2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

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

Date: August, 2022

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Arun

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 ages[3], with a total estimated healthcare cost to the NHS and social care of £157 million in 2017[4].

Sussex local authorities jointly review air quality across the region to identify any breaches of air quality standards (the Sussex Air Quality Partnership). This has resulted in the declaration of a number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in other local authorities in Sussex.

Air quality monitoring carried out by the Council continues to indicate that there is good air quality within the District, and in particular the air quality objectives for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) are being met. Thus it has not been necessary to declare an AQMA in Arun District.

Despite pollution levels being generally low in the District, road traffic exhaust emissions are the major source and they have the potential to cause excessive levels of NO_2 when large volumes of road traffic are queuing. There were no new major sources of emissions in the District in 2021 and through joint-working, the Adopted Local Plan has paid specific attention to projected traffic loads and changes at high capacity junctions.

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[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 2021

[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

Data collection is through a diffusion tube network, in 2021 there were 22 diffusion tubes located across the district. Their location is regularly reviewed and altered where results or local knowledge indicate a new location should be investigated. The latest monitoring data shows that levels of NO_2 continue to be well beneath the Government objective and have decreased slightly since 2018.

Air quality is a material consideration when a development is planned. Using the Sussex Air Quality Partnership (SAQP) guidance, Arun District Council will require an air quality assessment where necessary. The Guidance was published in 2013 and a revised document was published in 2020.

In February 2018 West Sussex County Council, along with districts and boroughs, reviewed action plans across the county and have developed a joint air quality action plan 'Breathing Better; a partnership approach to improving air quality in West Sussex'. This was recently updated in 2020. Air Quality Plan 2020 (westsussex.gov.uk)

In February 2019 an Inter Authority Air Quality Group of the relevant portfolio holder from each district, borough and county council was established to develop and monitor an annual action plan.

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 Strategy[5] sets out the case for action, with goals to reduce exposure to harmful pollutants. The Road to Zero[6] 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.

[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

Through the SAQP, Arun District Council continues to help fund both Air Alert and the Energise Network. General measures to limit NO_2 pollution from road traffic and prevent the exceedance of the Air Quality Objective include:

- Working with the county council to ensure traffic light sequencing operates at optimum efficiency.

- Road traffic calming and routing away from residential and other areas where the public may suffer significant exposure.

- Education and raising awareness - increasing the availability of air quality information and incentivising people to change their travel behaviour. The Sussex Air website has information on clean burning to raise awareness of the health and environmental impact of burning solid fuels and reduce emissions of particulates and the AirAlert, coldAlert and heatAlert services. Sussex-air :: Promoting better Air Quality in Sussex :: sussex-air.net :: Home

- Continued delivery of the Sussex-air, Defra funded intervention programme into primary and secondary schools. The project again employed Sustrans to deliver the programme, aiming to raise awareness of air quality issues. A Sustrans Air Quality officer engaged with new schools and those already working with Sustrans to investigate local air quality.

- Cut Engine – Cut Pollution" signs where there are periodic stationary traffic queues at level crossings.

- "Travelwise" schemes to promote sustainable transport - to include more car share schemes and alternatives to the car. Promotion of school and work travel plans. Development and promotion of cycle routes.

- Working closely with Planners and other agencies to ensure appropriate mitigation measures are implemented for new developments and due consideration is given to Air Quality issues. The Sussex Air Quality Planning Guidance is used for major developments.

- EV charge points continue to be negotiated for new developments. Arun District Council's Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document was adopted in January 2020 setting out minimum requirements. A planning condition requiring EV charge points is recommended for most new residential developments.

- To support the Council's transition to electric vehicles, a total of 10 EVCP have been installed in Arun District Council office car parks, including 4 at Harewood Road and 6 at the Civic Centre.
- The Council is looking to install thousands of EVCPs across the county (in partnership with WSCC and other D&Bs) to facilitate the transition to EVs, to create a network of charging points across the area and to help support residents without off-road car parking.
- The Council's vehicle fleet has been reduced to 16 vehicles (from 21), 11 have been transitioned to fully electric, 3 to hybrid vehicles and 2 diesels. Due to requirements not all vehicles had an electric/hybrid alternative. As technology evolves alternative vehicles will be sought.
- Sussex Air bid for funds to cover projects which included upgrading the exhausts of around 40 double-decker buses serving Brighton & Hove and surrounding Districts (one route runs into Arun) to reduce the emissions they produce, raising public awareness of the impact of air pollution, alongside an upgraded monitoring network with additional particulate (PM) monitors and a network of sensors. The third project will fund work with taxi operators in West Sussex to facilitate a transition to electric vehicles.

Conclusions and Priorities

Air Quality in Arun continues to be good; there remains no apparent need for the declaration of any Air Quality Management Areas. However, local housing and other developments planned or likely to take place in the short- to medium-term, have the potential to increase traffic flows and, if not carefully managed, congestion.

Trends nationally are reassuring as awareness of NO_2 pollution sources increases – low emission vehicle purchases are increasing in number and technology has seen strides taken in emission controls at source. Although there may be additional traffic in Arun in the years ahead, as the improvements through reduced vehicle emissions become embedded, these may well offset any anticipated increases in pollution. Continued monitoring will provide data for assessment.

The Council recognises that the ongoing challenge of Covid-19 has and will continue to affect air quality in the district in both positive and negative ways. Movement restrictions at the start of 2021 reduced road traffic in the area, however the subsequent recommendation to avoid public transport may have increased the use of the private car.

Whilst monitoring in Arun indicated that levels were well below the air quality objective we recognise that air quality was affected by Covid 19 in 2021 and that these levels may not be representative of a normal year. We will continue to monitor at these locations and note that the resulting changes in work and travel behaviour are likely to continue in 2022 and beyond and it will be interesting to monitor the changes that this may cause to air quality in Arun over future years. The Council's priorities for the coming year are:

- To continue to encourage take-up and use of electric and other low-emission vehicles by working with West Sussex County Council on delivering their Electric Vehicle Strategy, with particular focus on delivering EV charge points across the County

- To assist in progressing road schemes that will provide congestion relief and local reductions in air pollution

- To encourage and, where possible require, the adoption and use of recognised mitigation measures in the planning consultation process

- To continue work related to the declaration of a climate emergency in January 2020, specifically encouraging active travel by updating planning policies regarding road infrastructure, reviewing the vehicles it lease's and aiming to change to 100% electric fuelled vehicles. More information can be found here Climate change | Arun District Council

- Review of the Council's Taxi licensing policy with the potential to include variable fees for low emission vehicles

