



2026 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995
Local Air Quality Management, as amended by the
Environment Act 2021

Date: June 2026

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Local Responsibilities and Commitment

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

This report details the results of air quality monitoring undertaken in 2025 across Mid Sussex District and is prepared in accordance with the guidance issued by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).

Local Authorities across the United Kingdom are required to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives set by the Government are likely to be achieved. Where exceedances are 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.

Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) declared an AQMA at Stonepound Crossroads in Hassocks in 2012. Since then, pollution levels have improved to the degree where we were able to revoke the AQMA in December 2024.

The Council's aim is that by working together with the public and our partners, we can reduce reliance on the car and continue to improve the air that we all breathe.

Air Quality in Mid Sussex

Breathing in polluted air affects our health and costs the NHS and our society billions of pounds each year. Air pollution is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer and can cause a range of health impacts, including effects on lung function, exacerbation of asthma, increases in hospital admissions and mortality.

Air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society, children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. Low-income communities are also disproportionately impacted by poor air quality, exacerbating health and social inequalities.

The area covered by Mid Sussex District Council is primarily countryside, with three major towns. One area of the district has been designated as part of the South Downs National Park, with a significant number of villages, hamlets, ancient churches and woodlands and does not incorporate a significant heavy industrial base. The district also contains part of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Locally, road transport is the

dominant contributor to poor air quality, with nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) remaining the pollutant of greatest concern. Emissions from road traffic—particularly along major routes—account for the majority of NO₂ concentrations within the district. At the roadside, traffic is estimated to contribute around 80% of NO₂, with diesel vehicles identified as the primary source at a local level.

Exposure to these emissions is highest where buildings are located close to these roads, for example at the A273 area north and south of Hassocks. Information on the revoked AQMA has been included on the Council's web pages at [Air Quality - Mid Sussex District Council](#).

Previous air quality monitoring and modelling carried out by the Council indicated that despite good air quality within most of the district, the annual mean air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) was not being met in the Stonepound Crossroads area of Hassocks where the A273 Brighton Road intersects with the B2116 Keymer Road.

Therefore, in March 2012 an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was declared at Stonepound Crossroads, Hassocks.

Since the AQMA was declared there has been an overall reduction in measured NO₂. For the fifth consecutive year, there were no exceedances within the AQMA. On this basis, revocation of the AQMA was agreed with Defra and was completed in December 2024.

Monitoring results for NO₂ across the district in 2025 are encouraging overall. There remain no exceedances in the district. The majority of monitoring sites are reading the same as or below 2024 levels, although nine tubes have shown a slight increase. For seven of these the increase is less than 1ug/m³, and for the remaining two tubes, which have increases of 1.7 and 3.6 ug/m³, the absolute levels remain low (28.0 and 13.9 ug/m³). The situation will continue to be reviewed to assess how trends develop.

It is probable that factors such as new working patterns i.e. more working from home, as well as increasing numbers of electric vehicles and a reduction in older (more polluting) vehicles on the road are playing a significant role in overall trends. Some caution should be applied to any long-term conclusions drawn from recent years' data in comparison to previous years given that future working trends are not yet clear, but it is likely that the underlying trend downwards continues.

Due to concerns over previously measured levels of NO₂ in London Road, East Grinstead, the Council installed a real time monitor close-by in August 2022, which has now captured data for 2023 to 2025. Data from both the real time monitor and the diffusion tubes show levels are below the objective and, despite some year to year variability, the downward trend appears to continue.

The work under Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) is the legal obligation of both district and county councils, as set out in Defra Policy Guidance PG22 paragraph 3.2:

More than 200 local areas are governed by two-tier authorities e.g. a district council and a county council, each of which have powers and functions that are important in tackling air quality. There are obligations on both district and county councils within Part IV of the Environment Act 1995. The Environment Act 2021 ensures that responsibility for solutions to poor air quality is shared across local government....

In practical terms, actions aimed at improving air quality often require the cooperation of various departments and organisations. MSDC Environmental Protection works in conjunction with other stakeholders, such as our Planning department, West Sussex County Council (WSCC) Highways, neighbouring districts, the Sussex Air Quality Partnership and West Sussex Public Health. The assessment and implementation of the traffic management schemes at the Stonepound crossroads was done in cooperation with WSCC as they are the authority responsible for roads and transport management. An air quality action plan steering group was set up, the work of which contributed largely to the development of Action Plans for the AQMA (now revoked). The Council is consulted by the Environment Agency upon the granting of environmental permits for 'Part A1' industrial processes and liaises with the Agency regarding any issues concerning those permits.

Additionally, Mid Sussex District Council are members of, and hosts to, the Sussex Air Quality Partnership ([Sussex-air](#)) which benefits from the co-ordinated monitoring of air pollutants across the region.

Table ES 1 provides a brief explanation of the key pollutants relevant to Local Air Quality Management and the kind of activities they might arise from.

