



***East Devon District Council
Annual Status Report 2020***

Bureau Veritas

August 2020

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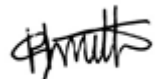
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Company Name	Bureau Veritas UK Limited	East Devon District Council
Contact Name	Hannah Smith	Andrew Ennis
Position	Senior Consultant	Environmental Health Officer
Address	5 th Floor 66 Prescott Street London E1 8HG	East Devon District Council Blackdown House, Border Road, Heathpark Industrial Estate, Honiton EX14 1EJ

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	Name	Job Title	Signature
Prepared By	J Davies	Consultant	
Approved By	H Smith	Senior Consultant	

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2020 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

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

August 2020

East Devon District Council

Local Authority Officer	Andrew Ennis
Department	Environmental Health
Address	East Devon District Council, Blackdown House, Border Road, Heathpark Industrial Estate, Honiton EX14 1EJ
Telephone	01404 515616
E-mail	aennis@eastdevon.gov.uk
Report Reference number	2020 Annual Status Report
Date	August 2020

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in East Devon District Council

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 and older people, and those with heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong correlation with equalities issues, because areas with poor air quality are also often the less affluent areas^{1,2}.

The annual health cost to society of the impacts of particulate matter alone in the UK is estimated to be around £16 billion³.

East Devon is a mainly rural area with small market towns and only pockets of commercial development, mainly involving supply and distribution. Although there are some modern energy plants these are small scale and compliant with the air quality requirements of their environmental permits. The M5 motorway runs through the west of the district, and the area is bisected east to west by the A35 and A30 major trunk roads. Smaller main roads serving the main towns and commercial areas feed into the strategic network. East Devon is an identified area of expansion for the City of Exeter and it is likely that vehicle flows will increase as a result of this.

The main pollutant of concern in East Devon is NO₂ arising from road traffic around the busier and more congested areas and as such, East Devon District Council ('the Council'), have continued to primarily focus on NO₂ monitoring and management. 53 passive monitoring sites, including 1 triplicate location, were deployed to monitor NO₂ concentrations across East Devon in 2019, as well as the Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN) Honiton Urban Background monitoring site.

Air quality across East Devon District Council is considered good overall; with only one exceedance of the 40µg/m³ annual mean Air Quality Objective (AQO) in 2019, which is located along Honiton High Street (site N46 – 41.5µg/m³). Site N46 falls below the AQO following application of the distance correction to relevant exposure calculation⁴.

¹ Environmental equity, air quality, socioeconomic status and respiratory health, 2010

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

³ Defra. Abatement cost guidance for valuing changes in air quality, May 2013

⁴ Nitrogen Dioxide fall off with distance. <https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/tools-monitoring-data/no2-falloff.html>

East Devon District Council revoked their only Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in April 2018 as a result of monitored improvements in air quality in the designated area, in addition to the 2017 detailed air quality report⁵, which concluded that no exceedances were likely to be observed at locations of relevant exposure within the district.

East Devon District Council have continued to work with other local authorities such as Devon District Council, Exeter City Council and Teignbridge District Council on larger schemes across the wider Devon area. These schemes include the Devon Wide Personal Exposure Reduction Project Report⁶ and the Devon Low-Carbon Energy & Transport Technology Innovator (DELETTI) programme⁷.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

There are no designated AQMAs within the district; therefore, the Council has no active Air Quality Action Plans (AQAPs). The Council however continue to progress a number of measures in order to ensure that the district regularly improves on its local air quality.

The Council continue to recommend that all major new developments across the district incorporate measures to discourage car use with the provision of cycle and walking routes, subsidise new bus services, and install electric vehicle charging points across the area.

The Greater Exeter Strategic Plan (GESP Project); involving East Devon, Exeter, Mid Devon and Teignbridge Councils, is currently in its consultation process and is to include draft planning policies and large scale development options across all four Council areas during 2020 in relation to transport trends and low carbon studies⁸. This will be discussed further in next year's ASR.

Conclusions and Priorities

In 2019, there was one exceedance reported of the 40µg/m³ annual mean NO₂ objective (site N46 – 41.5µg/m³). Following distance correction at locations not already at relevant exposure, all monitoring locations across East Devon remained compliant with the AQO. One monitoring location located in Wilmington continued to report within 10% of the AQO, following distance correction (site N71 – 36.6µg/m³). Based on the

⁵ <https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/2266676/honiton-detailed-assessment-as-part-of-asr-defra-approved.pdf>

⁶ <https://committees.exeter.gov.uk/documents/s52642/AirQualityMonitoringReport.pdf>

⁷ <https://eastdevon.gov.uk/news/2019/10/electric-car-charge-points-to-be-installed-in-east-devon-car-parks/>

⁸ <https://www.gesp.org.uk/consultation-phases/stage-two-policy-and-options/>

historically exceeding, or close to exceedance, concentration levels observed in NO₂ concentrations since 2016 at location N71, the Council plan to deploy additional diffusion tube monitoring sites within the Wilmington area for 2020 as part of the Council's continuous review of East Devon's NO₂ monitoring regime. The additional monitoring results will be discussed in next year's ASR.

The Honiton AURN automatic urban background monitoring site continued to monitor no exceedances in both the short and long term objective limits in 2019, with the NO₂ annual mean concentration continuing to report significantly below the AQO (2019 - 8.1µg/m³).

East Devon District Council's priorities for the coming year include;

- Deploy additional NO₂ monitoring locations within the Wilmington area and continue to review the current NO₂ diffusion tube monitoring network, where necessary, in order to identify and mitigate any potential exceedances of the annual mean air quality objective at locations of relevant exposure;
- Progress ongoing projects such as the Greater Exeter Strategic Plan consultation and the Devon Low-Carbon Energy & Transport Technology Innovator Programme;
- Ensure new developments meet the requirements of planning policies and guidance in relation to air quality; and
- Proceed to the 2021 Annual Status Report.

Local Engagement and How to get Involved

Local residents of East Devon can help to improve air quality in the district by using alternative methods of sustainable transport such as walking, running, cycling, public transport or replacing petrol/diesel cars with an electric vehicle. Car sharing is also a simple way to reduce private car use. Further information regarding East Devon District Council's Local Air Quality Management strategy, including access to the Council's LAQM reports, can be found on the Council's website.⁹

⁹ <http://eastdevon.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/>

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in East Devon District Council during 2019. 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 East Devon District Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

The statutory air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England can be found in Table E.1 in Appendix E.

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 must prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 12-18 months setting out measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of compliance with the objectives.

Information related to the UK's declared or revoked AQMAs, including maps of AQMA boundaries, are available online.¹⁰

East Devon District Council had one declared AQMA in the Honiton area as a result of exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective, however the AQMA was revoked in April 2018. This was following robust monitoring data trends identifying consistent improvements of the monitored annual mean NO₂ concentrations in the area.

East Devon District Council does not currently have any declared AQMAs.

¹⁰ AQMA Maps and Further Information:: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=86

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in East Devon District Council

As reported within last year's appraisal document, following the 2018 revocation of the sole AQMA within East Devon Council, Defra were supportive of the Council's continued review of the existing monitoring regime that was in place throughout 2019. Defra further recommended that the Council should continue to review the monitoring programme regularly, ensuring that any potential exceedances are identified at sites of relevant exposure. Defra further recommended that the Council include a more detailed discussion of PM_{2.5} concentrations across the District; this has therefore been included in Section 2.3 of this year's report.

The Council, despite not currently having a declared AQMA or AQAP in place, have progressed a number of measures in 2019 in order to improve air quality and help identify any potential improvements. Such actions are as follows;

- In 2019, the Council began the Devon Low-Carbon Energy & Transport Technology Innovator (DELETTI) programme, which aims to help reduce emissions with the installation of electric vehicle charging points for public use across Devon¹¹;
- Investigations were undertaken in relation to the GESP project between October 2018 and March 2019, surrounding vehicle flow deriving from the A3052 and A376, which were previously identified as potentially impacting on air quality at new developments;¹²
- Continued review of the Council's passive monitoring network.

Following distance correction, no exceedances were reported in East Devon Council during 2019. Areas of exceedance or close to exceedance, which have been reported in the 2019 data prior to any distance correction, will be monitored in future reporting years to identify if these areas continue or worsen. Where this becomes apparent, an AQMA may be considered.

The Council's main priorities for the coming year are to progress consultation of the GESP Project, continue the work associated with the DELETTI programme, and

¹¹ <https://eastdevon.gov.uk/news/2019/10/electric-car-charge-points-to-be-installed-in-east-devon-car-parks/>

¹² <https://eastdevon.gov.uk/environmental-health-and-wellbeing/land-air-and-water-pollution/air-quality/review-monitoring-and-assessment-reports/2019-to-2020-8th-round/>

continue to review and further develop the Council's existing NO₂ monitoring strategy where necessary.

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.

Currently there is no LAQM monitoring of PM_{2.5} completed within the District, however, East Devon District Council have carried out PM_{2.5} monitoring through the use of 5 Zephyr® air quality sensors¹³ in 2019.

Zephyr® air quality sensors are not MCERTS certified¹⁴, therefore they are not approved for use under LAQM. Monitoring data from these instruments can however provide an indication of existing PM_{2.5} concentrations in the area, with annual concentrations from these monitors reporting no exceedances of the 25µg/m³ target value in 2019. The highest annual concentration (where data capture was sufficient) was found at Site 55 along the A378 in Ebford (7.0µg/m³). All Zephyr® data is provided within Appendix F: Zephyr® PM_{2.5} Monitoring

In addition, as primary emissions of both NO₂ and particulates predominately originate from the same source, the largely downward trend observed in the Council's NO₂ monitoring data simultaneously indicates reduced trends of both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

The current Defra 2019 background maps for East Devon (2017 based)¹⁵ show that all background concentrations of PM_{2.5} are far below the annual mean AQS target value for PM_{2.5}. The highest concentration is predicted to be 8.4µg/m³ within the 1 x 1km grid square x297500, y94500. This grid square encapsulates a section of the M5, South of West Clyst.

The Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool¹⁶ compiled by Public Health England quantifies the mortality burden of PM_{2.5} within England on a county and local authority scale. The 2018 fraction of mortality attributable to PM_{2.5} pollution in East Devon is

¹³ <https://www.earthsense.co.uk/zephyr>

¹⁴ <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/networks/monitoring-methods?view=mcerts-scheme>

¹⁵ Defra Background Maps (2017-based), available online at <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-maps?year=2017>

¹⁶ Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England. data tool available online at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data#page/3/qid/1000043/pat/6/par/E12000009/ati/101/are/E07000040/iid/30101/age/230/sex/4/cid/4/page-options/car-do-0>

East Devon District Council

3.4%, 1% below the South West Region average of 4.4% and almost 2% below the national average of 5.2%.

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

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

This section sets out what monitoring has taken place and how it compares with objectives.

There is one automatic monitoring site in East Devon (Honiton AURN). Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the site. The site monitors hourly NO₂ concentrations and is part of the Automatic, Urban and Rural Network (AURN) in the UK.

National monitoring results are available at <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/> .

A map showing the location of the automatic monitoring site is provided in Appendix D. Further details on how the monitor is calibrated and how the data has been adjusted is included in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

East Devon District Council undertook non- automatic (passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 53 sites, including 1 triplicate site, during 2019. Table A.2 in Appendix A shows the details of the sites. Monitoring location N84 was deployed from February 2019, at a location within Newton Poppleford along the A3052, where there are a high number of relevant receptors present and local concerns had been raised regarding the air quality in the area. Diffusion tube N61, located in Sowton on the side of a residential property with monitoring site N60, was decommissioned from February 2019 due to providing similar results to the N60 diffusion tube therefore it was decided that the diffusion tube would be more beneficial elsewhere (N84 location) . N61 did not therefore provide sufficient data to be included within the Council's 2019 annual mean monitoring data.

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. 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 bias¹⁷ and distance correction¹⁸. Annualisation (where the data capture falls below 75%) was not required in 2019 due to all monitoring locations providing over 75% of the 2019 data capture. One monitoring site, N61, provided monitoring data in January 2019 only, therefore did not have the sufficient 3 months' minimum data capture required for annualisation to be applied as per TG(16) guidance¹⁹. Details on the adjustments undertaken for the 2019 data are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.3 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³. Note that the concentration data presented in Table A.3 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 2019 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.

Table A.4 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO₂ hourly mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 200µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

Data capture for the 2019 decommissioned diffusion tube (N61) was reported at 8.3% in 2019 (January 2019, only) therefore this site is not included within the Council's 2019 monitoring data as, according to TG(16)¹⁹, there must be a minimum of 3 month's data capture for annualisation to be completed.

Diffusion Tube results for 2019 have been bias adjusted using a local bias adjustment factor of 0.91. Full details of the bias adjustment and QA/QC procedure are provided in Appendix C.

¹⁷ <https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/bias-adjustment-factors/bias-adjustment.html>

¹⁸ Fall-off with distance correction criteria is provided in paragraph 7.77, LAQM.TG(16)

¹⁹ <https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/documents/LAQM-TG16-February-18-v1.pdf>

During 2019, before distance correction was applied, 1 site recorded an NO₂ annual mean concentration above the NO₂ annual mean air quality objective (AQO) of 40µg/m³ (N46 - 41.5µg/m³), and 2 monitoring locations reported concentrations to be within 10% of the annual mean objective (N59- 38.5µg/m³ & N71- 38.6µg/m³). The monitoring site N46 is located in Honiton at the junction of the A35 and, following the application of the fall-off with distance correction calculation, the 2019 concentration fell to 20.1µg/m³. Monitoring locations N59 and N71, located in Clyst St. George along the A376 and Wilmington respectively, fell to 17.8µg/m³ and 36.6µg/m³ following distance correction. Of the 2019 NO₂ concentrations following distance correction, Wilmington's N71 was therefore the highest reported concentration in the District at 36.6µg/m³.

Full details of the distance correction calculations are provided in Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC.

There is a predominately downward trend in NO₂ concentrations in East Devon, with 41 diffusion tubes across the District in 2019 reporting a decrease in NO₂ concentrations in comparison to 2018. There is however a slight increase in concentrations reported at 12 diffusion tube monitoring locations during 2019, in comparison to the 2018 monitoring data. The highest increase for this reporting year in comparison to 2018 was recorded at site N60, with an increase of 4.0µg/m³, which is located close to the junction 29 slip road of the M5. Similarly, this is close to the grid square where PM_{2.5} background concentrations were estimated to be at their highest in 2019 (8.4µg/m³). The AURN monitoring site in Honiton, reported a NO₂ annual mean increase of 0.7µg/m³ in 2019, when compared to 2018. The AURN site however, continues to report significantly below the AQO with a NO₂ annual mean concentration of 8.1µg/m³ in 2019.