Local Engagement and How to get Involved

Arun District Council is a member of the Sussex Air Quality Partnership which benefits from the co-ordinated monitoring of air pollutants across the region, including the "airAlert" and heat and cold Alert services. We all need to play a part in reducing air pollution. Please consider whether you can do any of the following:

- Walk or cycle on shorter journeys

- Join a car-sharing scheme – see West Sussex Car Share community - part of the Liftshare network

- Turn your engine off when you're not moving

- If you know anyone with asthma or other breathing difficulties, let them know about "airAlert" Sussex Air Quality Service for Sussex - Sussex-air :: Promoting better Air Quality in Sussex

- Find out from your child's school about available travel options for getting to school

- Consider switching to a less polluting vehicle next time you change your car. For example: Green cars UK - Guide to low emission cars - Next Green Car

- Make use of the Energise network's electric vehicle charging points in the District Map of charging points for electric car drivers in UK: Zap-Map

If you have any questions or want more information please see the Council's website Air quality | Arun District Council
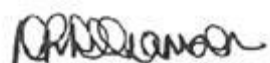
Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Environmental Health Department of Arun District Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

Jamie Dallen – Transport Planning and Policy, Senior Planner, West Sussex County Council

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This ASR has been approved by:

Neil Williamson Environmental Health Team Manager

This ASR has not been signed off by a Director of Public Health.

If you have any comments on this ASR please send them to Environmental Health at:

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Arun during 2021. 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 Arun District Council 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

2.1 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.

Arun District Council currently does not have any declared AQMAs. Air quality is being addressed through existing Transport Plans and the West Sussex Joint Air Quality Action Plan, Breathing Better Air Quality Plan 2020 (westsussex.gov.uk)

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Arun

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded: *"On the basis of the evidence provided by the local authority, the conclusions reached are acceptable for all sources and pollutants, with the provisos listed in the commentary below. The Council should continue to implement their air quality strategy and continue monitoring. Following the completion of this report, Arun District Council should submit an Annual Status Report in 2022"*.

The following comments were made to inform future reports and have been addressed here.

1. Bias adjustment factors. The factor for 2020 data has been revisited and has not changed (0.77) and remains the same for 2021 data. It is noted that the factor is based on only one intercomparison site. Due to the closure of the SYAQS, diffusion tubes will be supplied by a different lab in 2022.
2. Incorrect data capture – the comments on incorrect data capture were noted. The changeover of the diffusion tubes were affected by Covid-19 restrictions and the lab provided one result based on the three months of exposure. It was unclear from the guidance how the data should have been treated in this example since data was available for the whole period but as one single, three-month period rather than three single monthly periods. This problem is not anticipated to occur again now that movement restrictions have been removed.

Arun District Council and West Sussex County Council have taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2021 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.1. 19 measures are included within Table 2.1, with the type of measure and the progress Arun have made during the reporting year of 2021 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.1.

- More detail on these measures can be found in:

- the County's Annual Delivery Programme - [Highway, Transport and Planning Delivery Programme - West Sussex County Council](#)

- the ADC Local Plan 2011-2031, chapter on transport - [Our Local Plan | Arun District Council](#)

- the walking and cycling strategy for 2016 to 2026 –[West Sussex Walking and Cycling Strategy 2016-2026 - West Sussex County Council](#)

- the current West Sussex Transport Plan - [West Sussex Transport Plan - West Sussex County Council](#)

- County wide air quality plan for West Sussex [Air Quality Plan 2020 (westsussex.gov.uk)](#)

The county air quality plan contains detailed information from across the whole of West Sussex, including details of local strategies, plans and policies at both County and District level. The County's focus will be through:

- *The West Sussex Transport Plan* which has now been reviewed and sets the strategy for guiding future investment in highways and transport infrastructure and was expected to be adopted in early 2022. It sets a framework for considering transport infrastructure requirements associated with future development across the county. Ensuring good air quality will have a number of links to the strategies that will sit within the Transport Plan and has particular relevance to improving public health.

- *The West Sussex Walking and Cycling Strategy 2016-26* sets out the aims and objectives for walking and cycling in West Sussex. The strategy contains a prioritised list of over 300 potential walking and cycling improvements suggested by

a range of stakeholders and partner organisations. The importance of increasing levels of walking and cycling in helping to tackle poor air quality is a key focus of this strategy.

- *The Rights of Way Management Plan 2018-28* sets out West Sussex County Council's approach to managing the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network, as well as signposting how improvements can be achieved over the next ten years. The Plan highlights the importance of green space in improving air quality.

- The *Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) 2021* sets out joint priorities of bus operators and West Sussex County Council for investment and spending on local bus services, and how the County Council will do more with partners and bus operators to promote bus travel. £90m funding has been requested from government, for emission reductions, service enhancement, information provision, and infrastructure.

- *Guidance on Parking at New Developments 2020* – The parking guidance outlines the expected requirements for car and cycle parking and electric vehicle charging provision at new developments within the county.

- *Electric Vehicles strategy* – In December 2019, the County Council adopted an Electric Vehicle Strategy which sets out an ambitious vision for electric vehicle take up across the county. The Strategy sets out that the County Council wants to see one consistent, affordable, easy to use, reliable, widely accessible and recognisable charging network across the county, providing renewable energy charging. Chargepoints will be located on-street, in public sector car parks, and on community assets county wide, providing charging primarily for those residents who do not have access to off road parking, and would be unable to switch to EV without public charging. The County Council in partnership with 6 of the 7 District Councils in the County, including Arun, agreed to procure Connected Kerb as a market based supplier that is responsible for planning, funding, building, marketing and operating a publicly accessible chargepoint network across West Sussex, as well as providing an on-going 24/7 service (including the management of payments and support), maintenance and repair to ensure the network is fully operational at all times.

Key completed measures are:

- To support the Council's transition to electric vehicles, a total of 10 EVCP have been installed in Arun District Council office car parks, including 4 at Harewood Road and 6 at the Civic Centre.
- The Council's vehicle fleet has been reduced to 16 vehicles (from 21), 11 have been transitioned to fully electric, 3 to hybrid vehicles and 2 diesel.

Arun District Council expects the following measures to be progressed over the course of the next reporting year:

- The Government has announced funding through the Active Travel Fund (Phase 2) which will benefit schemes in or close to Arun District. This includes progression of the Findon Valley to Findon Village cycle scheme which is expected to be constructed in 2022. This funding is also expected to enable progression of a signal crossing for pedestrians and cyclists on the A259 to the south east of the Drayton Lane roundabout, as well as the progression of a contraflow cycle route on River Road, Littlehampton, which are both expected to be constructed during 2022.

