tackle climate change and improve quality of life. Measures will indirectly aid reductions in pollutant levels by encouraging more people to walk and cycle instead of using vehicles.

More detail on these measures is likely to be found within the upcoming Eastbourne Local Plan (2018-2038), which will be the key planning document that will shape, plan and manage growth, regeneration and development across the Borough.

Eastbourne Town Centre Movement and Access Package

The Town Centre Local Plan for Eastbourne aims to inform the transport measures to be prioritised and funding has been secured from the LEP to deliver improvements and access in and around the town. Further information can be found on this link:

http://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/223510.pdf

The Eastbourne Town Centre Improvement Scheme (ETCIS) is a joint project between East Sussex County Council and Eastbourne Borough Council. The objectives of this are:

- Modernise the town centre, creating a pedestrian friendly environment
- Create civic space along Terminus Road for cultural and social activities
- Support local economic growth by providing a step change in the quality of the environment for local residents and visitors to Eastbourne

Terminus Road is currently Eastbourne's main commercial corridor and has resulted in a dense congregation of buses in a busy pedestrian area. The ETCIS addresses these problems using imaginative design solutions to enhance the road and the environment. The scheme was completed in 2020.

The Arndale Centre/The Beacon in Eastbourne's Town Centre has been undergoing an £85 million new extension development.

The proposals for the Town Centre have been designed around the concept of Shared Space which aims to improve pedestrian movement and comfort by reducing the dominance of motor vehicles and enable users to share the space.

Shared spaces encourage low vehicle speeds, create an environment in which pedestrians can walk, or stop and chat, without feeling intimidated by motor traffic. They also make it easier for people to move around and promote social interaction.

The key design objectives are to:

- Improve public realm and connections with wider town
- Reallocate road space to pedestrians and public realm
- Reduce conflict of buses and pedestrians
- Improve relationship and connection with railway station
- Retain accessibility and visibility of buses on Terminus Road
- Coordinate the design of street furniture and signage which will be finished to a high standard befitting a key gateway into the Town Centre.
- Future proof design to aid a potential expansion of the shared space concept

Measures will enable walking between key destinations, including residential areas, town centres, schools and employment. There are now significant pedestrian and bus facility upgrades to Terminus Road and Cornfield Terrace area in association with the redevelopment of the Arndale Centre.

Additional actions

Cycling

Under the Active Access for Growth – ESCC has launched Pedal Power which gives people the opportunity to try cycling by offering bikes for rent for between 1 and 6 months. There are a range of bikes to try – for more information please see this link:

https://eastsussexpedalpower.com/

Walking

Under the ESCC Active Access for Growth not only is cycling encouraged but also walking opportunities: using active travel maps, journey planning and giving people walking

challenges and pledges. There are also opportunities to explore the South Downs by walking and or cycling.

Table 2.3– Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality in Eastbourne Borough Council

Meas ure No.	Measure	Category	Classifi cation	Year Measur e Introdu ced	Estimat ed / Actual Comple tion Year	Organisat ions Involved	Fundin g Source	Defr a AQ Gran t Fun ding	Fun din g Stat us	Estim ated Cost of Measu re	Measure Status	Reduc tion in Polluta nt / Emissi on from Measu re	Key Perform ance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementat ion
1	Hailsham/Polegate/Ea stbourne Sustainable Transport Corridor PHASE 1	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Other		2022	ESCC, EBC,W DC	Defra				Planning			Detailed design	Delivery delayed due to impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations of the council
2	Hailsham/Polegate/Ea stbourne Sustainable Transport Corridor PHASE 2 Victoria Drive bus lane	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Other		2025	ESCC, EBC,W DC	Defra				Planning			Feasibili ty	55471611
3	Hailsham/Polegate/Ea stbourne Sustainable Transport Corridor PHASE 3 Ersham Road roundabout, Hailsham	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Other		2025	ESCC, EBC,W DC	Defra				Planning			Feasibili ty	
4	Hailsham/Polegate/Ea stbourne Sustainable Transport Corridor PHASE 4 A2021 Kings Drive/Rodmill Roundabout	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Other		2031	ESCC, EBC,W DC	Defra				Planning			Feasibili ty	
5	Hailsham/Polegate/Ea stbourne Sustainable Transport Corridor	Transport Planning and	Other		2031	ESCC, EBC,W DC	Defra				Planning			Feasibili ty	

Meas ure No.	Measure	Category	Classifi cation	Year Measur e Introdu ced	Estimat ed / Actual Comple tion Year	Organisat ions Involved	Fundin g Source	Defr a AQ Gran t Fun ding	Fun din g Stat us	Estim ated Cost of Measu re	Measure Status	Reduc tion in Polluta nt / Emissi on from Measu re	Key Perform ance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementat ion
	PHASE 5 – Rodmill roundabout to town centre	Infrastruct ure										•			
6	Eastbourne Town Centre Improvement scheme Phase 1	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Other		2021	ESCC, EBC	Defra				Completed			Constru cted	
7	Eastbourne town centre improvement scheme Phase 2a	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Other		2023	ESCC, EBC	Defra				Planning			Detailed design	
8	Eastbourne town centre improvement scheme Phase 2b	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Other			ESCC, EBC	Defra				Planning			Detailed design	Will be seeking funding for this phase
9	A22/A2290 MRN Corridor Study (Golden Jubilee Way to Seaside)	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Other			ESCC	Defra				Planning			Consult ation & Outline busines s case develop ed	Consultati on delayed due to impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations of the council
10	Eastbourne Walking and Cycle Network - Horsey Way Phase	Transport Planning and	Cycle netwo rk		2023	ESCC	Defra				Planning			Consult ation detailed design	Consultati on delayed due to

Meas ure No.	Measure	Category	Classifi cation	Year Measur e Introdu ced	Estimat ed / Actual Comple tion Year	Organisat ions Involved	Fundin g Source	Defr a AQ Gran t Fun ding	Fun din g Stat us	Estim ated Cost of Measu re	Measure Status	Reduc tion in Polluta nt / Emissi on from Measu re	Key Perform ance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementat ion
	1B (Cavendish Place to Ringwood Road)	Infrastruct ure												Septem ber 2021	impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations of the council
11	Eastbourne Walking and Cycle Network - Langney Rise cycle route	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Cycle netwo rk		2023	ESCC	Defra				Planning			Consult ation detailed design Septem ber 2021	Consultati on delayed due to impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations of the council
12	Eastbourne Walking and Cycle Network- Willingdon Drove cycle route	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Cycle netwo rk		2023	ESCC	Defra				Planning			Consult ation detailed design Septem ber 2021	Consultati on delayed due to impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations of the council

Meas ure No.	Measure	Category	Classifi cation	Year Measur e Introdu ced	Estimat ed / Actual Comple tion Year	Organisat ions Involved	Fundin g Source	Defr a AQ Gran t Fun ding	Fun din g Stat us	Estim ated Cost of Measu re	Measure Status	Reduc tion in Polluta nt / Emissi on from Measu re	Key Perform ance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementat ion
13	Eastbourne / South Wealden cycling and walking improvements - Stone Cross Royal Parade via Langney	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Cycle netwo rk		2023	ESCC	Defra				Planning			Consult ation detailed design Septem ber 2021	Consultati on delayed due to impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations of the council
14	Eastbourne / South Wealden cycling and walking improvements- Eastbourne Cycle Parking	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Cycle netwo rk		2022	ESCC	Defra				Planning			Consult ation detailed design Septem ber 2021	Consultati on delayed due to impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations of the council
15	Eastbourne / South Wealden cycling and walking improvements - Eastbourne town centre cycle routes	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Cycle netwo rk		2023	ESCC	Defra				Planning			Consult ation detailed design Septem ber 2021	Consultati on delayed due to impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations

Meas ure No.	Measure	Category	Classifi cation	Year Measur e Introdu ced	Estimat ed / Actual Comple tion Year	Organisat ions Involved	Fundin g Source	Defr a AQ Gran t Fun ding	Fun din g Stat us	Estim ated Cost of Measu re	Measure Status	Reduc tion in Polluta nt / Emissi on from Measu re	Key Perform ance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementat ion
															of the council
16	Eastbourne / South Wealden cycling and walking improvements- Eastbourne Town Centre Wayfinding	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Cycle netwo rk		2022	EBC	Defra				Implement ation			Constru ction	Delivery delayed due to impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations of the council
17	Eastbourne seafront cycle feasibility study	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Cycle netwo rk		2023	ESCC	Defra				Planning			Feasibili ty	
18	New pipeline schemes - cycling infrastructure (Local Cycling & Walking Infrastructure Plan)	Transport Planning and Infrastruct ure	Cycle netwo rk		2023	ESCC	Defra				Planning			Feasibili ty	Commissi oning delayed due to impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic on operations of the council

Meas ure No.	Measure	Category	Classifi cation	Year Measur e Introdu ced	Estimat ed / Actual Comple tion Year	Organisat ions Involved	Fundin g Source	Defr a AQ Gran t Fun ding	Fun din g Stat us	Estim ated Cost of Measu re	Measure Status	Reduc tion in Polluta nt / Emissi on from Measu re	Key Perform ance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementat ion
19	Reduce emissions from idling vehicles a) Install "cut engine cut pollution" signs (i.e. schools, taxi & bus terminals) b) Raise awareness through ecodriving campaign c) investigate enforcing legislation (issue fines	Transport Planning and Infrastructur e	Other			EBC	In- house resour ces				Implementa tion		NO ₂ / Particip ation/ Enforce ments	Ongoing	As funding available

PM_{2.5} – Lewes District Council's Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG16 (Chapter 7), local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of PM_{2.5} (particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less). There is clear evidence that PM_{2.5} has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

In DEFRA's recently published Clean Air Strategy 2019⁴ the government want to cut PM_{2.5} levels to those recommended by the World Health Organisation:

'We will progressively cut public exposure to particulate matter pollution as suggested by the World Health Organisation. We will halve the population living in areas with concentrations of fine particulate matter above WHO guideline levels (10µg/m³) by 2025.'

Although LDC does not directly measure PM_{2.5} at this stage, by taking other various measures such as the schools anti-idling campaign and other actions/plans mentioned in Section 2 and by reviewing, remodelling and implementing possible new initiatives under the Lewes Air Quality Action Plan – these would only benefit the reduction in pollutants generally, including PM_{2.5}.

Plans are also in place for the addition of PM_{2.5} monitors at both of LDC's Automatic Monitoring Stations. It is expected that both locations will monitor PM_{2.5} in 2022, helping the Council to gain a clearer understanding of local concentrations and the effects of measures to improve them.

