West Lindsey District Council
Annual Status Report 2019

Bureau Veritas

June, 2019

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Document Control Sheet

Identification	
Client	West Lindsey District Council
Document Title	West Lindsey 2019 Annual Status Report
Bureau Veritas Ref No.	6484241/UK/v1.0

Contact Details		
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Configuration				
Version	**Date**	**Author**	**Reason for Issue/Summary of Changes**	**Status**
1.0	04/06/19	[redacted]	Draft for comment	Draft
2.0	10/06/19	[redacted]	Update following comments	Final

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2019 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

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

June 2019

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Report Reference number	Annual Status Report 2019
Date	June 2019

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in West Lindsey 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 billion[3].

Although there was an increase in some of the sites in the annual mean NO_2 concentration in 2018, the concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) recorded within the District in 2018 were well below the Air Quality Standard (AQS) objectives. There has not been a recorded exceedance of any AQS objectives within the District in the past five years. West Lindsey is mostly rural in nature and the main source of pollution is vehicle emissions from the existing road network, most notably the A15, A46 and the A631.

There are three power stations operated by EDF Energy within the neighbouring District of Bassetlaw to the west of West Lindsey; Cottam and West Burton A are both coal fired power stations, and West Burton B is a gas fired combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power station. Due to the close proximity of the three power stations to each other an automatic air quality monitoring station is located in Gainsborough, north to north east of the location of the power stations to continuously monitor both NO_2 and sulphur dioxide (SO_2).

There are currently no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District. This is due to the low concentrations that are currently, and have historically been monitored. The monitoring network is to remain in place to continually assess a number of identified areas against the AQS objectives, these locations will be reviewed in the event of a hotspot area of pollution being identified. The results show that all AQS

[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

objectives for SO_2 continue to be met at the Gainsborough Cemetery monitoring location.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

There are currently no designated AQMAs within the District and therefore an AQAP is not required. The air quality across West Lindsey is considered to be good, and as such there are no specific measures related to the control and mitigation of sources of local air pollution currently in place.

West Lindsey will continue to monitor for the coming year within the NO_2 diffusion tube network and to assess the results along with the results from the automatic monitoring station operated by EDF Energy at Gainsborough.

The adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan contains objectives and policies designed to minimise the impact upon local air quality from new developments.

Conclusions and Priorities

Being a rural district without any substantial urbanised areas, the pollution concentrations continue to be relatively low and monitoring will continue to ensure that any concentration trends can be identified.

West Lindsey will continue to assess new developments submitted through the planning department ensuring that any proposed developments are not detrimental to local air quality. In addition, any new industry will be permitted in line with The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

Local Engagement and How to get Involved

A number of initiatives can be completed by everyone to help reduce air pollution concentrations on a local scale, these include:

- Using alternative modes of transport rather than the car, walking, cycling or using public transport;
- Changes in transport modes can bring added health benefits through walking and cycling exercise; and
- Asking your employer, school or college about the possibility of developing a green travel plan.

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in West Lindsey during 2018. 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 West Lindsey 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 in Table E.1 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.

Currently there are no AQMAs designated within West Lindsey.

The monitoring completed within the District presented in Appendix A continues to comply with the air quality objectives, therefore no AQMA designations are proposed.

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in West Lindsey District Council

There are several industries in the district with the potential to pollute that are controlled by Environmental Permits. These industries have their emissions controlled by a range of legally enforceable conditions. These processes are subject to regular routine inspection. The Environmental Protection team also responds to complaints regarding other air pollution issues, such as smoke nuisance from bonfires, emissions of dark smoke and offensive odours.

West Lindsey will continue to assess new developments submitted through the planning department ensuring that any proposed developments are not detrimental to local air quality. In addition, any new industry will be permitted in line with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

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 monitoring of $PM_{2.5}$ or PM_{10} completed within West Lindsey, therefore no concentration values can be reported or estimated using the method as described in Box 7.7 of LAQM.TG(16).

The current Defra background maps for West Lindsey (2015 based) show that all background concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ are far below the 2020 annual mean AQS objective for $PM_{2.5}$. The highest concentration is predicted to be 9.2µg/m3 within the 1 x 1km grid square with the centroid grid reference of 497500, 374500. This is an area to the north of Lincoln close to the A46 and A15.