- Completion of construction of A259 Littlehampton improvements and of the Lyminster Bypass (South) and Fitzalan Link, and commencement of construction of the A284 Lyminster Bypass (North). Progression of planning/feasibility studies and design stages for other highway schemes (A27 Arundel, A29 realignment, A259 Bognor Regis-Littlehampton, A259 Bognor Regis to Chichester, and A24 Worthing to Horsham including A280 Long Furlong (congestion relief and sustainable travel benefits).

- Delivery of Connected Kerb EV charge points.

- Review of the Council's taxi licensing policy with the potential to include variable fees for low emission vehicles.

Arun District Council's priorities for the coming year are:

- To continue to encourage take-up and use of electric and other low-emission vehicles by working with West Sussex County Council on delivering their Electric Vehicle Strategy, with particular focus on delivering EV charge points across the County

- To assist in progressing road schemes that will provide congestion relief and local reductions in air pollution

- To encourage and, where possible require, the adoption and use of recognised mitigation measures in the planning consultation process

- The Council declared a climate emergency in January 2020 and is working on a number of projects which will also impact on air quality, specifically encouraging active travel by updating planning policies regarding road infrastructure, reviewing the vehicles it lease's and aiming to change to 100% electric fuelled vehicles. More information can be found here [Climate change | Arun District Council](#)

- Review of the Council's Taxi licensing policy with the potential to include variable fees for low emission vehicles

Arun worked to implement these measures in partnership with the following stakeholders during 2021:

- West Sussex County Council
- Other Local Authorities

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Arun anticipates facing are

- Difficulties in signing-off joint procurement methodologies due to the number of partners and different systems involved

- Availability of resources due to other demands and priorities

Progress on the following measures has been slower than expected:

- WSCC EV project – delays due to issues with the initial tender process, however these were resolved and an installer has now been appointed.

Table 2.1 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

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	Congestion on A284 Lyminster Road and at level crossing (Lyminster)	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction	Construction to start summer 2022	Expected to complete in 2024	WSCC, ADC, C2CLEP and Developers	WSCC, C2CLEP, DfT and Developers	NO	Funded	> £10 million	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	By-pass in use	Planning permission granted March 2019	The Lyminster bypass (north) scheme is the second part of Lyminster Bypass. This will bypass the village and associated level crossing with a viaduct over Black Ditch River. The southern scheme is being completed by a developer and will cross over the railway line.
2	Congestion on A29 and at level crossing (Woodgate)	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction	Construction estimated start Spring 2023	Estimated completion Autumn 2024	WSCC & ADC. WSCC, C2CLEP and Developers	WSCC, C2CLEP and Developers	NO	Not Funded	> £10 million	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	New A29 section	Planning application was submitted in Spring 2021 – approved June 2021	£11.7m Northern section to be funded by C2cLEP; Southern section funding partly dependent on local housing S106 contribution
3	Congestion at peak hours - A27	Traffic Management	UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction	Estimated scheme commencement 2024	Estimated scheme completion 2027	National Highways, WSCC, ADC & others	National Highways	NO	Partially Funded	> £10 million	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	New A27 section and junction improvements	Preferred route announcement October 2020	Development Consent Order submission 2022
4	A259 Littlehampton improvements	Traffic Management	Strategic highway improvements, Re-prioritising road space away from cars, including Access management, Selective vehicle priority, bus priority, high vehicle occupancy lane	Main construction phase commenced in August 2020	Estimated completion winter 2022/23	WSCC, ADC,	Developer contributions & Coast to Capital LEP funding	NO	Partially Funded	> £10 million	Implementation	Reduced vehicle emissions	Improvements to A259	Preparatory design work and permissions complete. Construction underway.	Works commenced on site. £27.7m cost.

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
5	A259 Bognor Regis to Littlehampton Corridor improvements	Traffic Management	Strategic highway improvements, Re-prioritising road space away from cars, including Access management, Selective vehicle priority, bus priority, high vehicle occupancy lane	Feasibility study completed in Autumn 2021	202530	WSCC, ADC,	DfT MRN and LLM funding	NO	Partially Funded	>£10m	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	Improvements to A259	Prelim design started in Summer 2022	Dependent on local housing S106 contribution and DfT MRN (Majopr Road Network)/LLM (Local Large Majors) funding
6	A24 Worthing to Horsham Corridor improvements, including A280 Long Furlong	Traffic Management	Strategic highway improvements, Re-prioritising road space away from cars, including Access management, Selective vehicle priority, bus priority, high vehicle occupancy lane	Feasibility study to complete 2022	2025-2030	WSCC, ADC, WBC & HDC.	DfT MRN and LLM funding	NO	Partially Funded	>£10,m	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	Improvements to A280 and A24 Findon	Feasibility study in progress	Dependent on local housing S106 contribution and DfT MRN (Majopr Road Network)/LLM (Local Large Majors) funding
7	A259 Bognor Regis to Chichester Corridor Enhancement	Traffic Management	Strategic highway improvements, Re-prioritising road space away from cars, including Access management, Selective vehicle priority, bus priority, high vehicle occupancy lane	Feasibility study to complete 2022	2025-2030	WSCC/CDC/ADC	tba	NO	Partially Funded	>£10m	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	Improvements to A259	Feasibility study in progress	Dependent on local housing S106 contribution and DfT MRN (Major Road Network)/LLM (Local Large Majors) funding
8	NCN2 Cycle route (Bognor to Littlehampton section)	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network	2016	2018	ADC, WSCC,NCN	tba	NO	Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Completed	Behavioural change	New section open	Completed 2018	Completed
9	Membership of West Sussex Electric Vehicle Charging Partnership	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging,	2019		WSCC and West Sussex LAs	Private Investment; Government Funding	NO	Partially Funded	Private funding of charging infrastructure	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	Installation of EV Chargepoints	Contract awarded to ConnectedKerb	