In 2020, Lewes District Council monitored PM₁₀ at the new Newhaven automatic monitor (LS7), which can be used in the interim to estimate PM_{2.5} concentrations.

A report by UK-AIR which compared the concentrations of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ at numerous locations throughout the UK found that in urban areas, the ratio of $PM_{2.5}$: PM_{10} is, on average, 0.67. The annual mean concentration of PM_{10} recorded in Newhaven in 2020 was $24\mu g/m^3$. Using this ratio, it is possible to estimate that $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at this location would be $16.1\mu g/m^3$.

PM_{2.5} – Eastbourne Borough Council's Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG16 (Chapter 7), local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of PM_{2.5} (particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less). There is clear evidence that PM_{2.5} has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

Site EB3 Holly Place has a continuous automatic monitor measuring $PM_{2.5}$. Data capture at this site during 2018 was 98%, giving an annual mean of $9\mu g/m^3$. This figure is lower than last years ($10.4\mu g/m^3$).

In DEFRA's recently published Clean Air Strategy 2019 the government want to cut PM_{2.5} levels to those recommended by the World Health Organisation:

'We will progressively cut public exposure to particulate matter pollution as suggested by the World Health Organisation. We will halve the population living in areas with concentrations of fine particulate matter above WHO guideline levels (10 µg/m²) by 2025.'

Public Health England published a very informative 'Health Matters' of which an example page is reproduced below. The document demonstrates the causes and effects of pollutants and links the problems of air pollution and health. This connects well with the schools anti-idling campaign the council are running, anti-idling signage installed in a few heavily trafficked/problematic areas and the new Clean Burn Sussex education campaign which has been recently undertaken. Results for this are to be reported soon.

Whilst the measures stated in this section are not necessarily aimed directly at one pollutant such as PM_{2.5}, they will indirectly aid reductions in all pollutant levels, including particulates such as PM_{2.5} by encouraging more people to walk and cycle and make use of public transport rather than private vehicles.

3 Air Quality Monitoring Data and Comparison with Air Quality Objectives and National Compliance

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2020 by Lewes District Council and Eastbourne Borough Council and how it compares with the relevant air quality objectives. In addition, monitoring results are presented for a five-year period between 2016 and 2020 to allow monitoring trends to be identified and discussed.

Summary of Monitoring Undertaken at Lewes District Council

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

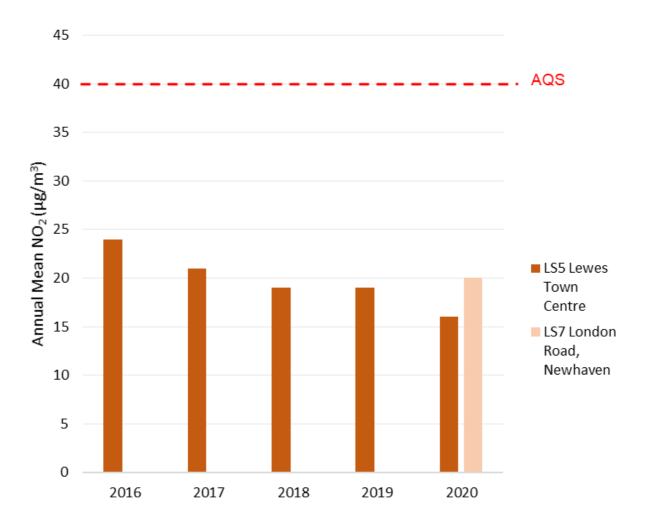
Lewes District Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at 2 sites during 2020. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the automatic monitoring sites. **Error! Reference source not found.** in Appendix A shows the details of the LS5 Lewes Town

Centre site and LS7 Lewes Road, Newhaven site.

NB. Local authorities do not have to report annually on the following pollutants: 1,3 butadiene, benzene, carbon monoxide and lead, unless local circumstances indicate there is a problem. National monitoring results are available at http://www.sussex-air.net/, with automatic monitoring results also available through the UK-Air website.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on how the monitors are calibrated and how the data has been adjusted are included in Appendix C.

Figure 3.1: Annual average NO₂ concentration in μg/m³ measured at Lewes automatic monitoring site in the Lewes district 2016-2020



Error! Reference source not found. shows the annual average NO₂ concentrations measured at the automatic monitoring sites from 2016-2020. Annual mean concentration levels demonstrate consistent levels below the 40µg/m³ annual mean objective for NO₂.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

LDC undertook non-automatic (passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 50 sites during 2020. Table A.3 in Appendix A shows the details of the sites.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) for the diffusion tubes, including bias adjustments and any other adjustments applied (e.g. "annualisation" and/or distance correction), are included in Appendix C.

Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for bias, annualisation (where the annual mean data capture is below 75% and greater than 25%), and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.1.3 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.5 and Table A.6 in Appendix A compare the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

For diffusion tubes, the full 2020 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.1 includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

Figures 3.2 -3.5 show trends in nitrogen dioxide measured by diffusion tubes from 2016 to 2020. Each figure illustrates the concentration for groups of sites with data readings.

Figure 3.2: Annual average NO₂ concentration (diffusion tubes) located within the A259 Newhaven Ring Road AQMA from 2016-2020:

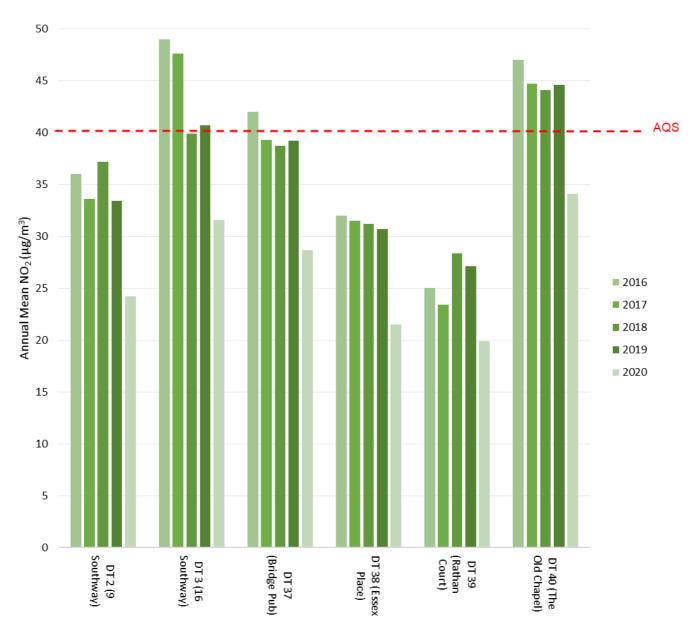


Figure 3.2 shows the diffusion tubes within the Newhaven AQMA. It is clear that two sites, DT 3 (16 Southway) and DT 40 (The Old Chapel) have illustrated consistent exceedances over the last few years. The Old Chapel is located on a hill, near a junction and will receive 'launch' exhaust from vehicles that have stopped and then started on the hill at the nearby pedestrian crossing. 16 Southway is at the apex of the hill, where vehicles queue and there is a nearby bus stop. In 2019, following the distance correction to the nearest relevant receptor, 16 Southway met the annual objective of below 40μg/m³. However, an annual mean exceedance was still identified following distance correction of The Old Chapel diffusion tube in 2019.

In 2020, due primarily to the impacts of COVID-19, dramatic reductions in NO₂ were observed at all diffusion tubes within Newhaven's AQMA, so much that no tube recorded concentrations within 10% of the annual mean AQS.

Excluding the year 2020, which is likely to be considered an aberrational year in the future, there is no discernible trend to suggest an overall increase or decrease in NO₂ concentrations – they appear to have slightly fallen on some tubes but increased on others.

Figure 3.3: Annual average NO₂ concentration (diffusion tubes) located within the Lewes Town Centre AQMA from 2016-2020

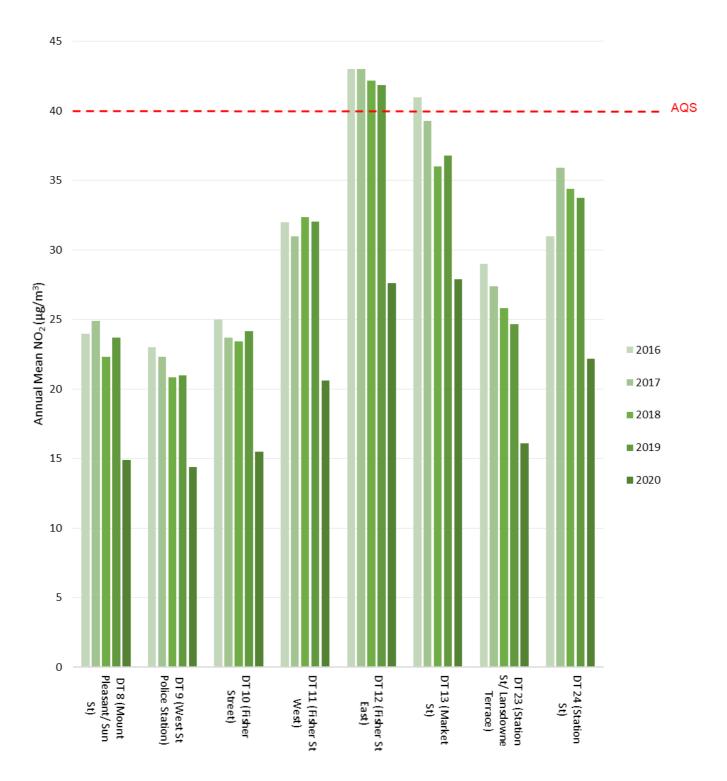


Figure 3.3 shows the diffusion tubes which are located within the Lewes AQMA. DT 12 (Fisher St East) has consistently shown concentrations above annual objective over the last 5 years, with the exception of 2020. This is the only diffusion tube within the Lewes Town Centre AQMA to be in exceedance of the annual mean AQS since 2017. Fisher Street diffusion tubes have shown consistently lower concentrations towards the middle and western end of this street where a change of priority in traffic was implemented as part of recommendations made in the Lewes AQAP 2009.

In 2020, due primarily to the impacts of COVID-19, dramatic reductions in NO₂ were observed at all diffusion tubes within the Lewes Town AQMA, so much so that no tube recorded concentrations within 25% of the annual mean AQS.

Figure 3.4: Annual average NO₂ concentration (diffusion tubes) located within the Newhaven area but not in the AQMA from 2016-2020.