There is currently one designated smoke control zone within West Lindsey, the Lincoln Fringe (the area between the boundary of the West Lindsey District and Lincoln bypass). Details on the smoke control area and the order governing the zone are available within the air quality section of the website for West Lindsey.

The Public Health Outcomes Framework data tool compiled by Public Heath England quantifies the mortality burden of $PM_{2.5}$ within England on a county and local authority scale. The 2016 fraction of mortality attributable to $PM_{2.5}$ pollution across England is 5.1%, and in contrast the fraction within West Lindsey is lower than the National average, at 4.5%.

LAQM.TG(16) Table A.1 Action toolbox presents a list of measures that can be implemented to help reduce concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$.

Where required West Lindsey will review any proposed actions to be implemented with the County Council Public Health team to consider the potential impact of the actions and whether any further action is required.

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.

West Lindsey District Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at one site during 2018. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the site. The Gainsborough Cemetery site is operated by EDF Energy as part of a monitoring network to monitor emissions from the 'North Trent' group of power stations.

The results from the Gainsborough Cemetery monitoring site are not currently available online however national monitoring results are available at https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/networks/.

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

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

West Lindsey District Council undertook non- automatic (passive) monitoring of NO_2 at 11 sites during 2018. Table A.2 in Appendix A shows the details of the sites.

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

3.2 Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for bias, "annualisation" and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)

Table A.3 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO_2 annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m^3.

For diffusion tubes, the full 2018 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B.

Table A.4 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO_2 hourly mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 200µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

All monitoring locations continue to be well below the annual mean AQS objective for NO_2. The highest concentration in 2018 was 24.6µg/m^3 (bias corrected value), this was recorded at the diffusion tube monitoring location WL1 which is located on Lea Road in Gainsborough.

Annual mean concentration graphs for NO_2 are presented in Figure A1. The annual mean concentration recorded at the Gainsborough Cemetery automatic monitor shows a significant drop comparing to previous years. There is some uncertainty with regards to the drop in NO_2 concentrations at this site due to the co-located diffusion tubes not showing the same substantial reduction. It will be beneficial to continue monitoring at this site to determine whether the decline in 2018 was accurate. For the diffusion tube concentrations, no specific trend was observed this year, some experienced an increase and others a descrease in concentration. All of the monitoring results were well below the AQS objective of 40µg/m^3, therefore, no fall-off distance correction is required to be undertaken.

Table A.4 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO_2 hourly mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 200µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

There have been no exceedances of NO_2 hourly mean objective in the last five years.

3.2.2 Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)

Table A.5 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored SO_2 concentrations for 2018 with the air quality objectives for SO_2. There were no reported exceedances of the 15 minute, 1 hour or 24 hour AQS objective.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Inlet Height (m)
GC	Gainsborough Cemetery	Industrial	482021	289974	NO2; SO2	NO	Chemiluminescent; UVF	N/A	N/A	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.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)
WL1	3 Lea Road, Gainsborough	Roadside	481526	389077	NO2	NO	0	8.6	NO	2.75
WL2	58 Etherington Street, Gainsborough	Roadside	481688	389770	NO2	NO	20.1	1.6	NO	2.75
WL3	19 Spring Gardens, Gainsborough	Roadside	481721	389935	NO2	NO	7.8	2.9	NO	2.75
WL4	Heaton Street	Roadside	481555	389891	NO2	NO	5.9	2.22	NO	2.75
WL5/6/7	Gainsborough Cemetery, Gainsborough	Industrial	482021	389974	NO2	NO	N/A	13.8	YES	3
WL8	Cherry Tree, Gainsborough	Kerbside	481500	390400	NO2	NO	1.7	0.2	NO	2.75
WL9	Walkerith	Rural	479811	392738	NO2	NO	51	2	NO	2.75
WL10	Marshall Way, Gainsborough	Roadside	483062	389224	NO2	NO	11.2	15.9	NO	2.75
WL11	53 Caistor Rd/ Galamore Lane, Market Rasen	Roadside	510681	389675	NO2	NO	15.1	1.7	NO	2.75
WL12	Lammas Leas Lane, Market Rasen	Roadside	510840	388610	NO2	NO	32.4	10.2	NO	2.75
WL13	Beechers Way, Market Rasen	Roadside	510851	388475	NO2	NO	1.2	6.9	NO	2.75

