Sussex Air Pollution Monitoring Network

Annual Report, 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sussex Air Quality Monitoring Network provides a central source of information on air pollution issues of a defined and robust quality and can be used with confidence by members of the public, researchers and local authority officers.

Overall the data capture was good across the network during 2018 with most analysers that were in operation for the whole year meeting the minimum requirement of 75% data capture. The reasons for lower capture rate at certain sites are described in Chapter 1.

As seen each year there were many days of 'Moderate' ozone (O_3) - recorded at all network sites during the summer of 2018 monitoring for this pollutant. The first widespread incident resulting in 'moderate' O_3 occurred in April, and the last in September. Two sites also recorded 'high' levels on two separate days – July 6th and July 26th.

'Moderate' PM_{10} levels, were measured at three sites: Eastbourne – Devonshire Park, Hastings – Bulverhythe and Rother – De La Warr Road on six separate days during February, March and April.

$PM_{2.5}$ was measured at only one network site during 2018, Eastbourne – Holly Place. 'Moderate' pollution was recorded on four days in March and May, and 'High' levels on 21st April.

There were no occurrences of 'Moderate' sulphur dioxide or 'Moderate' nitrogen dioxide recorded during the year.

All network sites, that achieved the necessary data capture, met the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, NO_2 and SO_2 Air Quality Strategy (AQS) objectives. Carbon monoxide (CO) is no longer measured at any network site.

The O_3 AQS objective was exceeded at all network sites that achieved the necessary data capture.

Following a sharp decrease in running annual mean for PM_{10} during the first quarter, the concentrations slowly rose for the rest of 2018, however was generally lower than in 2017.

Running annual mean concentrations for $PM_{2.5,}$ (measured at Eastbourne – Holly Place) and O_3 increased during 2018.

Running annual means for NO_2 remained relatively stable during 2018.

The air quality sustainability indicator for both roadside and background PM_{10} in Sussex has increased in 2018 when compared to the previous year.

The air quality sustainability indicators for the Sussex urban and rural O_3 showed a decrease in 2018.

INTRODUCTION

The Sussex Air Pollution Monitoring Network was formed in 1995 and has developed into a comprehensive regional monitoring network with eighteen continuous monitoring sites in operation in January 2018.

Network sites are placed in a range of locations according to local monitoring requirements and resources. As a network, these individual sites allow an overall view of pollution levels in rural, industrial, urban and roadside parts of Sussex. As all sites are operated to defined network quality standards, each district or borough can augment their own monitoring results with comparable data from other network sites.

This report aims to make the data more accessible by describing the air pollution trends, episodes and standards across Sussex, and providing a freely available source of information for the public, local authorities and those in education.

The network's Internet site contains peak daily readings from each site, updated each day, as well as historical data from the continuous monitoring carried out across the region. There are many other features and data tools to aid interpretation as well as more detailed information about the network and the individual monitoring sites.

A general information section on the health effects of air pollution can also be found:

Network Home page: http://www.sussex-air.net

CHAPTER 1: Results of Continuous Monitoring, 2018

This chapter describes the results of continuous monitoring which are presented in comparison to national and international standards and guidelines.

The extent and frequency of pollution episodes recorded during 2018 are also reported with some background information as to the cause of each.

Statistics from three London Air Quality Network sites are included at the base of each table for comparison purposes.

'Marylebone Road' is a kerbside site located on a busy six-lane road in central London. 'Kensington & Chelsea' is a background site in central London and 'Greenwich' is a background site in outer London.

Further information on these sites can be found at:

http://www.londonair.org.uk

Network performance

Table 1.1 shows data capture rates for each network analyser during 2018. Low capture rates may be caused by repeated or prolonged analyser or logging system breakdown, on-site communications problems or interruptions in power supply to the monitoring stations.

The majority of analysers that were in operation for the whole year met the minimum requirement of 75% data capture. However, the following sites failed to meet the stricter network target of 90% valid data capture:

- Adur – Shoreham-by-Sea, NO_x and PM_{10}; the NOx analyser was re-installed during May following air conditioning problems at the site. The PM_{10} was reinstalled during July, however due to correlation issues the data was not deemed valid until the end of September when a spare analyser was installed.

- Eastbourne – Devonshire Park, O3; the analyser suffered recurrent flow faults from June to the end of the year coupled with delays in site operator attendance.

- Eastbourne – Holly Place, PM_{10}; a national monitoring network site ratified by a third party. The reasons for the low data capture are not known at this time.

- Lewes – West Street, PM_{10}; following a period of abnormal readings the equipment maintenance unit found a disconnection in the sampling array. Unfortunately this was traced back to a service visit in June and resulted in almost four months data loss.

For the sites where analysers fell below the 75% threshold annual statistics are generally considered unrepresentative of the full year and results in the following tables are replaced with 'n.a.' where applicable.

Table 1.1 Analyser capture rates (%) for 2018					
Capture Rate (%)	**Nitrogen Dioxide**	**Ozone**	**PM_{10}**	**PM_{25}**	**Sulphur Dioxide**
Adur - Shoreham-by-Sea	62	-	23	-	-
Chichester - Lodsworth	-	97	-	-	-
Wealden - Isfield	-	98	-	-	-
Brighton and Hove - Preston Park [1]	99[1]	99[1]	-	-	-
Crawley - Gatwick Airport	99	-	-	-	-
Chichester - A27 Chichester Bypass	100	-	100	-	-
Chichester – Orchard Street	100	-	-	-	-
Eastbourne - Devonshire Park	98	89	93	-	-
Eastbourne - Holly Place[1]	55[1]	-	-	98[1]	-
Horsham - Park Way	96	-	93	-	-
Horsham - Storrington [1]	96[1]	-	-	-	-
Horsham - Cowfold	100	-	-	-	-
Hastings - Bulverhythe	94	-	96	-	-
Wealden - Lullington Heath[1]	99[1]	99[1]	-	-	99[1]
Lewes - West Street	98	-	67	-	-
Rother – Rye Harbour	-	99	-	-	-
Rother - De La Warr Road	100	-	100	-	-
Worthing 2 - Grove Lodge[1]	95[1]	-	-	-	-

[1] AURN

A statistical overview of 2018

Annual mean concentrations are shown in Table 1.2. These statistics are calculated from hourly mean concentrations.

Chapter 2 describes trends in running annual mean concentrations in more detail.

Tables 1.3 and 1.4 show the number of days in which 'Moderate' and 'High' pollution were measured at each site. 'Very high' air pollution was not measured at any of the network sites during 2018.

The air quality banding system has been set by the Government to help describe pollution levels and their associated health effects.

More information on the Air Quality Banding System can be found at:

http://londonair.org.uk/london/asp/airpollutionindex.asp?IndexDate=2012

Air pollution banding	Value	Accompanying health messages for at-risk groups and the general population	
		At-risk individuals *	General population
Low	1-3	***Enjoy*** your usual outdoor activities.	***Enjoy*** your usual outdoor activities.
Moderate	4-6	Adults and children with lung problems, and adults with heart problems, ***who experience symptoms***, should ***consider*** **reducing** strenuous physical activity, particularly outdoors.	***Enjoy*** your usual outdoor activities.
High	7-9	Adults and children with lung problems, and adults with heart problems, should ***reduce*** strenuous physical exertion, particularly outdoors, and particularly if they experience symptoms. People with asthma may find they need to use their reliever inhaler more often. Older people should also ***reduce*** physical exertion.	Anyone experiencing discomfort such as sore eyes, cough or sore throat should ***consider reducing*** activity, particularly outdoors.
Very High	10	Adults and children with lung problems, adults with heart problems, and older people, should ***avoid*** strenuous physical activity. People with asthma may find they need to use their reliever inhaler more often.	***Reduce*** physical exertion, particularly outdoors, especially if you experience symptoms such as cough or sore throat.

* Adults and children with heart or lung problems are at greater risk of symptoms. Follow your doctor's usual advice about exercising and managing your condition.

Table 1.2 Annual means 2018					
Mean concentration	**Nitrogen Dioxide**	**Ozone**	**PM_{10}**	**PM_{25}**	**Sulphur Dioxide**
Adur - Shoreham-by-Sea	(26)	-	(23)	-	-
Chichester - Lodsworth	-	57	-	-	-
Wealden - Isfield	-	55	-	-	-
Brighton and Hove - Preston Park [1]	16[1]	49[1]	-	-	-
Crawley - Gatwick Airport	25	-	-	-	-
Chichester - A27 Chichester Bypass	29	-	18	-	-
Chichester – Orchard Street	22	-	-	-	-
Eastbourne - Devonshire Park	14	63	19	-	-
Eastbourne - Holly Place[1]	(11[1])	-	-	13[1]	-
Horsham - Park Way	25	-	20	-	-
Horsham - Storrington [1]	23[1]	-	-	-	-
Horsham - Cowfold	28	-	-	-	-
Hastings - Bulverhythe	16	-	23	-	-
Wealden - Lullington Heath[1]	8[1]	61[1]	-	-	1[1]
Lewes - West Street	19	-	(19)	-	-
Rother – Rye Harbour	-	57	-	-	-
Rother - De La Warr Road	20	-	22	-	-
Worthing 2 - Grove Lodge[1]	37[1]	-	-	-	-
Greenwich 4	16	44	(17)	10	1
Kens and Chelsea 1	27	45	14	9	1
Marylebone Road	85	21	24	16	5.3
Values shown in brackets have less than 75% data capture rate					