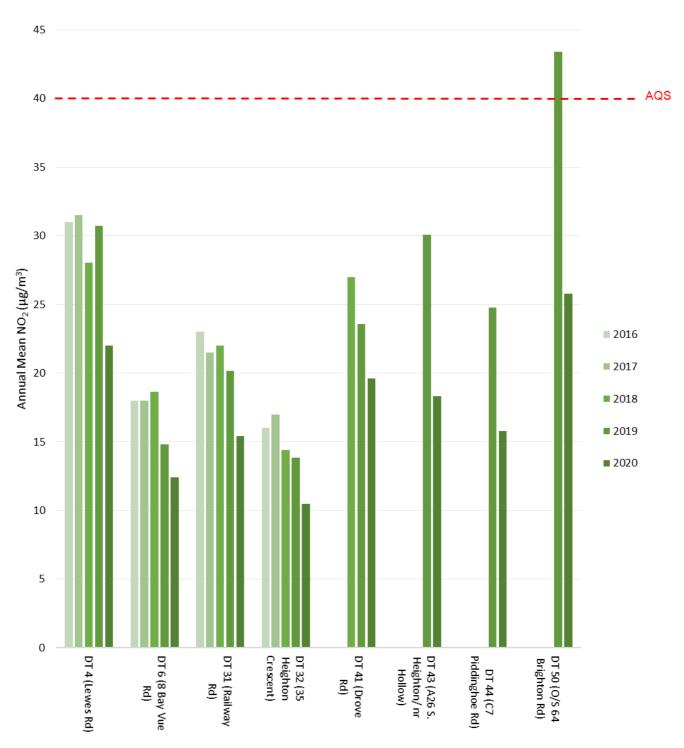


Figure 3.4 shows that the majority of sites demonstrate considerably lower concentrations than those tubes found within the Newhaven AQMA, except for the recently added tube outside 64 Brighton Road which showed readings above the annual mean AQS in 2019. It should be noted that this tube location sits on the edge of the Newhaven AQMA, therefore actions taken to improve air quality within the AQMA are likely to have a positive influence on this diffusion tube as well.

In 2020, due primarily to the impacts of COVID-19, dramatic reductions in NO₂ were observed at all diffusion tubes across the area, so much so that no tube recorded concentrations within 25% of the annual mean AQS.

Figure 3.5: Annual average NO₂ concentration (diffusion tubes) located within the Lewes area but not in the AQMA from 2016-2020.

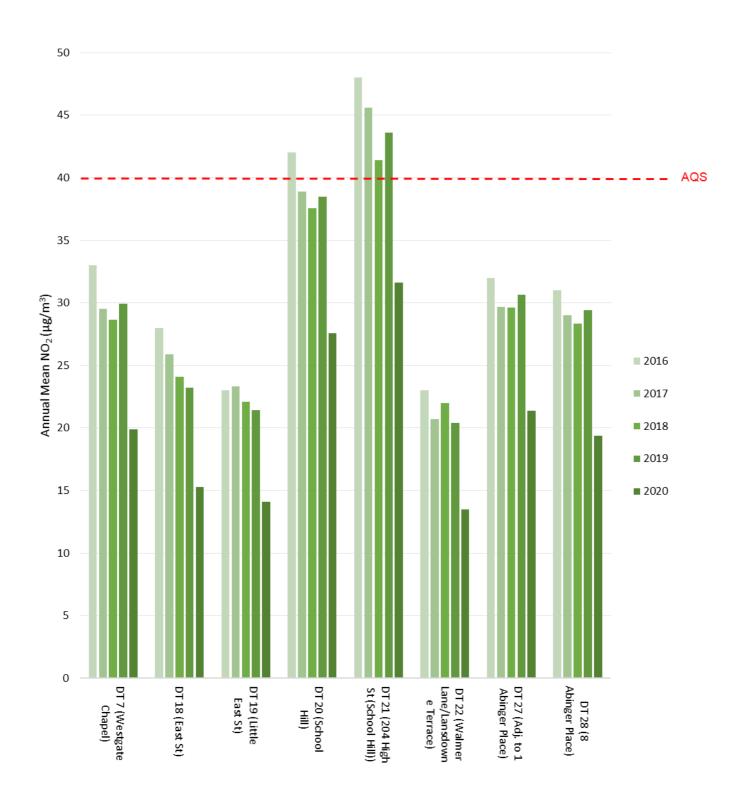


Figure 3.5 demonstrates that although all of these sites may be out of the Lewes AQMA, not all have been meeting the annual objective since 2016. School Hill sits on a steep incline with a bus stop nearby and just above the area of site DT 21 (204 High St). When this road is busy, there is fume from vehicle 'launch' and often idling when waiting in traffic.

Acknowledging that this diffusion tube was in exceedance of the annual mean AQS, even when distance corrected to the relevant exposure location, LDC are considering the amendment of their Lewes Town AQMA to encompass this section of road. More details regarding this matter will be provided within the upcoming Lewes Town AQAP.

All other sites indicate concentrations within the annual objective, with most showing a decrease over time, which is encouraging. In 2020, due primarily to the impacts of COVID-19, dramatic reductions in NO₂ were observed at all diffusion tubes outside the Lewes Town AQMA, so much that no tube recorded concentrations within 10% of the annual mean AQS.

Table A.9 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO₂ hourly mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 200µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

3.1.4 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Table A.11 in Appendix A: Monitoring Results compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM_{10} annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of $40\mu g/m^3$.

In 2020, no PM₁₀ data was collected at automatic monitor LS5 (Lewes Town Centre). The automatic monitor is due to be replaced in November 2021, following which, PM₁₀ will once again be continuously monitored. LS7 on London Road (Newhaven) monitored PM₁₀ from 24th March 2020, capturing data for 58% of the year. In its first year of operation, the annual concentration recorded was $23\mu g/m^3$, well below the annual mean AQS, with 1 recorded exceedance of the 24-hour mean $50\mu g/m^3$ AQS.

Table A.13 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored PM_{10} daily mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of $50\mu g/m^3$, not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year.

Summary of Monitoring Undertaken at Eastbourne Borough Council

3.1.5 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Eastbourne Borough Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at 2 sites during 2020. Table A.2 in Appendix A shows the details of the automatic monitoring sites, EB1 Devonshire Park site and EB3 Holly Place site.

EB3 is part of the Government's AURN (Automatic Urban and Rural Network) and continuously monitors NO_2 , PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. In 2020, NO_2 concentrations decreased by $1\mu g/m^3$ from the previous year to $10\mu g/m^3$. PM_{10} concentrations decreased by over 1 $\mu g/m^3$ to $14\mu g/m^3$ in 2020, whilst $PM_{2.5}$ decreased to $9\mu g/m^3$. All concentrations were well below their respective short-term and annual mean AQSs.

EB1 is locally managed and monitors NO_2 and PM_{10} . Concentrations of NO_2 at EB1 showed no obvious upward or downward trend between 2016 and 2019, but due to Covid-19, did markedly decrease in 2020 to a concentration of $11\mu g/m^3$. 2020 PM_{10} concentrations remained constant from the 2019 levels, at $17\mu g/m^3$, well below the annual mean AQS.

Local authorities do not have to report annually on the following pollutants: 1,3 butadiene, benzene, carbon monoxide and lead, unless local circumstances indicate there is a problem. National monitoring results are available at http://www.sussex-air.net/, with automatic monitoring results also available through the UK-Air website.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on how the monitors are calibrated and how the data has been adjusted are included in Appendix C.

Figure 3.6: Annual average NO₂ concentration in μg/m³ measured at the automatic monitoring sites in the Eastbourne Borough Council 2016-2020

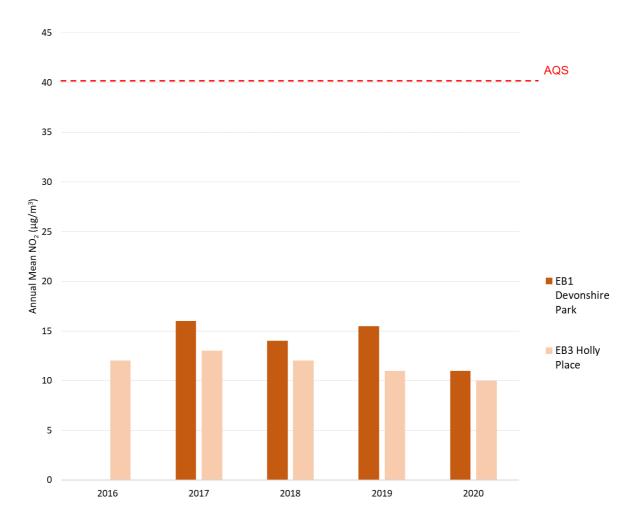


Figure 3.6 shows the annual average NO₂ concentrations measured at the automatic monitoring sites from 2016-2020. Annual mean concentration levels demonstrate consistent levels well below the 40µg/m³ annual mean objective for NO₂.

3.1.6 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Eastbourne Borough Council undertook non- automatic (passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 22 sites during 2020. Table A.4 in Appendix A shows the details of the sites.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. The most recent non-automatic monitoring data is now available on: http://www.sussex-air.net/Tools/NO2DiffusionMap.aspx

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) for the diffusion tubes, including bias adjustments and any other adjustments applied (e.g. "annualisation" and/or distance correction), are included in Appendix C.

Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for bias, annualisation (where the annual mean data capture is below 75% and greater than 25%), and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.1.7 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.7 and Table A.8 in Appendix A compare the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of $40\mu g/m^3$. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

For diffusion tubes, the full 2020 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.2 includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

Figure 3.7: Annual average NO₂ concentration (diffusion tubes) located within Eastbourne Borough Council from 2016-2020:

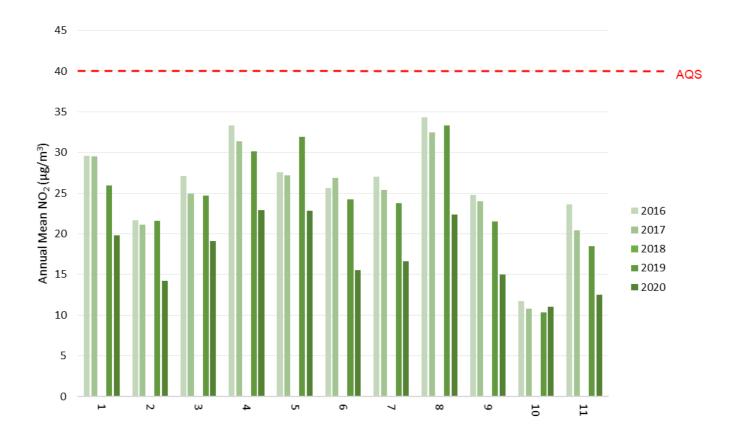


Figure 3.7 shows the trends at all original monitoring locations within the borough. Results show that no monitoring location has been in exceedance of the annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ in the last 5 years. Prior to 2020, there was no discernible increase or decreasing trend in concentrations. The majority of concentrations decreased markedly as a consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020.