Table ES 1 - Description of Key Pollutants

Pollutant	Description
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Nitrogen dioxide is a gas which is generally emitted from high-temperature combustion processes such as road transport or energy generation.
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) is a corrosive gas which is predominantly produced from the combustion of coal or crude oil.
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})	Particulate matter is everything in the air that is not a gas. Particles can come from natural sources such as pollen, as well as human made sources such as smoke from fires, emissions from industry and dust from tyres and brakes. PM₁₀ refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or PM_{2.5} are particles under 2.5 micrometres.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

Whilst air quality has improved significantly in recent decades, there are some areas where local action is needed to protect people and the environment from the effects of air pollution. Previous local actions have focused on a range of measures designed to limit the exceedance of the NO₂ air quality objective in the AQMA. As this has now been achieved and the AQMA successfully revoked, the focus has reverted to a district wide strategy. Defra requires those local authorities with no AQMAs to develop such an Air Quality Strategy. Our Air Quality Strategy (2026 to 2030) is available on the Council's website and via the link on this page [Air Quality - Mid Sussex District Council](#). The strategy outlines how air quality considerations will be embedded within local decision-making and sets out district- and county-level initiatives aimed at reducing pollution. It supports the national Air Quality Objectives and demonstrates our commitment to protecting and enhancing air quality for all residents of Mid Sussex.

Conclusions and Priorities

No exceedances for NO₂ were identified during this reporting year and the underlying long-term trend in the district remains downward. As there were no exceedances within the

AQMA for 5 consecutive years the revocation process was agreed with Defra and completed in December 2024.

Development in the district has been assessed through the planning process and is not expected to have a significant impact upon air quality. The locations of monitoring points in the district will continue to be reviewed on an annual basis.

The Council's priorities for the coming year are:

- Continue to work in partnership with West Sussex Public Health and West Sussex County Council to raise awareness of the facts relating to poor air quality, how to reduce sources of air pollution, to focus on the co-benefits of active travel to health and wellbeing and how to reduce exposure to air pollution during episodes of poor air quality.
- The continued promotion of "green" travel at the Council with incentives for staff to take sustainable methods of travel into work and to promote the cycle-to-work scheme. The council has signed up to the Easit scheme, which provides a variety of discounts and incentives for staff to encourage sustainable travel.
- The Hurstpierpoint to Sayers Common section of the Sayers Common to Hassocks Cycle Route has been delayed by funding issues. It is understood that circa 2,500 new dwellings could be constructed in Sayers Common - a Local Plan allocated site - along with new primary and secondary schools. Future development could therefore facilitate a link to Hurstpierpoint. Moreover, provision of a new secondary school would negate the need for pupils living in Sayers Common to travel to Downlands School in Hassocks.
- MSDC are part of West Sussex County Council's *Breathing Better: a partnership approach to improving air quality in West Sussex*. The group have produced a county wide plan [Air quality - West Sussex County Council](#) and released educational messages in their West Sussex Newsletter.
- WSCC has adopted the West Sussex Electric Vehicle Strategy 2019-2030. Through government grant funding secured by WSCC and private investment from Connected Kerb, EV charge point deployment across Adur and Worthing, Arun, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham and Mid Sussex district and borough councils is fully funded
- MSDC is in discussion with WSCC over signing up to their car-sharing platform.

- Continuing to offer EV charging facilities to staff free of charge at the Council offices as an incentive for EV ownership.
- Continuing to educate & encourage members of the public to reduce reliance on car use.
- Continued communication of the issues to the public, professional partners and colleagues.
- SAQP extended the current Sustrans schools project for another year, although funding has now run out and other sources of funding are being explored for 2025/6
- Sustrans have been asked to develop behaviour change materials, incorporating elements of air quality, for future use.

How to get Involved

MSDC continue to be members of, and are now host authority to, the Sussex Air Quality Partnership (Sussex Air) which responds to Defra consultations and benefits from the co-ordinated monitoring of air pollutants across the region:

Additionally, members of the public are able to:

- Find out about bus and coach travel, community transport, and sustainable travel on the WSCC website.
- Find out from their child's school about available travel options for getting to school.
- See the Air Quality section of the council's website for information on Bonfires & Smoke, as well as current & previous air quality reports and the Council's Air Quality Strategy - [Environment - Mid Sussex District Council](#)
- Advice and information are available to residents by contacting the Council's Air Quality Officer via our website or through the Sussex Air Partnership.

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Mid Sussex during 2025. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), as amended by the Environment Act (2021), 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 order to achieve and maintain the objectives and the dates by which each measure will be carried out. This Annual Status Report (ASR) is an annual requirement showing the strategies employed by Mid Sussex to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

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

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority should prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 18 months. The AQAP should specify how air quality targets will be achieved and maintained, and provide dates by which measures will be carried out.

Mid Sussex District does not currently have any declared AQMAs. A local Air Quality Strategy is in place to prevent and reduce polluting activities. The Local Air Quality Strategy is available at [Air Quality - Mid Sussex District Council](#). In summary, the Council will work with partners to improve air quality, using both regulatory and non-regulatory measures. Air quality impacts from new development will be addressed through the planning regime and consideration of major infrastructure proposals. The Council will regulate industrial and commercial emissions through proactive inspection under the environmental permitting regime and by responding to complaints. Monitoring will continue, alongside annual reporting through the ASR, and partnership work to raise awareness and encourage behaviour change.

Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	Highest Concentration: Declaration	Highest Concentration: Current Year	Number of Years Compliant with Air Quality Objective	Name and Date of AQAP Publication	Web Link to AQAP
No current AQMA									

☒ Mid Sussex District Council confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date.

☐ Mid Sussex District Council confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to Defra.