Notes:

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

(2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.3 – Annual Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2018 (%) (2)	NO_2 Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m³) (3)				
					2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GC	Industrial	Automatic	100	100	13.8	13.6	13.7	14.8	6.9
WL1	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100	100	19.0	26.8	26.6	32.7	24.6
WL2	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100	100	14.1	19.9	18.2	20.9	18.6
WL3	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100	100	19.5	24.7	20.8	25.3	20.6
WL4	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100	100	24.6	24.7	21.0	26.5	21.4
WL5/6/7	Industrial	Diffusion Tube	92	92	17.7	13.4	12.3	14.6	11.5
WL8	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	92	92	26.9	16.8	15.2	17.6	15.0
WL9	Rural	Diffusion Tube	100	100	23.7	12.7	12.7	13.2	11.7
WL10	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100	100	17.4	18.1	14.9	19.5	16.8
WL11	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100	100	13.7	18.8	19.8	23.0	17.1
WL12	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	100	100	12.8	18.1	17.2	20.0	17.2
WL13	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	92	92	18.2	13.7	12.6	15.5	12.8

☒ **Diffusion tube data has been bias corrected**

☒ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%**

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3 are shown in **bold**.

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

(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.

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO_2 Concentrations

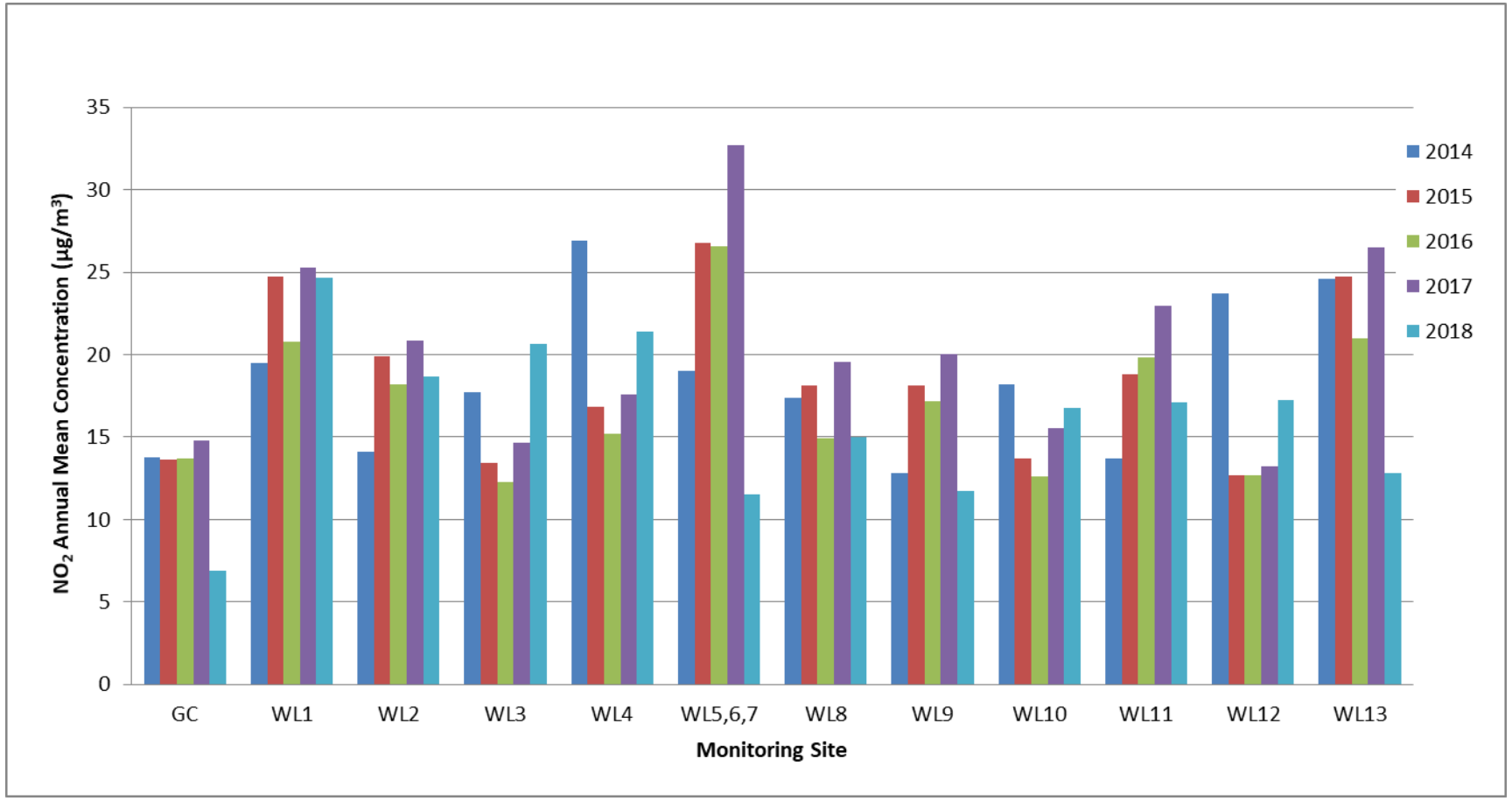


Table A.4 – 1-Hour Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2018 (%) (2)	NO_2 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m^3 (3)				
					2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GC	Industrial	Automatic	98	98	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective (200µg/m^3 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.