3.1.8 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Table A.12 in Appendix A: Monitoring Results compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³.

In 2020, PM₁₀ data was collected at both automatic monitors, with data capture rates of over 98%. In 2020, the annual concentrations recorded were 17µg/m³ and 14µg/m³, at EB1 and EB3, respectively, well below the annual mean AQSs, with just 1 recorded exceedance of the 24-hour mean 50µg/m³ AQS at EB1.

Table A.14 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored PM_{10} daily mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of $50\mu g/m^3$, not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year.

3.1.9 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

Table A.15 in Appendix A presents the ratified and adjusted monitored PM_{2.5} annual mean concentrations for the past five years.

In 2020, PM_{2.5} data was collected at EB3 Holly Place, with data capture rates of 98%. In 2020, the annual concentrations recorded was 9µg/m³, well below the annual mean AQSs.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites at Lewes District Council

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Inlet Height (m)
LS5	Lewes Town West Street	Roadside	541541	110246	NO ₂ ; PM ₁₀	YES (Lewes AQMA)	Chemiluminescent and TEOM	5	2.5	2
LS7	Lewes Road, Newhaven	Roadside	544366	101367	NO ₂ ; PM ₁₀ ; O ₃	Yes (Newhaven AQMA)	Chemiluminescent, BAM Beta- attenuation, UV Absorption	3.3	2.1	1.9

Notes:

- (1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).
- (2) N/A if not applicable

Table A.2 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites at Eastbourne Borough Council

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Height
EB1	EB1 Devonshire Park	Urban Background	561150	98341	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , O ₃	NO	Chemiluminescent BAM Beta- attenuation; UV absorption	N/A	5	3
EB3	EB3 Holly Place	Urban Background	560085	103118	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	NO	Chemiluminescent FDMS	N/A	N/A	4

Notes:

(1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).

(2) N/A if not applicable

Table A.3 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites at Lewes District Council

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co- located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
1	Seaford- Sutton Pk Rd/Warwick Ave	Roadside	548420	99223	NO2	N	4.5	2.8	NO	2.8
2	LDC 10 - 9 Southway – Newhaven	Kerbside	544354	101388	NO2	Y (Newhaven)	5	1	NO	2.5
3	LDC - 16 Southway – Newhaven	Kerbside	544414	101273	NO2	Y (Newhaven)	2.5	1	NO	2.5
4	LDC 11 - Lewes Rd - Newhaven	Roadside	544273	101532	NO2	N	4	2	NO	2.5
5	Telscombe – South Coast Rd/Central Ave	Roadside	540063	101263	NO2	N	6	1.8	NO	2.6
6	LDC 8 - 8 Bay Vue Rd - Newhaven	Urban Background	544521	101089	NO2	N	3	N/A	NO	2.5
7	LDC 25 - Westgate Chapel	Roadside	541285	109969	NO2	N	2.2	1.9	NO	2.3
8	LDC 26 - Mount Pleasant/Sun Street	Roadside	541481	110277	NO2	Y (Lewes)	0.5	2	NO	2.5
9	LDC 27 - West St Police Station	Roadside	541541	110246	NO2	Y (Lewes)	5	2.6	YES	2.3
10	LDC 18 - Fisher Street	Kerbside	541505	110236	NO2	Y (Lewes)	0	1.4	NO	2.5
11	LDC 36 - Fisher St West	Kerbside	541519	110167	NO2	Y (Lewes)	N/A	1	NO	2.2
12	LDC 1- Fisher St East	Kerbside	541540	110130	NO2	Y (Lewes)	N/A	1	NO	3.5
13	LDC 29 - Market St	Kerbside	541598	110169	NO2	Y (Lewes)	1.5	1	NO	2.5

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co- located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
14	Peacehaven – o/s 223 South Coast Rd	Kerbside	540969	100974	NO2	N	2.9	1.4	NO	2.7
15	LDC 31 - North St	Kerbside	541646	110370	NO2	N	5	1	NO	3
16	LDC 33 - Cuilfail Tunnel/Thomas St	Roadside	542178	110454	NO2	N	8	5	NO	3
17	LDC 4 - 159 Malling St – Lewes	Roadside	542315	110733	NO2	N	3	2	NO	3.5
18	LDC 6 East Street	Roadside	541669	110278	NO2	N	0	3.5	NO	2.5
19	LDC 30 - Little East St	Roadside	541726	110335	NO2	N	1	2.7	NO	2.5
20	LDC 45 - School Hill	Kerbside	541755	110206	NO2	N	2.5	1	NO	2.5
21	LDC 34 - 204 High St (School Hill)	Roadside	541684	110181	NO2	N	0	2.7	NO	2.6
22	LDC 35 - Walmer Lane/Lansdowne Terrace	Roadside	541709	109990	NO2	N	1.8	3	NO	2.4
23	LDC 23 - Station St/Lansdowne Terrace	Roadside	541615	109968	NO2	Y (Lewes)	N/A	1.8	NO	2.5
24	LDC 14 - Station St - Lewes	Roadside	541603	110001	NO2	Y (Lewes)	2	1.9	NO	3
25	LS6 - Denton Community Centre	Urban Background	545142	102433	NO2	N	N/A	N/A	NO	2
26	Peacehaven – South Coast Rd/Steyning Ave	Roadside	541231	100957	NO2	N	10	3	NO	2.7

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co- located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
27	LDC 46 - No Entry Sign Adj. To 1 Abinger Place	Roadside	541438	110293	NO2	N	4	1.5	NO	2
28	LDC 47 - 8 Abinger Place	Roadside	541430	110328	NO2	N	1.2	1.5	NO	2.5
29	Peacehaven – o/s 53 South Coast Rd	Roadside	542168	100675	NO2	N	10	3	NO	2.7
30	ESCC 20 - A259 SFD (nr Chyngton Gardens)	Roadside	550077	99291	NO2	N	10	1.5	NO	3
31	ESCC 23 - Railway Rd – Newhaven	Kerbside	544996	101264	NO2	N	5	1	NO	3
32	ESCC 24 - 35 Heighton Crescent - Denton	Urban Background	544908	102704	NO2	N	10	N/A	NO	1.8
33	ESSCC 2 - Ringmer Village Hall	Roadside	544681	112441	NO2	N	N/A	1.8	NO	2
34	ESCC 18 - High St – Ditchling	Roadside	532605	115203	NO2	N	5	2	NO	2.5
35	Ditchling High Street 2	Kerbside	532587	115410	NO2	N	1	1	NO	1.8
36	ESCC 22 - Southover High St – Lewes	Roadside	541032	109613	NO2	N	1	2	NO	2.1
37	Newhaven - Bridge Pub	Kerbside	544603	101485	NO2	Y (Newhaven)	N/A	0.5	NO	2
38	Newhaven- Essex Place	Roadside	544497	101499	NO2	Y (Newhaven)	5	1.2	NO	2
39	Newhaven - Rathan Court	Roadside	544330	101423	NO2	Y (Newhaven)	10	1.5	NO	2

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co- located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
40	Newhaven - The Old Chapel	Roadside	544497	101285	NO2	Y (Newhaven)	3	1.5	NO	2.5
41	Drove Rd - Newhaven	Roadside	544948	101549	NO2	N	N/A	4	NO	2.5
42	Kings Gate Road - Falmer Roundabout	Roadside	535187	108928	NO2	N	20	2.5	NO	1.9
43	A26 South Heighton/nr Hollow	Roadside	544886	102879	NO2	N	12	1	NO	1
44	C7 Piddinghoe Rd	Roadside	543431	103022	NO2	N	3.5	1.3	NO	1.8
45	O/S Kingston Primary school	Roadside	539543	108284	NO2	N	15	2.5	NO	1.8
46	Opp Seaford Station - Station Approach	Roadside	548167	99160	NO2	N	2	1.5	NO	3
47	Plumpton Green/Station Rd, flood sign	Roadside	536441	116231	NO2	N	7	1	NO	2
48	Barcombe High Str o/s old shop	Roadside	542029	115781	NO2	N	3	2.5	NO	2.5
49	O/S Covers, Cooksbridge	Roadside	540141	113548	NO2	N	0	2	NO	2
50	O/S 64 Brighton Rd	Roadside	544185	101350	NO2	N	2.5	1.5	NO	2.8

- (1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).
- (2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.4 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites at Eastbourne Borough Council

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co- located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
1	PO Upperton Road	Kerbside	560774	99163	NO ₂	N/A	2	0	NO	3.1
2	E/B1 Langney Rd	Kerbside	561458	99116	NO ₂	N/A	4	0	NO	2.9
3	SRTS4 Pevensey Rd	Kerbside	561568	99108	NO ₂	N/A	3	0	NO	2.7
4	SRTS2 Seaside East	Kerbside	561717	99061	NO ₂	N/A	3	0	YES	2.8
5	SRTS1 Seaside West	Kerbside	561621	99004	NO ₂	N/A	3	0	NO	2.8
6	SRTS3 Cavendish Place	Kerbside	561737	98948	NO ₂	N/A	3	0	NO	2.6
7	61 Royal Parade Princes Park	Kerbside	562692	100149	NO ₂	N/A	4	0	NO	2.7
8	53- Seaside (Tesco)	Kerbside	562655	100970	NO ₂	N/A	10	0	NO	2.8
9	ESCC102/EB6 Friday St/Larkspur Dr	Kerbside	561885	103847	NO ₂	N/A	8	1	NO	2.7
10	E/B5 Woodland Ave	Urban Background	559392	102006	NO ₂	N/A	N/A	0	NO	1.8
11	26- East Dean Road	Roadside	557829	98190	NO ₂	N/A	20	3	NO	2
12	6 The Goffs	Roadside	560440	99352	NO ₂	N/A	3	1.95	NO	3

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co- located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
13	32 The Avenue	Kerbside	560943	99480	NO ₂	N/A	7	0.9	NO	2.4
14	68 Susans Rd	Kerbside	561354	99279	NO ₂	N/A	3	0.6	NO	2.4
15	109 Whitley Rd	Roadside	561527	99846	NO ₂	N/A	6.5	1.5	NO	2.5
16	opp 7 Lewes Rd	Roadside	561043	99828	NO ₂	N/A	2	1.6	NO	2.7
17	Lottbridge Drove Tesco	Kerbside	562583	101109	NO ₂	N/A	N/A	0.9	NO	2.7
18	Mountfield Rd, next to rail crossing	Roadside	560749	102189	NO ₂	N/A	5	1.6	NO	2.6
19	o/s 43 Brassy Ave	Roadside	560505	102196	NO ₂	N/A	7	1.7	NO	2.5
20	Kings Drive/ Weavers Close	Roadside	560134	100561	NO ₂	N/A	5.5	2.9	NO	2.8
21	o/s/ 181 Kings Drive	Roadside	559894	101035	NO ₂	N/A	11	0.9	NO	2.9
22	114 Willingdon Rd	Roadside	559730	100251	NO ₂	N/A	10	1.5	NO	2.4

- (1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).
- (2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.5 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (μg/m³) at Lewes District Council

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
LS5	541541	110246	Roadside	100	100	24	21	19	19	16
LS7	544366	101367	Roadside	99	63	-	-	-	-	21

- ☑ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG16
- ⊠ Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction

The annual mean concentrations are presented as μg/m³.