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Mid Sussex

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded (our response in italics):

The report is well structured, detailed, and provides the information specified in the Guidance. The following comments are designed to help inform future reports:

1. Good discussion has been provided on the use of the more conservative national bias adjustment factor. The Council are commended for good discussions regarding QA/QC procedures. *Noted.*
2. Individual figures have been provided for each monitoring site. These figures are clear and well-presented. Highlighting other sites within the area in a different format is particularly useful. The Council should continue to include figures of this nature in future reports. *Noted.*
3. It is commended that the Council estimated the PM_{2.5} concentrations from the monitored annual mean PM₁₀ concentration for chapter 2.3. *Noted.*
4. There are a few instances throughout the report where NO₂, PM₁₀, or PM_{2.5} is not subscripted. This was already pointed out in last year's ASR appraisal comments. It is recommended to correct this before publishing the ASR. *Noted and actioned.*
5. It is recommended to delete non-required table and figure captions before publishing the ASR. *Noted and actioned.*
6. The paragraph referring to Table A.5 is repeated in chapter 3.2.1. It is recommended to delete the duplicate paragraph before publishing the ASR. *Noted and actioned.*
7. Table B.1 is missing the bias adjustment factor in the column heading. It is recommended to include this before publishing the ASR. *Noted and actioned.*
8. It is recommended to include a screenshot of the national bias adjustment factor excel sheet showing the used bias adjustment factor in future ASRs. *Noted and actioned.*

Mid Sussex District Council has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.2. Three measures are included within Table 2.2, with the type of measure and the progress Mid Sussex District Council have made during the reporting year of 2025 presented. Where there have been,

or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.2.

Mid Sussex District Council's priorities for the coming year are:

- Promote air quality information to the public via the Council and Sussex Air websites and other media
- Continue hosting the Sussex-wide air quality partnership
- Maximise opportunities to bid for Government grant funding for air quality improvement when funding rounds are announced
- Leading by example and reducing direct emissions from Council owned buildings and vehicles in accordance with the Council's Sustainable Economic Strategy and Net Zero targets
- Ensure scrutiny of development proposals to consider air quality impacts requiring air quality assessments and mitigation strategies where necessary
- Review air quality monitoring locations
- MSDC Travel Plan and Green Travel Scheme review
- Local schools travel plans
- Car share possibility and sustainable travel promotion
- Promotion of energy efficiency schemes
- Additional electric vehicle charging infrastructure being installed as part of the countywide contract with Connected Kerb
- Further sections of Sayers Common to Hassocks cycle route being considered

Mid Sussex District Council worked to implement these measures in partnership with the following stakeholders during 2025:

- West Sussex County Council
- Connected Kerb
- All West Sussex District and Borough Councils
- Sussex Air Quality Partnership

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Mid Sussex District Council anticipates facing are:

- Changing priorities for MSDC and partners due to increased energy costs and the cost of living crisis.

- Funding and resources likely to continue to be significantly reduced as a result of the above.

Progress on the following measures has been slower than expected due to:

- Completion of the Sayers Common to Hurstpierpoint cycle route requires additional funding, which it is hoped will come from developers.

Table 2.2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
Priority Air Quality Actions														
1	Promote air quality information to the public via the Council and Sussex Air websites and other media	Public Information	Via the Internet	2012	ongoing	MSDC and Sussex Air	Sussex Air Subscription	Funded	>£10k	Implementation	Reduced traffic and burning emissions	Visitors to Sussex Air website	Sussex Air website being refreshed and updated	New data provider has helped to improve the website functionality
2	Encourage the use of electric vehicles by providing additional public charging points	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2015	2036	MSDC and all W Sussex LA's	Government grants (secured by WSCC) and private investment from Connected Kerb.	Funded (Mostly government funded, with some private funding from Connected Kerb. Zero cost to the Council)	£50k - £100k	Implementation	Reduced traffic emissions	Increase in No. of public charging points	No. of charging points increasing year on year	Mid Sussex District Council is a founding partner of the West Sussex Chargepoint Network. Connected Kerb is the service provider. The programme is ongoing, and 15 MSDC-owned car parks are now connected with chargers. There are several more sites in the pipeline, and installation of further EVCPs at existing car park arrays is considered on an ongoing basis depending on utilisation rates. The on-street part of the programme is also now well underway. This is led by WSCC as the highway authority, with sites regularly going out to public consultation. There more sites planned over the coming years as there is a new government funding scheme available called the LEVI fund exclusively for on-street installations.
3	Green Travel Plans (LCWIP)	Promoting travel alternatives	Other	2023	ongoing	Mid Sussex Sustainability Team, WSCC	MSDC	Funded	<£50k	Implementation	Reduced traffic emissions	MSDC LCWIP published	Published by MSDC, delivery under WSCC ongoing	MSDC LCWIP ties into overarching WSCC LCWIP

2.3 PM_{2.5} – Local Authority Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22 (Chapter 8) and the Air Quality Strategy¹, local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). There is clear evidence that PM_{2.5} (particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometres) has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

The most recent data from Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) indicator *Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution* (indicator D01) shows that the percentage in Mid Sussex was 5.1%. This compares to a national average of 5.3% and an average of 5.1% in the South East region. This data is for 2024 as more recent data is not yet available.