In accordance with Defra LAQM.TG(16)¹⁹, the 2019 diffusion tube results indicate that an exceedance of the 1-hour mean objective is unlikely to have occurred at any of the locations as no concentrations reported 60µg/m³ or above. Equally, no exceedances of the 1-hour mean objective were reported in 2019 at the AURN automatic monitoring site in Honiton.

Following the application of distance correction, there are no 2019 exceedances within the District, with one monitoring location reporting within 10% of the AQO (site N71).

Following distance correction, no other monitoring sites within East Devon District Council reported concentrations exceeding $36\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with the majority of existing monitoring sites reporting continuous downward concentration trends. This indicates that the Council does not need to establish an AQMA anywhere in the District at this time.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

East Devon District Council undertakes monitoring of PM_{2.5} through the use of Zephyr® air quality sensors²⁰. Currently there are 4 monitors in operation with an additional monitor that ceased operation at the end of 2019, and are detailed as follows:

- Site 43, located at Dove Close in Honiton;
- Site 50, located just off of the roundabout connecting the A376 and A3052 in Clyst St Mary;
- Site 55, located along the A378 in Ebford;
- Site 56 located along the A3052 in Clyst St Mary; and
- Site 395, located along the A3052 in Clyst St Mary (replacing monitor 56);

Zephyr® air quality sensors are not MCERTS certified²¹, therefore not suitable for LAQM reporting purposes, however monitoring data from these instruments can provide an indication of existing PM_{2.5} concentrations in the area. Annual concentrations from these monitors are presented in Appendix F and were found to not exceed the $25\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ target value in 2019.

²⁰ <https://www.earthsense.co.uk/zephyr>

²¹ <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/networks/monitoring-methods?view=mcerts-scheme>

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 - Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Inlet Height (m)
Honiton AURN (Dove Close)	Honiton	Urban Background	315749	99874	NO ₂	NO	FDMS	20	N/A	2

Notes:

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

(2) N/A if not applicable

Table A.2 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?	Height (m)
Exmouth, Exton, Lypstone										
N01	N01 Exmouth - Library	Kerbside	300267	81193	NO ₂	N	N/A	2.4	No	2.5
N02	N02 Exmouth - Salterton Rd opp Tesco	Roadside	302163	81724	NO ₂	N	31.1	1.6	No	2.5
N03	N03 Exmouth - 64 Chichester Close	Industrial	301386	81518	NO ₂	N	7.7	1.7	No	2.5
N07	N07 Exmouth - The Strand	Kerbside	300087	80955	NO ₂	N	N/A	0.7	No	2.7
N73	N73 Exmouth - 369 Exeter Road	Kerbside	300294	83265	NO ₂	N	0	1.7	No	2.4
N74	N74 Lypstone - Opposite 6 Jubilee Grove	Kerbside	299931	84157	NO ₂	N	0	1.7	No	2.4
N75	N75 Exton - Iddesleigh Terrace	Kerbside	298425	86472	NO ₂	N	0	1.7	No	2.4
Newton Pop, Sidmouth, Sidford										
N16	N16 Sidmouth - opp Travelwise	Roadside	312665	87432	NO ₂	N	N/A	4.9	No	2.5
N19	N19 Sidford - School St (opp PO)	Roadside	313403	90074	NO ₂	N	N/A	1.5	No	2.5

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?	Height (m)
N72	N72 Newton Pop - Westhayes High Street	Kerbside	308004	89533	NO ₂	N	0	1.3	No	2.32
N84	Newton-Poppleford - School Lane junction, A3052	Roadside	308632	89742	NO ₂	N	9	1.14	No	2.38
Clyst St George										
N06	N06 Clyst St George - George & Dragon	Kerbside	298062	88425	NO ₂	N	1.4	6.2	No	2.5
N68	N68 Clyst St George - o/s Marsh Barton	Roadside	298079	88521	NO ₂	N	N/A	6.5	No	2.5
N59	N59 Clyst St George - o/s Clyst Dene	Roadside	298083	88337	NO ₂	N	26	1.2	No	2.5
N63_EB	N63_EB Clyst St George - speed sign – Ebford Lane	Roadside	298088	88161	NO ₂	N	0.2	2.6	No	2.5
N80	N80 Nr 21 to 23 Exmouth Rd	Roadside	297941	89437	NO ₂	N	13	2.75	No	1.85

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?	Height (m)
East of Exeter - Beare, Broadclyst										
N26	N26 Little Orchard - Airport junction	Roadside	299102	93198	NO ₂	N	N/A	2.5	No	2.5
N60	N60 Sowton - Sowton Lodge (Nearest)	Roadside	297029	93140	NO ₂	N	0.1	11	No	2
N61	N61 Sowton - Sowton Lodge (Furthest)	Roadside	297018	93139	NO ₂	N	0.1	12	No	2
N20	N20 Clyst Honiton - o/s Whimble Farm	Roadside	300345	94860	NO ₂	N	9.6	7.1	No	2.5
N21	N21 Broadclyst - opp Lower Hayes	Roadside	299605	95350	NO ₂	N	7.3	6.9	No	2.5
N22	N22 Rockbeare - Jack in the Green	Industrial	301876	95558	NO ₂	N	53.4	80	No	2.5
N76	N76 Cranbrook - St Martins School	Roadside	300283	95200	NO ₂	N	0	8.5	No	2.44
N77	N77 Cranbrook - Opposite Jn Court Royal	Roadside	301228	95665	NO ₂	N	N/A	4.9	No	2.35
N78	N78 Beare - Beare House	Industrial	299763	102177	NO ₂	N	N/A	N/A	No	2.5

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?	Height (m)
Clyst St Mary, Farringdon										
N13	N13 Clyst St Mary - Opp P. O.	Roadside	297314	91056	NO ₂	N	6.7	1.9	No	2.5
N63_LODGE	N63_LO Clyst St Mary - Lodge A3052	Roadside	297633	90927	NO ₂	N	2	2.9	No	2.5
N64_GP	N64_GP Clyst St Mary - A3052 Crealy	Roadside	300259	90712	NO ₂	N	N/A	11	No	1.9
N65	N65 Clyst St Mary - A3052 Farringdon	Roadside	300735	90555	NO ₂	N	N/A	2.8	No	2.5
N66	N66 Clyst St Mary - A3052 Vineyard	Roadside	302491	90461	NO ₂	N	N/A	5.1	No	2.5
N67	N67 Clyst St Mary - B3184 Opp Perkins	Kerbside	302420	90750	NO ₂	N	N/A	0.8	No	2.5
N81	N81 rear of Lammorric	Roadside	297327	90998	NO ₂	N	9	0.34	No	2.1
N82	N82 Nr 1 Poplars Walk	Roadside	298923	90859	NO ₂	N	20	2.15	No	1.9
N83	N83 Nr 44 Sidmouth Roa	Roadside	299997	90722	NO ₂	N	66	3.8	No	1.84

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?	Height (m)
Axminster										
N11	N11 Axminster - o/s Swans	Roadside	329584	98464	NO ₂	N	0.1	1.5	No	2.5
N56	N56 Axminster - Trinity Square	Kerbside	329680	98550	NO ₂	N	N/A	0.7	No	2.5
N57	N57 Axminster - George Hotel	Roadside	329765	98554	NO ₂	N	N/A	1.5	No	2.5
N58	N58 Axminster - Homelea Grand Rd	Roadside	329789	98613	NO ₂	N	N/A	1.4	No	2.5
N64_AX	N64_AX Axminster - Morgan York Victoria Pl	Kerbside	329743	98589	NO ₂	N	N/A	1	No	2.5
Ottery, Seaton										
N14	N14 Seaton - 6 Marine Crescent	Roadside	324479	89930	NO ₂	N	0.1	4.4	No	2.5
N10	N10 Ottery St Mary - Bank/Gold St	Roadside	309882	95449	NO ₂	N	1.5	1.5	No	2.5
Honiton - West (Near Turks Head Junction)										
N24	N24 opp 4 Ex Rd	Roadside	315097	100182	NO ₂	N	12.7	0.1	No	2.5
N25	N25 4 Ex Road (garden)	Roadside	315087	100165	NO ₂	N	26	0.77	No	2.3
N27	N27 Byways Ex Rd	Roadside	314875	100097	NO ₂	N	0	9	No	2.5
N29	N29 West Mede Ex Rd	Roadside	315114	100201	NO ₂	N	0	14	No	2.5

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?	Height (m)
Honiton - CENTRAL & EAST HONITON (High Street)										
N09	N09 High St / Dowell St jn	Roadside	316062	100596	NO ₂	N	0.1	2.2	No	2.5
N36	N36 10 Dowell St	Kerbside	316012	100653	NO ₂	N	0.1	1.2	No	2.5
N37	N37 153 High St	Kerbside	316102	100607	NO ₂	N	3.1	0.3	No	2.5
N44	N44 9 High St	Kerbside	316629	100837	NO ₂	N	2.2	0.6	No	2.5
N45	N45 Holyshute Cottage	Kerbside	316816	100934	NO ₂	N	17.2	0.1	No	2.5
N46	N46 Windmill Ct A35	Kerbside	316796	100856	NO ₂	N	19.8	1	No	2.5
DEFRA AURN SITE – HONITON, DOVE CLOSE										
N62a,b,c	N62 Dove Close (Triplicate)	Urban Background	315745	99875	NO ₂	N	N/A	N/A	Yes	1.75
Wilmington										
N71	N71 Wilmington Outside Higher Gatehouse EX14 9JR	Kerbside	321135	99875	NO ₂	N	0.7	2.7	No	3

Notes:

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

(2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.3 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2019 (%) ⁽²⁾	NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) ^{(3) (4)}				
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Honiton AURN (Dove Close)	315749	99874	Urban Background	Automatic	100.0%	100.0%	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.4	8.1
Exmouth, Exton, Lympstone											
N01	300267	81193	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	16.1	20.6	17.9	19.7	19.2
N02	302163	81724	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	15.9	19.2	18.4	17.4	16.9
N03	301386	81518	Industrial	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	8.7	9.8	8.7	10.6	8.8
N07	300087	80955	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	21.0	24.7	24.1	22.8	21.3
N73	300294	83265	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	30.4	29.7	29.8
N74	299931	84157	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	29.1	27.8	25.9
N75	298425	86472	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	36.6	37.5	34.5
Newton Pop, Sidford. Sidmouth											
N16	312665	87432	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	12.9	14.3	14.4	13.3	12.2
N19	313403	90074	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	20.6	20.7	19.0	17.5	19.0
N72	308004	89533	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	18.8	18	18.5
N84	308632	89742	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	91.7%	91.7%	-	-	-	-	19.3

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2019 (%) ⁽²⁾	NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) ^{(3) (4)}				
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Clyst St George											
N06	298062	88425	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	28.4	32.4	30.7	30.4	28.3
N68	298079	88521	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	27.6	31.4	27.3	31.8	38.5
N59	298083	88337	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	37.1	43.0	38.6	39.8	28.3
N63_EB	298088	88161	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	29.5	32.1	29.8	32.4	31.6
N80	297941	89437	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	20.3	19.5
East of Exeter - Beare, Broadclyst											
N26	299102	93198	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	91.7%	91.7%	18.8	19.9	20	19.5	18.8
N60	297029	93140	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	26.2	32.6	26.7	27.7	31.7
N61	297018	93139	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	8.3%	26.5	29.9	25.5	27.1	-*
N20	300345	94860	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	12.6	13.7	13.2	12.9	13.3
N21	299605	95350	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	91.7%	91.7%	7.7	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.9
N22	301876	95558	Industrial	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	7.2	10.9	9.2	9.7	10.3
N76	300283	95200	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	91.7%	91.7%	-	-	11.4	11.4	11.2
N77	301228	95665	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	83.3%	83.3%	-	-	13.1	12.4	11.7
N78	299763	102177	Industrial	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	19.2	22.7	21.3

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2019 (%) ⁽²⁾	NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) ^{(3) (4)}					
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Clyst St Mary, Farringdon												
N13	297314	91056	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	19.2	22	23.2	22.3	21.2	
N63_LODGE	297633	90927	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	31.7	35.4	34.3	33.8	30.9	
N64_GP	300259	90712	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	18.9	21.9	21.0	21	19.6	
N65	300735	90555	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	28	31.3	32.5	31	28.0	
N66	302491	90461	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	12.9	14.6	13.6	14.1	12.1	
N67	302420	90750	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	8.1	9.6	9	9.5	8.9	
N81	297327	90998	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	24.9	24.1	
N82	298923	90859	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	27.7	25.8	
N83	299997	90722	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	25.1	22.9	
Axminster												
N11	329584	98464	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	32.4	34.7	32.9	30.4	33.0	
N56	329680	98550	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	30.3	36.0	31.3	32.1	30.3	
N57	329765	98554	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	23.4	24.0	23.2	23.5	22.2	
N58	329789	98613	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	27.2	35.7	33.2	31.1	31.1	
N64_AX	329743	98589	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	31.7	28.0	24.2	23.7	22.4	

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2019 (%) ⁽²⁾	NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) ^{(3) (4)}					
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Ottery, Seaton												
N14	324479	89930	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	12.6	15.8	15.1	14.3	12.4	
N10	309882	95449	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	23.1	25.2	23.3	22.9	23.4	
Honiton - West (Near Turks Head Junction)												
N24	315097	100182	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	34.6	31.6	30.3	30.6	30.1	
N25	315087	100165	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	31.7	29.4	
N27	314875	100097	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	17.3	19.7	17.9	18.6	17.3	
N29	315114	100201	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	17.8	20.4	19.0	21.3	18.0	
Honiton - CENTRAL & EAST HONITON (High Street)												
N09	316062	100596	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	91.7%	91.7%	28.9	31.8	31.7	25.4	29.2	
N36	316012	100653	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	32.3	36.1	37.0	30.3	31.4	
N37	316102	100607	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	32.3	41.0	39.7	35.3	34.7	
N44	316629	100837	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	28.0	32.6	28.6	25.9	26.4	
N45	316816	100934	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	32.8	35.4	36.5	34.7	33.1	
N46	316796	100856	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	91.7%	91.7%	40.4	45.2	45.8	42.7	41.5	

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2019 (%) ⁽²⁾	NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) ^{(3) (4)}					
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
DEFRA AURN SITE - HONITON, DOVE CLOSE												
N62a,b,c	315745	99875	Urban Background	Diffusion Tube	97.2%	97.2%	8.1	9.5	8.8	9.4	8.1	
Wilmington												
N71	321135	99875	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	100.0%	100.0%	-	37.7	41.5	40.9	38.6	

Diffusion tube data has been bias corrected

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 adjustment

Notes:

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

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60µg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

(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%).