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.6 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (μg/m³) at Lewes District Council

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	548420	99223	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	24.5	25.2	18.5
2	544354	101388	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	36	33.6	37.2	33.4	24.2
3	544414	101273	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	49	47.6	39.9	40.7	31.6
4	544273	101532	Roadside	100.0	100.0	31	31.5	28.1	30.7	22.0
5	540063	101263	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	25.6	23.0	23.4	16.6
6	544521	101089	Urban Background	83.3	83.3	18	18	18.7	14.8	12.4
7	541285	109969	Roadside	100.0	100.0	33	29.5	28.7	29.9	19.9
8	541481	110277	Roadside	75.0	75.0	24	24.9	22.3	23.7	14.9
9	541541	110246	Roadside	100.0	100.0	23	22.3	20.8	21.0	14.4
10	541505	110236	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	25	23.7	23.4	24.1	15.5
11	541519	110167	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	32	31	32.4	32.0	20.6
12	541540	110130	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	43	43	42.2	41.9	27.6
13	541598	110169	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	41	39.3	36.0	36.8	27.9
14	540969	100974	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	-	32.5	28.8	30.5	21.3

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15	541646	110370	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	25	23	21.9	21.4	15.1
16	542178	110454	Roadside	100.0	100.0	32	31	29.5	30.4	22.3
17	542315	110733	Roadside	100.0	100.0	33	30.8	30.5	29.8	20.9
18	541669	110278	Roadside	100.0	100.0	28	25.9	24.1	23.2	15.3
19	541726	110335	Roadside	100.0	100.0	23	23.3	22.1	21.4	14.1
20	541755	110206	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	42	38.9	37.6	38.5	27.6
21	541684	110181	Roadside	91.7	91.7	48	45.6	41.4	43.6	31.6
22	541709	109990	Roadside	91.7	91.7	23	20.7	22.0	20.4	13.5
23	541615	109968	Roadside	100.0	100.0	29	27.4	25.8	24.7	16.1
24	541603	110001	Roadside	75.0	75.0	31	35.9	34.4	33.7	22.2
25	545142	102433	Urban Background	100.0	100.0	13	14.1	11.6	11.2	8.2
26	541231	100957	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	25.4	23.2	22.8	16.9
27	541438	110293	Roadside	100.0	100.0	32	29.7	29.6	30.7	21.4
28	541430	110328	Roadside	50.0	50.0	31	29	28.3	29.4	19.2

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
29	542168	100675	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	21.4	21.9	19.5	14.5
30	550077	99291	Roadside	91.7	91.7	35	33.5	30.2	29.0	22.5
31	544996	101264	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	23	21.5	22.0	20.1	15.4
32	544908	102704	Urban Background	91.7	91.7	16	17	14.4	13.8	10.5
33	544681	112441	Roadside	100.0	100.0	24	22.5	21.8	20.9	14.7
34	532605	115203	Roadside	91.7 91.7		31	27.9	29.7	26.9	18.2
35	532587	115410	Kerbside	91.7	91.7	27	23.6	23.1	21.4	13.8
36	541032	109613	Roadside	100.0	100.0	36	31.7	31.9	32.2	20.3
37	544603	101485	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	42	39.3	38.7	39.2	28.7
38	544497	101499	Roadside	100.0	100.0	32	31.5	31.2	30.7	21.5
39	544330	101423	Roadside	83.3	83.3	25	23.4	28.4	27.1	19.9
40	544497	101285	Roadside	100.0	100.0	47	44.7	44.1	44.6	34.1
41	544948	101549	Roadside	41.7	41.7	-	-	27.0	23.6	19.1
42	535187	108928	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	57.0	25.6

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	toring (%) (1) Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) (2)		2017	2018	2019	2020
43	544886	102879	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	29.5	18.3
44	543431	103022	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	24.3	15.8
45	539543	108284	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	21.1	16.9
46	548167	99160	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	29.5	17.9
47	536441	116231	Roadside	83.3	83.3	-	-	-	13.9	8.5
48	542029	115781	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	16.6	10.7
49	540141	113548	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	18.5	10.7
50	544185	101350	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	42.6	25.8

- ☑ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG16
- ☑ Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted
- Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (bias adjusted and annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

 NO_2 annual means exceeding $60\mu g/m^3$, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.7 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³) at Eastbourne Borough Council

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	oring Valid Data Capture		2017	2018	2019	2020
EB1	561150	98341	Urban Background	99	99	N/A	16	14	15.5	11
EB3	560085	103118	Urban Background	51	51	12	13	12	11	9

- ☑ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG16
- ⊠ Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.8 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (μg/m³) at Eastbourne Borough Council

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	560774	99163	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	N/A	16	14	15.5	19.8
2	561458	99116	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	12	13	12	11.7	14.2
3	561568	99108	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	29.6	29.5	N/A	26.0	19.1
4	561717	99061	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	21.7	21.1	N/A	21.6	22.9
5	561621	99004	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	27.1	24.9	N/A	24.7	22.8
6	561737	98948	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	33.3	31.4	N/A	30.1	15.5
7	562692	100149	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	27.6	27.2	N/A	31.9	16.6
8	562655	100970	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	25.6	26.9	N/A	24.2	22.4
9	561885	103847	Kerbside	91.7	91.7	27	25.4	N/A	23.8	15.0
10	559392	102006	Urban Background	25.0	25.0	34.3	32.5	N/A	33.3	11.0
11	557829	98190	Roadside	91.7	91.7	24.8	24	N/A	21.5	12.5
12	560440	99352	Roadside	91.7	91.7	11.7	10.8	N/A	10.4	17.5
13	560943	99480	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	23.6	20.4	N/A	18.5	17.1
14	561354	99279	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	25.9	17.3

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1) Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) (2)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15	561548	99869	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	27.3	26.8
16	561043	99828	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	25.6	17.3
17	562583	101109	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	39.3	18.9
18	560749	102189	Roadside	91.7	91.7	-	-	-	27.4	18.0
19	560505	102196	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	31.8	16.2
20	560134	100561	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	30.8	12.9
21	559894	101035	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	25.1	18.0
22	559730	100251	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	20.8	21.0

- ☑ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG16
- ☑ Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted
- Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (bias adjusted and annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

 NO_2 annual means exceeding $60\mu g/m^3$, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.9 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200μg/m³ in Lewes District Council

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
LS5	541541	110246	Roadside	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
LS7	544366	101367	Roadside	99	63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (60)

Results are presented as the number of 1-hour periods where concentrations greater than 200µg/m³ have been recorded.

Exceedances of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective (200µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 99.8th percentile of 1-hour means is provided in brackets.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.10 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m³ in Eastbourne Borough Council

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EB1	561150	98341	Urban Background	99	99	0	0	0	0	0
EB3	560085	103118	Urban Background	51	51	0	0	0	0	0 (45)

Notes:

Results are presented as the number of 1-hour periods where concentrations greater than 200µg/m³ have been recorded.

Exceedances of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective (200µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 99.8th percentile of 1-hour means is provided in brackets.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.11 - Annual Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results (µg/m³) at Lewes District Council

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
LS5	541541	110246	Roadside	0	0	18	20	18	18	N/A
LS7	544366	101367	Roadside	90	58	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.9

☑ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG16

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as $\mu g/m^3$.

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.12 – Annual Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results (μg/m³) at Eastbourne Borough Council

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EB1	561150	98341	Urban Background	99	99	N/A	19	19	17	17
EB3	560085	103118	Urban Background	98	98	18	N/A	N/A	15.5	14

☑ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG16

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.13 – 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results, Number of PM₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50μg/m³ at Lewes District Council

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
LS5	541541	110246	Roadside	0	0	2	1	0	1	N/A
LS7	544366	101367	Roadside	90	58	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (35)

Notes:

Results are presented as the number of 24-hour periods where daily mean concentrations greater than 50µg/m³ have been recorded.

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ 24-hour mean objective (50µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 90.4th percentile of 24-hour means is provided in brackets.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.14 – 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results, Number of PM₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50μg/m³ at Eastbourne Borough Council

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EB1	561150	98341	Urban Background	99	99	N/A	0	2	1	1
EB3	560085	103118	Urban Background	98	98	2	N/A	N/A	3	0

Notes:

Results are presented as the number of 24-hour periods where daily mean concentrations greater than 50µg/m³ have been recorded.