[1] AURN

Table 1.3 Number of days 'moderate' air pollution during 2018 (Air Quality Index 4-6)					
	Nitrogen Dioxide	Ozone	PM_{10}	PM_{25}	Sulphur Dioxide
Adur - Shoreham-by-Sea	(0)	-	(0)	-	-
Chichester - Lodsworth	-	34	-	-	-
Wealden - Isfield	-	53	-	-	-
Brighton and Hove - Preston Park [1]	0[1]	21[1]	-	-	-
Crawley - Gatwick Airport	0	-	-	-	-
Chichester - A27 Chichester Bypass	0	-	0	-	-
Chichester – Orchard Street	0	-	-	-	-
Eastbourne - Devonshire Park	0	31	2	-	-
Eastbourne - Holly Place[1]	(0[1])	-	-	4[1]	-
Horsham - Park Way	0	-	0	-	-
Horsham - Storrington [1]	0[1]	-	-	-	-
Horsham - Cowfold	0	-	-	-	-
Hastings - Bulverhythe	0	-	4	-	-
Wealden - Lullington Heath[1]	0[1]	31[1]	-	-	0[1]
Lewes - West Street	0	-	(0)	-	-
Rother – Rye Harbour	-	23	-	-	-
Rother - De La Warr Road	0	-	5	-	-
Worthing 2 - Grove Lodge[1]	0[1]	-	-	-	-
Greenwich 4	0	26	(1)	2	0
Kens and Chelsea 1	0	29	0	1	0
Marylebone Road	21	1	6	9	0
Values shown in brackets have less than 75% data capture rate					

[1] AURN

Table 1.4 Number of days 'high' air pollution during 2018 (Air Quality Index 7-9)					
	Nitrogen Dioxide	Ozone	PM_{10}	PM_{25}	Sulphur Dioxide
Adur - Shoreham-by-Sea	(0)	-	(0)	-	-
Chichester - Lodsworth	-	0	-	-	-
Wealden - Isfield	-	1	-	-	-
Brighton and Hove - Preston Park [1]	0[1]	0[1]	-	-	-
Crawley - Gatwick Airport	0	-	-	-	-
Chichester - A27 Chichester Bypass	0	-	0	-	-
Chichester – Orchard Street	0	-	-	-	-
Eastbourne - Devonshire Park	0	0	0	-	-
Eastbourne - Holly Place[1]	(0[1])	-	-	1[1]	-
Horsham - Park Way	0	-	0	-	-
Horsham - Storrington [1]	0[1]	-	-	-	-
Horsham - Cowfold	0	-	-	-	-
Hastings - Bulverhythe	0	-	0	-	-
Wealden - Lullington Heath[1]	0[1]	1[1]	-	-	0[1]
Lewes - West Street	0	-	(0)	-	-
Rother – Rye Harbour	-	0	-	-	-
Rother - De La Warr Road	0	-	0	-	-
Worthing 2 - Grove Lodge[1]	0[1]	-	-	-	-
Greenwich 4	0	0	(0)	0	0
Kens and Chelsea 1	0	0	0	1	0
Marylebone Road	0	0	1	1	0
Values shown in brackets have less than 75% data capture rate					

[1] AURN

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) and Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)

There were no occurrences of 'Moderate' or above NO_2 or SO_2 pollution during 2018 at network sites.

Ozone (O_3)

Widespread 'Moderate' O_3 was recorded on a number of days at all the network sites monitoring for this pollutant. These episodes occur during the warmer sunnier months due to the photochemical reaction of nitrogen oxides with hydrocarbons.

It is also known that a proportion of the O_3 experienced in Sussex is transported from continental Europe under certain meteorological conditions.

The first widespread incident resulting in 'Moderate' O_3 occurred in April, and the last in September.

'High' levels were reached on two separate days in July (6th and 26th) at Wealden- Isfield and at Wealden – Lullington Heath respectively.

PM_{10} Particulates

Defra's Air Pollution Index applies to PM_{10} measured by a reference equivalent method such as the Filter Dynamic Measurement System (FDMS). The TEOM PM_{10} data has been converted to reference equivalent PM_{10} using the Volatile Correction Model (VCM) method developed by King's College London. All TEOM PM_{10} data reported on the Sussex-air website prior to the 1st January 2004 has been corrected using a gravimetric conversion factor of 1.3. All data reported after the 1st January 2004 has been corrected using the Volatile Correction Model (VCM).

Further details about the VCM can be found at:

http://www.volatile-correction-model.info/

'Moderate' PM_{10} levels, were measured at three sites: Eastbourne – Devonshire Park, Hastings – Bulverhythe and Rother – De La Warr Road on six separate days during February, March and April.

$PM_{2.5}$ Particulates

$PM_{2.5}$ was measured at only one network site during 2018, Eastbourne – Holly Place. 'Moderate' pollution were recorded on four days in March and May, and 'High' levels on 21st April.

Significant episodes during 2018

Particulate Episodes

'Moderate' PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ episodes occurred during February, March and April 2018 at four out of the eight network sites that monitor these pollutants: Eastbourne – Devonshire Park, Hastings – Bulverhythe, Rother – De La Warr Road and Eastbourne – Holly Place. 'High' levels of $PM_{2.5}$ were also recorded at Eastbourne – Holly Place on 21st April.

The first widespread incident occurring at the four sites mentioned above, started on the 28th February and lasted through to 3rd March when 'moderate' and 'high' particle pollution were measured across large parts of the UK and western Europe. Winds arriving from east Europe caused increased sulphate particles indicative of coal burning. Thereafter air arriving from north western Europe showed contributions from traffic, gas combustion, wood burning and farming.

Analysis of the April 21st episode, also affecting the four sites above suggests a contribution from long range transport from continental Europe together with poor dispersion of local emissions.

A further three episodes of 'moderate' PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ were recorded in February, April and May. The first of these on 23rd April was recorded at only one site, Eastbourne – Devonshire Park and the remaining two, on 12th April and 25th May recorded at Eastbourne – Holly Place for $PM_{2.5}$.

The daily mean PM_{10} levels for 2018 are illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Daily mean PM_{10} levels across the network during 2018

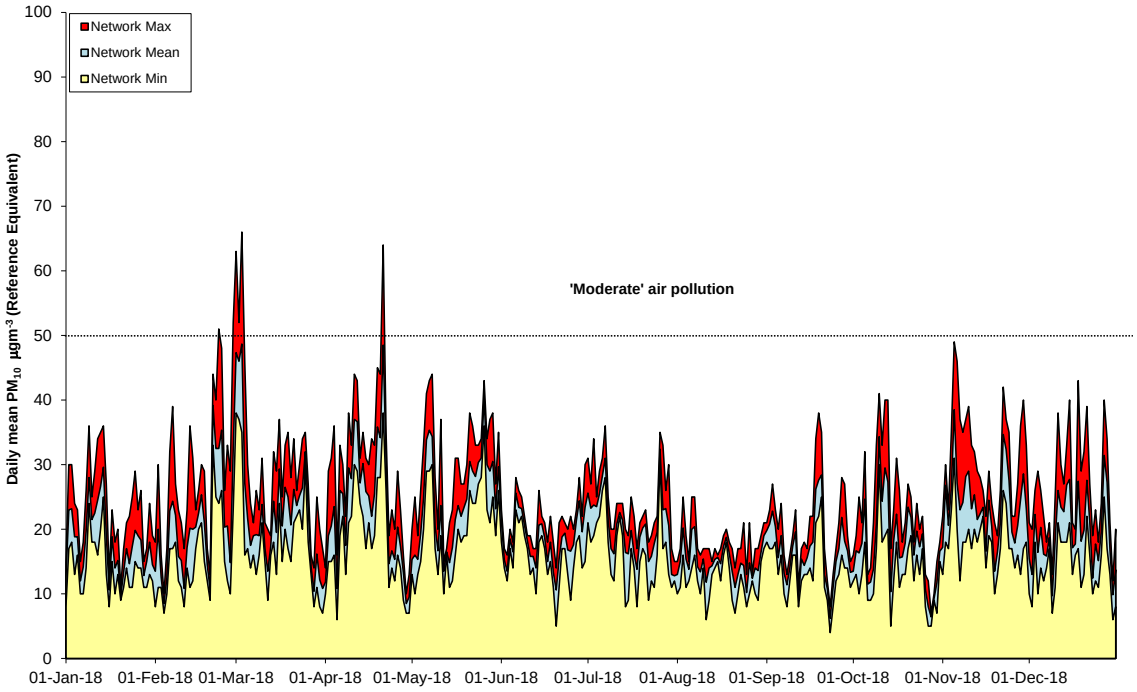
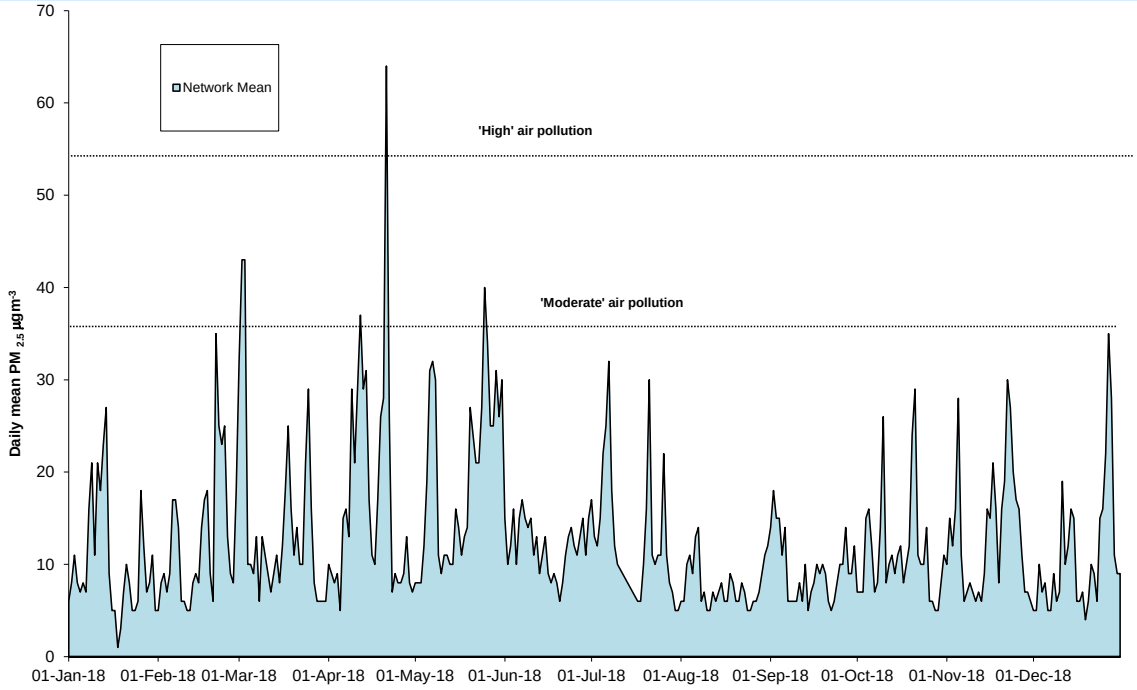


Figure 2 Daily mean $PM_{2.5}$ levels across the network during 2018



The daily mean $PM_{2.5}$ levels for 2018 are illustrated in Figure 2. Only one network site monitors PM2.5, therefore the data shown is the Eastbourne – Holly Place site only.