(3) Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 in LAQM.TG16 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

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

**Monitoring site N61 was decommissioned from February 2019*

Figure A.1 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations – Honiton AURN

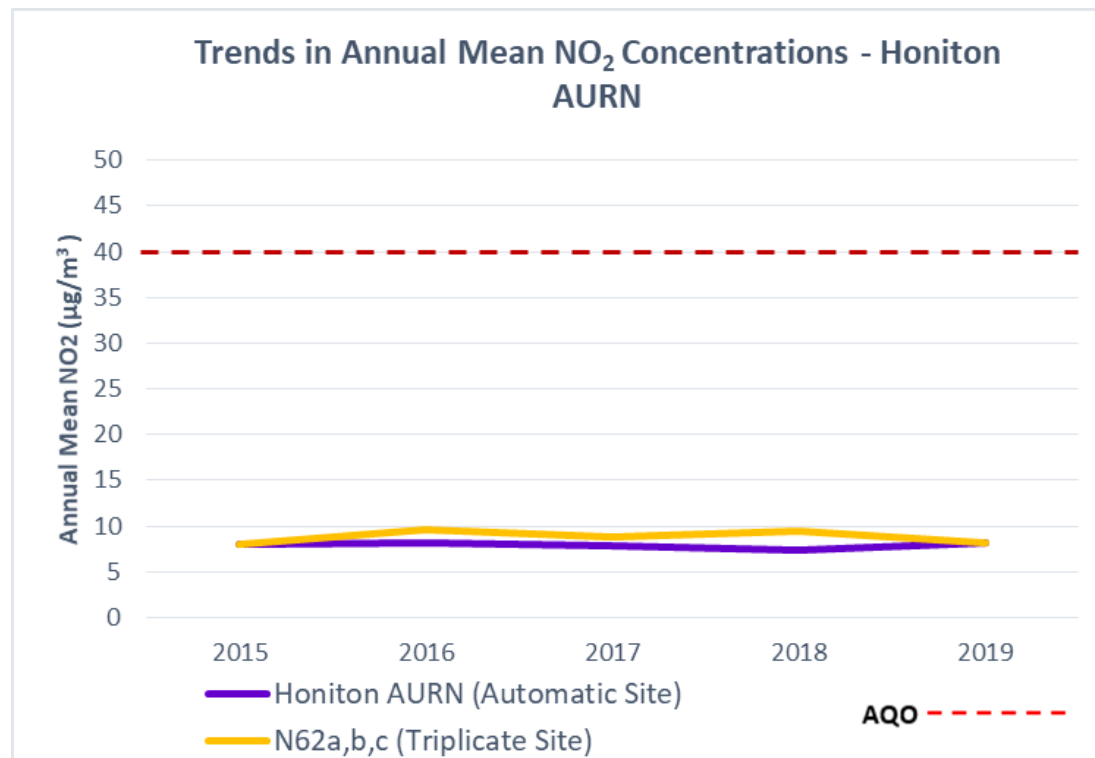


Figure A.2 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations – Exmouth, Exton, Lypstone - Passive Monitoring Sites

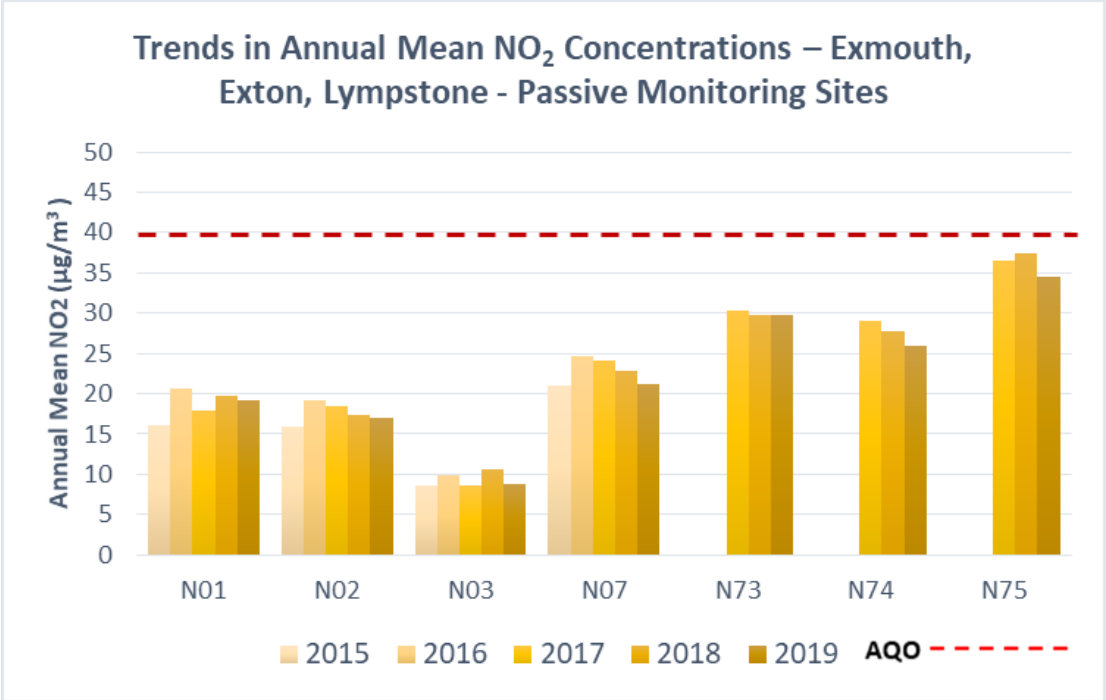


Figure A.3 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations – Newton Pop, Sidford. Sidmouth- Passive Monitoring Sites

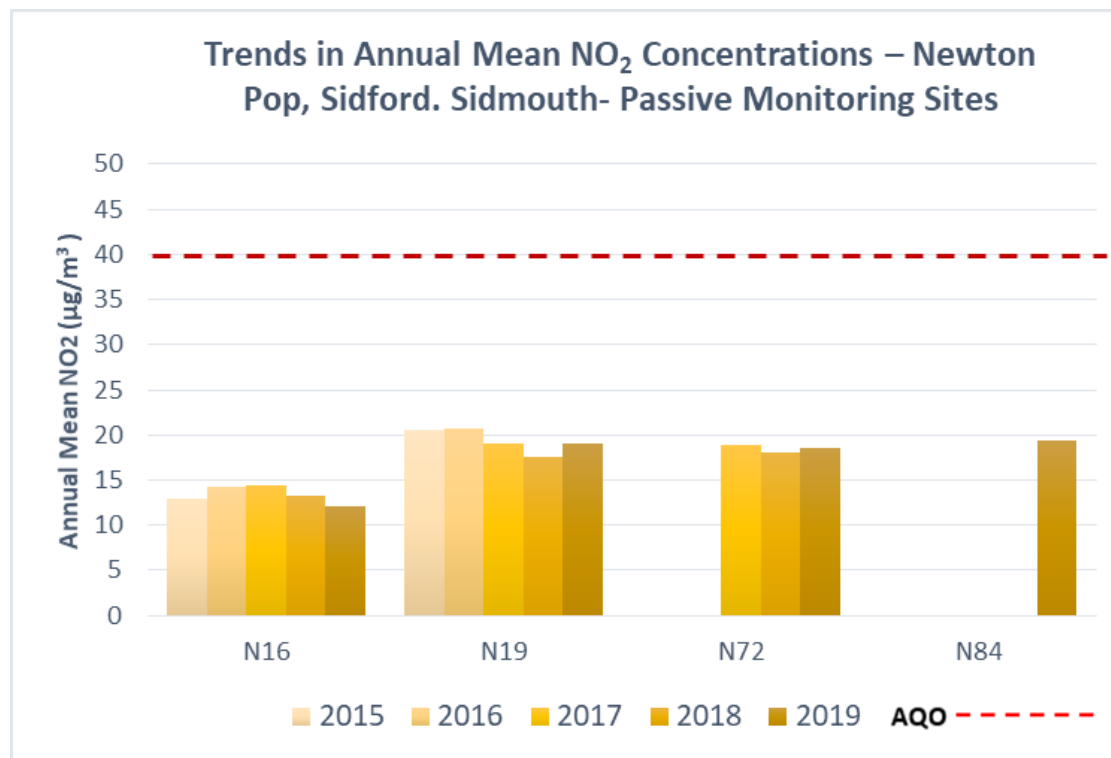


Figure A.4 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations - Clyst St George - Passive Monitoring Sites

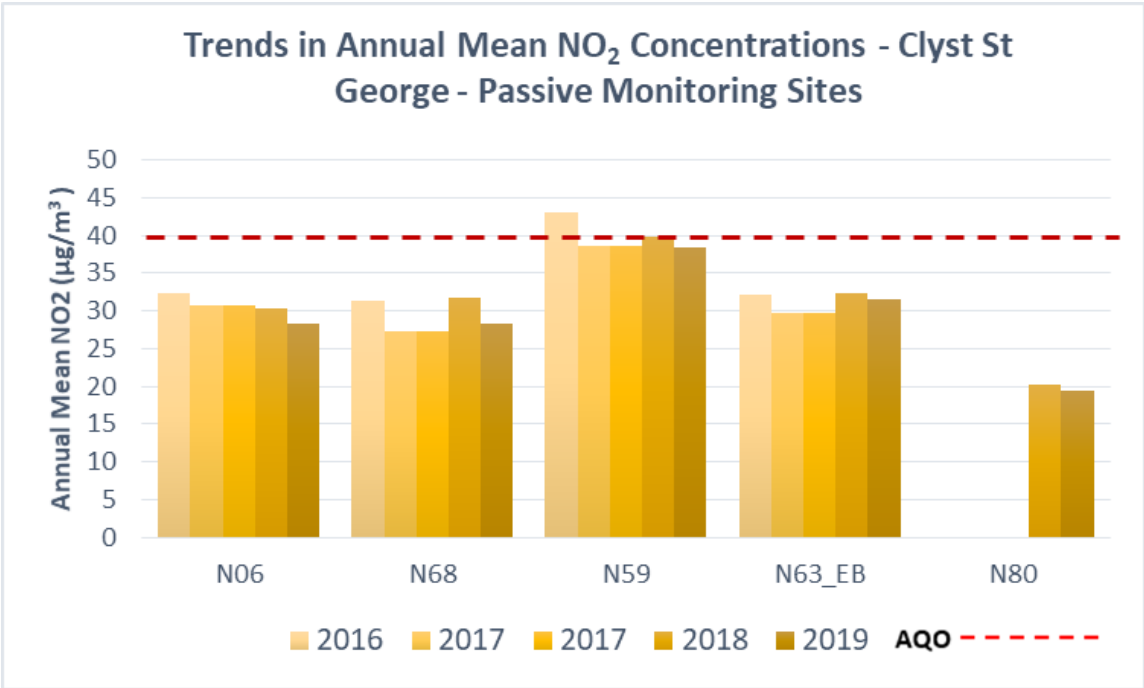


Figure A.5 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations - East of Exeter, Beare, Broadclyst - Passive Monitoring Sites

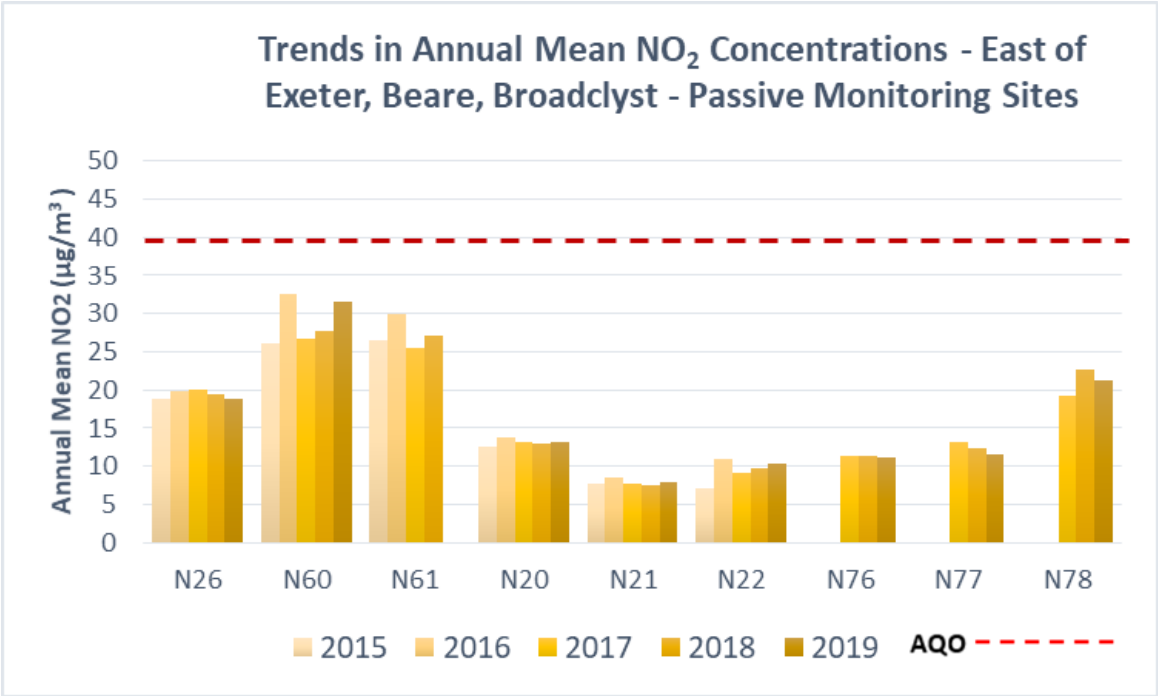


Figure A.6 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations - Clyst St Mary, Farringdon - Passive Monitoring Sites