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
			Gas fuel recharging												
10	Membership of SAQP	Public Information	Via television	2010		Sussex LAs, PHE, ESCC and WSCC	Sussex LAs, PHE, ESCC and WSCC	NO	Funded		Completed	Behavioural change	Delivery of data, Air Alert and other schemes	Ongoing	LA budget cuts
11	A24 Findon Valley to Findon Village cycle scheme	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network		2022	WSCC	Active Travel Fund	NO	Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Planning	Behavioural change	Improvements to A24	Funding award from Active Travel Fund, scheme approved for delivery	
12	Additional Active Travel Fund cycle & pedestrian schemes	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network		2022	WSCC, ADC	Active Travel Fund	NO	Funded	£100k - £500k	Planning	Behavioural change	Improvements to infrastructure	Funding award from Active Travel Fund	Schemes under development are a signal-controlled crossing for A259 to the south east of Drayton Lane roundabout, and contraflow cycle route for River Road, Littlehampton
13	Electric Vehicles Charging Infrastructure	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative refueling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging			ADC	Developers	NO	Funded		Implementation	Reduced vehicle emissions	Installation of EV charge points	EV charge points continue to be negotiated for new developments. Arun District Council's Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document was adopted in January 2020 setting out minimum requirements.	Reluctance from developers to install sufficient chargers of suitable charging capability.
14	Bognor Regis seafront regeneration plans	Promoting travel alternatives	Other	2022	2023	ADC, WSCC	WSCC design funding	NO	Partially Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	Delivery of infrastructure improvements	Preliminary Design Stage	Potential cost increases which may require scope alteration

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
15	Littlehampton Terminus Place and wider Town Centre Public Realm Improvement Project	Promoting travel alternatives	Other	2022	2023	ADC, WSCC	WSCC, ADC, Littlehampton Town Council, C2C LEP	NO	Fully funded	£1 million - £10 million	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	Delivery of infrastructure improvements	On schedule	No issues at this stage
16	Arun Active Travel Connectivity Study routes	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network	2020	TBC	ADC, WSCC, National Highways	TBC	NO	Not funded	£1 million - £10 million	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	Delivery of infrastructure improvements	Active Travel Study published 2020, pre-feasibility assessments for example, Arundel to Littlehampton Ford Route and River Arun routes	Securing funding
17	Installation of 10 EV charge points in Council car parks	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2022	2022	ADC		NO	Funded		Completed	Reduced vehicle emissions	Installation of EV charge points	Completed	
18	Changes to Council vehicle fleet	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Other	2022	2022	ADC		NO	Funded		Completed	Reduced vehicle emissions	Vehicles in use	Completed	
19	Review of Taxi policy	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Taxi Licensing conditions		2022	ADC		NO			Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	Revised policy in place	In review	To be agreed by Councillors

Much of the information in Table 2.2 is provided by West Sussex County Council and not all of the data required to complete every field of the table was available. This is particularly the case for dates when measures were introduced or expected to be completed and for numerical values of expected emissions reductions. This means that it has not been possible to show the expected efficacy of measures.

2.3 PM$_{2.5}$ – Local Authority 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.

Previous data monitoring decisions have ruled out current PM data collection in Arun. However, Arun District Council is taking the following measures to address PM$_{2.5}$:

- Requirement for dust control in Construction Management Plans for developments through the planning consultation process according to the merits of individual sites

- Publication of guidance document for small scale construction sites which includes dust control advice Construction Code of Practice (arun.gov.uk)

- Responding to complaints of dust nuisance using investigation and enforcement powers through Environmental Protection legislation

- Participation in reviews of the *Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation Guidance for Sussex Authorities (2020)* to further encourage lower-emissions developments

- Continuing participation in, and funding for, the Sussex Air Quality Network which includes seven permanent automatic particulate monitoring sites measuring both PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$. Currently, none of which are in the district.

- Encouraging electric vehicle take-up by participation in the West Sussex EV Partnership and increasing the availability of on-street EVCPs

- Arun District Council will work in partnership with Public Health to communicate the impacts of air pollution including PM$_{2.5}$. Additionally, Arun District Council will utilise the revised Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation Guidance for Sussex Authorities, to encourage lower emission developments with planning and transport authorities to assist in reducing PM$_{2.5}$ emissions.

- The Clean Burn Sussex scheme will be promoted again this winter.

- Initial research into declaring some or all of the district a Smoke Control Area has begun, this may be initiated along with other Sussex local authorities.

The local indicator for $PM_{2.5}$ in the district under the Public Health Outcomes Framework, Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution indicator' value is now 5.6, a slight increase from last years figure of 4.7 – this is the same as the National indicator for England, slightly less than the value for the South East (6.0) and between the value of our neighbouring authorities (Worthing 6.0 and Chichester 5.4). This change is in line with the National figures for England. A new method has been used for this data which may have accounted for the increase.

In the absence of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} monitoring the current Defra background mapping resource has been used to identify the maximum background annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentration within the Local Authority of 12.4 ug.m-3. This is below the current objective of 20 ug.m-3

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2021 by Arun District Council and how it compares with the relevant air quality objectives. In addition, monitoring results are presented for a five-year period between 2017 and 2021 to allow monitoring trends to be identified and discussed.

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Arun District Council has no automatic (continuous) monitoring stations. However, the Council benefits from the co-ordinated monitoring of air pollutants across the region [Sussex-air :: Promoting better Air Quality in Sussex :: sussex-air.net :: Home](https://www.sussex-air.net). The Sussex Air Quality Monitoring Network is managed and Co-ordinated by Bureau Veritas, on behalf of the SAQP and they provide data calibration and ratification of results.

National monitoring results are available at [Monitoring Networks - Defra, UK](https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk)

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Arun District Council undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO_2 at 22 sites during 2021. Table A.1 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic 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.

3.2 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.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Error! Reference source not found. and Table A.2 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 2021 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.

The data shows a continued low level of NO₂ in the District with levels well below the objective and no areas of particular concern. No AQMAs are required within Arun District Council's area. NO₂ levels in the district have remained relatively stable over the last five years with only small fluctuations and a general downwards trend since 2018 at sites which were in existence prior to 2020. NO₂ levels in 2021 show an increase on levels from 2020 as road traffic began to return to normal following strict covid-19 restrictions in 2020. However, 2021 still saw a number of months of restrictions and reduced traffic throughout the rest of the year and levels of NO₂ have not therefore returned to pre covid 19 levels seen in 2019. Monitoring will continue at all sites in 2022 as traffic continues to return to levels seen in 2019.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