Summer Photochemical Episodes

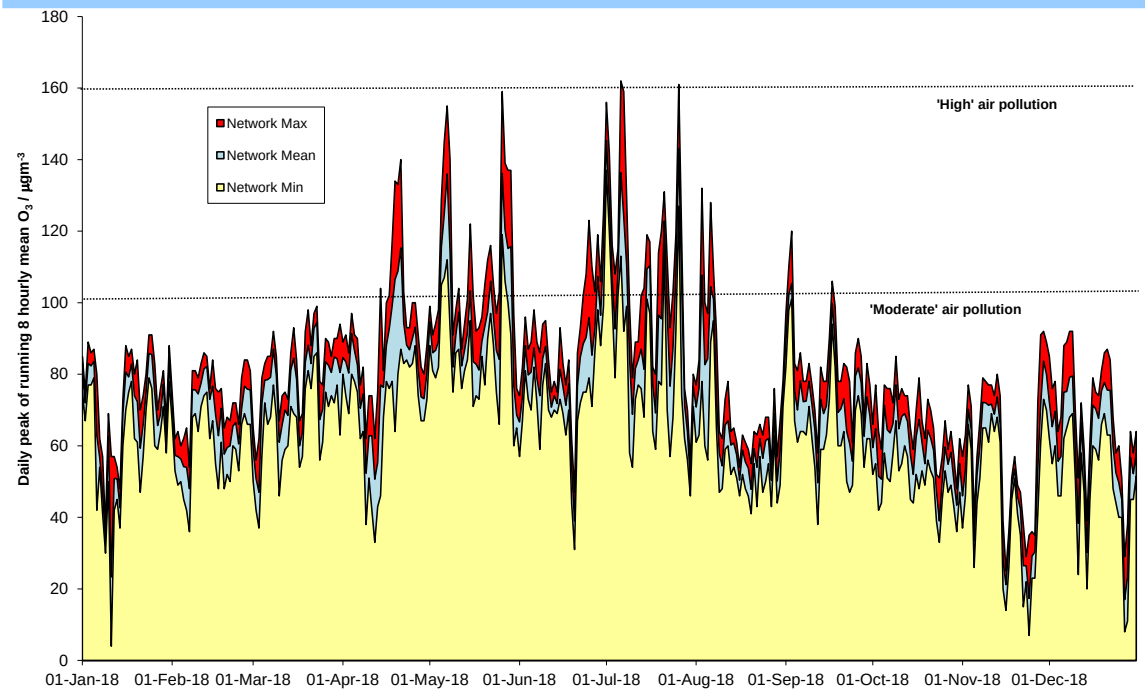
Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of photochemical episodes O_3 during 2018.

Summer photochemical episodes occur annually in Sussex. Their development is due to a complex set of reactions involving NO_x and hydrocarbons in the presence of sunlight.

A proportion of the O_3 experienced in Sussex is also transported from continental Europe.

The first widespread O_3 episode of the year occurred in April and the last in September with 'High' levels recorded on two separate days in July (6th and 26th) at Wealden- Isfield and at Wealden – Lullington Heath respectively.

Figure 3 Daily peak of running 8 hourly mean ozone levels across the network during 2018



2018 in Comparison with the Air Quality Strategy (AQS) Objectives

Tables 1.5a and 1.5b compare results of monitoring in 2018 to the Government's AQS objectives. There is often more than one objective per pollutant reflecting the differing health effects of short and long-term exposure. Each objective had an achievement date between 2004 and 2010 depending on the pollutant. The $PM_{2.5}$ objective has an achievement date of 2020.

Where a site did not achieve a minimum of 75% data capture for the year, the measurements cannot be accurately compared to the AQS objectives and are entered as 'not applicable'.

No network sites exceeded either PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ objectives. The distribution of exceedances of the 50 μgm^{-3} daily mean value of PM_{10} (equating to the EU Health Threshold) across the network during 2018 is shown in Figure 1.

The distribution of exceedances of the 35 μgm^{-3} daily mean value of $PM_{2.5}$ during 2018 is shown in figue2.

All sites also met the NO_2 and SO_2 objectives (SO_2 measured at only one site).

All network sites monitoring O_3 exceeded the AQS objective.

The daily peak of running eight hourly mean O_3 levels across the network during 2018 are shown in Figure 3.

CO is no longer monitored at any of the Sussex stations.

Table 1.5a Comparison with Air Quality Strategy Objectives – Achieved ('yes') or Exceeded ('no')						
	PM_{10}		$PM_{2.5}$		SO_2	
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Adur - Shoreham-by-Sea	n.a	n.a	-	-	-	-
Chichester - Lodsworth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wealden - Isfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brighton and Hove - Preston Park [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crawley - Gatwick Airport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chichester - A27 Chichester Bypass	Yes (0)	Yes (18)	-	-	-	-
Chichester – Orchard Street	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastbourne - Devonshire Park	Yes (2)	Yes (19)	-	-	-	-
Eastbourne - Holly Place[1]	-	-	Yes (13)[1]	-	-	-
Horsham - Park Way	Yes (0)	Yes (20)	-	-	-	-
Horsham - Storrington [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horsham - Cowfold	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hastings - Bulverhythe	Yes (4)	Yes (23)	-	-	-	-
Wealden - Lullington Heath[1]	-	-	-	Yes (0)[1]	Yes(0)[1]	Yes (0)[1]
Lewes - West Street	n.a	n.a	-	-	-	-
Rother – Rye Harbour	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rother - De La Warr Road	Yes (5)	Yes (22)	-	-	-	-
Worthing 2 - Grove Lodge[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenwich 4	n.a	n.a	Yes (10)	Yes (0)	Yes (0)	Yes (0)
Kens and Chelsea 1	Yes (1)	Yes (14)	Yes (9)	Yes (0)	Yes (0)	Yes (0)
Marylebone Road	Yes (7)	Yes (24)	Yes (16)	Yes (0)	Yes (0)	Yes (0)

[1] AURN

A: 50 μg m^{-3} not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year measured as 24 hr mean. Data is reference equivalent

B: 40 μg m^{-3} measured as annual mean. All data is reference equivalent

C: 25 μg m^{-3} measured as annual mean. All data is reference equivalent

D: 350 μg m^{-3} not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year measured as 1 hour mean.

E: 125 μg m^{-3} not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year measured as 24 hour mean.

F: 266 μg m^{-3} not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year measured as 15 min.

Table 1.5b Comparison with Air Quality Strategy Objectives – Achieved ('yes') or Exceeded ('no')			
	O_3	NO_2	
	A	B	C
Adur - Shoreham-by-Sea	-	n.a	n.a
Chichester - Lodsworth	No (34)	-	-
Wealden - Isfield	No (54)	-	-
Brighton and Hove - Preston Park [1]	No (21)[1]	Yes (0)[1]	Yes(16)[1]
Crawley - Gatwick Airport	-	Yes (0)	Yes (25)
Chichester - A27 Chichester Bypass	-	Yes (0)	Yes (29)
Chichester – Orchard Street	-	Yes (0)	Yes (22)
Eastbourne - Devonshire Park	No (31)	Yes (0)	Yes (14)
Eastbourne - Holly Place[1]	-	n.a	n.a
Horsham - Park Way	-	Yes (0)	Yes (25)
Horsham - Storrington [1]	-	Yes (0)[1]	Yes (23)[1]
Horsham - Cowfold	-	Yes (0)	Yes (28)
Hastings - Bulverhythe	-	Yes (0)	Yes (16)
Wealden - Lullington Heath[1]	No (32)[1]	Yes (0)[1]	Yes (8)[1]
Lewes - West Street	-	Yes (0)	Yes (19)
Rother – Rye Harbour	No (23)	-	-
Rother - De La Warr Road	-	Yes (0)	Yes (20)
Worthing 2 - Grove Lodge[1]	-	Yes (0)[1]	Yes (37)[1]
Greenwich 4	No (26)	Yes (0)	Yes (16)
Kens and Chelsea 1	No (29)	Yes (0)	Yes (27)
Marylebone Road	Yes (1)	No (29)	No (85)

[1] AURN

A: 100 μg m^{-3} not to be exceeded more than 10 times a year measured as the daily max of running 8 hour mean.

B: 200 μg m^{-3} not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year measured as 1 hour mean.

C: 40 μg m^{-3} measured as an annual mean.

Indicators of Sustainable Development

The UK Government is required by European Union law to publish a number of indicators that can be used to assess whether its aims of sustainable development are being met. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy was released in 1999 and one of the Headline Indicators was air quality. The strategy was updated in 2005 and included new air quality indicators designed to better reflect the effects on health of long term exposure to lower levels of pollution.

The three indicators are:

i. Annual average urban PM_{10} concentrations (roadside and background),

ii. Annual average O_3 concentrations (rural and urban background) measured as the daily maximum 8-hour running mean,

iii. Total number of days in which one or more of the specified pollutants were recorded as 'Moderate' or worse air pollution (the old headline indicator) in urban and rural locations.

The third indicator is the most complex and has a number of site requirements to ensure that monitoring data are representative:

- Rural sites should be included if they at least monitor O_3 (ideally PM_{10} should also be monitored but this criterion would exclude almost all sites from the Indicator),

- Urban Background and Roadside sites should be included if they monitor at least PM_{10}

Due to the small number of exceedances, it was decided that the absence of monitoring for NO_2 and CO would not result in a significant under-reporting of episodes.