By way of more local comparison, levels in neighbouring authorities are 4.9% in Horsham District, 5.3% in Crawley Borough, 4.8% in Lewes District and 4.8% in Wealden District.

Mid Sussex District Council is taking the following measures to address PM_{2.5}:

The Council undertakes air quality emissions reduction measures (set out in Table 2.2) which help to reduce NO₂ but which also contribute to reducing PM_{2.5} emissions, as these air pollutants share some similar sources, e.g. road traffic emissions and combustion sources. At present Mid Sussex does not undertake any separate reduction measures aimed specifically at tackling PM_{2.5} emissions as it is considered that it is more cost effective to continue with the specified measures that will help to reduce both NO₂ and PM_{2.5}. However, this approach is regularly reviewed and these co-benefits were assessed as effective for the Council's new Air Quality Strategy. The approach will continue to be informed by the latest PM_{2.5} target values in accordance with the *Environment Act 2021*. The Council works in partnership with West Sussex Public Health to communicate the impacts of air pollution including PM_{2.5}. Additionally, Mid Sussex utilises the “*Air quality and emissions mitigation guidance for Sussex*” to encourage lower emission developments with planning and transport authorities to assist in reducing PM_{2.5} emissions.

¹ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

The Council is part of the Sussex Air Quality Partnership, which previously received Defra funding for the *Clean Burn Sussex* project aimed at encouraging cleaner domestic burning. This project incorporated publicising the message that domestic burning should be reduced where possible and that only clean fuels should be burned in domestic stoves and fireplaces as well as data collection and analysis – over 1700 responses were captured to an online survey of burning habits. This data has been analysed and will continue to help to inform further initiatives and policy with regard to domestic burning.

Furthermore, our real-time air quality monitoring station (London Road, East Grinstead) was originally monitoring NO₂, and PM₁₀, but, as we now have sufficient PM₁₀ data we have upgraded the PM head and have started monitoring PM_{2.5}. This was undertaken in January 2025 so we now have our first annual monitoring data for PM_{2.5}.

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2025 by Mid Sussex and how it compares with the relevant air quality objectives. In addition, monitoring results are presented for a five-year period between 2021 and 2025 to allow monitoring trends to be identified and discussed.

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Mid Sussex undertook automatic continuous monitoring at one site during 2025. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the automatic monitoring site. The [Sussex-air :: Promoting better Air Quality in Sussex :: www.sussex-air.net :: Home](https://www.sussex-air.net) page presents automatic monitoring results for Mid Sussex, with automatic monitoring results also available through the UK-Air website .

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

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Mid Sussex undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 25 sites during 2025. Table A.2 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites.

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

3.2 Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for bias, annualisation (where the annual mean data capture is below 75% and greater

than 25%), and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.3 and Table A.4 in Appendix A compare the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

For diffusion tubes, the full 2025 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.5 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO₂ hourly mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 200µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

Site locations are reviewed annually to allow site rotation to ensure that new locations can be added as appropriate. This allows for new development, new roads and local knowledge to be accounted for so that monitoring can be flexible and adapt to changes to local circumstances.

Following a review of monitoring sites in October 2024, it was decided that it would be more cost effective to remove a number of sites that have been consistently well below objective levels for several consecutive years as these were no longer producing useful data. Additionally, some sites which had been located in the Stonepound Crossroads AQMA were considered no longer necessary following the revocation of the AQMA. Accordingly, the following sites which were felt to be no longer needed were retired:

MSAQ11 – triplicate reduced to one tube as AQMA revoked

MSAQ14 – consistently below objective, AQMA revoked

MSAQ17 - consistently below objective, AQMA revoked

MSAQ22 - consistently below objective, site vulnerable due to changing street infrastructure

MSAQ23 - consistently below objective, AQMA revoked, site close to MSAQ11

MSAQ24 - consistently below objective, AQMA revoked, site close to MSAQ11

MSAQ25 - consistently below objective

MSAQ27 - consistently below objective

MSAQ32 - consistently below objective

MSAQ38 - consistently below objective

MSAQ40 - consistently below objective

MSAQ42 - consistently below objective

The 2025 data shows no exceedances of the air quality objectives, and measured levels are broadly flat overall compared to 2024. This remains consistent with a continuation of the previous long-term downward trend. It should be noted that while most of the tubes in the district showed a decrease or no change compared to last year's data, nine tubes did show an increase compared to last year's results. Out of these, the highest measured level was 31.8 ug/m^3 (an increase of 0.8 ug/m^3) and the greatest increase was 3.6 ug/m^3 (measured level of 13.9 ug/m^3).

The continuous monitor also shows an increase compared to last year's figure, having increased from 18.7 ug/m^3 last year to 23.2 ug/m^3 this year, an increase of 4.5 ug/m^3 .

This is towards the upper end of expected year-to-year variability. However, concentrations do remain well below the air quality objective. We are not aware of any significant changes at the monitoring location that might explain this increase. At this stage we believe that the increase is likely to be attributable to meteorological variation rather than a reversal of the longer-term downward trend, however we will remain vigilant and monitor whether this pattern persists in the 2026 data.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

We no longer monitor for PM₁₀. The annual mean for PM₁₀ for 2024 was measured as 16.3 ug/m^3 . As this is significantly below the air quality objective of 40 ug/m^3 and continued a three-year downward trend, we decided to cease monitoring PM₁₀ and have replaced the monitoring head so that from January 2025, we have been monitoring PM_{2.5} instead of PM₁₀ as PM_{2.5} is a priority pollutant due to its stronger links to significant health outcomes and larger attributable health burden.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

PM_{2.5} monitoring is undertaken using a TEOM 1400a analyser. This instrument is not equivalence tested for PM_{2.5} and therefore does not constitute a reference or equivalent method under LAQM. The data is considered indicative only.