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ 24-hour mean objective (50µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 90.4th percentile of 24-hour means is provided in brackets.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.15 – Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Monitoring Results (μg/m³) at Eastbourne Borough Council

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2020 (%) ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EB3	560085	103118	Urban Background	98	98	12.7	11	13	10.4	9

☑ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG16

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

- (1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.
- (2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2020

Table B.1 – NO₂ 2020 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m³) in Lewes District Council

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northin g)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.81)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
1	548420	99223	31.5	23.0	21.5	16.4	16.4	20.4	19.1	25.4	24.2	23.9	30.4	22.3	22.9	18.5		
2	544354	101388	41.3	25.1	27.7	20.9	20.9	30.1	23.3	35.7	32.9	25.9	40.3	35.0	29.9	24.2		
3	544414	101273	46.0	37.9	33.1	29.3	29.3	32.4	37.8	50.4	45.9	37.4	49.5	39.1	39.0	31.6		
4	544273	101532	34.7	27.6	24.5	20.1	20.1	21.4	21.3	31.2	28.7	26.2	37.6	33.2	27.2	22.0		
5	540063	101263	24.0	22.1	17.8	16.4	16.4	18.9	17.7	23.6	21.1	17.7	26.9	22.6	20.4	16.6		
6	544521	101089	19.0	12.4	15.3			13.2	10.5	14.4	16.0	13.3	21.8	17.6	15.4	12.4		
7	541285	109969	34.7	26.7	25.4	17.5	17.5	18.8	20.2	24.0	28.3	24.9	30.5	26.1	24.6	19.9		
8	541481	110277	27.9	23.8	17.8	12.9	12.9	14.3	16.4	19.2	20.5				18.4	14.9		
9	541541	110246	19.0	23.8	19.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	15.0	16.8	19.2	18.7	23.7	21.7	17.8	14.4		
10	541505	110236	29.3	20.5	17.8	12.8	12.8	13.8	14.2	19.2	21.1	20.3	26.7	21.5	19.2	15.5		
11	541519	110167	34.3	23.3	23.8	18.7	18.7	20.5	20.0	28.2	30.5	25.3	32.9	28.8	25.4	20.6		
12	541540	110130	46.4	36.6	34.0	23.4	23.4	28.3	27.3	36.9	41.3	36.1	40.7	34.9	34.1	27.6		
13	541598	110169	46.4	40.9	31.0	19.2	19.2	26.2	28.8	33.8	54.6	39.1	38.7	36.0	34.5	27.9		
14	540969	100974	35.6	28.2	24.0	19.8	19.8	24.5	24.3	30.8	27.7	19.8	32.7	27.7	26.2	21.3		
15	541646	110370	25.2	18.3	17.0	12.5	12.5	13.5	11.9	29.5	19.8	17.7	22.9	22.4	18.6	15.1		
16	542178	110454	36.3	33.9	23.5	17.1	17.1	21.5	23.0	29.5	30.5	30.2	35.1	32.8	27.5	22.3		
17	542315	110733	33.9	26.3	24.9	15.5	15.5	21.5	19.7	25.0	29.7	25.9	32.2	39.8	25.8	20.9		
18	541669	110278	28.1	18.5	16.5	13.1	13.1	13.2	14.2	18.5	23.4	21.3	24.6	21.8	18.9	15.3		
19	541726	110335	22.7	18.8	20.0	11.9	11.9	16.0	14.0	16.4	17.7	17.1	20.5	21.6	17.4	14.1		
20	541755	110206	52.4	38.0	32.0	22.6	22.6	28.5	27.6	35.6	41.0	38.5	39.4	30.7	34.1	27.6		
21	541684	110181	45.6	49.0	39.4	25.8	25.8	31.7		42.2	44.6	45.2	42.8	36.8	39.0	31.6		
22	541709	109990	23.4	17.5	17.6	11.9	11.9	10.8	12.1		18.5	17.6	22.5	19.3	16.7	13.5		
23	541615	109968	29.8	23.5	17.9	13.2	13.2	14.3	16.1	18.4	24.7	21.7	23.6	21.8	19.8	16.1		
24	541603	110001	43.7	39.9	26.9	16.2	16.2	20.9	23.8	27.6		31.6			27.4	22.2		
25	545142	102433	14.0	10.6	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.7	10.2	9.4	10.0	14.6	11.6	10.2	8.2		
26	541231	100957	26.4	26.0	18.1	16.0	16.0	18.1	20.0	21.3	20.0	19.8	26.4	22.3	20.9	16.9		
27	541438	110293	36.5	30.9	24.6	18.4	18.4	21.6	21.1	26.5	28.7	27.3	32.7	30.8	26.4	21.4		
28	541430	110328	35.7	26.2	24.1	18.6	18.6	20.6							24.0	19.2		
29	542168	100675	25.4	13.2	16.4	16.8	16.8	14.9	12.7	17.4	18.8	16.1	24.1	21.7	17.9	14.5		
30	550077	99291	37.1	32.4		19.7	19.7	24.8	21.4	29.2	33.9	30.6	30.1	26.2	27.7	22.5		
31	544996	101264	25.5	16.0	14.1	14.0	14.0	16.8	13.3	20.0	20.8	20.2	28.7	24.2	19.0	15.4		
32	544908	102704	18.3	16.5	12.2	9.6	9.6	11.1	9.8	12.7	12.2	13.7		16.3	12.9	10.5		
33	544681	112441	27.5	17.1	17.1	12.5	12.5	14.5	14.9	18.6	21.7	18.5	23.3	20.0	18.2	14.7		
34	532605	115203		21.0	20.6	16.9	16.9	20.4	18.4	26.4	27.6	23.8	26.8	27.7	22.4	18.2		
35	532587	115410	00.5	13.8	12.3	14.6	14.6	17.3	15.1	20.6	20.1	17.1	21.7	19.9	17.0	13.8		
36	541032	109613	38.9	29.7	25.2	14.9	14.9	15.7	19.0	24.0	31.9	27.9	30.1	29.2	25.1	20.3		
37	544603	101485	46.4	38.1	34.0	23.5	23.5	29.9	31.6	41.0	40.7	33.4	45.4	37.2	35.4	28.7		
38	544497	101499	35.9	27.8	18.1	21.2	21.2	24.7	22.6	32.9	27.0	26.1	31.8	28.4	26.5	21.5		
39	544330	101423	34.0	22.5	23.6	19.7	19.7	21.2		27.6	26.3	22.6	46.6	28.0	24.5	19.9		
40	544497	101285	56.1	43.0	42.9	29.7	29.7	33.7	41.1	44.5	50.9	45.6	48.2	40.3	42.1	34.1		
41	544948	101549	04.0	F0.0	00.0	44 -	44 -	00.0	17.1	04.0	27.7	22.8	27.7	25.6	24.2	19.1		
42	535187	108928	21.0	52.3	38.3	11.7	11.7	29.9	11.5	34.6	39.8	45.4	43.8	39.2	31.6	25.6		
43	544886	102879	31.8	22.7	20.2	16.1	16.1	23.4	21.4	27.6	23.8	23.1	24.7	20.3	22.6	18.3		
44	543431	103022	24.2	15.5	15.3	24.8	24.8	15.1	13.3	22.0	19.5	18.3	23.4	17.1	19.5	15.8		
45	539543	108284	57.2	16.1	14.5	14.0	14.0	12.9	39.2	14.7	16.7	14.4	19.5	16.9	20.8	16.9		
46	548167	99160	28.8	16.0	21.6	20.1	20.1	21.0	16.5	24.7	24.8	19.8	27.9	23.7	22.1	17.9		
47	536441	116231	14.9	10.2	10.6	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.6		11.2	11.7	<u> </u>	15.6	10.5	8.5		

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northin g)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.81)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
48	542029	115781	17.9	12.9	13.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	10.2	12.5	15.9	14.0	18.3	16.3	13.2	10.7		
49	540141	113548	18.6	9.6	11.7	10.4	10.4	9.9	10.8	13.7	16.9	13.4	16.9	16.0	13.2	10.7		
50	544185	101350	42.0	33.5	32.5	19.5	19.5	27.4	26.9	37.5	37.9	31.1	40.9	33.9	31.9	25.8		

- ☑ All erroneous data has been removed from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1
- ☑ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG16
- Local bias adjustment factor used
- ☑ National bias adjustment factor used
- **☒** Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure in the final column
- □ Lewes District Council confirm that all 2020 diffusion tube data has been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60μg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**. See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

Table B.2 – NO₂ 2020 Diffusion Tube Results (μg/m³) in Eastbourne Borough Council

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northin g)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.81)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
1	560774	99163	31.1	23.4	20.9	19.8	19.8	22.8	18.0	29.3	26.7	23.4	31.0	26.8	24.4	19.8		
2	561458	99116	22.8	16.1	16.6	14.9	14.9	16.2	13.8	17.4	17.5	16.4	22.8	20.3	17.5	14.2		
3	561568	99108	33.5	27.4	24.2	22.7	22.7	22.2	16.4	22.3	22.2	20.3	24.4	23.9	23.5	19.1		
4	561717	99061	37.3	27.8	27.8	29.3	29.3	26.6	20.9	27.2	29.1	24.3	30.0	28.9	28.2	22.9		
5	561621	99004	36.2	32.2	25.9	28.2	28.2	27.8	21.7	30.8	28.5	21.6	29.0	27.5	28.1	22.8		
6	561737	98948	21.8	20.4	21.3	18.6	18.6	15.5	12.2	21.0	17.3	15.8	23.9	22.4	19.1	15.5		
7	562692	100149	24.1	19.1	19.5	17.6	17.6	19.3	16.0	24.1	23.8	17.5	26.1	21.7	20.6	16.6		
8	562655	100970	34.0	25.1	25.9	23.6	23.6	27.1	24.5	29.6	29.3	26.3	35.2	28.4	27.7	22.4		
9	561885	103847	26.3	19.5	16.4	15.8	15.8	15.3	14.6		20.6	16.2	21.6	21.4	18.5	15.0		
10	559392	102006	12.0	9.0						22.1					14.3	11.0		
11	557829	98190	17.2	12.4	13.1	15.0	15.0	17.3		19.8	17.6	11.3	17.4	13.4	15.4	12.5		
12	560440	99352	28.2	20.0		17.1	17.1	18.6	16.0	22.1	24.1	20.1	23.9	30.6	21.6	17.5		
13	560943	99480	27.4	22.4	19.3	17.0	17.0	18.7	15.5	20.5	20.0	20.5	29.3	25.1	21.1	17.1		
14	561354	99279	29.8	21.8	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.5	15.7	20.9	21.4	20.4	27.0	26.9	21.4	17.3		
15	561527	99846	39.7	35.6	30.8	28.2	28.2	37.4	26.9	39.0	34.8	25.7	36.9	33.8	33.1	26.8		
16	561043	99828	25.2	21.2	19.6	19.3	19.3	16.5	15.5	23.8	21.0	19.4	30.0	25.6	21.4	17.3		
17	562583	101109	24.0	19.0	21.0	22.8	22.8	24.5	17.7	28.2	26.8	18.4	30.9	24.0	23.3	18.9		
18	560749	102189	22.6	21.7	23.2	21.6	21.6		16.7	19.1	25.5	20.5	26.8	25.0	22.2	18.0		
19	560505	102196	23.7	17.9	17.2	18.2	18.2	18.6	13.8	28.1	21.0	16.4	25.6	21.7	20.0	16.2		
20	560134	100561	21.2	14.4	14.3	13.1	13.1	13.5	11.2	16.6	17.1	14.8	22.5	18.6	15.9	12.9		
21	559894	101035	29.0	23.6	20.6	18.1	18.1	21.8	17.7	24.7	27.0	18.5	27.3	20.0	22.2	18.0		
22	559730	100251	34.7	22.6	24.7	19.6	19.6	24.5	20.3	28.9	30.3	23.4	30.3	31.6	25.9	21.0		

[☑] All erroneous data has been removed from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1

- ☑ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG16
- ☐ Local bias adjustment factor used
- ► National bias adjustment factor used
- **☑** Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure in the final column
- ☑ Eastbourne Borough Council confirm that all 2020 diffusion tube data has been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60μg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**. See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Lewes District Council During 2020

The Newhaven Enterprise Zone is a collaboration between Coast to Capital, Local Enterprise Partnership and LDC, set up with the aim of driving local growth and attracting new businesses to the area. Eight zones in Newhaven are proposed for regeneration, including the Town Centre. It is likely that such growth will increase traffic flows through Newhaven's AQMA. LDC will work carefully to continue to monitor and mitigate impacts within the AQMA, and will be looking to commence an AQAP review in the coming year.