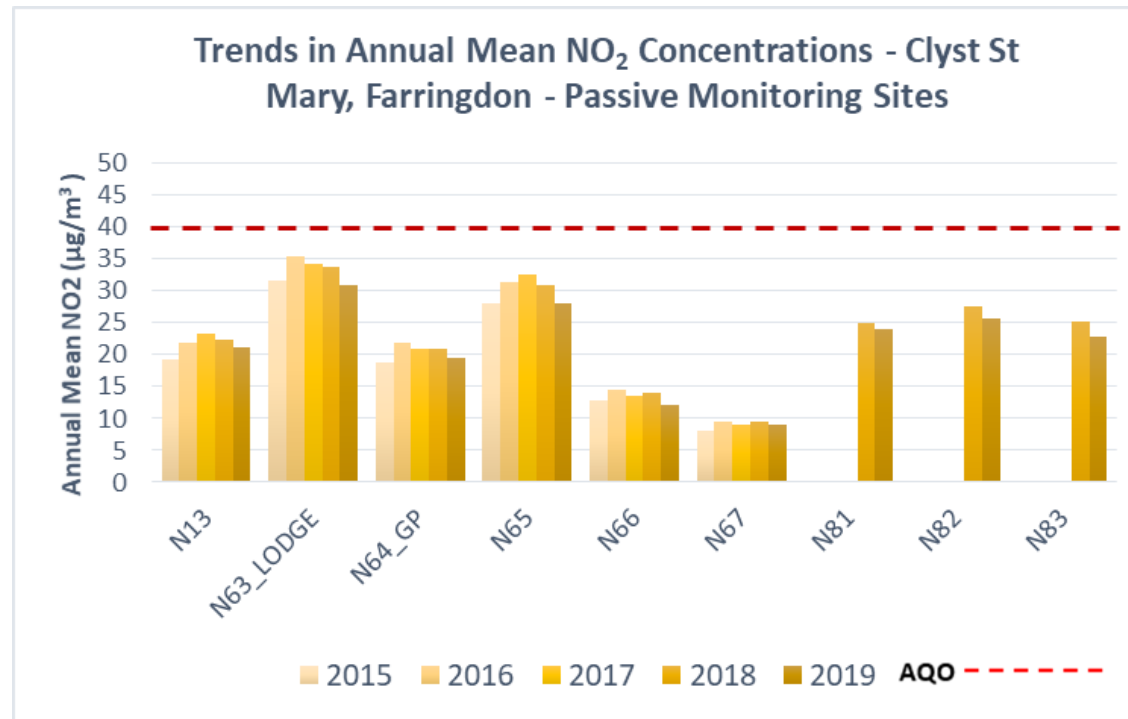


Figure A.7 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations - Axminster - Passive Monitoring Sites

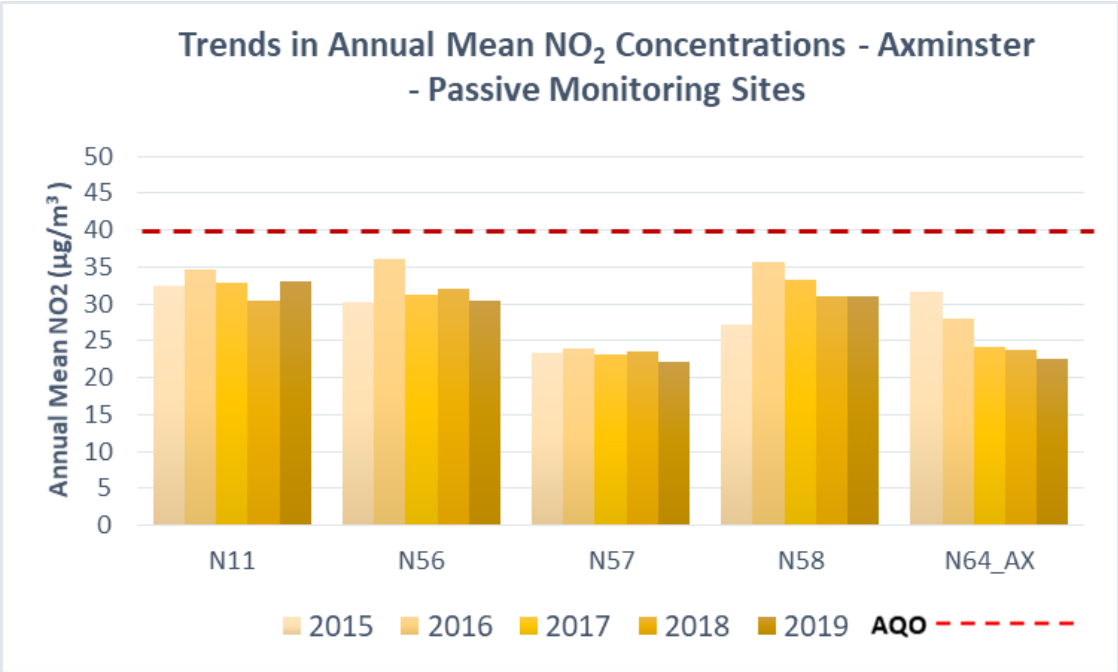


Figure A.8 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations - Seaton, Ottery - Passive Monitoring Sites

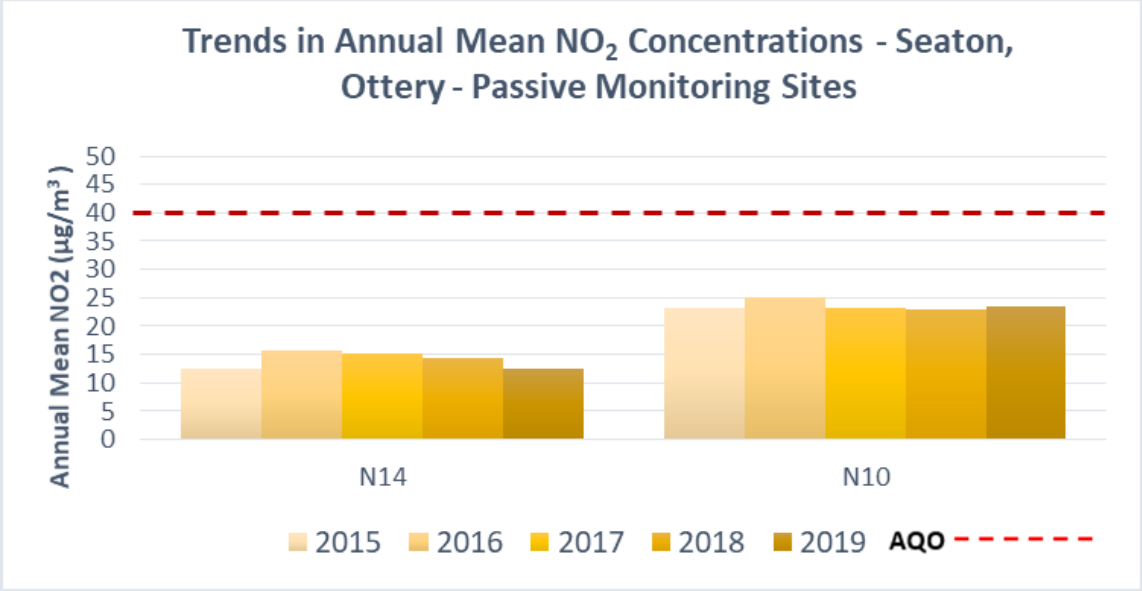


Figure A.9 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations - Honiton West - Passive Monitoring Sites

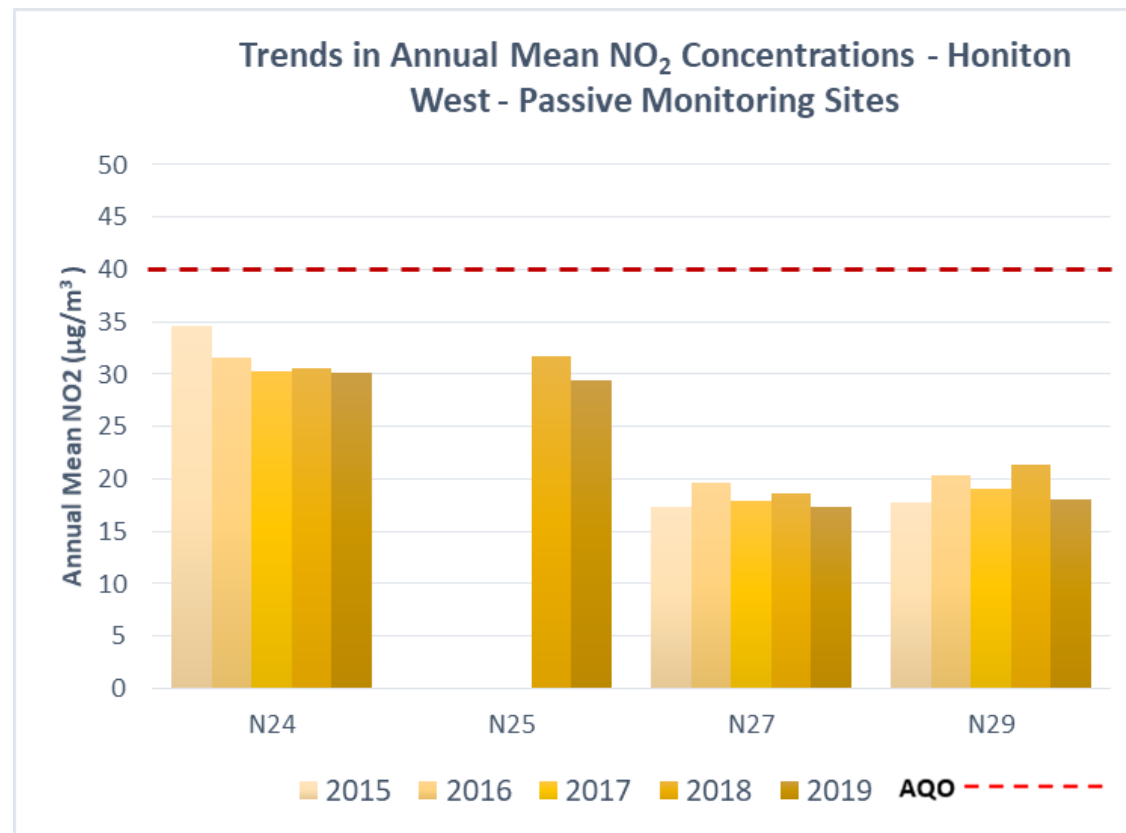


Figure A.10 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations - Honiton Central & East - Passive Monitoring Sites

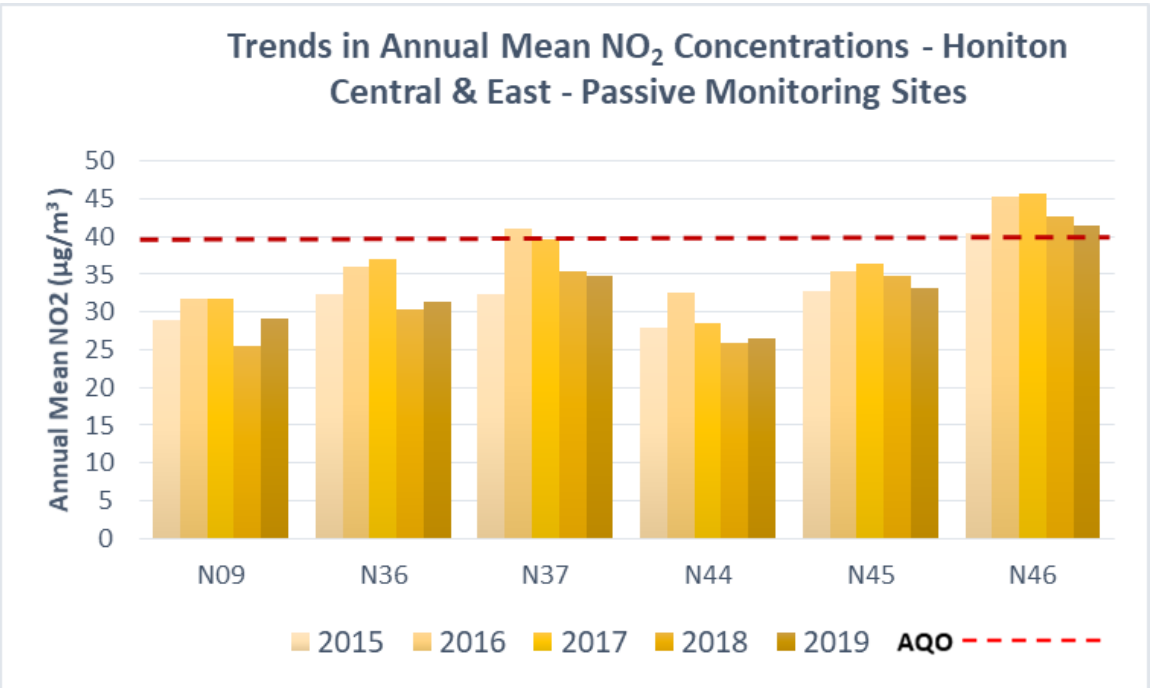


Figure A.11 - Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations - Wilmington- Passive Monitoring Sites

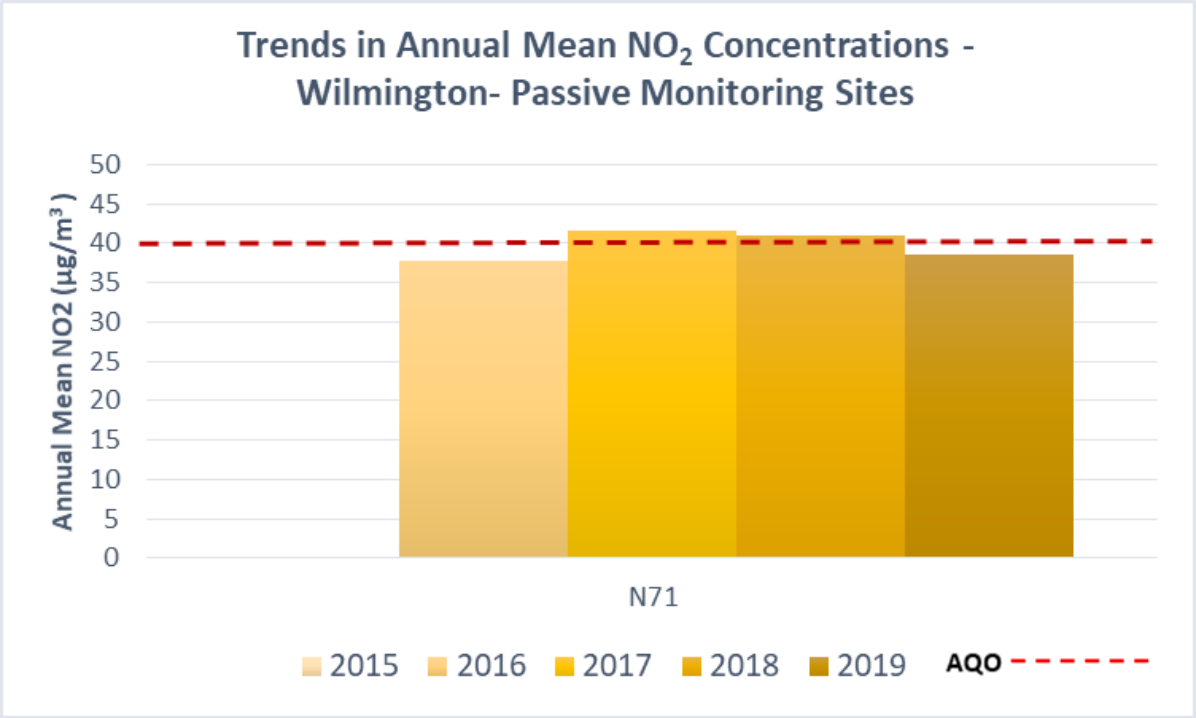


Table A.4 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2019 (%) ⁽²⁾	NO ₂ 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m ³ ⁽³⁾				
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Honiton AURN (Dove Close)	315749	99874	Urban Background	Automatic	99.5%	99.5%	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

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

(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%).