In accordance with QA/QC procedures, no correction factor (e.g. VCM or scaling factor) is applied, as the data is not for formal LAQM assessment.

The continuous roadside monitor for PM_{2.5} is located in London Road, East Grinstead (grid ref 539090, 138412).

Table A.8 in Appendix A presents the monitored PM_{2.5} annual mean concentrations for the past year (monitoring for PM_{2.5} started in January 2025).

The annual mean for 2025 is 7.6 µg/m³. Last year's estimated annual mean was 10.3 µg/m³. These values are not directly comparable due to differences in methodology and the indicative nature of the monitored data; therefore, no trend or wider conclusions should be drawn. However, the indicative monitored concentration is below the Environment Act 2021 target value of 10 µg/m³.

3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

We do not monitor for SO₂.

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?	Which AQMA? ⁽¹⁾	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ^(1,2)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽¹⁾	Inlet Height (m)
MSAQ43	London Road East Grinstead	Roadside	539090	138412	NO ₂ , PM _{2.5}	No	N/A	Chemiluminescent, TEOM	10.0	1.0	1.7

Notes:

(1) N/A if not applicable

(2) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).

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

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
MSAQ1	Northern Façade Cook 16-18 South Road Haywards Heath	Roadside	533342	123587	NO ₂	No	0.0	2.5	No	1.6
MSAQ3	Southwick House London Road East Grinstead	Kerbside	538690	138759	NO ₂	No	18.0	0.5	No	2.2

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
MSAQ5	Bus Stop Lewes Road East Grinstead	Suburban	541245	136996	NO ₂	No	16.0	1.5	No	2.3
MSAQ9	Water Tower Colwood Lane Warninglid	Rural	525664	125035	NO ₂	No	40.0	35.0	No	2.1
MSAQ10	Traffic Light Keymer Road Hassocks	Roadside	529911	115489	NO ₂	No	6.7	1.5	No	1.7
MSAQ11	Over Court Keymer Road Hassocks	Roadside	529930	115481	NO ₂	No	0.0	5.5	No	2.5
MSAQ13	Lamp Post Keymer Road Hassocks	Kerbside	529995	115476	NO ₂	No	19.0	0.9	No	2.3
MSAQ15	Traffic Lights sign London Road Hassocks	Kerbside	529930	115600	NO ₂	No	6.5	1.6	No	2.6
MSAQ18	Bus Stop Brighton Road Hassocks	Kerbside	529907	115428	NO ₂	No	9.0	2.0	No	2.6
MSAQ19	Lamp Post Hurst Road Hassocks	Roadside	529779	115557	NO ₂	No	13.2	1.3	No	2.5
MSAQ26	High Street Hurstpierpoint	Suburban	528289	116395	NO ₂	No	0.8	2.1	No	2.5
MSAQ28	Lamp Post Rocky Lane Haywards Heath	Suburban	533342	122625	NO ₂	No	11.0	1.3	No	2.3
MSAQ29	184 London Road East Grinstead	Roadside	539040	138452	NO ₂	No	0.7	2.7	No	2.4
MSAQ34	Lamp Post No 12 Queen Elizabeth	Roadside	531144	118862	NO ₂	No	5.0	4.4	No	2.4

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
	Avenue Burgess Hill									
MSAQ35	New Way Lane Hustpierpoint	Rural	528904	114415	NO ₂	No	20.0	n/a	No	1.8
MSAQ36	Lamp Post adjacent Bridgeway London Road East Grinstead	Roadside	537612	139405	NO ₂	No	10.5	1.5	No	2.3
MSAQ37	Lamp Post adjacent 10 Station Road East Grinstead	Roadside	538932	138472	NO ₂	No	5.1	2.5	No	2.3
MSAQ41	Prospect House Junction Road Burgess Hill	Roadside	531745	118753	NO ₂	No	0.0	1.6	No	2.3
MSAQ43a, MSAQ43b, MSAQ43c	London Road East Grinstead	Roadside	539090	138412	NO ₂	No	10.0	1.0	No	1.7
MSAQ44	Telegraph Pole High Street Handcross	Roadside	526265	129898	NO ₂	No	0.6	1.7	No	2.2
MSAQ45	Telegraph Pole Cuckfield Road Ansty	Roadside	529162	123346	NO ₂	No	2.0	0.9	No	2.2
MSAQ46	Lamp Post London Road Burgess Hill	Roadside	530806	119776	NO ₂	No	3.4	1.7	No	2.1
MSAQ47	Footpath sign adj The Lizard 49 Cuckfield Road Ansty	Roadside	529157	123317	NO ₂	No	2.6	2.3	No	1.6

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
MSAQ48	Road sign adj 2 Old Cottage Cuckfield Road Ansty	Roadside	529096	123282	NO ₂	No	12.2	2.3	No	1.8
MSAQ49	Pear Tree House 30 High Street Lindfield	Roadside	534685	125372	NO ₂	No	6.1	0.9	No	2.3

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: Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MSAQ43	539090	138412	Roadside	99.8	98.5	N/A	24.3	21.1	18.7	23.2

☐ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22.