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Eastbourne Borough Council During 2020

EBC has not identified any new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2020.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Lewes District Council During 2020

Due both to staff shortages and the Covid-19 pandemic, progression on the development of the Lewes Town AQAP was temporarily inhibited and is currently at Draft stage. Progress will continue to be made throughout the next year.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Eastbourne Borough Council During 2020

EBC has not completed any additional works within the reporting year of 2020.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The Ambient, Indoor, Workplace Air and Stack Emissions Proficiency Testing Scheme (AIR PT) is an independent analytical proficiency-testing scheme, operated by LGC

Standards and supported by the Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL). Defra and the Devolved Administrations advise that diffusion tubes used for LAQM should be obtained from laboratories that have demonstrated satisfactory performance in the AIR PT scheme. AIR NO₂ PT forms an integral part of the UK NO₂ Network's QA/QC, and is a useful tool in assessing the analytical performance of those laboratories supplying diffusion tubes to Local Authorities for use in the context of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM). During 2020 Gradko participated in the AIR PT programme, and obtained a 75% rating for the year (AIR PT rounds AR036 and AR040). Further information can be found on this link:

https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/assets/laqmno2performancedatauptooctober2020v1.pdf

The diffusion tubes are supplied and analysed by Gradko utilising the 20% triethanolamine (TEA) in water preparation method. Monitoring was generally carried out in adherence with the 2020 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar, with the exception of the period from April to June (the beginning of the first national lockdown), where diffusion tubes were overexposed. Results during this period were not considered erroneous, and so were not discarded from analysis.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation in Lewes District Council

Two diffusion tubes within the district, DTs 28 and 41, required annualisation, having data captures for 2020 of 50% and 42%, respectively.

Following Defra's LAQM.TG(16), data used for annualisation should derive from background continuous monitors connected to the AURN network, within 100 miles of the relevant diffusion tubes. Data capture at nearby AURN sites were generally below 85%, so the next nearest appropriate monitoring locations were used. An example calculation for the diffusion tube 41 is provided below.

Site	NO₂ Annual Mean 2019 μg/m³(A _m)	NO ₂ Period Mean 2019 μg/m³(P _m)	Ratio (A _m /P _m)
Reading New Town AURN Urban Background Site (99% data capture)	15.6	15.9	0.98
Brighton Preston Park AURN Urban Background Site (99% data capture)	11.0	11.4	0.97
Canterbury AURN Background Site (96% data capture)	10.4	10.6	0.98

Annual Ratio Factor = 0.9765	

The annual mean for the diffusion tube data was multiplied by 0.9765 to give best estimates of annual mean for NO₂ at the site. Data was then multiplied by the national bias adjustment factor of 0.81.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation in Eastbourne Borough Council

All diffusion tube monitoring locations within Eastbourne Borough Council recorded data capture of 75% therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data. In addition, any sites with a data capture below or equal to 25% do not require annualisation.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2020 ASR have been corrected for bias using an adjustment factor. Bias represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to under or over-read relative to the reference chemiluminescence analyser. LAQM.TG(16) provides guidance with regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO₂ continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Lewes District Council and Eastbourne Borough Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.81 to the 2020 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by LDC and EBC over the past five years is presented in Table C.1.

A national bias adjustment factor was used as there are not yet any collocated triplicate tubes to identify local factors. This is set to change in the coming year. The national factor was obtained from the National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet (version 09/21), for which Gradko had obtained a factor of 0.81 from 27 studies.

Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2020	National	09/21	0.81
2019	National	03/20	0.93
2018	National	03/19	0.93

2017	National	03/18	0.89
2016	National	03/17	0.94

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, local authorities should ensure that monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure should be estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO₂ concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1 and Table B.2.

No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within Lewes District Council or Eastbourne Borough required distance correction during 2020.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

The continuous monitoring station in Lewes District Council is managed by the Sussex Air Quality Partnership (https://www.sussex-air.net). All continuous monitoring activities are subject to the same quality assurance/quality control objectives set out in the AURN local site operator's manual. These procedures are:

- Overnight 24-hour IZS calibration checks (NOx analyser);
- Fortnightly manual zero/span calibration using certified cylinders (carried out by Council employees fully trained in LSO duties);
- Full data analysis and ratification by the Environmental Research Group at King's College London for Devonshire Park and by Ricardo Energy & Environment for Holly Place;

Six monthly service visits are undertaken. Full site audits are not undertaken.

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Monitoring Adjustment

Precise details of the adjustment factors used for monitors within Lewes District Council and Eastbourne District Council are unknown, as the process is carried out by separate organisation on behalf of local authorities involved with Sussex-Air.

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation in Lewes District Council

Annualisation was required for LS7 (Lewes Rd, Newhaven) for both NO₂ and PM₁₀, as the monitor was installed for the first time in March 2020. Data capture at this site was 63% for NO₂ and 58% for PM₁₀. Details of the annualisation are provided in Table C.2.

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation in Eastbourne Borough Council

Annualisation was required for EB3 (Holly Place AURN) for NO₂, as the monitor was not operational between 1st April and 27th August, and again between 15th October to 10th November. Data capture at this site was 51% for NO₂. Details of the annualisation are provided in Table C.3.

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, local authorities should ensure that monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure should be estimated using the NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO₂ concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1 and Table B.2

No automatic NO₂ monitoring locations within Lewes District Council or Eastbourne Borough Council required distance correction during 2020.

Table C.2 – Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in μg/m³) for Lewes District Council

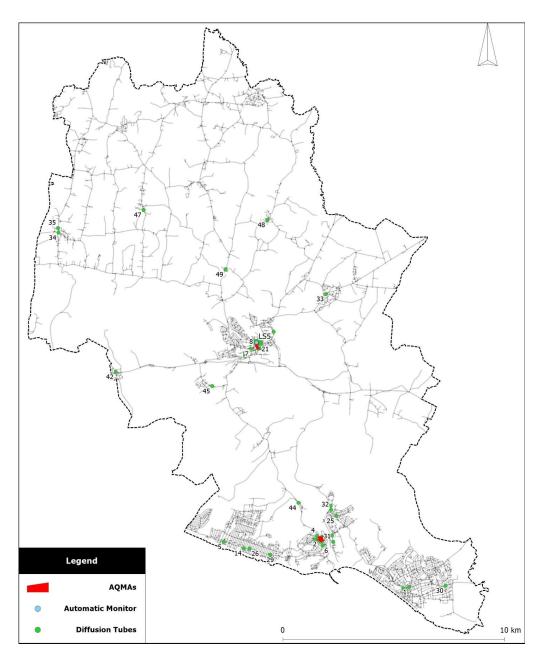
Site ID	Annualisation Factor (AURN Brighton Preston Park)	Annualisation Factor (AURN Canterbury)	Annualisation Factor (AURN Reading New Town)	Annualisation Factor (AURN Rochester Stoke)	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean	Comments
LS7	1.04	1.06	1.13	1.02	1.077	19.3	20.8	NO ₂
LS7	=	-	0.98	1.00	0.986	24.2	23.9	PM ₁₀
DT28	1.00	0.99	0.97	-	0.987	24.0	23.6	Not bias adjusted
DT41	0.97	0.98	0.98	-	0.977	24.2	23.6	Not bias adjusted

Table C.3 – Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in μg/m³) for Eastbourne Borough Council

Site ID	Annualisation Factor (AURN Brighton Preston Park)	Annualisation Factor (AURN Canterbury)	Annualisation Factor (AURN Reading New Town)	Annualisation Factor (AURN Rochester Stoke)	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean	Comments
EB3	0.90	0.96	0.83	0.94	0.909	9.7	8.8	NO ₂

Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs within Lewes District Council and Eastbourne Borough Council

Figure D.1 – Map of Lewes District Council's Monitoring Sites



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright database right 2019

Station Bus 10 Stati HIGH STREET MARK □Γourist 13 CAS Library um **Art Gallery** LANSDOWN PLACE SOUTHOVER Legend PINWEL AQMA **Automatic Monitor** 93 **Diffusion Tubes**

Figure D.2 - Lewes Town Centre AQMA

The Island Education Facility EE WAY Port NEWFIELD Police LK CLOSE Education Facility Fire Station Legend Nev AQMA PW PW **Automatic Monitor Diffusion Tubes**