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	Terminus Road, Littlehampton	Roadside	502568	102147	NO2	No	3.0	2.0	No	2.7
2	Worthing Road, Littlehampton	Roadside	503438	103365	NO2	No	7.0	2.0	No	2.8
8	Ford Road, Ford	Roadside	500297	104359	NO2	No	7.5	1.5	No	2.7
12	Chichester Road, Bognor	Roadside	493356	100090	NO2	No	0.5	1.5	No	2.8
13	Rowan Way,Bognor	Roadside	493408	101228	NO2	No	14.8	1.3	No	2.7
16	The Causeway	Roadside	502354	106527	NO2	No	0.0	8.1	No	2.3
17	Lyminster Road	Kerbside	502865	105336	NO2	No	4.7	1.0	No	2.8
20	20 Barnham Road, Barnham	Roadside	495950	104396	NO2	No	0.0	1.5	No	2.3
21	Longford Road, Bognor	Roadside	493371	099465	NO2	No	1.7	1.2	No	2.7
22	Lyminster Road, Littlehampton	Roadside	502746	103857	NO2	No	9.5	1.9	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)
23	Queen Street, Arundel	Roadside	502011	106929	NO2	No	1.7	3.2	No	2.7
24	Ford Road, Arundel near penfolds place	Roadside	501181	106638	NO2	No	4.2	4.5	No	2.7
25	Barnham Road,Barnham (train station entrance)	Roadside	495772	104458	NO2	No	0.0	1.9	No	2.7
26	A29, Lidsey Road	Roadside	493801	104307	NO2	No	3.0	2.0	No	2.7
27	High Street, Bognor	Urban Centre	493601	099012	NO2	No	0.0	6.6	No	2.7
28	Anchor Springs, Littlehampton	Urban Centre	502888	102175	NO2	No	11.2	2.1	No	2.7
29	Mill Lane, Rustington	Roadside	505605	102953	NO2	No	12.0	1.0	No	2.7
30	A259, Rustington	Roadside	506003	103189	NO2	No	10.0	2.8	No	2.7
31	A259 Littlehampton Rd, Ferring	Roadside	508900	103374	NO2	No	6.0	4.5	No	2.7
32	Old Worthing Rd, East Preston	Roadside	507474	103002	NO2	No	12.5	1.0	No	2.7
33	Downs Way, East Preston	Roadside	507040	103155	NO2	No	7.8	2.8	No	2.5
34	Station Rd, Angmering	Roadside	506480	102917	NO2	No	14.0	2.8	No	2.7

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.

Arun District Council

Table A.2 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

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 2021 (%) [2]	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	502568	102147	Roadside		100.0	24.5	23.0	20.1	15.7	18.0
2	503438	103365	Roadside		100.0	25.3	23.0	20.2	16.8	18.4
8	500297	104359	Roadside		100.0	18.5	18.0	15.2	12.4	13.0
12	493356	100090	Roadside		100.0	28.3	31.0	25.8	17.8	19.6
13	493408	101228	Roadside		100.0	25.7	28.0	24.1	19.9	21.1
16	502354	106527	Roadside		100.0	17.6	19.0	13.2	9.1	9.4
17	502865	105336	Kerbside		100.0		35.0	30.9	23.0	26.3
20	495950	104396	Roadside		100.0	20.7	20.0	18.5	12.9	13.9
21	493371	099465	Roadside		100.0	26.5	29.0	25.5	19.2	21.2
22	502746	103857	Roadside		100.0				17.6	19.8
23	502011	106929	Roadside		100.0				13.8	13.7
24	501181	106638	Roadside		100.0				15.5	16.7
25	495772	104458	Roadside		100.0				14.8	14.8

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 2021 (%) [2]	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
26	493801	104307	Roadside		100.0				14.9	15.0
27	493601	099012	Urban Centre		100.0				14.8	15.0
28	502888	102175	Urban Centre		100.0				12.4	13.9
29	505605	102953	Roadside		100.0				17.8	20.0
30	506003	103189	Roadside		82.7				23.3	22.4
31	508900	103374	Roadside		100.0				13.8	14.8
32	507474	103002	Roadside		100.0				15.6	16.8
33	507040	103155	Roadside		100.0				11.6	13.5
34	506480	102917	Roadside		100.0				13.4	13.7

☒ **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.**

Notes:

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

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective of $40\mu g/m^3$ 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%).

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations

NO₂ Annual Mean Concentration 2017-2021
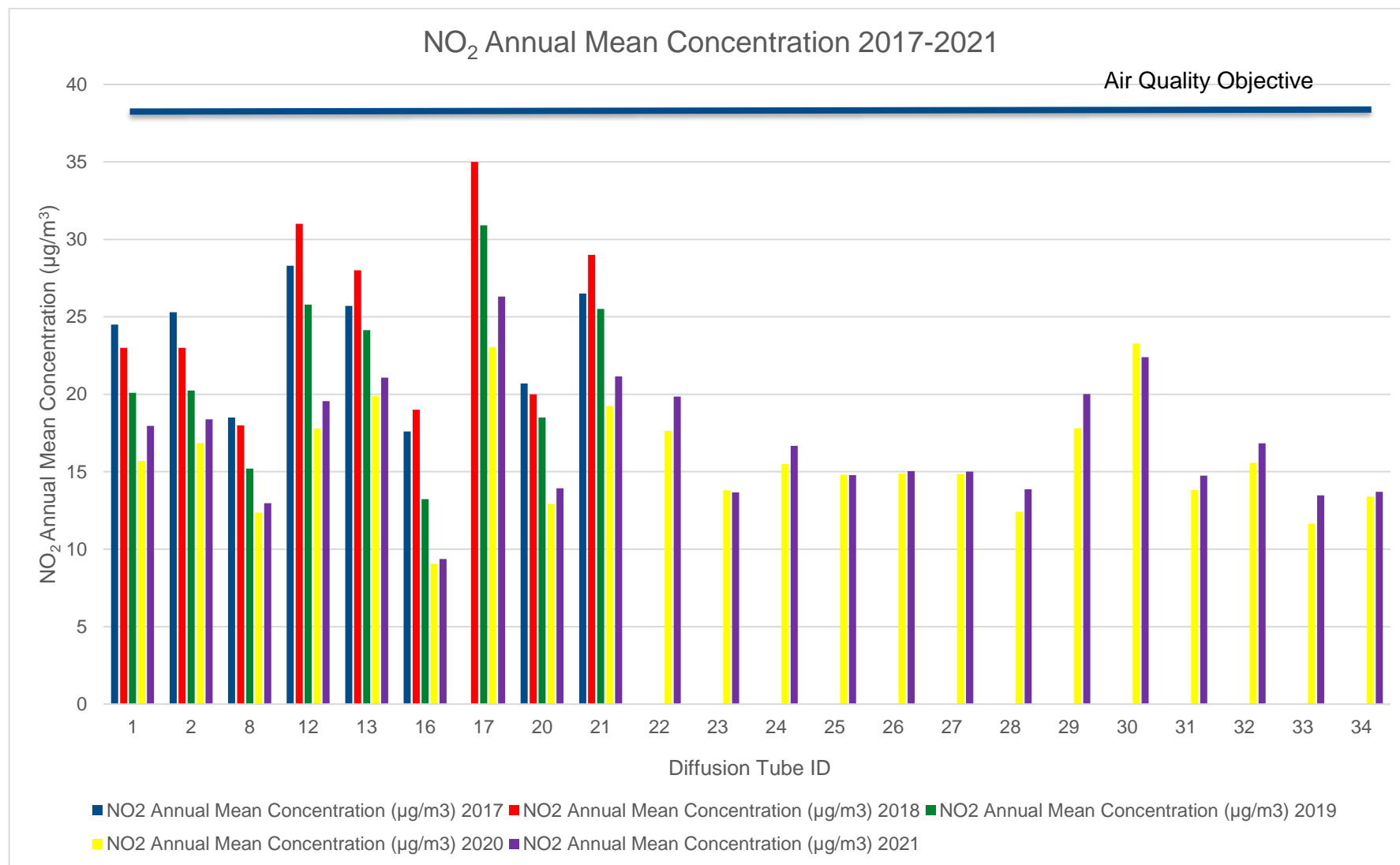
Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2021