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

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2019

Table B.1 - NO₂ Monthly Diffusion Tube Results – 2019

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	NO ₂ Mean Concentrations (µg/m ³)															Annual Mean		
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.91) and Annualised ⁽¹⁾	Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure ⁽²⁾			
Exmouth, Exton, Lypstone																				
N01	300267	81193	29.3	23.9	17.8	22.8	18.7	19.8	18.1	16.9	17.5	22.5	24.0	21.7	21.1	19.2				
N02	302163	81724	29.3	19.4	16.5	14.0	16.2	16.4	14.1	16.6	15.0	21.7	23.4	20.3	18.6	16.9				
N03	301386	81518	15.7	13.7	7.4	11.5	8.1	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.5	9.9	12.9	10.4	9.7	8.8				
N07	300087	80955	28.4	25.2	20.5	27.4	21.9	21.4	23.5	20.6	22.2	25.1	23.5	20.8	23.4	21.3				
N73	300294	83265	37.5	34.2	34.8	36.7	32.3	28.3	28.7	26.1	28.3	35.7	37.8	31.9	32.7	29.8				
N74	299931	84157	36.0	35.7	28.2	28.2	26.5	24.4	26.3	27.0	26.5	27.7	26.3	28.7	28.5	25.9				
N75	298425	86472	45.5	42.3	39.0	35.4	36.9	37.3	35.4	39.7	35.8	37.3	36.1	33.8	37.9	34.5				
Newton Pop, Sidford, Sidmouth																				
N16	312665	87432	19.2	16.3	14.0	14.1	11.4	11.1	10.3	8.8	10.4	13.8	16.7	14.3	13.4	12.2				
N19	313403	90074	22.4	26.5	23.0	19.5	18.6	17.7	18.1	19.5	19.3	22.5	23.6	20.6	20.9	19.0				
N72	308004	89533	24.0	24.7	20.5	18.8	17.9	16.9	16.2	20.3	19.8	20.3	22.8	21.8	20.3	18.5				
N84	308632	89742		27.7	23.2	20.8	20.1	18.8	17.5	16.8	20.2	24.2	22.5	21.9	21.2	19.3				
Clyst St George																				
N06	298062	88425	37.5	28.7	36.2	29.3	31.6	28.5	27.0	25.2	29.5	33.8	35.8	30.2	31.1	28.3				

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	NO ₂ Mean Concentrations (µg/m ³)														
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean		
															Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.91) and Annualised ⁽¹⁾	Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure ⁽²⁾
N59	298083	88337	47.0	46.2	36.1	38.5	47.0	42.6	45.4	40.7	38.9	43.3	42.2	39.6	42.3	38.5	17.8
N68	298079	88521	35.0	33.6	31.9	38.3	30.1	30.0	30.0	28.1	27.8	30.5	30.5	27.6	31.1	28.3	
N63_EB	298088	88161	44.9	36.1	39.7	37.2	30.9	32.0	27.7	27.6	30.5	36.3	35.9	38.5	34.8	31.6	
N80	297941	89437	29.8	27.5	20.4	18.6	16.6	16.1	20.0	20.1	17.0	22.3	23.1	25.0	21.4	19.5	
East of Exeter - Beare, Broadclyst																	
N26	299102	93198	25.5	24.7	19.8	20.4		17.2	17.1	18.0	18.5	20.0	24.1	22.4	20.7	18.8	
N60	297029	93140	52.3	34.1	34.5	28.1	31.6	34.3	28.7	32.2	30.4	39.0	38.8	33.3	34.8	31.7	
N61 ⁽³⁾	297018	93139	45.2												-	-	
N20	300345	94860	18.3	22.7	14.6	12.8	12.6	10.8	11.3	11.8	12.6	14.5	17.6	15.4	14.6	13.3	
N21	299605	95350	10.3	12.9	6.9	7.7	7.6	6.1	6.2		6.5	9.5	10.9	10.4	8.6	7.9	
N22	301876	95558	16.4	15.5	10.4	9.8	8.6	8.5	7.3	9.1	10.4	13.6	13.7	12.6	11.3	10.3	
N76	300283	95200		15.4	10.9	11.6	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.6	11.0	16.3	16.8	15.8	12.3	11.2	
N77	301228	95665	15.8	19.8	10.0	13.3	9.5	7.6		9.3	11.4	14.7		16.6	12.8	11.7	
N78	299763	102177	36.7	33.9	21.2	25.0	16.7	17.3	15.7	16.4	15.0	21.5	33.6	28.2	23.4	21.3	
Clyst St Mary, Farringdon																	
N13	297314	91056	28.5	31.3	25.8	19.3	20.8	17.3	21.1	20.8	19.7	22.6	24.7	28.0	23.3	21.2	
N63_LO DGE	297633	90927	48.1	40.6	38.5	36.2	31.7	30.3	27.4	23.6	26.5	36.3	40.1	28.5	34.0	30.9	
N64_G P	300259	90712	32.1	18.3	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	18.3	19.3	19.9	21.0	24.0	17.1	21.5	19.6	

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	NO ₂ Mean Concentrations (µg/m ³)														
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean		
															Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.91) and Annualised ⁽¹⁾	Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure ⁽²⁾
N65	300735	90555	33.5	33.6	28.6	37.1	31.9	21.7	32.2	32.0	25.7	30.6	32.6	30.4	30.8	28.0	
N66	302491	90461	14.7	13.0	13.2	14.0	12.7	12.5	11.0	11.2	11.9	15.0	17.9	12.3	13.3	12.1	
N67	302420	90750	14.0	13.8	9.5	11.9	8.9	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.4	8.8	12.0	9.8	9.8	8.9	
N81	297327	90998	29.8	40.2	28.2	25.9	23.6	20.7	25.0	21.8	25.2	20.3	27.8	29.5	26.5	24.1	
N82	298923	90859	39.0	39.7	29.0	30.2	21.3	25.1	24.6	26.1	24.5	26.7	25.8	28.0	28.3	25.8	
N83	299997	90722	28.8	30.7	24.4	26.5	25.6	21.3	23.7	17.3	22.2	25.0	28.2	27.9	25.1	22.9	
Axminster																	
N11	329584	98464	41.8	36.8	38.0	33.7	35.1	36.1	38.0	33.9	35.9	34.9	37.3	33.4	36.2	33.0	
N56	329680	98550	44.2	34.4	39.2	34.8	32.0	33.5	32.4	26.8	30.9	32.6	32.4	27.0	33.3	30.3	
N57	329765	98554	32.4	26.4	25.8	23.4	22.5	20.5	22.3	21.8	21.5	24.1	28.2	23.6	24.4	22.2	
N58	329789	98613	37.5	35.2	38.5	36.6	34.7	34.9	32.2	30.2	29.0	34.8	34.9	31.1	34.1	31.1	
N64_AX	329743	98589	33.0	28.7	24.8	31.3	20.6	25.2	19.0	17.3	21.4	26.4	27.9	20.1	24.7	22.4	
Ottery, Seaton																	
N10	309882	95449	26.9	31.3	27.9	25.7	23.3	22.9	21.8	21.9	23.7	25.5	29.0	28.7	25.7	23.4	
N14	324479	89930	19.0	16.3	13.5	13.2	11.4	12.8	11.7	11.0	10.7	14.6	16.7	12.0	13.6	12.4	
Honiton - CENTRAL & EAST HONITON (High Street)																	
N09	316062	100596	40.3	36.4	37.7	31.8	33.5		29.0	27.5	23.3	28.0	32.2	33.5	32.1	29.2	
N36	316012	100653	41.5	42.0	40.4	30.2	29.7	28.9	32.3	36.7	30.7	35.0	33.7	32.8	34.5	31.4	
N37	316102	100607	50.1	40.7	47.4	38.2	36.5	39.1	38.5	35.8	27.9	39.7	36.7	27.3	38.2	34.7	

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	NO ₂ Mean Concentrations (µg/m ³)														
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean		
															Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.91) and Annualised ⁽¹⁾	Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure ⁽²⁾
N44	316629	100837	35.0	34.2	29.2	27.7	26.3	24.6	24.7	28.6	25.5	30.7	33.1	29.2	29.1	26.4	
N45	316816	100934	44.2	43.6	36.1	33.6	37.2	31.6	35.4	34.1	35.3	35.8	36.9	33.0	36.4	33.1	
N46	316796	100856	41.6	46.6	44.6	41.1	46.5		49.7	54.1	43.4	44.6	45.1	44.3	45.6	41.5	20.1
Honiton - West (Near Turks Head Junction)																	
N24	315097	100182	35.2	36.8	31.1	34.0	35.8	33.9	30.9	29.8	27.0	32.8	37.6	32.0	33.1	30.1	
N25	315087	100165	41.9	36.1	35.7	30.9	29.7	31.7	28.0	30.5	29.9	27.0	34.0	31.9	32.3	29.4	
N27	314875	100097	24.2	23.0	19.4	17.5	17.4	15.9	16.9	18.0	17.2	16.3	22.6	20.1	19.0	17.3	
N29	315114	100201	23.8	23.0	17.9	21.2	19.2	17.9	16.7	16.4	16.2	20.0	24.2	21.2	19.8	18.0	
DEFRA AURN SITE - HONITON, DOVE CLOSE																	
N62a	315745	99875	10.8	10.8	8.4	8.0	7.6	6.7	6.7	7.8	6.9	10.2	13.1	6.4	8.9	8.1	
N62b	315745	99875	15.9	12.2	9.3	8.5	8.4	7.0	7.6	8.2	7.8	5.9	11.8	8.8			
N62c	315745	99875	13.7	12.1	9.3	8.8		7.0	6.4	7.1	7.7	9.9	7.5	8.4			
Wilmington																	
N71	321135	99875	48.5	49.9	39.9	44.6	41.5	37.8	44.7	39.9	40.0	41.3	41.2	39.3	42.4	38.6	36.6

Key: **TUBE MISSING** **SITE DECOMMISSIONED** **ERRONEOUS DATA**

- Local bias adjustment factor used
- Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure in the final column

Notes:

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

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60µg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

- (1) See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.
- (2) Distance corrected to nearest relevant public exposure.
- (3) Site N61 was decommissioned from February 2019

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

QA/QC of automatic monitoring

The Honiton automatic monitoring site is calibrated by the Local Site Operator (LSO). The QA/QC of the site is undertaken through its status as part of the AURN and therefore conforms to AURN standards (undertaken by Ricardo-Energy and Environment).

QA/QC of diffusion tube monitoring

Gradko International Ltd is a UKAS accredited laboratory and participates in laboratory performance and proficiency testing schemes. These provide strict performance criteria for participating laboratories to meet, thereby ensuring NO₂ concentrations reported are of a high calibre. The laboratory follows the procedures set out in the Harmonisation Practical Guidance and participates in the AIR proficiency-testing (AIR-PT) scheme. Defra and the Devolved Administrations advise that diffusion tubes used for LAQM should be obtained from laboratories that have demonstrated satisfactory performance in the AIR-PT scheme. Laboratory performance in the AIR-PT is also assessed by the National Physical Laboratory (NPL), alongside laboratory data from the monthly NPL Field Inter-Comparison Exercise.

In the 2019 AIR-PT results, AIR-PT AR030 (January to February 2019), AIR-PT AR031 (April to May 2019), AR033 (July to August 2019) and AR034 (September to November 2019), Gradko scored an average of 97% across all periods. The percentage score reflects the results deemed to be satisfactory based upon the z-score of $< \pm 2$.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment

The national bias adjustment factor for Gradko in 2019, consisting of 30 co-location studies as summarised in the national bias adjustment spreadsheet (v06/20), is 0.92 and is presented in Figure C.1.

Figure C.1 – National Bias Adjustment 2019

National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet							Spreadsheet Version Number: 06/20				
Follow the steps below in the correct order to show the results of relevant co-location studies Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used and the version of the spreadsheet This spreadsheet will be updated every few months; the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.							This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of September 2020 LAQM Helpdesk Version				
The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECCOM and the National Physical Laboratory.					Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.						
Step 1:		Step 2:		Step 3:		Step 4:					
Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List		Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List		Select a Year from the Drop-Down List		Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor ¹ shown in blue at the foot of the final column.					
If a laboratory is not chosen, we have no data for this laboratory.		If a preparation method is not chosen, we have no data on this method at this laboratory.		If a year is not chosen, we have no data.		If you have your own co-location study then see footnote ¹ . If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953					
Analysed By	Method	Year	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m ³)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m ³)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision ²	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Dm/Dm)	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Blackburn with darwen Borough Council	10	29	21	36.3%	G	0.72	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Cheshire West and Chester	12	39	38	2.0%	G	0.98	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Cheshire West and Chester	11	34	34	-2.1%	G	1.02	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Gedling Borough Council	12	32	30	7.3%	G	0.93	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL	10	37	40	-7.0%	G	1.07	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Bedford Borough Council	11	29	29	-1.0%	G	1.01	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Bedford Borough Council	12	37	32	13.0%	G	0.89	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	KS	Marglebone Road Intercomparison	12	85	65	30.1%	G	0.77	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk	9	27	21	28.4%	G	0.78	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Lancaster City Council	13	40	34	16.4%	G	0.86	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Lancaster City Council	12	31	31	1.6%	G	0.98	
Gradko	20% TEA in Water	2019	R	Monmouthshire County Council	12	39	39	1.3%	G	0.99	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Dudley MBC	12	33	32	4.5%	G	0.96	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Dudley MBC	12	44	42	3.9%	G	0.96	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	UB	Dudley MBC	12	23	19	19.8%	G	0.83	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	UB	Eastleigh Borough Council	12	24	26	-7.1%	G	1.08	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Gateshead Council	12	34	27	23.7%	F	0.81	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Gateshead Council	11	40	44	-10.5%	G	1.12	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Gateshead Council	10	32	34	-7.2%	G	1.08	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Gateshead Council	12	30	25	18.1%	G	0.85	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Thurrock Borough Council	12	29	24	21.6%	G	0.82	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Brighton & Hove City Council	11	45	46	-1.3%	G	1.01	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Belfast City Council	12	40	33	21.0%	G	0.83	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Belfast City Council	12	44	45	-2.2%	G	1.02	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Belfast City Council	12	28	26	5.4%	G	0.95	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	UB	Southampton City Council	12	30	28	8.6%	G	0.92	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	UB	Liverpool City Council	12	20	19	1.7%	G	0.98	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Ards and North Down Borough Council	12	33	25	31.1%	G	0.76	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Eastleigh Borough Council	12	25	26	-3.3%	G	1.03	
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2019	R	Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council	12	28	22	28.3%	G	0.78	
Overall Factor¹ (30 studies)							Use		0.92		

A bias adjustment factor of 0.91 is also calculated from the co-location study at the AURN automatic monitoring site located in Honiton, as shown in Figure C.2. The QC of the local adjustment factor concludes a ‘good overall’ survey and tube precision.