Table A.5 – SO_2 Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for monitoring Period (%) [1]	Valid Data Capture 2018 (%) [2]	Number of Exceedances 2018 (percentile in bracket) [3]		
				15-minute Objective (266 µg/m^3)	1-hour Objective (350 µg/m^3)	24-hour Objective (125 µg/m^3)
GC	Industrial	98	98	0	0	0

Notes:

Exceedances of the SO_2 objectives are shown in **bold** (15-min mean = 35 allowed a year, 1-hour mean = 24 allowed a year, 24-hour mean = 3 allowed a year)

(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 relevant percentiles are provided in brackets.

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2018

Table B.1 – NO_2 Monthly Diffusion Tube Results - 2018

Site ID	NO_2 Mean Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$)														
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean		
													Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.92) and Annualised (1)	Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure (2)
WL1	30.8	30.2	31.3	23.7	24.9	21.9	25.1	22.3	23.5	28.9	29.3	29.6	26.8	24.6	-
WL2	28.2	23.1	23.8	15.6	14.5	12.9	16.2	16.1	19.9	20.0	27.6	25.4	20.3	18.6	-
WL3	27.8	25.9	24.1	19.2	18.1	14.0	18.3	19.3	20.7	23.2	27.7	30.7	22.4	20.6	-
WL4	25.8	29.9	29.4	22.4	17.6	15.7	16.8	19.3	17.5	26.1	27.0	31.7	23.3	21.4	-
WL5	18.0	11.8	14.4	0.8	8.4	6.3	8.6	11.2	13.3	14.8	18.7	16.7	11.9	11.0	-
WL6	19.3	-	17.0	11.6	6.6	7.4	9.3	10.3	11.8	13.3	16.8	18.0	12.9	11.8	-
WL7	18.6	-	14.7	10.0	9.3	6.7	9.7	10.5	12.0	14.0	16.2	20.0	12.9	11.9	-
WL8	23.2	-	20.4	13.6	11.4	8.3	11.4	13.2	16.0	16.0	21.3	24.9	16.3	15.0	-
WL9	23.2	15.0	14.3	10.6	8.7	6.0	8.6	10.1	11.8	12.4	17.3	14.8	12.7	11.7	-
WL10	23.2	20.7	22.2	14.7	12.2	11.3	13.2	14.6	18.5	19.2	23.2	25.7	18.2	16.8	-
WL11	18.5	22.4	22.4	14.8	17.3	16.3	17.4	17.3	18.3	18.6	18.8	20.7	18.6	17.1	-
WL12	25.5	20.3	20.3	17.1	13.9	12.8	16.2	16.5	16.7	19.9	21.7	24.0	18.7	17.2	-
WL13	20.1	16.3	13.5	10.9	9.2	7.8	11.4	13.4		16.4	17.1	17.4	14.0	12.8	-

☐ **Local bias adjustment factor used**

☒ **National bias adjustment factor used**

☒ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75%**

☐ **Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure**

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3 are shown in **bold**.