☒ Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction .

☐ Where exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective occur at locations not representative of relevant exposure, the fall-off with distance concentration has been calculated and reported concentration provided in brackets for 2025.

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

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

All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

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

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.4 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MSAQ1	533342	123587	Roadside	100.0	100.0	14.8	14.4	12.9	12.3	11.4
MSAQ3	538690	138759	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	23.4	22.8	19.7	18.6	19.0
MSAQ5	541245	136996	Suburban	100.0	100.0	22.5	20.7	17.8	18.2	16.9
MSAQ9	525664	125035	Rural	100.0	100.0	6.1	6.3	5.2	5.0	5.3
MSAQ10	529911	115489	Roadside	91.6	92.3	31.3	30.7	28.0	26.3	28.0
MSAQ11	529930	115481	Roadside	91.6	92.0	29.6	30.4	27.3	26.1	23.7
MSAQ13	529995	115476	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	30.0	29.1	27.7	26.2	26.7
MSAQ15	529930	115600	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	27.7	27.8	25.4	22.9	22.6
MSAQ18	529907	115428	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	21.5	17.4	19.0	20.8	20.5
MSAQ19	529779	115557	Roadside	75.0	75.0	13.5	12.4	11.3	10.3	13.9
MSAQ26	528289	116395	Suburban	91.6	90.9	16.8	16.8	15.3	14.8	15.2

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MSAQ28	533342	122625	Suburban	100.0	100.0	22.4	24.5	21.4	21.0	21.0
MSAQ29	539040	138452	Roadside	100.0	100.0	33.4	31.6	29.6	27.9	27.8
MSAQ34	531144	118862	Roadside	83.3	82.3	19.6	18.7	16.9	15.9	16.5
MSAQ35	528904	114415	Rural	100.0	100.0	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.2	5.2
MSAQ36	537612	139405	Roadside	91.6	90.9	32.7	33.5	29.8	30.1	29.8
MSAQ37	538932	138472	Roadside	100.0	100.0	31.9	31.0	27.7	28.2	27.6
MSAQ41	531745	118753	Roadside	91.6	90.9	18.6	18.2	16.2	15.6	15.4
MSAQ43a, MSAQ43b, MSAQ43c	539090	138412	Roadside	97.2	100.0		27.4	22.5	22.3	22.9
MSAQ44	526265	129898	Roadside	91.6	90.3			20.3	19.1	19.1
MSAQ45	529162	123346	Roadside	100.0	100.0			35.0	32.6	31.8
MSAQ46	530806	119776	Roadside	91.6	92.3			19.5	18.0	17.5
MSAQ47	529157	123317	Roadside	100.0	100.0				24.3	22.7
MSAQ48	529096	123282	Roadside	100.0	100.0				13.2	13.7

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MSAQ49	534685	125372	Roadside	100.0	100.0					18.4

☐ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22.

☒ Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted.

☒ Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (bias adjusted and annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction.

Notes:

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

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are shown in **bold**.

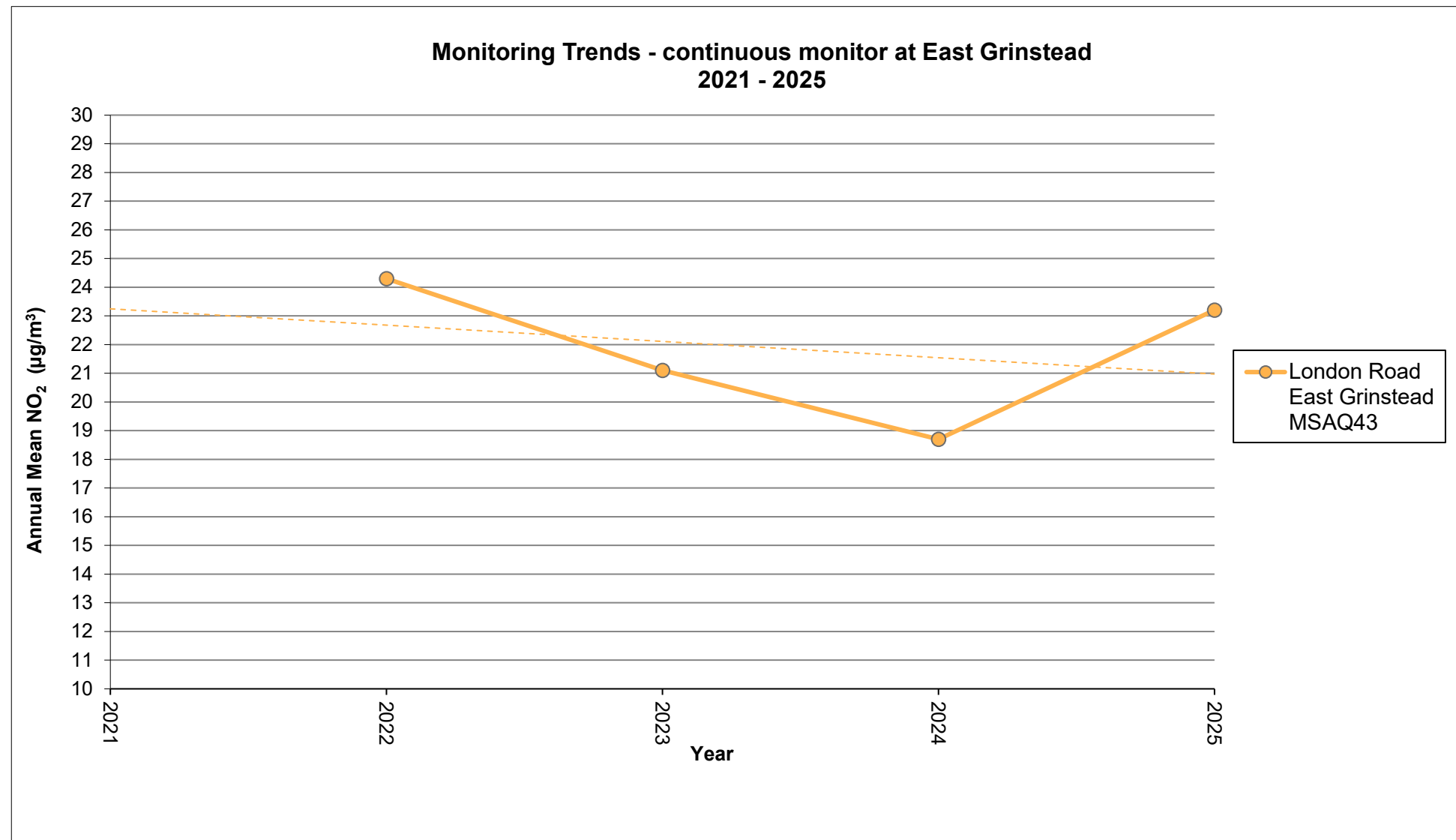
NO₂ annual means exceeding $60\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