Analysers must record an annual data capture rate of at least 75% to be included in any of the indicator calculations.

Sites demonstrated to be far outliers as a result of local factors in a particular year should be excluded from the analysis.

Air Quality Sustainability Indicator for Sussex

The following sites meet the criteria for inclusion in the Indicator calculation for 2018:

- **Rural: AQ Indicator:** Chichester - Lodsworth, Wealden – Isfield, Wealden – Lullington Heath, Rother – Rye Harbour.

- **Urban AQ Indicator *(background):*** Brighton and Hove – Preston Park, Eastbourne – Devonshire Park

- **Urban AQ Indicator *(roadside):*** Hastings – Bulverhythe, Horsham – Park Way, Chichester - A27 Chichester Bypass, Rother – De La Warr Road.

Figure 4 plots the first Sustainability Indicator for long-term monitoring sites in Sussex.

Figure 5 shows a similar plot for the second indicator. Table 1.6 shows the third indicator.

Figure 4 First Air Quality Indicator for Sussex 2001 to 2018 (annual mean PM_{10})

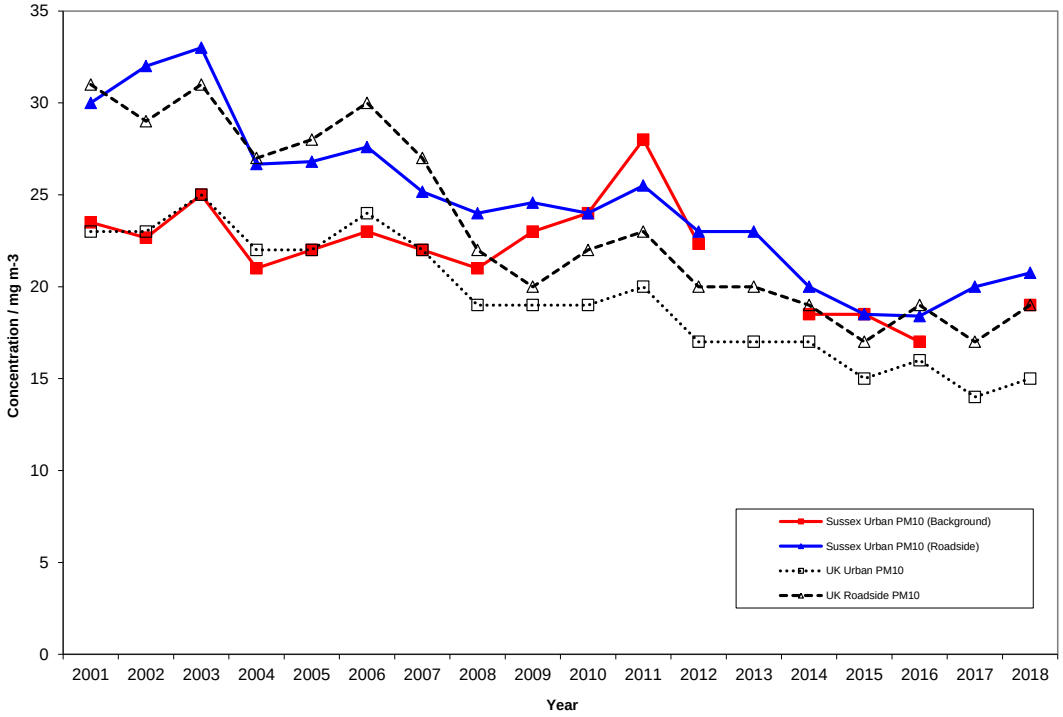


Figure 5 Second Air Quality Indicator for Sussex, 2001 to 2018 (mean daily max running 8hr ozone)

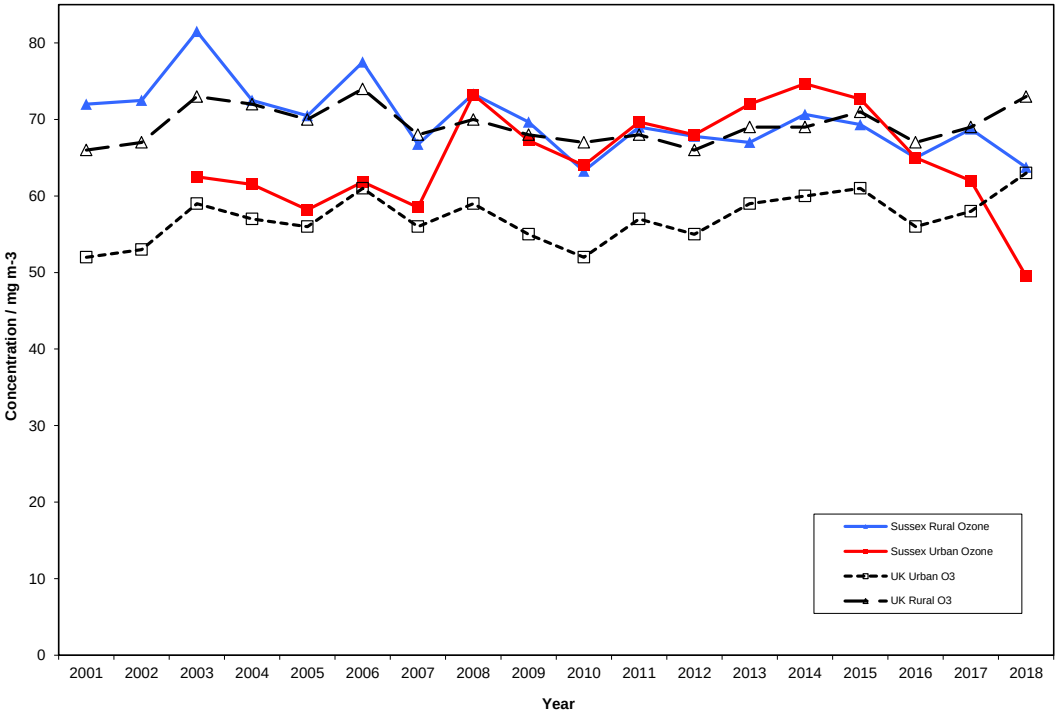


Table 1.6 Third (original) Air Quality Sustainability Indicator for Sussex																		
Indicator	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Chichester Lodsworth	-	-	-	-	-	71	43	76	39	39	43	13	24	18	7	16	15	36
Wealden Isfield	-	-	-	-	-	78	24	-	-	36	76	16	31	12	16	14	20	55
Brighton and Hove Stanmer Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	19	21	-	-	8	-	-
Chichester A27 Chichester Bypass	-	1	14	1	-	11	9	5	3	1	5	5	1	3	1	2	1	0
Eastbourne Devonshire Park	0	4	10	12	14	27	21	52	18	9	31	28	-	-	-	-	-	36
Eastbourne Holly Place	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	3	3	2	-	-
Horsham Park Way	-	-	-	-	10	4	12	6	3	0	10	3	2	4	-	4	2	0
Horsham Storrington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	7	16	-	1	3	-	-
Hastings Bulverthythe	-	19	41	3	11	12	8	4	6	0	0	1	-	-	3	0	4	1
Hastings Fresh Fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wealden Lullington Heath	50	40	94	56	64	64	27	51	36	10	25	12	12	6	12	16	10	32
Telscombe Cliffs Roadside	6	10	8	-	12	23	28	56	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewes Commercial Square	-	-	-	-	20	13	15	5	4	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewes Denton Community Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	14	17	-	-
Lewes West Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	-	0	1	-
Rother Rye Harbour	-	47	107	37	26	59	24	44	39	10	37	24	-	-	-	-	12	24
Rother De La Warr Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	0	8	-	1	-	-	-	2	4
Sussex-Rural	50	44	101	47	45	68	30	57	38	24	44	17	22	12	12	14	14	37
Sussex-Urban-(Background)	-	4	10	12	14	27	21	52	18	9	31	19.5	-	16.5	8.5	9.5	-	36
Sussex-Urban-(Roadside)	6	10	21	2	13	13	13	15	7	1	6	4	4	3	2	2	2	1
UK-Rural-Indicator	*34*	*32*	*64*	*45*	*40*	*55*	*30*	*45*	*32*	*22 (10)*	*30 (17)*	*14*	*17*	*9*	*11*	*12*	*9*	*30*
UK-Urban-Indicator	*23*	*19*	*48*	*22*	*21*	*38*	*23*	*26*	*10*	*8 (15)*	*15 (24)*	*18*	*14*	*12*	*10*	*8*	*7*	*8*

The 2018 figures in Table 1.6 are based on the revised index. The 2010 and 2011 figures in brackets are also based on the new threshold levels. As can be seen the changes to the thresholds has had a significant effect on the third indicator.

Sussex:

Although a general improvement has been seen for both roadside and background PM_{10} since 2001, the air quality sustainability indicator for roadside and background PM_{10} in Sussex has increased in 2018 when compared to the previous two years.

The air quality sustainability indicators for the Sussex urban and rural O_3 showed a decrease in 2018, although the general trend since 2001 remains fairly stable.

The UK:

Urban and rural O_3 indicators showed an increase in 2018. Roadside and background PM_{10} both increased slightly in 2018 when compared to 2017.

CHAPTER 2: Trends in Pollution Levels, 2001 – 2017

This chapter uses running annual mean calculations to illustrate trends in pollution levels as recorded by each continuous monitor in the network (see the 'How the charts work' section below for an explanation of running annual means).

Long-term pollution trends may be caused by changes in local emissions, i.e. fewer or cleaner vehicles or industrial processes, or changes in how these emissions are dispersed, i.e. weather patterns. For example, an unusually wet summer can lead to decreased levels of O_3, a cold settled winter can lead to increased levels of NO_2. These effects can obscure actual changes in emissions due to traffic management schemes or increased use of a particular road.

The longer a dataset is, i.e., the longer a site has been monitoring for, the more effective the trend analysis is. The effects of unusual weather conditions are smoothed out and sustained patterns due to changes in local emissions become clearer. Many years of monitoring data are required before firm conclusions can be made as to whether pollution levels are increasing or decreasing. For this reason, sites that have been in operation for less than three years are not included in this chapter but will become integrated into the analysis in the future.