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

(1) See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

(2) Distance corrected to nearest relevant public exposure.

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

Diffusion Tube Local Bias Adjustment Factors

There is a set of triplicate diffusion tubes co-located with the Gainsborough Cemetery automatic monitoring station. The local bias adjustment factor is calculated from the Precision and Bias Adjustment spreadsheet (v04) and the output of the calculation for is shown in Figure C.1 below. The estimated value is 0.57.

Figure C.1 – Local Bias Correction Output: Gainsborough Cemetery Automatic Monitoring Station

Checking Precision and Accuracy of Triplicate Tubes

AEA Energy & Environment
From the AEA group

Diffusion Tubes Measurements										Automatic Method		Data Quality Check	
Period	Start Date dd/mm/yyyy	End Date dd/mm/yyyy	Tube 1 µgm^{-3}	Tube 2 µgm^{-3}	Tube 3 µgm^{-3}	Triplicate Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation (CV)	95% CI of mean	Period Mean	Data Capture (% DC)	Tubes Precision Check	Automatic Monitor Data
1	03/01/2018	31/01/2018	18.0	19.3	18.6	19	0.6	3	1.6	10.05423	100	Good	Good
2	31/01/2018	05/03/2018	11.8							8.292338	100		Good
3	05/03/2018	28/03/2018	14.4	17.0	14.7	15	1.4	9	3.5	8.178382	99.55357143	Good	Good
4	28/03/2018	03/05/2018		11.6	10.0	11	1.1	10	9.9	6.179205	100	Good	Good
5	03/05/2018	06/06/2018	8.4	6.6	9.3	8	1.3	17	3.3	6	100	Good	Good
6	06/06/2018	05/07/2018	6.3	7.4	6.7	7	0.6	9	1.4	6	100	Good	Good
7	05/07/2018	01/08/2018	8.6	9.3	9.7	9	0.6	6	1.4	6	99.85119048	Good	Good
8	01/08/2018	05/09/2018	11.2	10.3	10.5	11	0.5	4	1.1	6	99.88095238	Good	Good
9	05/09/2018	03/10/2018	13.3	11.8	12.0	12	0.8	7	2.0	7	100	Good	Good
10	03/10/2018	31/10/2018	14.8	13.3	14.0	14	0.7	5	1.8	7	100	Good	Good
11	31/10/2018	06/12/2018	18.7	16.8	16.2	17	1.3	8	3.3	8.857188	100	Good	Good
12	06/12/2018	09/01/2019	16.7	18.0	20.0	18	1.7	9	4.2	10.21488	92.02380952	Good	Good
13													
											Overall survey -->	Good precision	Good Overall DC

It is necessary to have results for at least two tubes in order to calculate the precision of the measurements

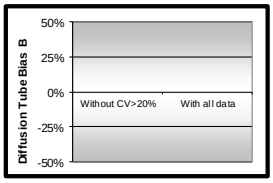
Site Name/ ID:

Precision: 11 out of 11 periods have a CV smaller than 20%

(Check average CV & DC from Accuracy calculations)

Accuracy (with 95% confidence interval) without periods with CV larger than 20%	
Bias calculated using 11 periods of data	
Bias factor A	0.57 (0.52 - 0.64)
Bias B	74% (56% - 93%)
Diffusion Tubes Mean:	13 µgm^{-3}
Mean CV (Precision):	8
Automatic Mean:	7 µgm^{-3}
Data Capture for periods used:	99%
Adjusted Tubes Mean:	7 (7 - 8) µgm^{-3}

Accuracy (with 95% confidence interval) WITH ALL DATA	
Bias calculated using 11 periods of data	
Bias factor A	0.57 (0.52 - 0.64)
Bias B	74% (56% - 93%)
Diffusion Tubes Mean:	13 µgm^{-3}
Mean CV (Precision):	8
Automatic Mean:	7 µgm^{-3}
Data Capture for periods used:	99%
Adjusted Tubes Mean:	7 (7 - 8) µgm^{-3}



Jaume Targa, for AEA
Version 04 - February 2011

Diffusion Tube National Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tubes for the year 2018 were supplied and analysed by Gradko International Limited, the tubes were prepared using the 50% Triethanolamine (TEA) in water preparation method. The national bias adjustment factor for Gradko 50% TEA is 0.92 as derived from the national bias adjustment calculator[4].