The local bias adjustment factor (0.91) has been applied to adjust the Council’s data accordingly in 2019. Justification for the choice of the local adjustment is supported by both its consistency with the 2019 national factor and that the use of the local adjustment is primarily recommended where it is available, within TG(16)¹⁹, due to it being more accurately representative of the local conditions than the national adjustment. As reported in previous years’ LAQM reports, a local adjustment was applied to the Council’s 2011-2015 monitoring data with the national factor applied 2016-2018 due to local factors during these periods providing an unseasonably low local adjustment figure in comparison to the Council’s previous local adjustments and the national factor of the same periods. A summary of adjustment factors used over the last 5 years is presented in Table C.1.

Figure C.2 – Honiton, Dove Close Local Bias Adjustment 2019

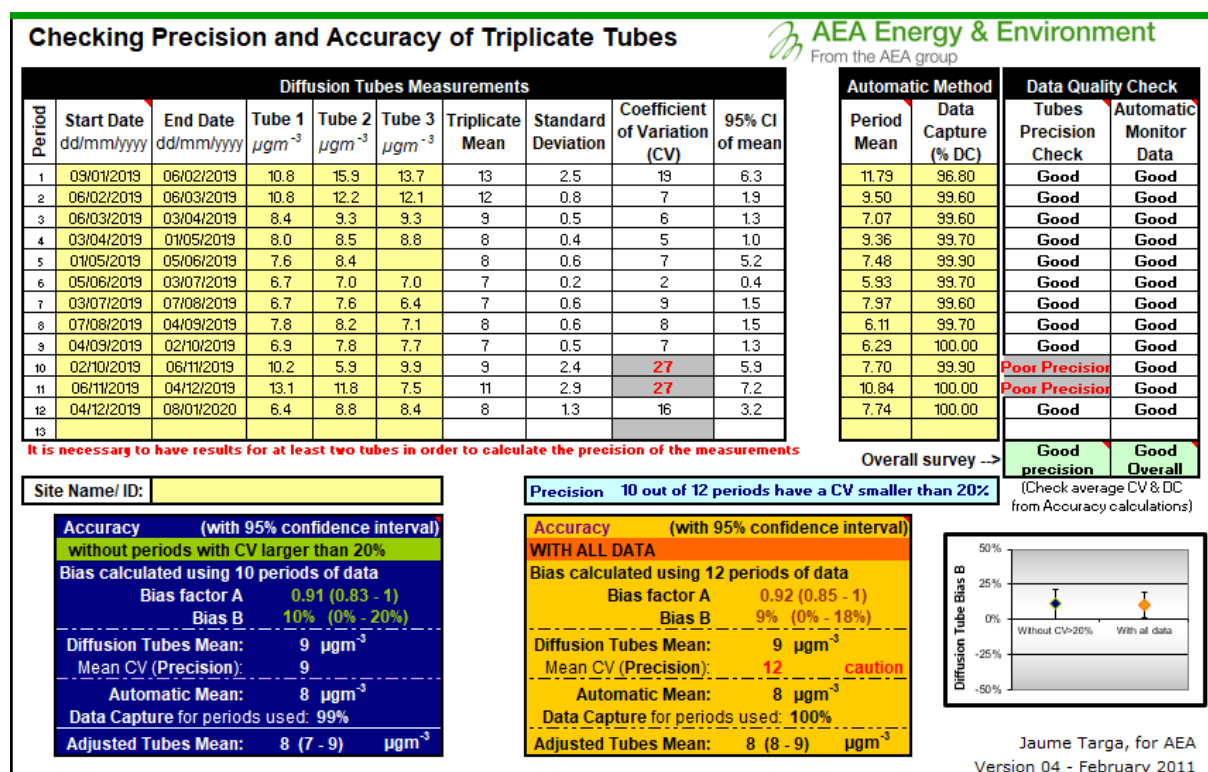


Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment factors 2015-2019

Monitoring Year	Bias Adjustment Factor Used	Adjustment Factor
2019	Local Bias	0.91
2018	National Bias	0.92
2017	National Bias	0.87
2016	National Bias	0.92
2015	Local Bias	0.87

Short to Long term data adjustment; Annualisation

Monitoring site N61 was decommissioned from February 2019 and therefore reported below the sufficient 3 month data capture to allow for annualisation to take place (1 month data provided only). In 2019 no other monitoring locations fell below 75% data capture, so East Devon District Council did not require annualisation at any of the 2019 diffusion tube locations.

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance Correction

Wherever possible, local authorities should ensure that monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure should be estimated, using the NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website.⁴

The fall-off with distance correction calculation has been undertaken for three locations in 2019, where the monitoring site is not currently representative of relevant exposure and the monitored concentrations are greater than 36µg/m³.

Figure C.3 presents the NO₂ distance correction calculations for 2019. The 2019 background concentrations are derived from the 2017-based Defra background maps²².

It is noted that both N46 and N59 monitoring locations are not presently located in close proximity to a sensitive receptor, therefore both calculations must be treated with caution as there may be a possibility that the nearest receptor is also impacted by other sources. Location N71 is in a location of exceptionally low background NO₂, however the fall off with distance calculation continues to be effective for this monitoring location.

Figure C.3 - Fall off with Distance Correction

Site Name/ID	Distance (m)		NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³)			Comment
	Monitoring Site to Kerb	Receptor to Kerb	Background	Monitored at Site	Predicted at Receptor	
N46	1.0	20.8	6.5	41.5	20.1	Warning: your receptor is more than 20m further from the kerb than your monitor - treat result with caution.
N59	1.2	27.2	6.8	38.5	17.8	Warning: your receptor is more than 20m further from the kerb than your monitor - treat result with caution.
N71	2.7	3.4	4.3	38.6	36.6	Predicted concentration at Receptor within 10% the AQS objective. Warning: Background NO ₂ concentrations <5µg/m ³ or >50µg/m ³ are rare in the UK - this calculation will still work, but please check your data.

²² DEFRA Background Maps; <https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/review-and-assessment/tools/background-maps.html>

Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs

Figure D.1 - 2019 NO₂ Monitoring Locations - Exmouth, Exton and Lypstone

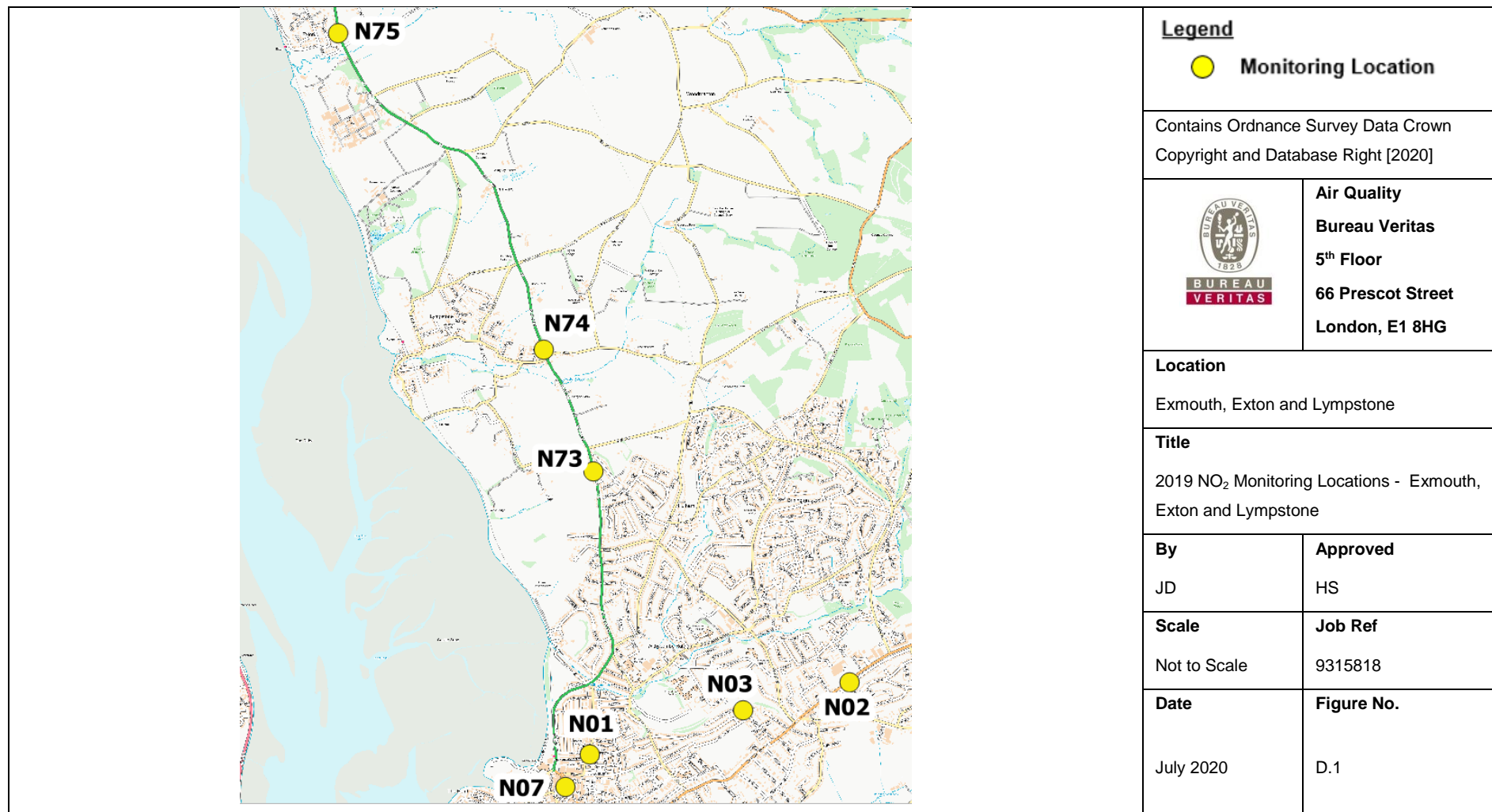


Figure D.2 - 2019 NO₂ Monitoring Locations - Newton Pop, Sidford. Sidmouth



Figure D.3 - 2019 NO₂ Monitoring Locations - Clyst St George

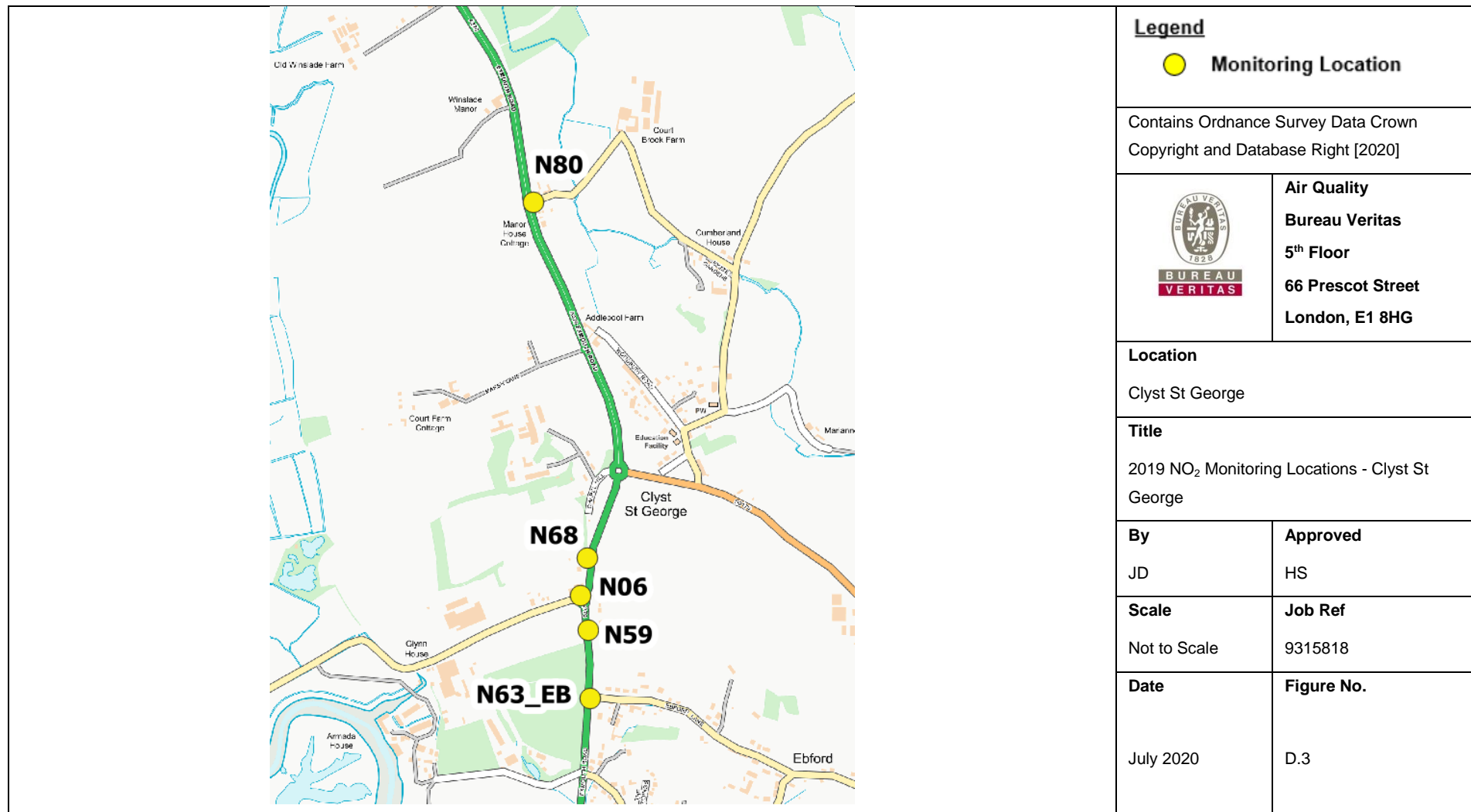


Figure D.4 - 2019 NO₂ Monitoring Locations – East of Exeter, Beare, Broadclyst

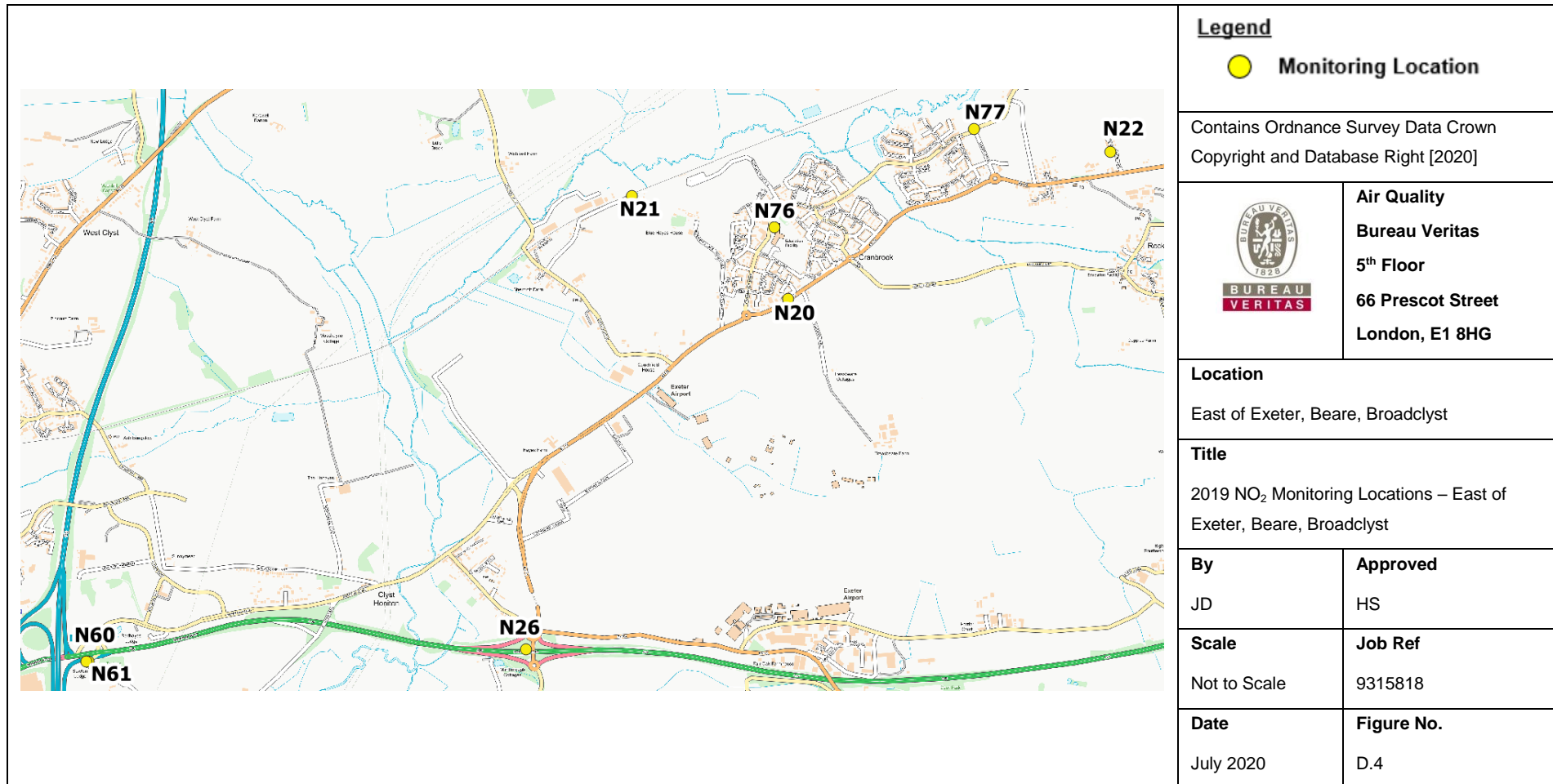


Figure D.5 - 2019 NO₂ Monitoring Locations – Clyst St Mary, Farringdon

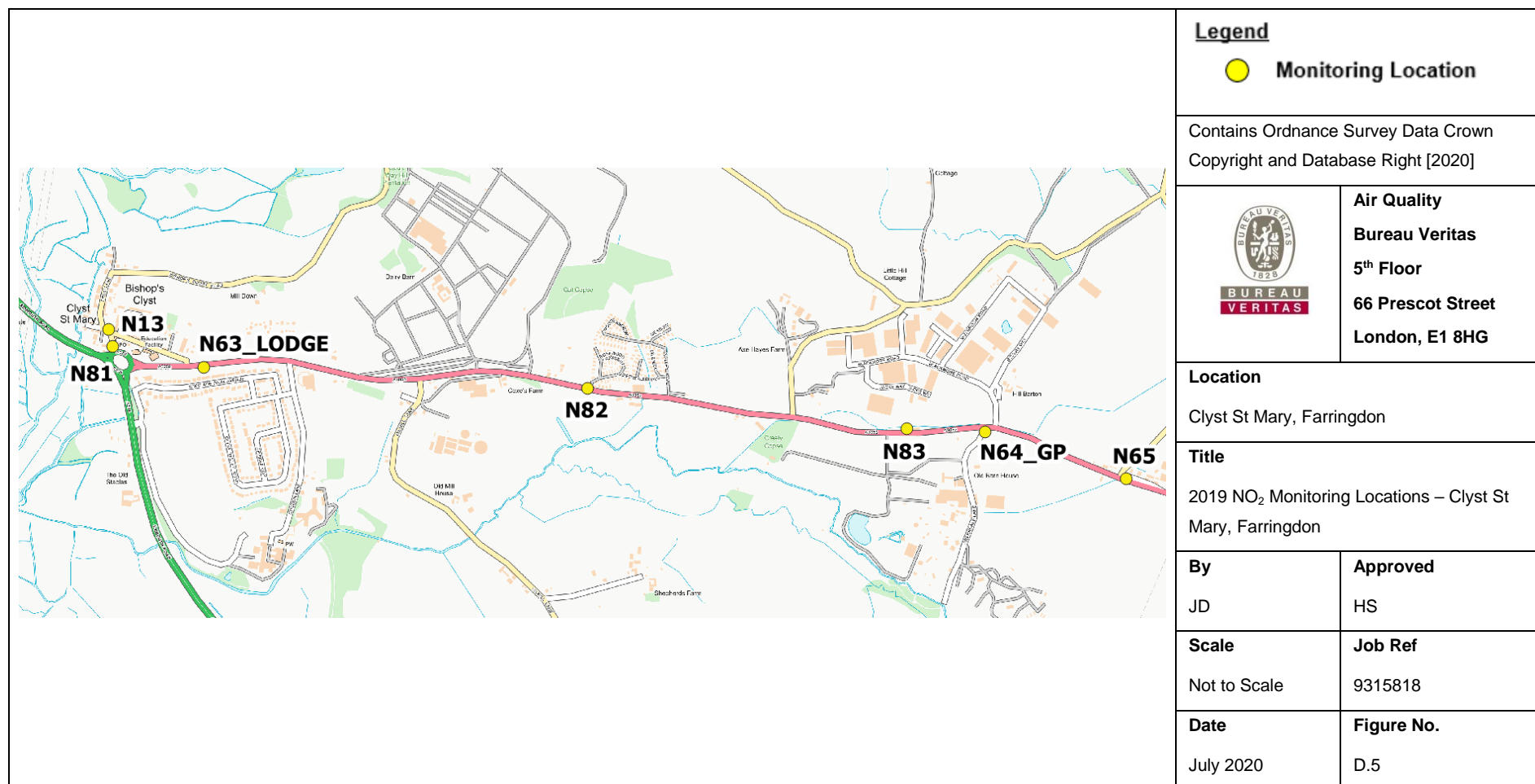


Figure D.6 - 2019 NO₂ Monitoring Locations – Axminster

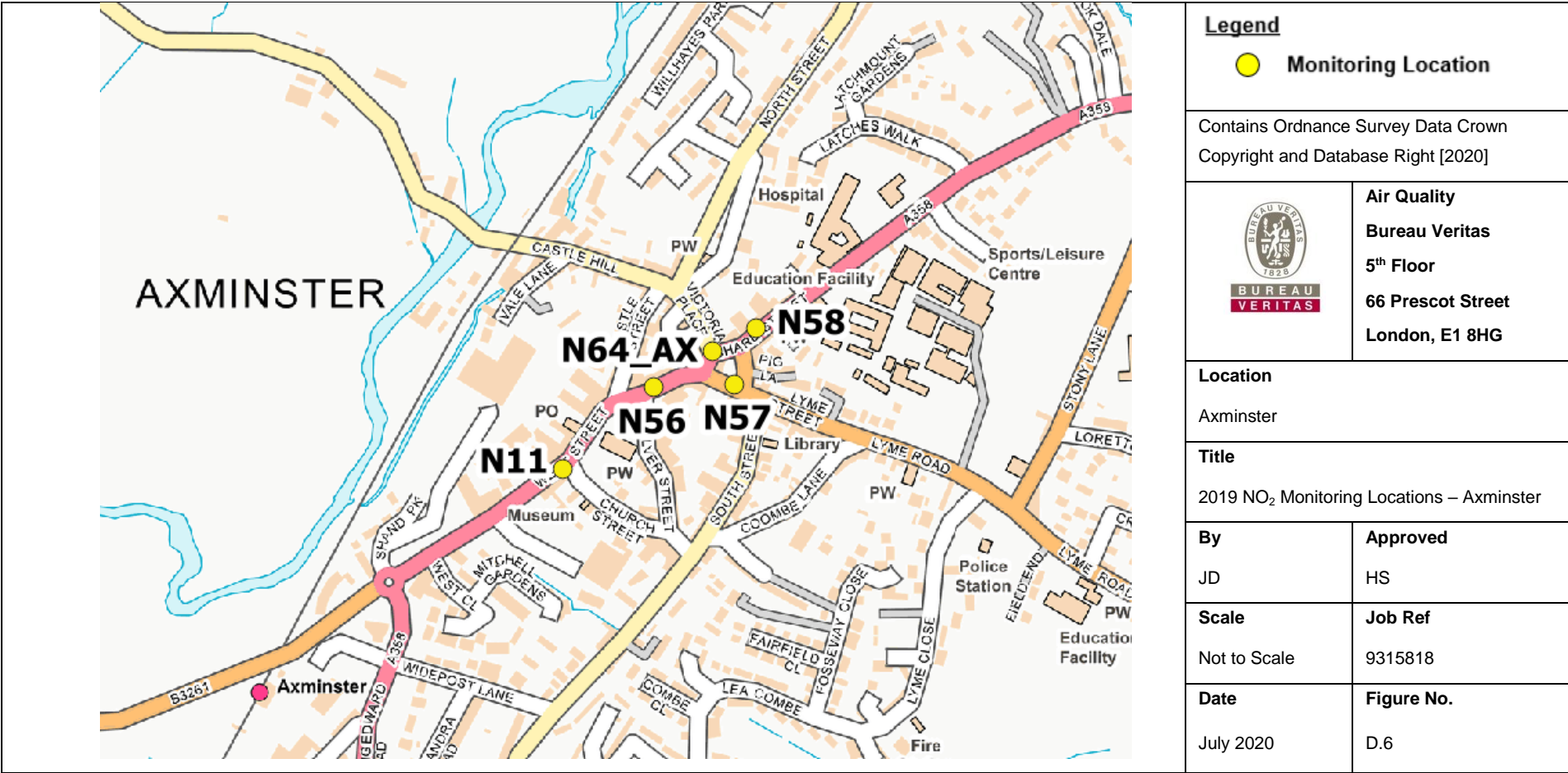


Figure D.7 - 2019 NO₂ Monitoring Locations – Seaton

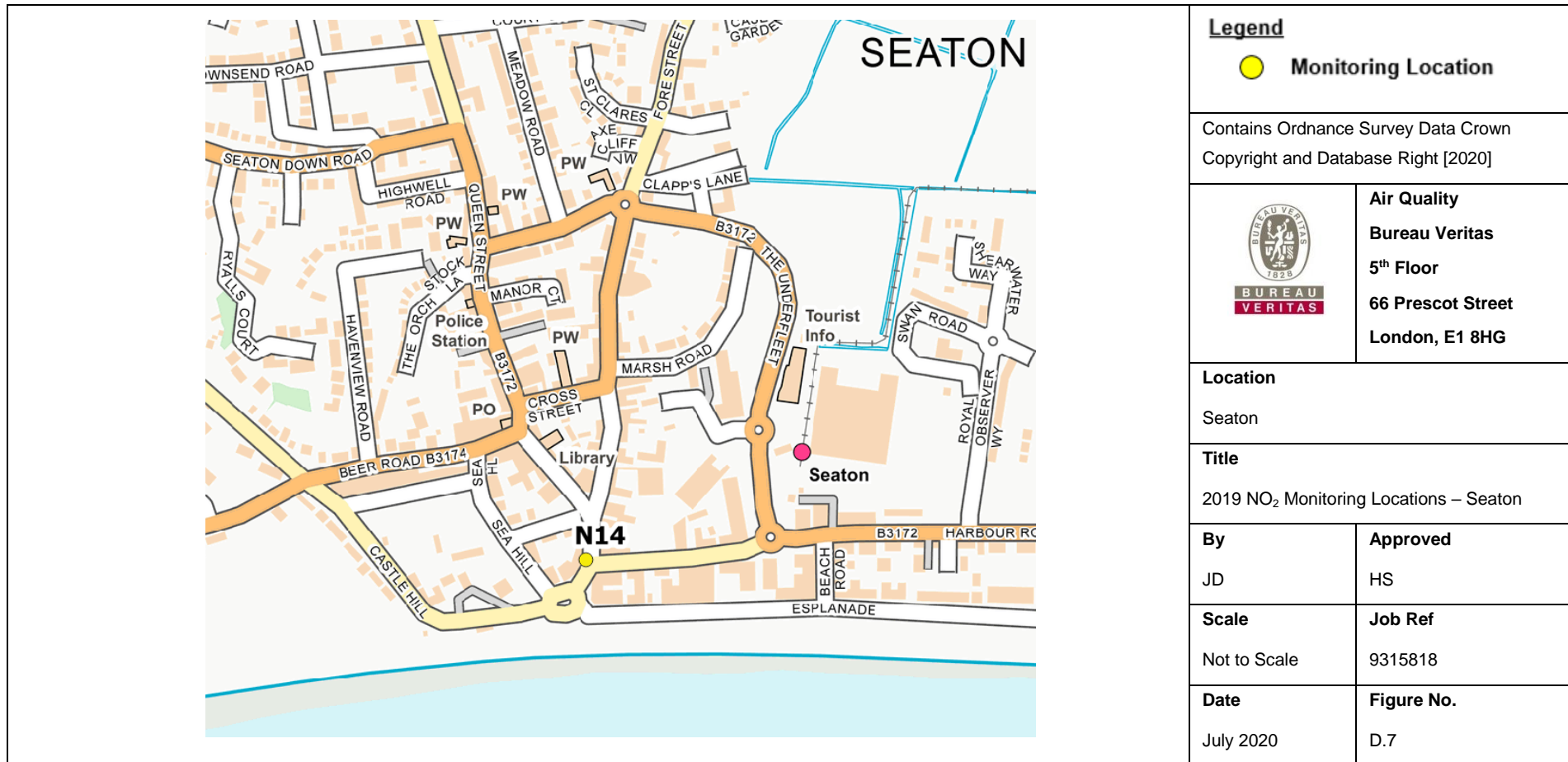


Figure D.8 - 2019 NO₂ Monitoring Locations – Ottery

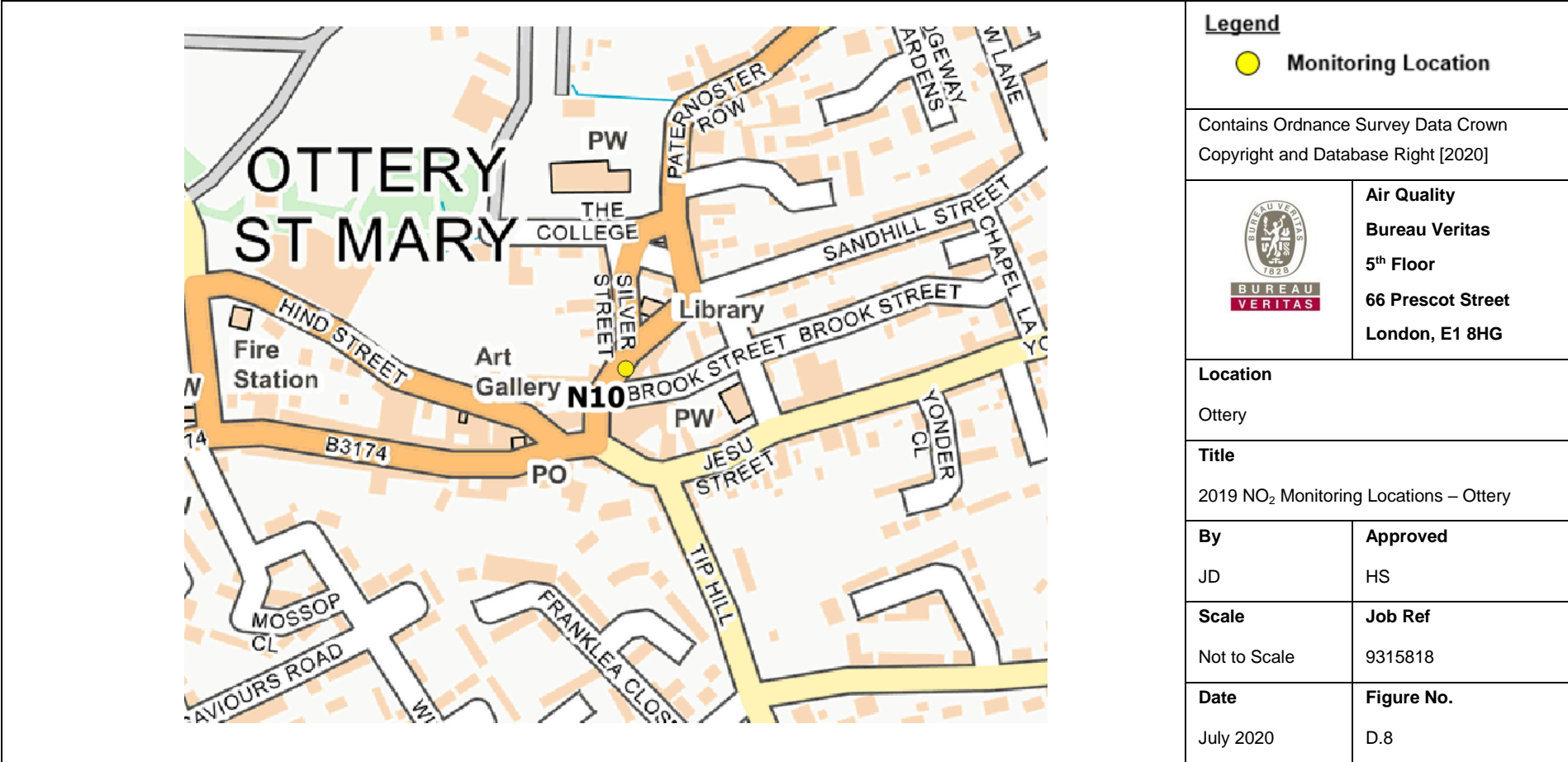


Figure D.9 - 2019 NO₂ Monitoring Locations – Honiton

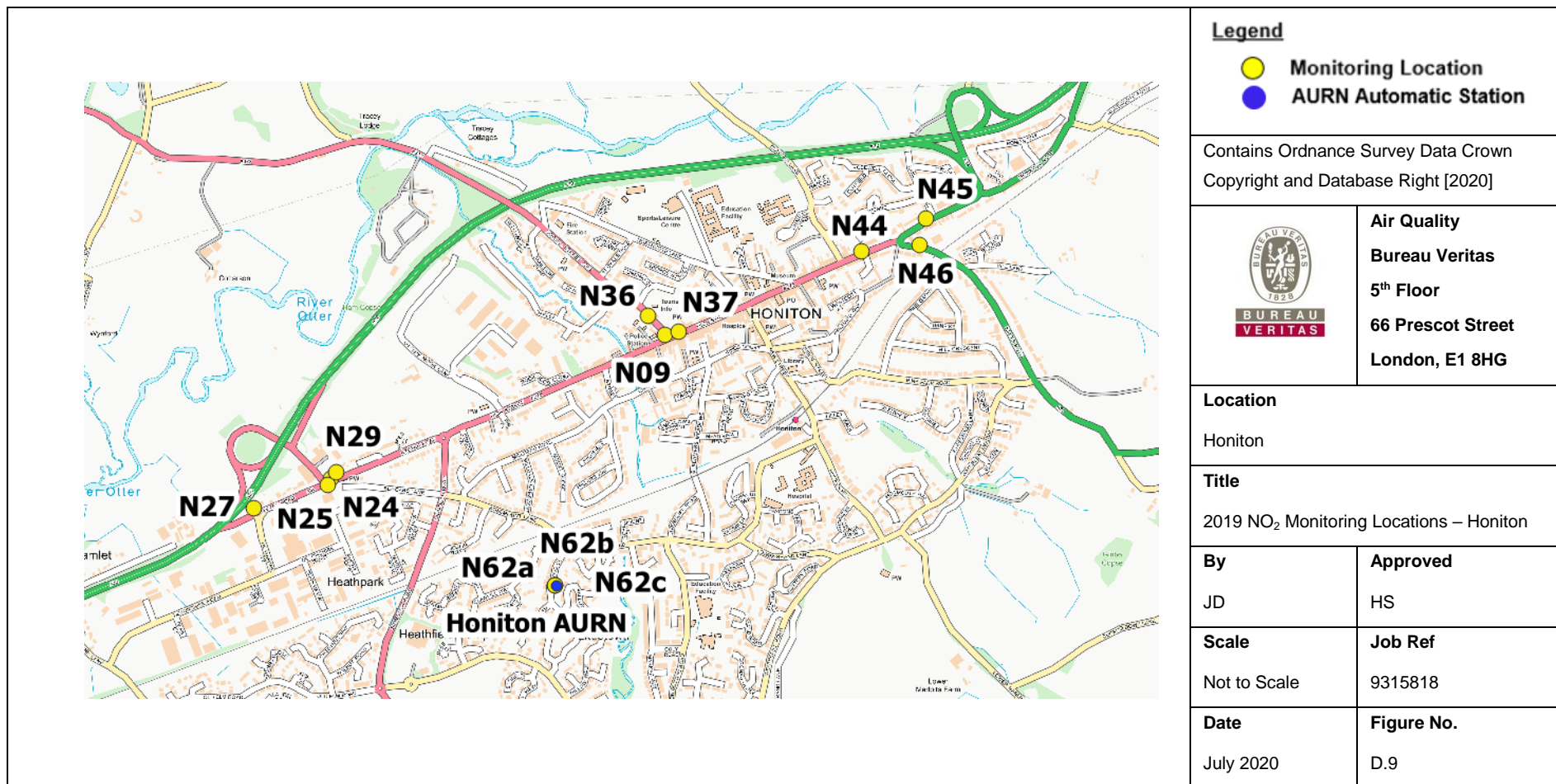
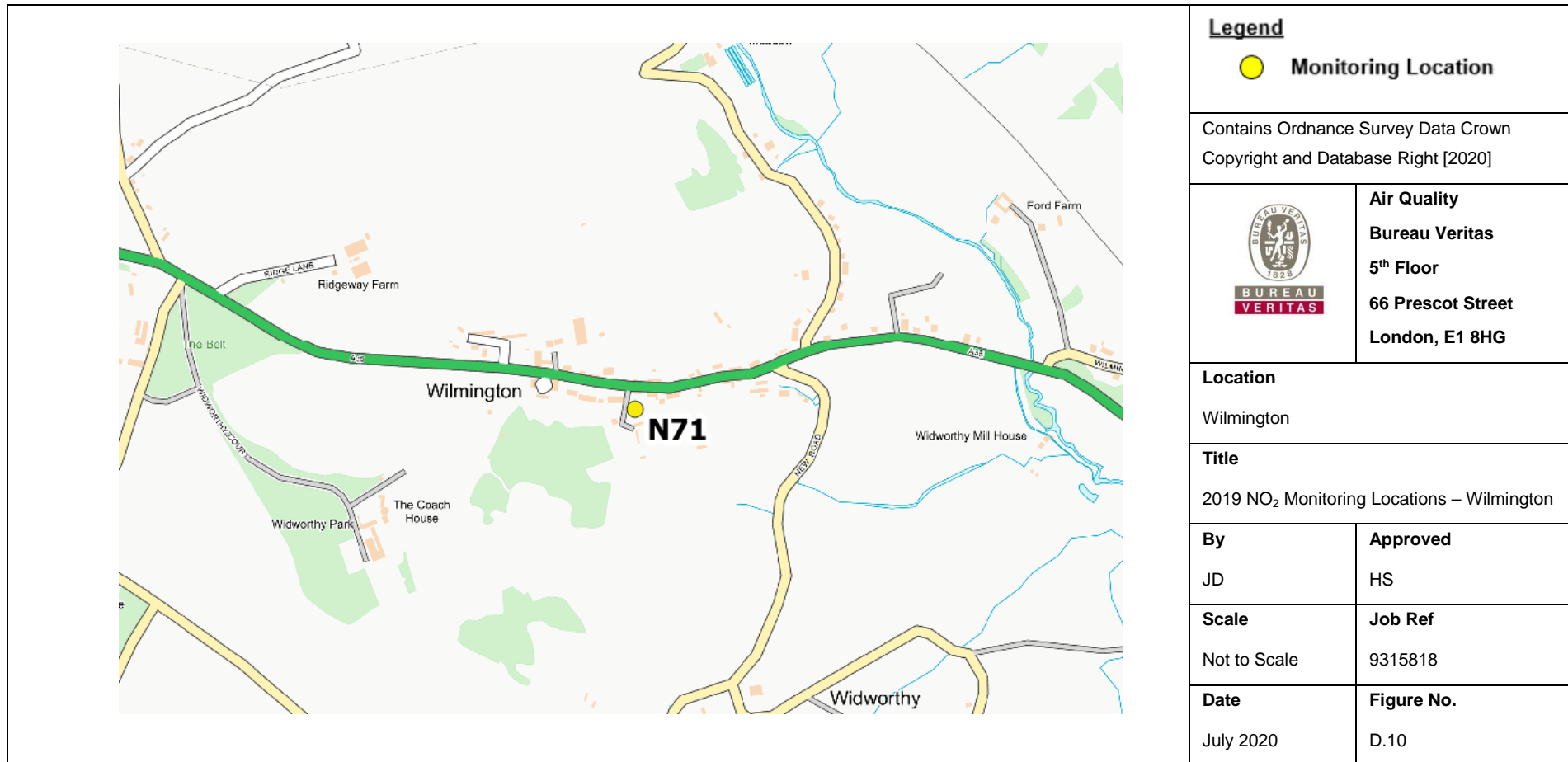


Figure D.10 - 2019 NO₂ Monitoring Locations – Wilmington



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective ²³	
	Concentration	Measured as
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	350 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean
	125 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean
	266 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean

²³ The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Appendix F: Zephyr® PM_{2.5} Monitoring

Table F.1 – 2019 PM_{2.5} Concentrations

Site ID	Site Location	X	Y	Data Capture	2019 Annual PM _{2.5} Concentration (µg/m ³)
43	Dove Close, Honiton	315745	099880	98.6%	6.8
50	Near roundabout of A376 and A3052, Clyst St Mary	297342	091007	86.3%	6.3
55	A378, Ebford	298085	088569	77.5%	7.0
56*	A3053, Clyst St Mary	297624	090947	51.2%	8.2
395**	A3053, Clyst St Mary	297624	090947	23.3%	10.3
Notes: * - Monitoring ceased 02/10/2019 ** - Monitoring began 16/10/2019					

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	Air quality Annual Status Report
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – Air quality screening tool produced by Highways England
EU	European Union
FDMS	Filter Dynamics Measurement System
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
PM ₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm (micrometres or microns) 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
AURN	Automatic Urban and Rural Network
LSO	Local Site Operator

References

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- The Greater Exeter strategic plan project (GESP) - <https://www.gesp.org.uk/consultation-phases/stage-two-policy-and-options/>