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

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

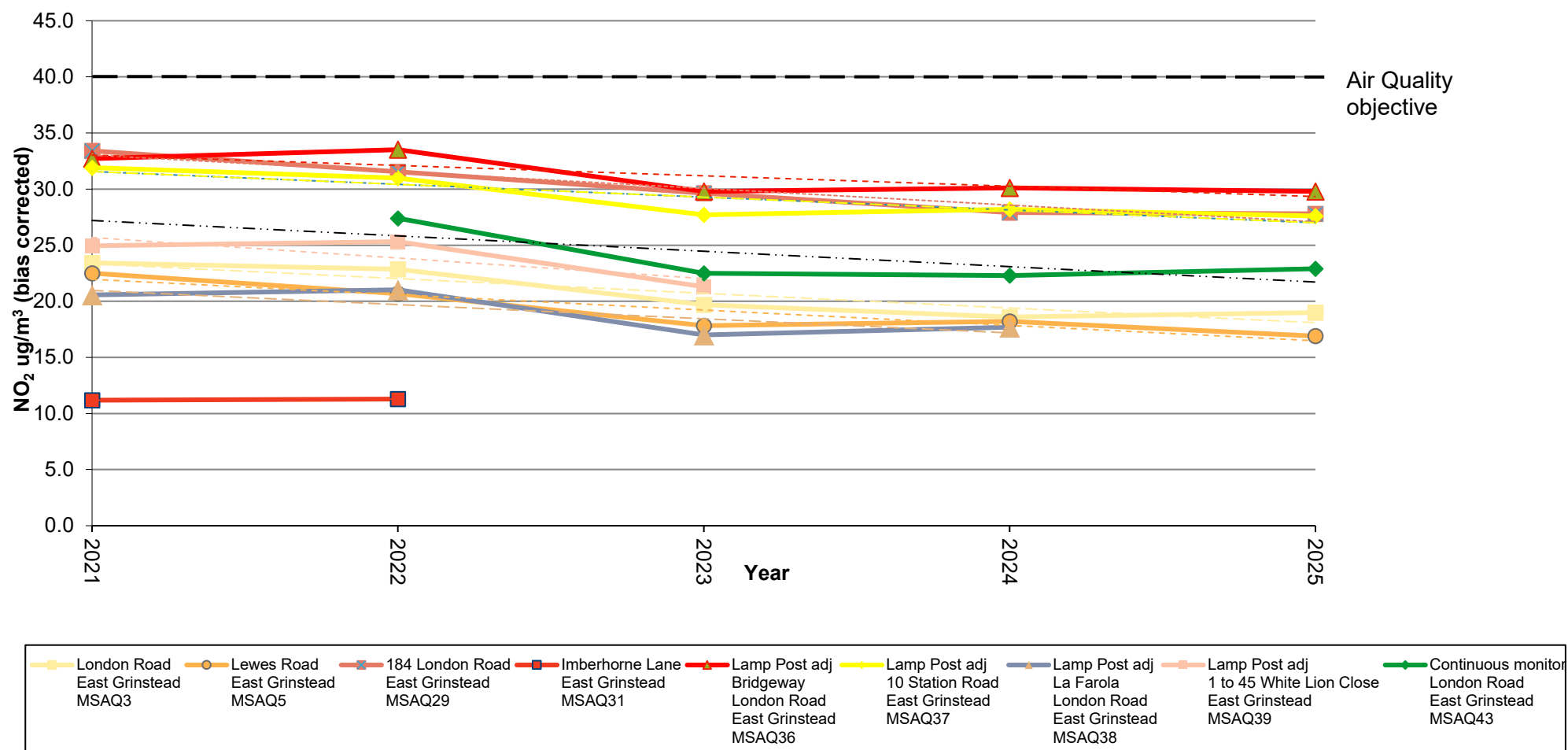
(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations**East Grinstead automatic monitor - Nitrogen dioxide trends**