[4] National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet version 03/19 available at https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/bias-adjustment-factors/national-bias.html

Discussion of Choice of Factor to Use

The diffusion tube data has been corrected using a bias adjustment factor, which is an estimate of the difference between diffusion tube concentration and continuous monitoring, the latter assumed to be a more accurate method of monitoring. LAQM.TG(16) provides guidance with regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO_2 continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

With regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor for diffusion tubes, the Defra Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(16) and the LAQM Helpdesk[5] recommend the use of a local bias adjustment factor where available and relevant to diffusion tube sites.

Given the fact that the local bias adjustment factor calculated from the Precision and Bias Adjustment spreadsheet (v04) (0.57) is much lower than the national bias adjustment factor (0.92), conservatively the latter has been used to adjust the NO_2 concentrations in this study. Furthermore, the automatic monitoring station the diffusion tubes have been co-located with was reporting much lower concentrations than what was expected based on previous years. Therefore there is some uncertainty with regards to the accuracy of the 2018 automatic monitoring results.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The diffusion tubes for the year 2018 were supplied and analysed by Gradko International Ltd, the tubes were prepared using the 50% TEA in acetone preparation method. All results have been bias adjusted and annualised where required before being presented in Table A.3.

Gradko is a UKAS accredited laboratory and participates in the new AIR-PT Scheme (a continuation of the Workplace Analysis Scheme for Proficiency (WASP)) for NO_2 tube analysis and the Annual Field Inter-Comparison Exercise. These provide strict performance criteria for participating laboratories to meet, thereby ensuring NO_2

[5] Laqm.defra.gov.uk

concentrations reported are of a high calibre. The lab follows the procedures set out in the Harmonisation Practical Guidance In the latest available AIR-PT results, AIR-PT AR 0024 (January to February 2018), AIR-PT AR025 (April to May 2018), AIR-PT AR027 (July to August 2018), AIR-PT AR028 (September to October 2018) and AIR-PT AR030 (January to February 2019). Gradko has scored 100% on all results apart from PTAR030, where a 75% score was reported. The percentage score reflects the results deemed to be satisfactory based upon the z-score of < ± 2. All local Authority co-location studies in 2018 were rated as ‘good’ (tubes are considered to have "good" precision where the coefficient of variation of duplicate or triplicate diffusion tubes for eight or more periods during the year is less than 20%).

Appendix D: Maps of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs

Figure D.1 – Map of Automatic Monitoring Location

Legend
Automatic Monitoring Site

Air Quality
Bureau Veritas
5th Floor
66 Prescott Street
London, E1 8HG

Location

West Lindsey District Council

Title

Automatic Monitoring Site: Gainsborough Cemetery

By	Approved
FL	HS
Scale	**Job Ref**
Not To Scale	6484241
Date	**Figure No.**
May 2019	**D.1**

Figure D.2 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites: Gainsborough