Table B.1 – NO₂ 2021 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m³)

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.77)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
1	502568	102147	29.3	23.2	27.5	21.5	19.8	20.4	18.3	21.1	23.9	25.5	30.3	21.0	23.3	18.0	-	
2	503438	103365	33.3	26.3	25.8	26.0	22.0	24.2	20.3	17.2	26.7	25.3	20.7	20.0	23.9	18.4	-	
8	500297	104359	19.3	19.2	15.9	16.9	15.9	16.1	14.1	14.0	15.5	17.5	21.6	16.8	16.9	13.0	-	
12	493356	100090	29.2	29.8	23.0	28.8	26.6	32.0	22.5	17.2	31.3	20.9	26.8	20.0	25.4	19.6	-	
13	493408	101228	33.5	29.3	24.0	29.9	26.2	31.8	20.8	24.4	27.5	29.0	34.1	21.2	27.4	21.1	-	Different exposure period, removed 08/06/21 instead of 02/06/21
16	502354	106527	16.2	13.8	11.7	13.2	10.7	11.2	8.5	9.9	14.4	12.0	17.1	9.0	12.2	9.4	-	Different exposure period, put out 08/06/21 instead of 02/06/21
17	502865	105336	35.6	38.0	26.2	37.5	30.9	47.0	34.3	32.1	37.1	32.3	30.2	32.3	34.2	26.3	-	
20	495950	104396	24.2	20.1	17.2	18.7	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.2	18.1	18.8	23.4	16.2	18.1	13.9	-	
21	493371	099465	29.9	31.1	23.2	28.4	26.2	29.6	23.5	24.1	26.5	28.8	31.0	28.4	27.5	21.2	-	
22	502746	103857	31.3	31.1	21.5	26.8	23.4	26.7	21.4	23.6	27.4	29.5	27.0	21.4	25.8	19.8	-	
23	502011	106929	21.9	18.1	14.4	17.0	13.8	19.2	13.8	17.2	18.8	20.2	22.4	17.9	17.8	13.7	-	
24	501181	106638	28.4	22.7	21.1	22.9	17.9	20.4	16.5	16.5	22.0	20.4	26.0	25.7	21.6	16.7	-	
25	495772	104458	27.4	20.4	19.5	19.5	17.2	18.1	14.2	14.0	20.3	19.1	28.6	14.5	19.2	14.8	-	
26	493801	104307	27.5	23.5	18.2	22.7	18.8	21.5	14.7	14.5	21.2	17.2	22.0	15.3	19.5	15.0	-	
27	493601	099012	23.8	22.9	20.4	20.4	18.6	20.5	17.5	14.3	22.4	17.3	24.5	13.9	19.5	15.0	-	
28	502888	102175	26.1	20.7	19.6	19.4	15.2	23.0	12.0	11.5	18.9	17.3	25.1	11.8	18.0	13.9	-	
29	505605	102953	37.3	24.9	28.3	26.1	21.1	27.6	21.8	21.0	25.3	25.7	33.2	22.7	26.0	20.0	-	
30	506003	103189	35.7	26.0	27.4	22.6	29.8	27.7			30.3	31.3	35.4	25.9	29.1	22.4	-	

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.77)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
31	508900	103374	31.5	22.2	20.0	18.5	15.8	19.9	13.3	14.0	21.2	17.8	26.2	13.8	19.2	14.8	-	
32	507474	103002	27.5	25.0	21.9	20.8	19.0	23.1	17.8	20.0	23.8	19.6	30.9	16.9	21.9	16.8	-	
33	507040	103155	24.1	22.2	19.7	16.4	12.0	16.9	12.0	13.2	17.5	15.5	24.5	18.9	17.5	13.5	-	
34	506480	102917	22.9	20.9	20.4	17.0	14.2	18.0	13.7	14.4	18.5	18.5	20.7	16.6	17.8	13.7	-	

☒ **All erroneous data has been removed from the NO$_2$ 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.**

☒ **Arun District Council confirm that all 2021 diffusion tube data has been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System**.

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO$_2$ annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3 are shown in **bold**.

NO$_2$ annual means exceeding 60µg/m^3, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO$_2$ 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 Arun During 2021

No new sources of air pollution have been identified as currently operating within Arun, however we are aware of plans that may do so in the future. Several major road schemes are either in the planning or construction phase including the widening of sections of the A259 in Angmering and Littlehampton from single to dual carriageway. This brings traffic closer to existing residential properties and land which has been identified for housing in the future. The A27 Arundel bypass, the realignment of the A29, the Lyminster Bypass and Fitzalan Link Road are designed to improve traffic flow and thus air quality but may result in a deterioration in air quality in other areas. A number of new monitoring sites were set up in 2020 in these areas to monitor any changes. Data to date does not suggest any concerns but will have been affected by Covid restrictions in 2020 and 2021.

The Council has recently been consulted on proposals to site a new energy from waste incinerator at Ford which could impact air quality and the proposed Rampion 2 offshore wind farm could have temporary impacts on air quality as the cabling is laid across the district. A new crematorium is currently under construction and a planning application has been received for a permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 for a small waste incineration plant in Ford. Environmental Health will require and comment on submitted air quality assessments as part of the planning and permitting process and will adjust monitoring if required.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Arun District Council During 2021

Arun District Council has not completed any additional works within the reporting year of 2021.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

Arun District Council undertakes monitoring with non-automatic methods using nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) diffusion tubes in various locations across the district. There are no Air Quality Management Area's in Arun District.

Arun District Council sub-contracts the supply and analysis of the NO_2 diffusion tubes with South Yorkshire Air Quality Samplers (SYAQS) – previously South Yorkshire Laboratory. The NO_2 tube preparation method used is 50% triethanolamine (TEA) in acetone. The South Yorkshire Laboratory was on the working group and follows the procedures set out in the Harmonisation Practical Guidance.