How the Charts Work

The charts appearing in this chapter show running annual mean values (based on monthly mean concentrations and a minimum of 75% data capture) from a specified start date to January 2019. Running annual means are used so that gradual changes can be identified throughout the year, which are not apparent from a single annual figure.

For example, in Figure 6 the line for Hastings Bulverhythe is calculated in the following way;

- The first data we have for this site are from June 2001, so the first annual mean concentration can be calculated one year later on the 1st June 2002.

- The first mean is calculated from 1st June 2001 to 1st June 2002. The second is calculated from 1st July 2001 to 1st July 2002 and so on. This is what is meant by a running mean.

A chart showing percentage change is often more informative than simply showing changes in concentrations. In these charts, all sites start at zero, then concentrations are shown as the percentage change since the start date. As a common start date is required for this type of chart, they may show a shorter time period than the concentration charts.

Data from an inner London background site have been included in some charts to provide comparison with the Sussex network data.

PM_{10} Particulates

Running annual mean PM_{10} trends at all continuous monitoring sites since 2001 are shown in Figure 6.

Sites are shown one year after they joined the network, i.e., when the first annual mean calculation is possible. Sites that have not run for a complete year prior to January 2018 do not appear on the graph.

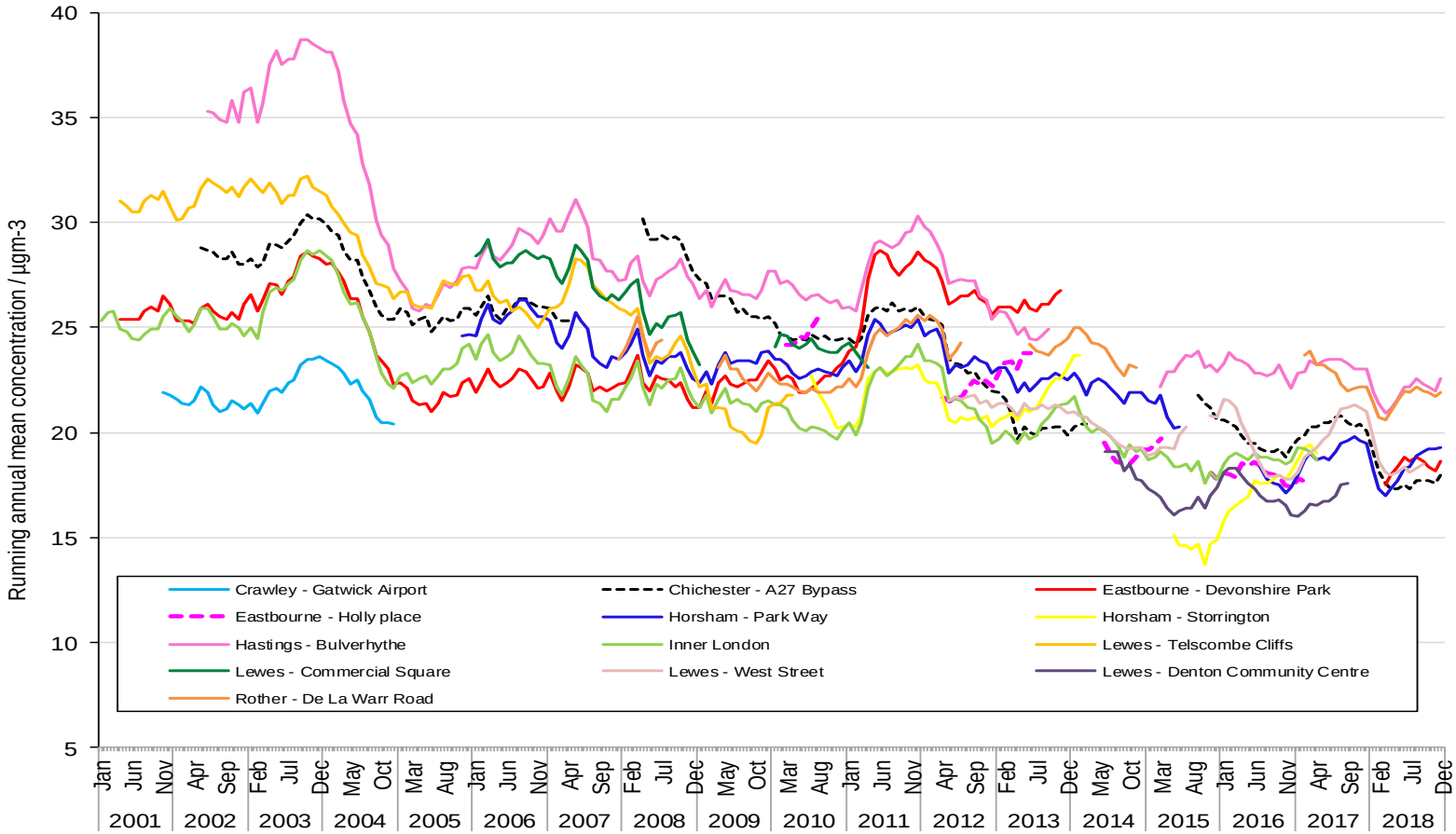
Following a sharp decrease during the first quarter, the running annual mean concentration then slowly rose for the rest of 2018, however was generally lower than the previous year.

The overall trend is highlighted further when the percentage change rather than actual change in concentration is traced, as shown in Figure 7.

There are a number of sites that are not included in the percentage change plot as it is necessary for all included sites to have a common start date, in this case January 2006, the analysers that have been introduced into the network after this start date are not included.

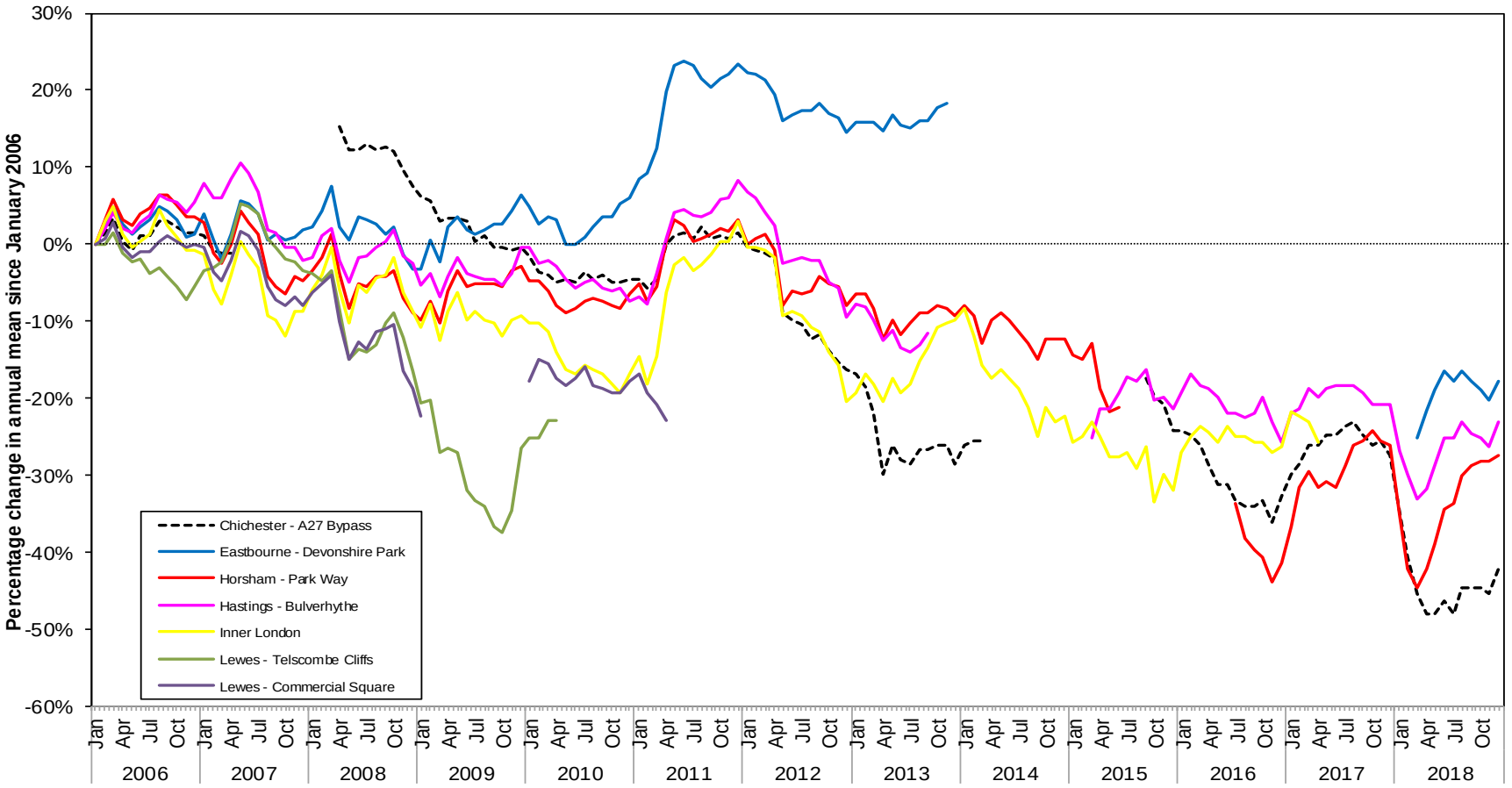
Roadside sites are generally expected to record higher levels than those monitoring at background locations due to their proximity to the local emission source that is mainly traffic related.

Figure 6 Trends in running annual mean PM_{10} concentrations, 2001 to 2018



N.B. The reduction in PM10 concentrations in 2004 can be attributed to TEOM data being corrected using VCM since 1st January 2004

Figure 7 Percentage change in running annual mean PM_{10} since January 2006



$PM_{2.5}$ Particulates

During 2018 $PM_{2.5}$ was measured at Eastbourne – Holly Place only.

During 2018 the levels increased.