Legend

Diffusion Tube Site

Air Quality
Bureau Veritas
5th Floor
66 Prescott Street
London, E1 8HG

Location

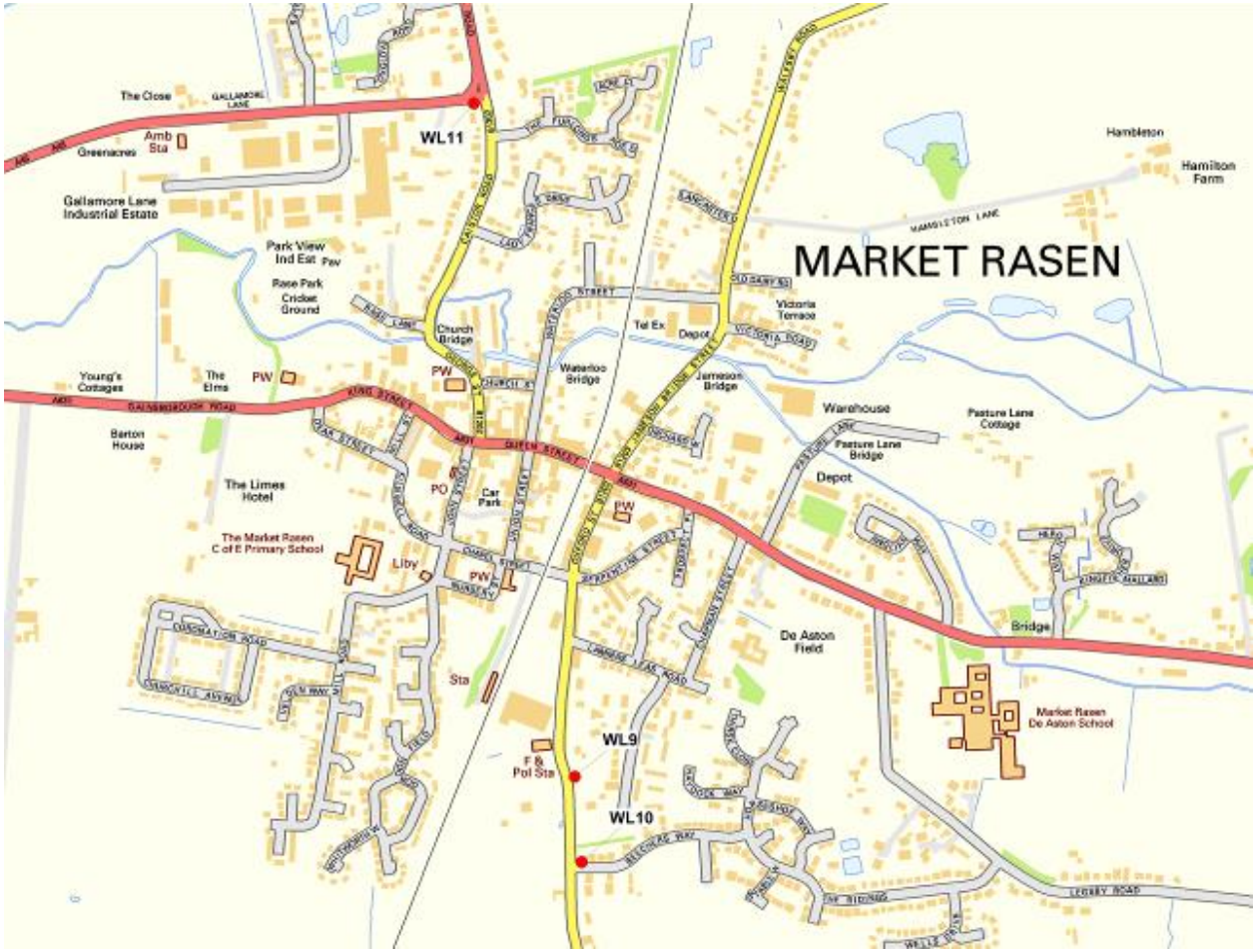
West Lindsey District Council

Title

Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites: Gainsborough

By	Approved
FL	HS
Scale	**Job Ref**
Not To Scale	6484241
Date	**Figure No.**
May 2019	**D.2**

Figure D.3 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites: Market Rasen



Legend

Diffusion Tube Site

Air Quality
Bureau Veritas
5th Floor
66 Prescott Street
London, E1 8HG

Location	**West Lindsey District Council**
Title	**Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites: Market Rasen**
By FL	**Approved** HS
Scale Not To Scale	**Job Ref** 6484241
Date May 2019	**Figure No.** **D.3**

Figure D.4 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites: Sykes Lane

Legend

Diffusion Tube Site

Air Quality
Bureau Veritas
5th Floor
66 Prescott Street
London, E1 8HG

Location

West Lindsey District Council

Title

Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites: Sykes Lane

By	Approved
FL	HS
Scale	**Job Ref**
Not To Scale	6484241
Date	**Figure No.**
May 2019	**D.4**

Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective[6]	
	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

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

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values'
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
ASR	Air quality Annual Status Report
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EU	European Union
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

References

- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(16). February 2018. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance LAQM.PG(16). May 2016. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- West Lindsey District Council, 2018 Annual Status Report.
- Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, Adopted April 2017.
- National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet, version 03/19 published in March 2019.