Monitoring was completed in adherence with the 2021 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar, with the exception of May/June 2021 when tubes were put out 6 days after the specified date at the beginning of June. This was due to the changeover dates falling within school holidays, annual leave and a lack of available, knowledgeable staff to change the tubes on the specified date. Since June 2021 other members of staff have been trained in the changing of tubes and as Covid 19 workload has decreased more staff are available to cover for the absence of the lead air quality officer.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

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

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2022 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.TG16 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/NO_2 continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Arun District Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.77 to the 2021 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Arun District Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.1.

No co-location study has been undertaken in the district. Arun District Council utilises the national bias adjustment figures for SYAQS in 2021 of 0.77 based on one study. Data from NO_2 diffusion tubes has been compared and bias corrected to the factors produced from the UK co-location data-base as collated by DEFRA Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk. Spreadsheet Version Number: 03/22

Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2021	National	03/22	0.77
2020	National	06/21	0.77
2019	National	03/20	0.78
2018	National	03/19	0.95
2017	National	03/18	0.88

NO_2 Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO_2 concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO_2 fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO_2 concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1.

No diffusion tube NO_2 monitoring locations within Arun required distance correction during 2021.
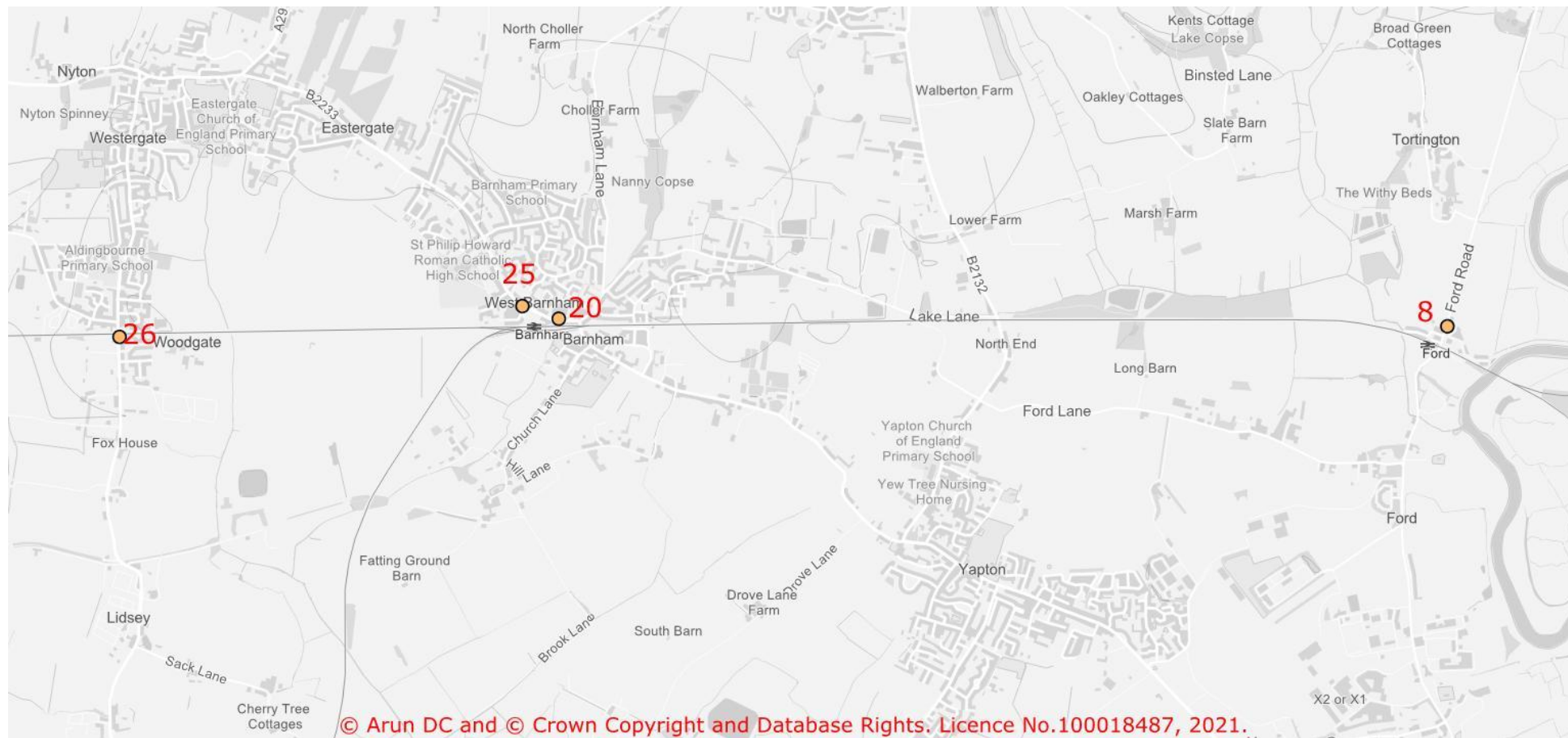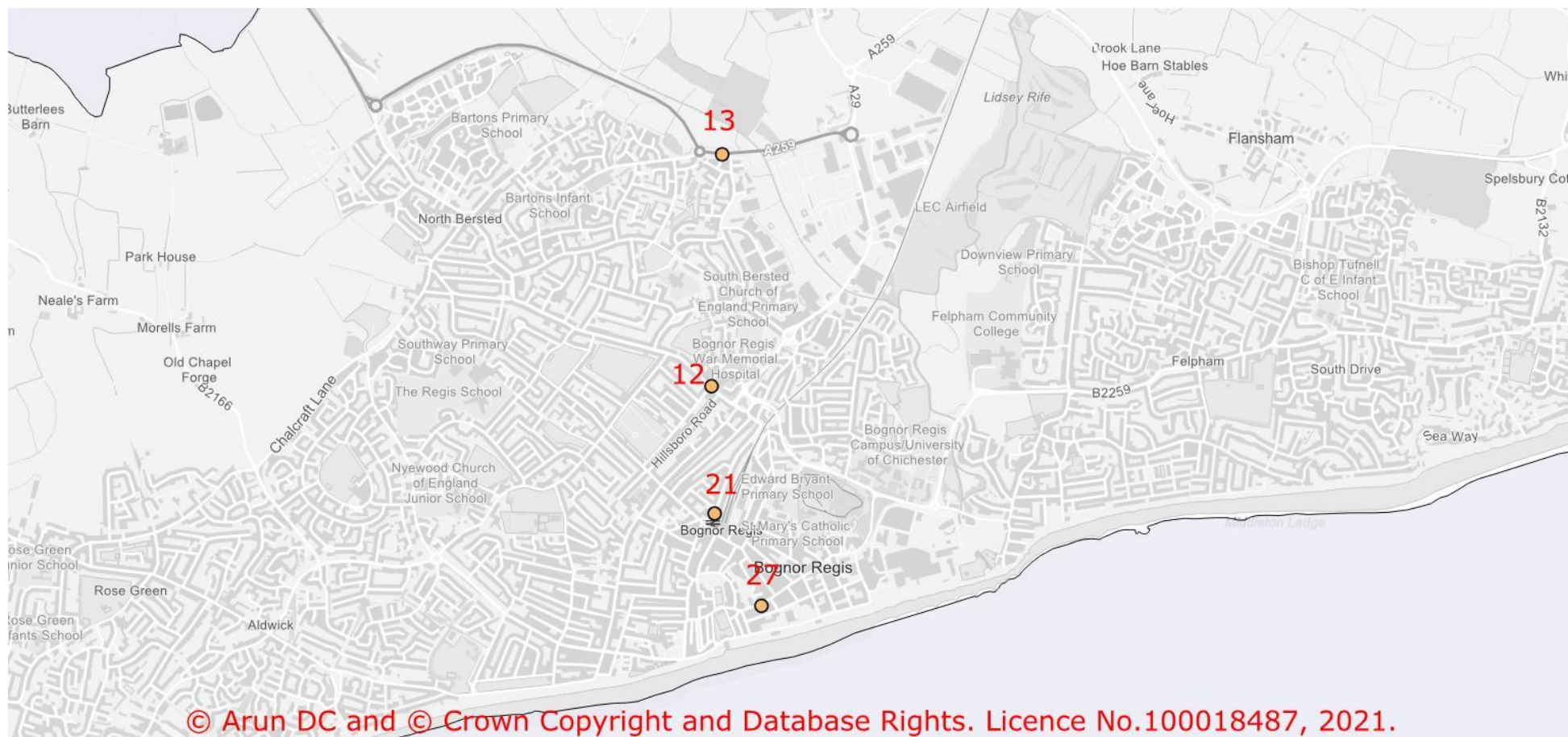
Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs

Figure D.1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites - Arundel

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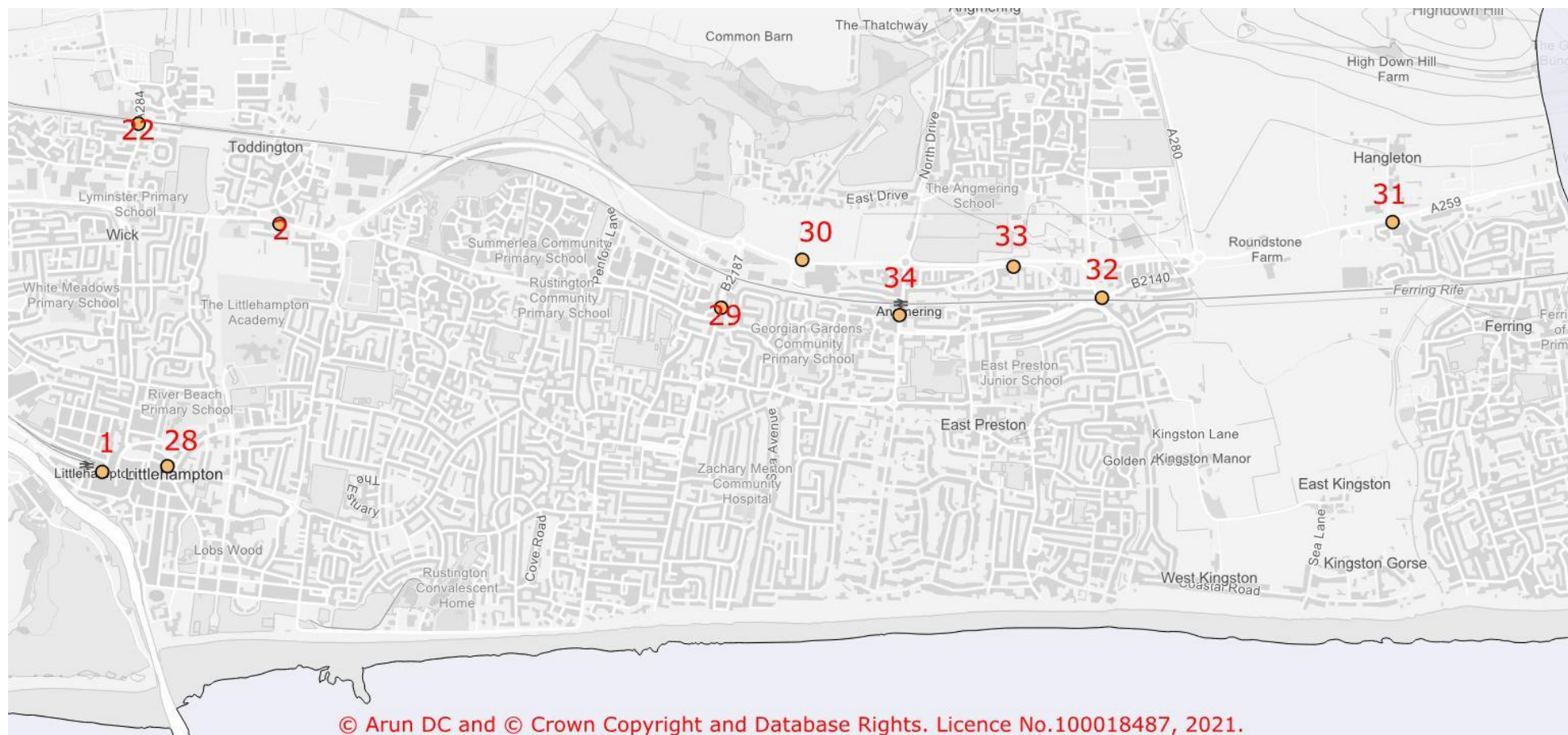
Figure D.2 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites – Barnham and Ford

Figure D.3– Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites – Bognor Regis

Figure D.4– Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites – Littlehampton and Angmering

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Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England[7]

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective: Concentration	Air Quality Objective: Measured as
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	200µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	40µg/m^3	Annual mean
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	50µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	40µg/m^3	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	350µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	125µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	266µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean

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[7] The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m^3).

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 National Highways
EU	European Union
FDMS	Filter Dynamics Measurement System
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO_x	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.