The running annual mean concentrations are shown in Figure 8 and the percentage change plot in Figure 9.

Figure 8 Trends in running annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations, 2010 to 2018

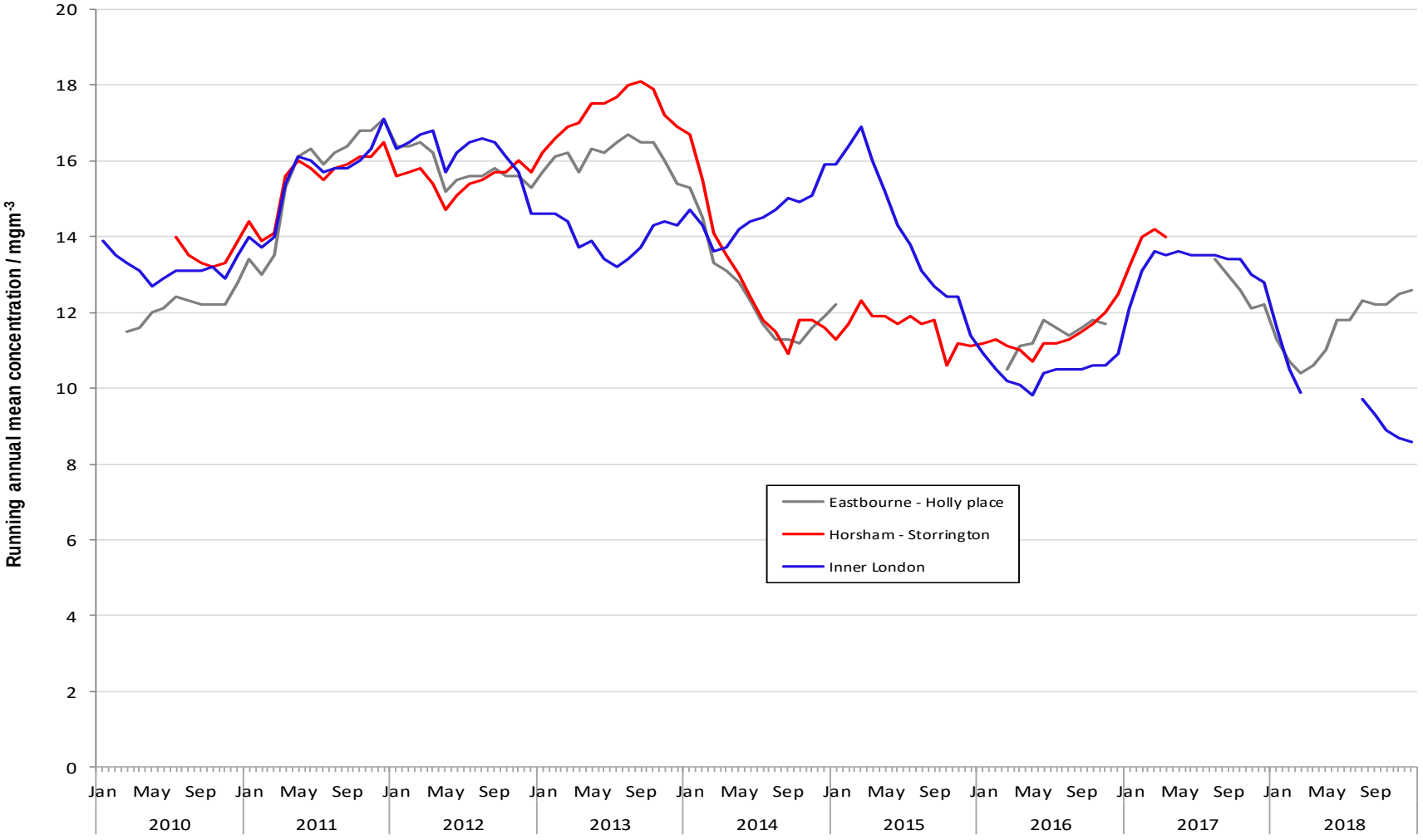
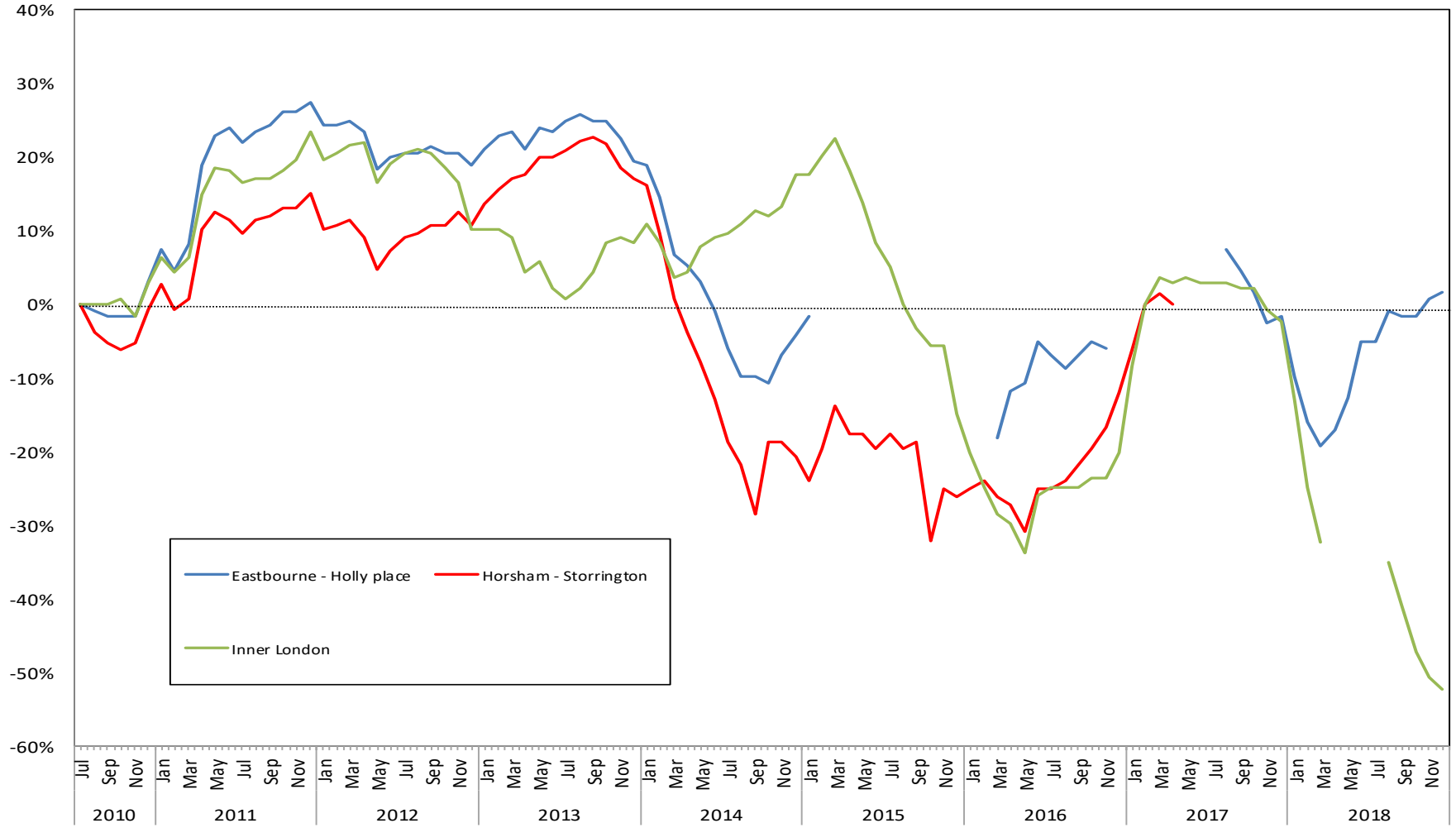


Figure 9 Percentage change in running annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ since July 2010



Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)

There has been a national downward trend in SO_2 concentrations for several years.

Currently only the Lullington Heath site monitors for SO_2.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)

NO_2 is the most commonly monitored pollutant in the network. Charts of running annual mean concentrations are shown in Figure 10. Percentage change over a shorter period at longer-running sites is shown in Figure 11. Trends from the inner London background site are included in each chart for comparison.

The Air Quality Standard for annual mean NO_2 is 40 μgm^{-3} (21 ppb).

Most sites remained relatively stable during 2018. Again, the trend is highlighted in Figure 11 showing the percentage change since February 2006.

The levels recorded at the roadside sites are generally higher than those seen at background sites due to their proximity to the traffic which is the primary source of nitrogen dioxide.