Figure D.3 – Newhaven Ring Road AQMA

Figure D.4 – Map of Eastbourne Borough Council's Monitoring Sites

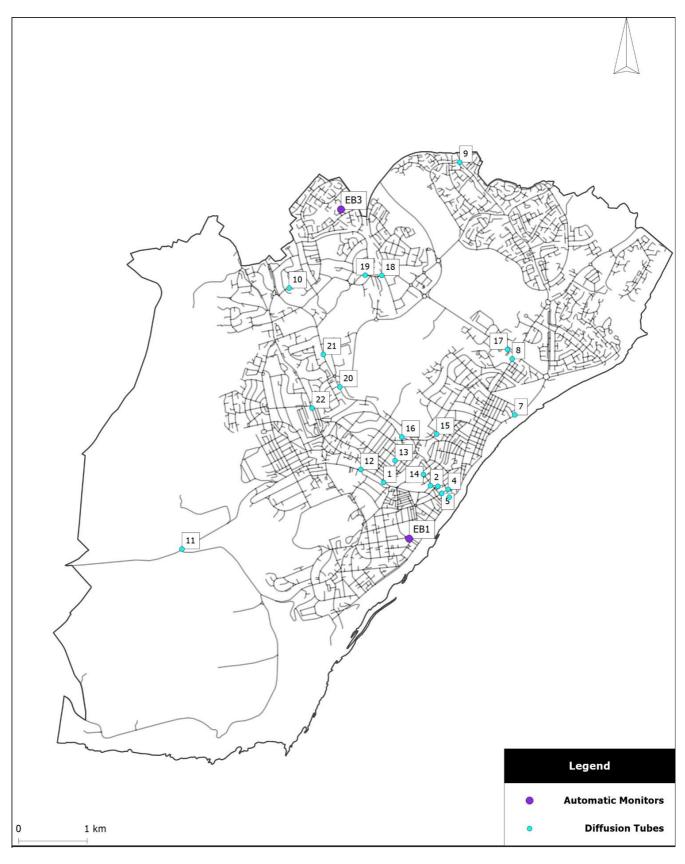
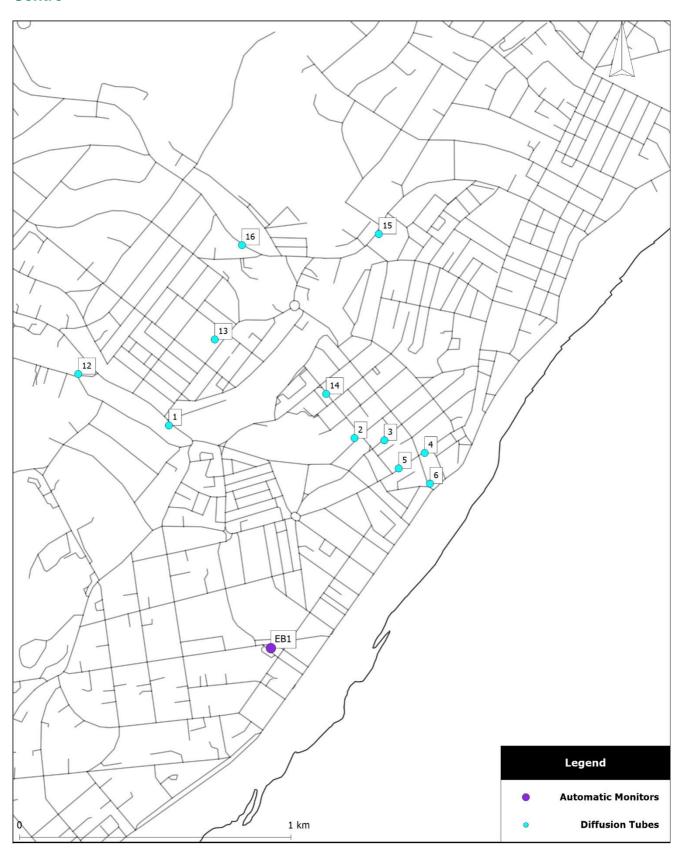


Figure D.5 – Map of Eastbourne Borough Council's Monitoring Sites in the Town Centre



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England⁷

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective: Concentration	Air Quality Objective: Measured as
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	200µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	40μg/m³	Annual mean
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50μg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	40μg/m³	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	350μg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	125µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	266μg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean

 7 The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air ($\mu g/m^{3}$).

Appendix F: Impact of COVID-19 upon LAQM

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on society. Inevitably, COVID-19 has also had an impact on the environment, with implications to air quality at local, regional and national scales.

COVID-19 has presented various challenges for Local Authorities with respect to undertaking their statutory LAQM duties in the 2021 reporting year. Recognising this, Defra provided various advice updates throughout 2020 to English authorities, particularly concerning the potential disruption to air quality monitoring programmes, implementation of Air Quality Action Plans (AQAPs) and LAQM statutory reporting requirements. Defra has also issued supplementary guidance for LAQM reporting in 2021 to assist local authorities in preparing their 2021 ASR. Where applicable, this advice has been followed.

Despite the challenges that the pandemic has given rise to, the events of 2020 have also provided Local Authorities with an opportunity to quantify the air quality impacts associated with wide-scale and extreme intervention, most notably in relation to emissions of air pollutants arising from road traffic. The vast majority (>95%) of AQMAs declared within the UK are related to road traffic emissions, where attainment of the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is considered unlikely. On 23rd March 2020, the UK Government released official guidance advising all members of public to stay at home, with work-related travel only permitted when absolutely necessary. During this initial national lockdown (and to a lesser extent other national and regional lockdowns that followed), marked reductions in vehicle traffic were observed; Department for Transport (DfT) data⁸ suggests reductions in vehicle traffic of up to 70% were experienced across the UK by mid-April, relative to pre COVID-19 levels.

This reduction in travel in turn gave rise to a change of air pollutant emissions associated with road traffic, i.e. nitrous oxides (NO_x), and exhaust and non-exhaust particulates (PM). The Air Quality Expert Group (AQEG)⁹ has estimated that during the initial lockdown period in 2020, within urbanised areas of the UK reductions in NO₂ annual mean concentrations were between 20 and 30% relative to pre-pandemic levels, which

⁸ Prime Minister's Office, COVID-19 briefing on the 31st of May 2020

⁹ Air Quality Expert Group, Estimation of changes in air pollution emissions, concentrations and exposure during the COVID-19 outbreak in the UK, June 2020

represents an absolute reduction of between 10 to $20\mu g/m^3$ if expressed relative to annual mean averages. During this period, changes in PM_{2.5} concentrations were less marked than those of NO₂. PM_{2.5} concentrations are affected by both local sources and the transport of pollution from wider regions, often from well beyond the UK. Through analysis of AURN monitoring data for 2018-2020, AQEG have detailed that PM_{2.5} concentrations during the initial lockdown period are of the order 2 to $5\mu g/m^3$ lower relative to those that would be expected under business-as-usual conditions.

As restrictions are gradually lifted, the challenge is to understand how these air quality improvements can benefit the long-term health of the population.

Impacts of COVID-19 on Air Quality within Lewes District Council

Reductions of NO₂ concentrations of between 20 and 30% were experienced at roadside diffusion tube monitoring sites within Newhaven's AQMA in 2020, when compared to that of 2019. As such, all monitoring sites within the AQMA have complied with the annual mean objective. For DT40 (the Old Chapel), this is the first time concentrations have dropped below the objective, confirming the importance of targeting traffic flows to improving air quality.

Reductions of NO₂ concentrations of between 20 and 40% were experienced at roadside diffusion tube monitoring sites within the Lewes Town Centre AQMA in 2020, when compared to that of 2019. As such, all monitoring sites within the AQMA have complied with the annual mean objective. For DT12 (Fisher St East), this is the first time concentrations have dropped below the objective, again confirming the importance of targeting traffic flows to improving air quality.

Impacts of COVID-19 on Air Quality within Eastbourne Borough Council

Reductions of NO₂ concentrations of between 20 and 40% were experienced at all roadside diffusion tube monitoring sites in 2020, when compared to that of 2019. As such, all monitoring sites have complied with the annual mean objective.

Opportunities Presented by COVID-19 upon LAQM within Lewes District Council

No LAQM related opportunities have arisen as a consequence of COVID-19 within Lewes District Council.

Opportunities Presented by COVID-19 upon LAQM within Eastbourne Borough Council

No LAQM related opportunities have arisen as a consequence of COVID-19 within Eastbourne Borough Council.

Challenges and Constraints Imposed by COVID-19 upon LAQM within Lewes District Council

A revised AQAP is being developed for Lewes Town AQMA. However, owing to the shortage of Council resources during 2020, the development and implementation of the AQAP has been delayed. Current estimates are that the revised AQAP will be sent out for draft consultation in March 2022. **Small Impact**

The impacts as presented above are aligned with the criteria as defined in Table F 1, with professional judgement considered as part of their application.

Challenges and Constraints Imposed by COVID-19 upon LAQM within Eastbourne Borough Council

No challenges or constraints relating to LAQM have arisen during 2020 as a consequence of COVID-19 within Eastbourne Borough Council.

Table F 1 – Impact Matrix

Category	Impact Rating: None	Impact Rating: Small	Impact Rating: Medium	Impact Rating: Large
Automatic Monitoring – Data Capture (%)	More than 75% data capture	50 to 75% data capture	25 to 50% data capture	Less than 25% data capture
Automatic Monitoring – QA/QC Regime	Adherence to requirements as defined in LAQM.TG16	Routine calibrations taken place frequently but not to normal regime. Audits undertaken alongside service and maintenance programmes	Routine calibrations taken place infrequently and service and maintenance regimes adhered to. No audit achieved	Routine calibrations not undertaken within extended period (e.g. 3 to 4 months). Interruption to service and maintenance regime and no audit achieved
Passive Monitoring – Data Capture (%)	More than 75% data capture	50 to 75% data capture	25 to 50% data capture	Less than 25% data capture
Passive Monitoring – Bias Adjustment Factor	Bias adjustment undertaken as normal	<25% impact on normal number of available bias adjustment colocation studies (2020 vs 2019)	25-50% impact on normal number of available bias adjustment studies (2020 vs 2019)	>50% impact on normal number of available bias adjustment studies (2020 vs 2019) and/or applied bias adjustment factor studies not considered representative of local regime
Passive Monitoring – Adherence to Changeover Dates	Defra diffusion tube exposure calendar adhered to	Tubes left out for two exposure periods	Tubes left out for three exposure periods	Tubes left out for more than three exposure periods
Passive Monitoring – Storage of Tubes	Tubes stored in accordance with laboratory guidance and analysed promptly.	Tubes stored for longer than normal but adhering to laboratory guidance	Tubes unable to be stored according to be laboratory guidance but analysed prior to expiry date	Tubes stored for so long that they were unable to be analysed prior to expiry date. Data unable to be used
AQAP – Measure Implementation	Unaffected	Short delay (<6 months) in development of a new AQAP, but is on-going	Long delay (>6 months) in development of a new AQAP, but is on-going	No progression in development of a new AQAP
AQAP – New AQAP Development	Unaffected	Short delay (<6 months) in development of a new AQAP, but is on-going	Long delay (>6 months) in development of a new AQAP, but is on-going	No progression in development of a new AQAP

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description				
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'				
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				
ASR	Annual Status Report				
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs				
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – Air quality screening tool produced by Highways England				
EU	European Union				
FDMS	Filter Dynamics Measurement System				
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management				
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide				
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides				
PM ₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10μm or less				
PM _{2.5}	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less				
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control				
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide				

References

- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG16. April 2021.
 Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly
 Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance LAQM.PG16. May 2016. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.