Figure 10 Running annual mean NO_2 concentrations, 1999 to 2018

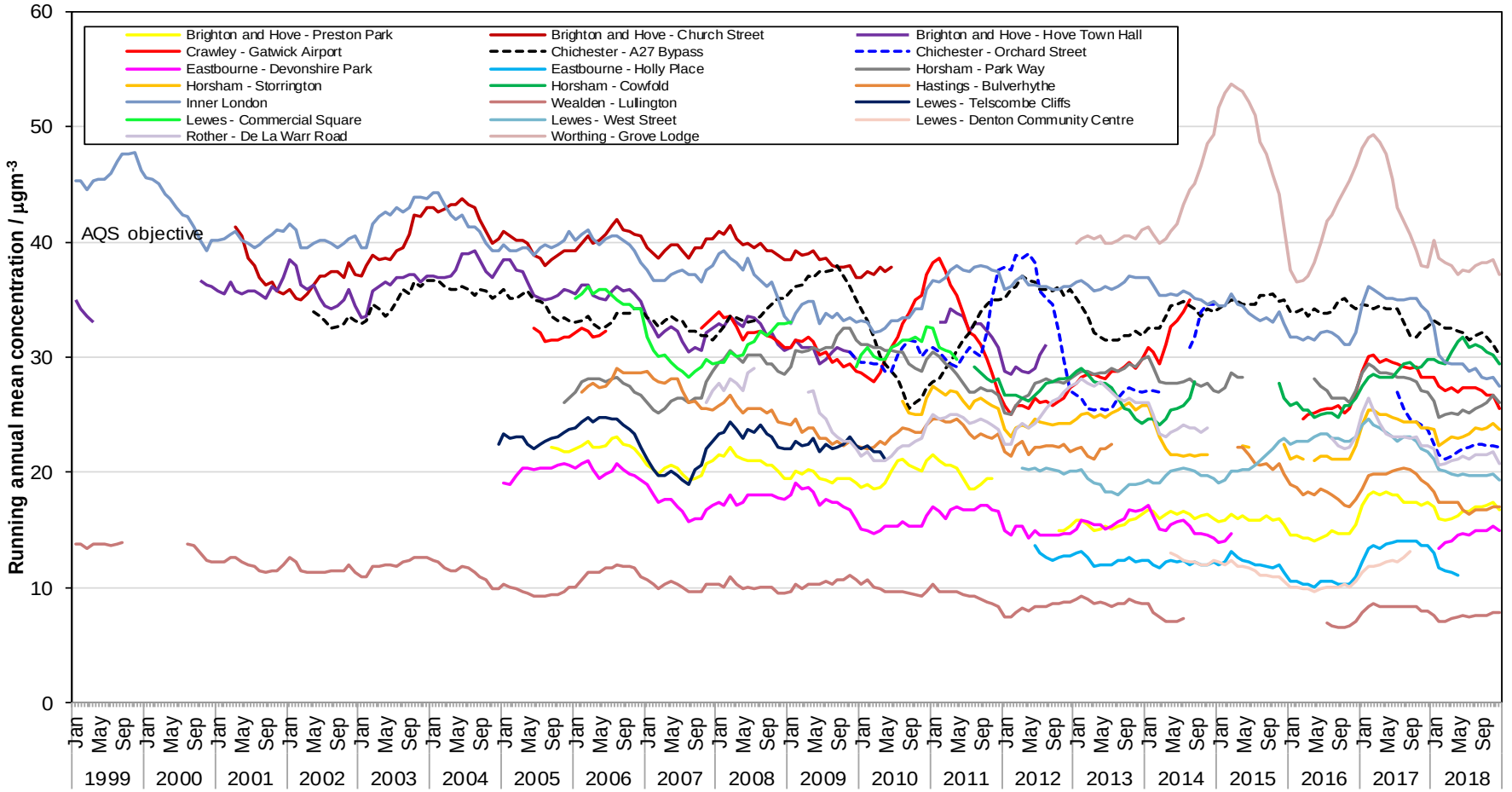


Figure 11 Percentage change in running annual mean NO_2 concentrations since February 2006

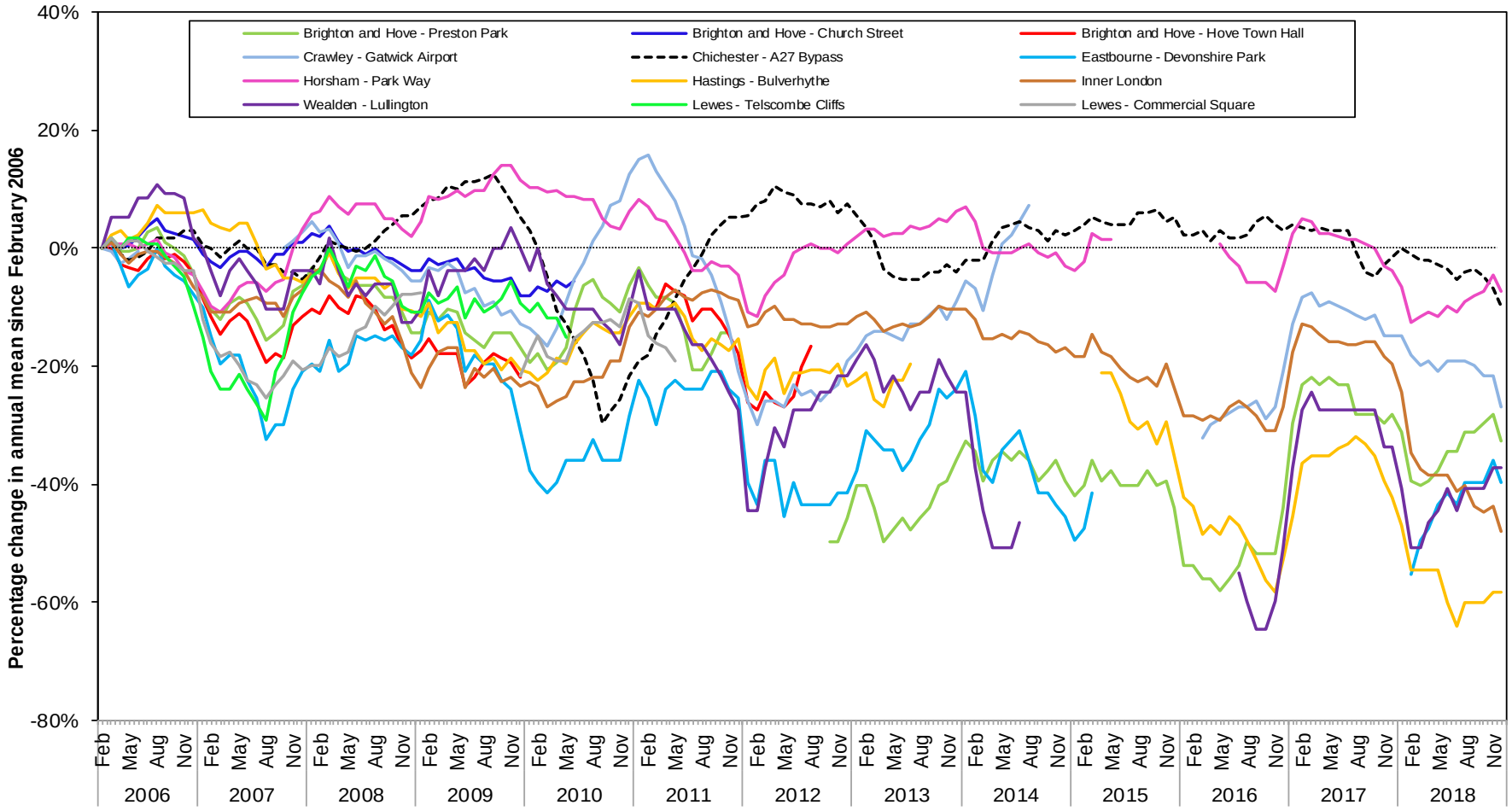
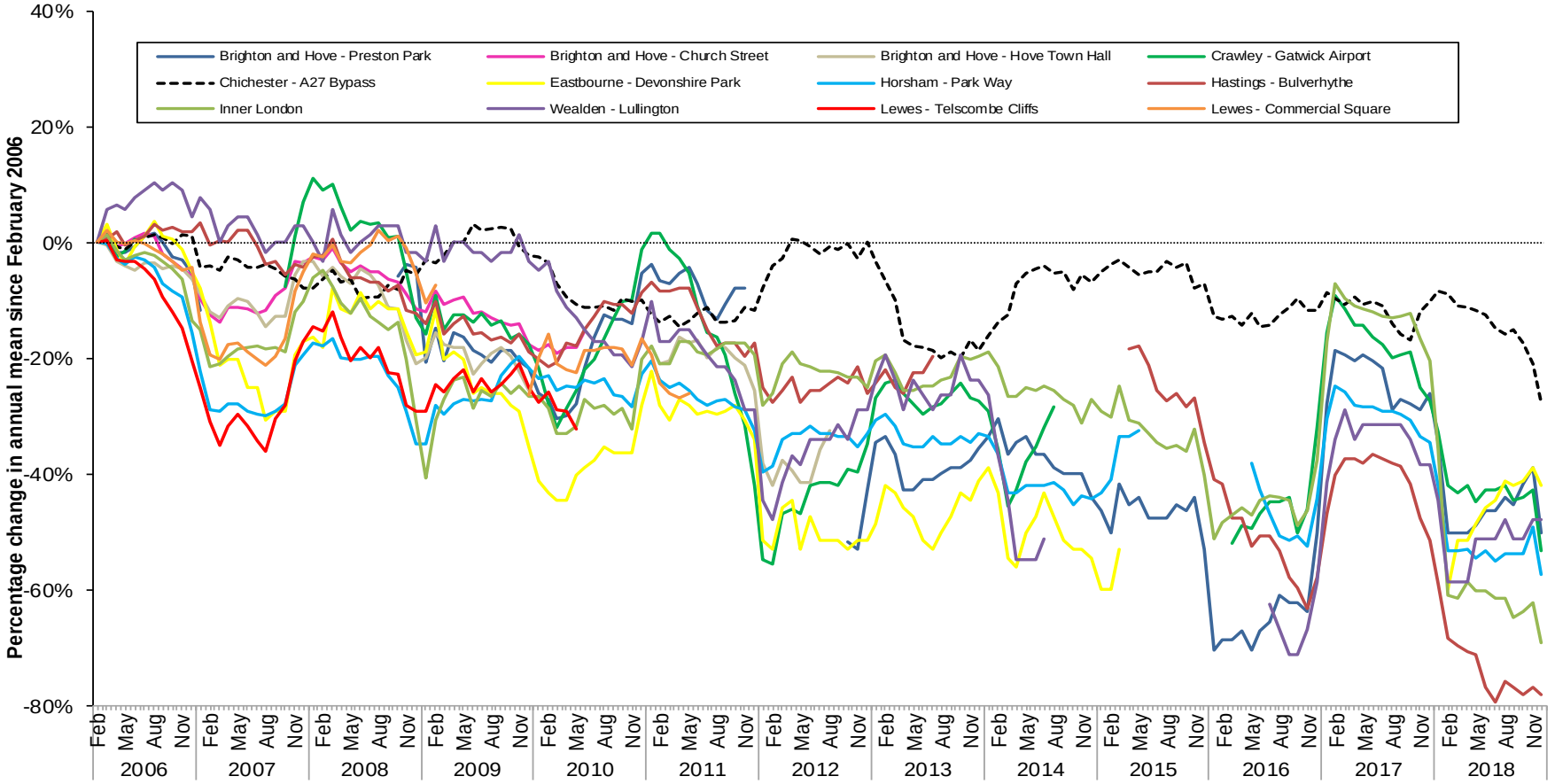


Figure 12 Percentage change in running annual mean NOx concentrations since February 2006



Ozone (O_3)

Figure 13 shows the running annual mean O_3 concentrations since 1999.

O_3 concentrations across the network showed a general increase during 2018.

O_3 levels are highly dependent on the weather and the warm sunny summer periods can cause a sharp increase in mean levels. It is also known that a proportion of the O_3 experienced in Sussex is transported from continental Europe under certain meteorological conditions.

The slight changes in O_3 levels throughout the year are also seen in the percentage change plot (figure 14).

Figure 13 Running annual mean O_3 concentrations, 1999 to 2018

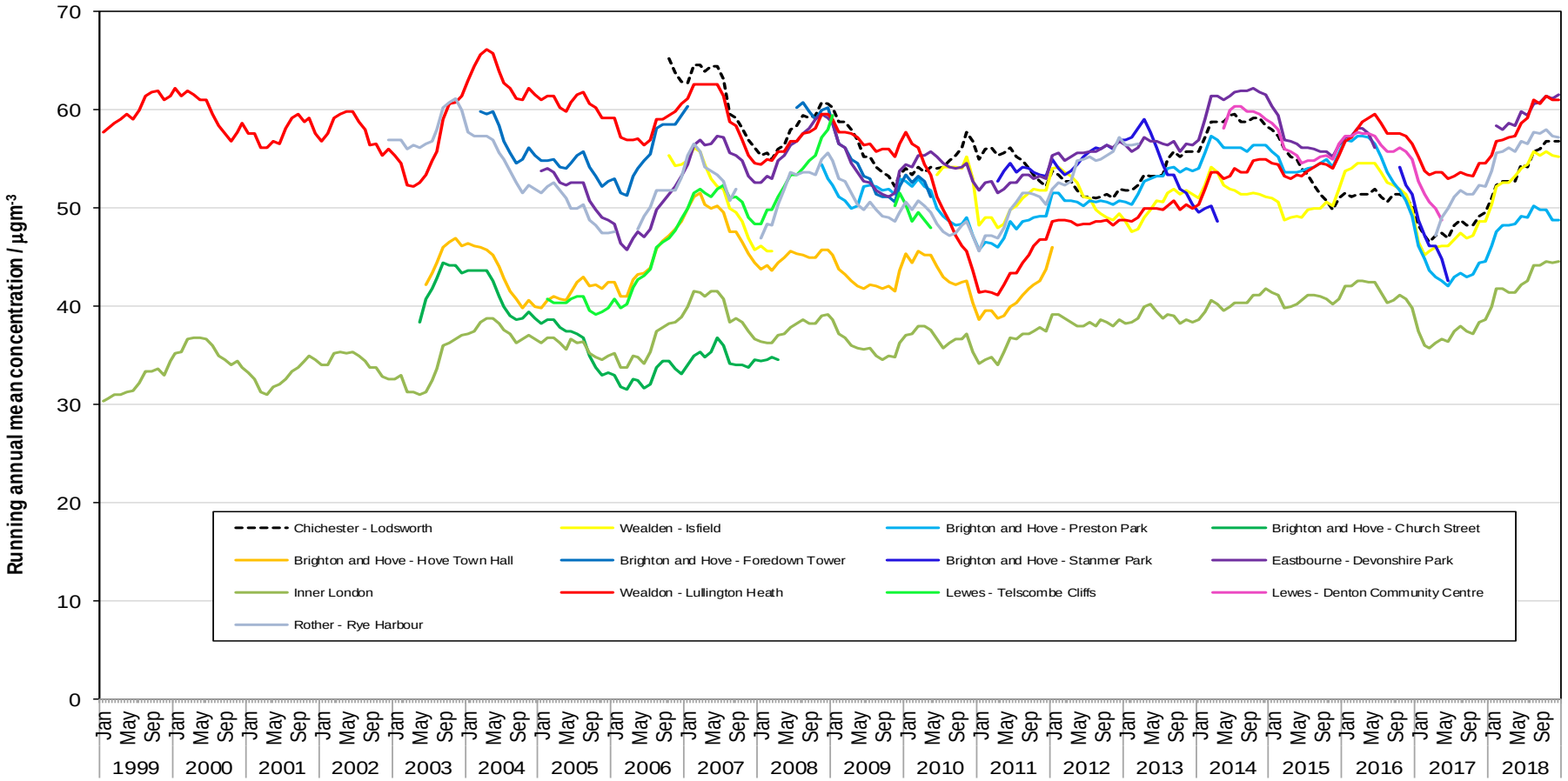
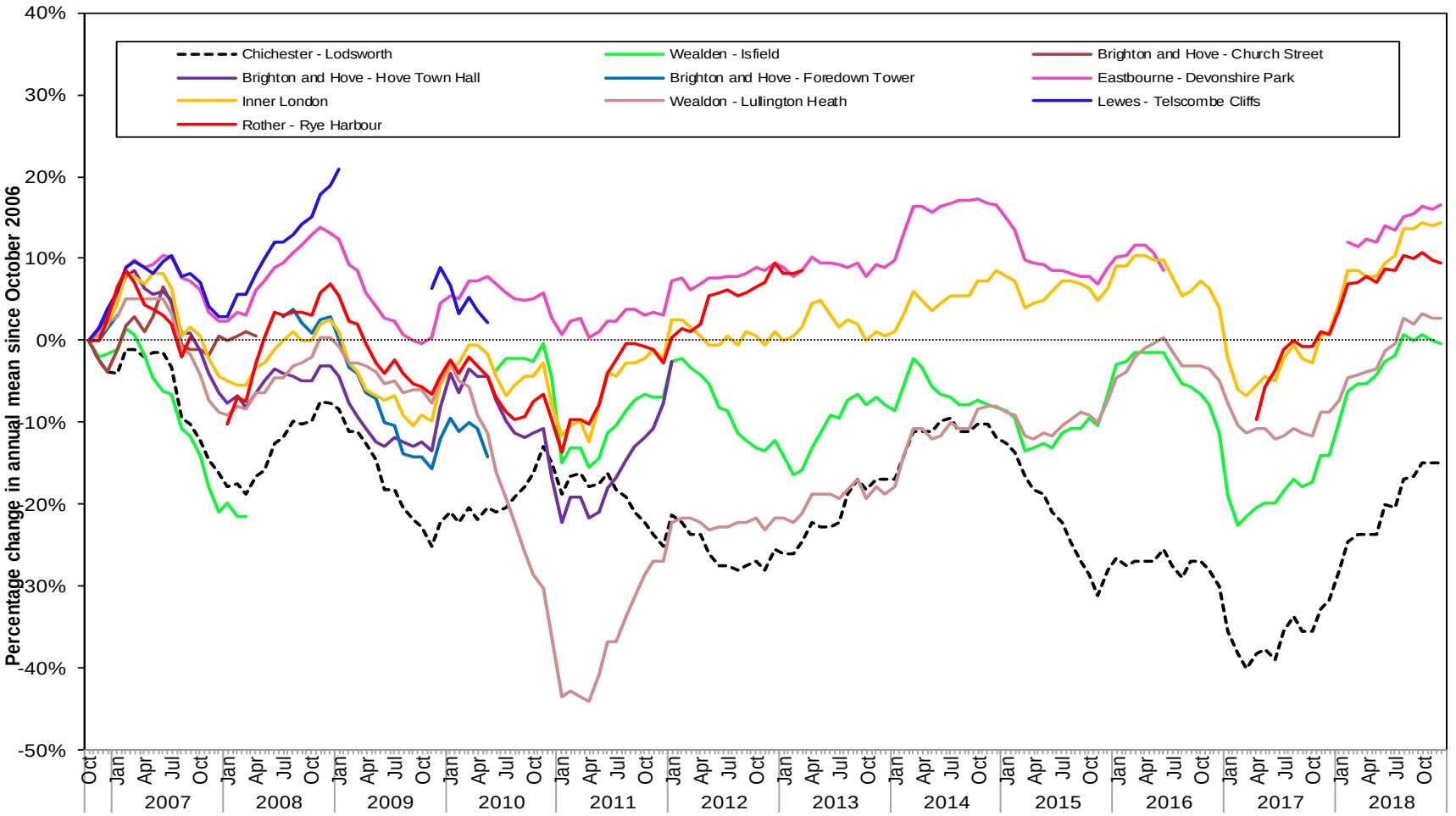


Figure 14 Percentage change in running annual mean O_3 concentrations since October 2006



Appendix

Air Quality Review and Annual Status Updates

Since 2016 each council is required to produce an Annual Status Report on air quality and any developments that may affect it.

For information concerning the responsibilities of Local Authorities with regard to local air quality management contact the council direct or visit Defra's web site at:

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/

For information on air quality in Sussex and the review and assessment reports go to:

http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/environmental-health/pollution/air-quality-and-pollution/local-air-quality-management/

http://www.arun.gov.uk/air-quality-including-bonfires

http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/environment/air-quality-and-pollution/air-quality-management-city

http://www.chichester.gov.uk/pollutioncontrolairquality

http://www.crawley.gov.uk/pw/Environment_and_Health/Environmental_Health/Pollution/index.htm

http://www.sussex-air.net/ImprovingAQ/AQManagement/Reports.aspx?LA=Eastbourne

http://www.hastings.gov.uk/environment_planning/pollution_noise_drainage/air/air_management/

http://www.horsham.gov.uk/environmentalhealth/environmental-health/air-quality/air-quality-assessment

http://www.sussex-air.net/ImprovingAQ/AQManagement/Reports.aspx?LA=Lewes

http://www.rother.gov.uk/article/193/Air-quality

http://www.wealden.gov.uk/Wealden/Residents/Environment_and_Pollution/Pollution/Protectingandimprovingtheenvironment/Airquality/PHCS_Monitoring_Air_Quality.aspx