Diffusion tube - Nitrogen dioxide monitoring trends at East Grinstead sites 2021 - 2025

Year	London Road East Grinstead MSAQ3	Lewes Road East Grinstead MSAQ5	184 London Road East Grinstead MSAQ29	Imberhorne Lane East Grinstead MSAQ31	Lamp Post adj Bridgeway London Road East Grinstead MSAQ36	Lamp Post adj 10 Station Road East Grinstead MSAQ37	Lamp Post adj La Farola London Road East Grinstead MSAQ38	Lamp Post adj 1 to 45 White Lion Close East Grinstead MSAQ39	Continuous monitor London Road East Grinstead MSAQ43
2021	23.4	22.5	33.4	11.2	32.7	31.9	20.6	25.0	
2022	22.8	20.7	31.6	11.3	33.5	31.0	21.0	25.3	27.4
2023	19.7	17.8	29.6	Site retired	29.8	27.7	17.0	21.3	22.5
2024	18.6	18.2	27.9		30.1	28.2	17.7	Site retired	22.3
2025	19.0	16.9	27.8		29.8	27.6	Site retired		22.9

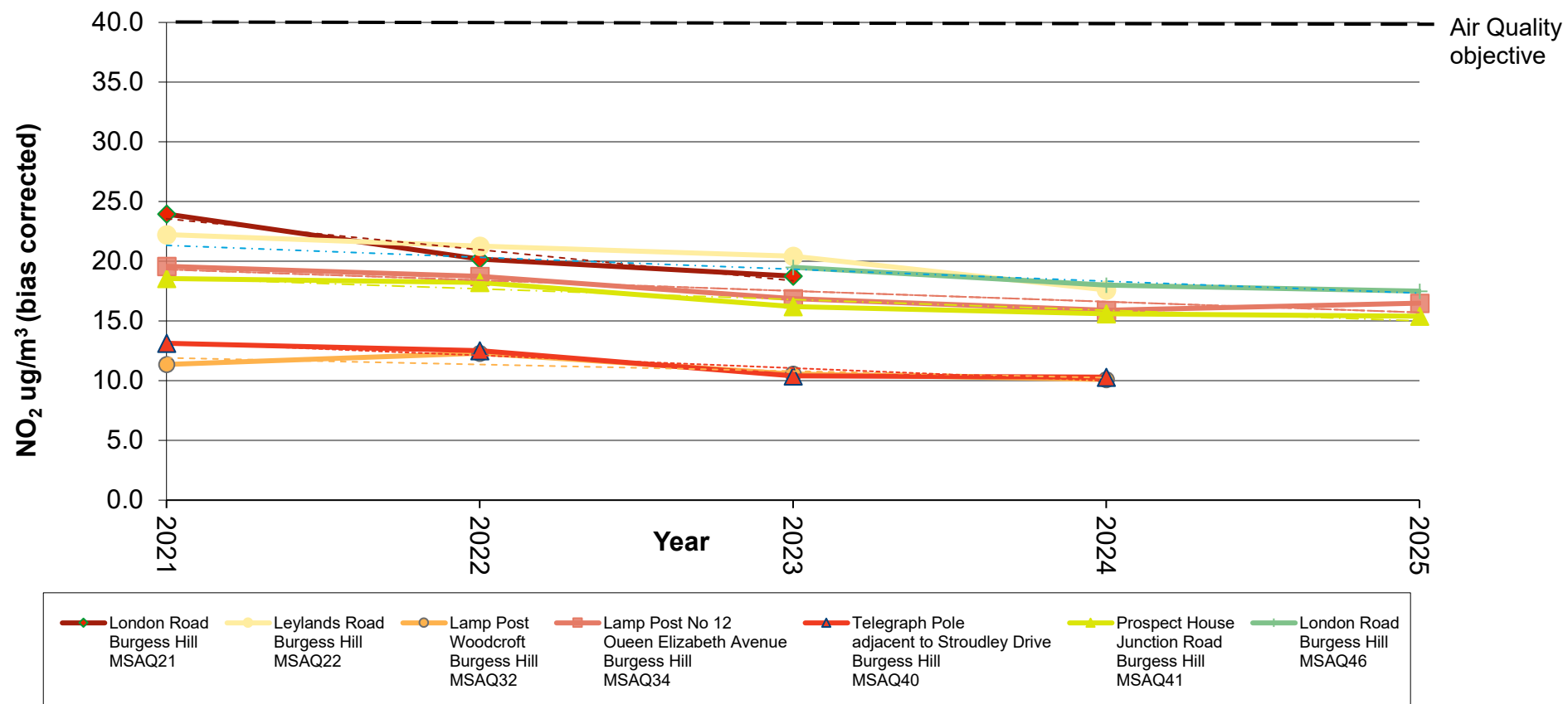
Nitrogen dioxide monitoring trends at East Grinstead sites 2021 - 2025



Diffusion tube - Nitrogen dioxide monitoring trends at Burgess Hill sites 2021 - 2025

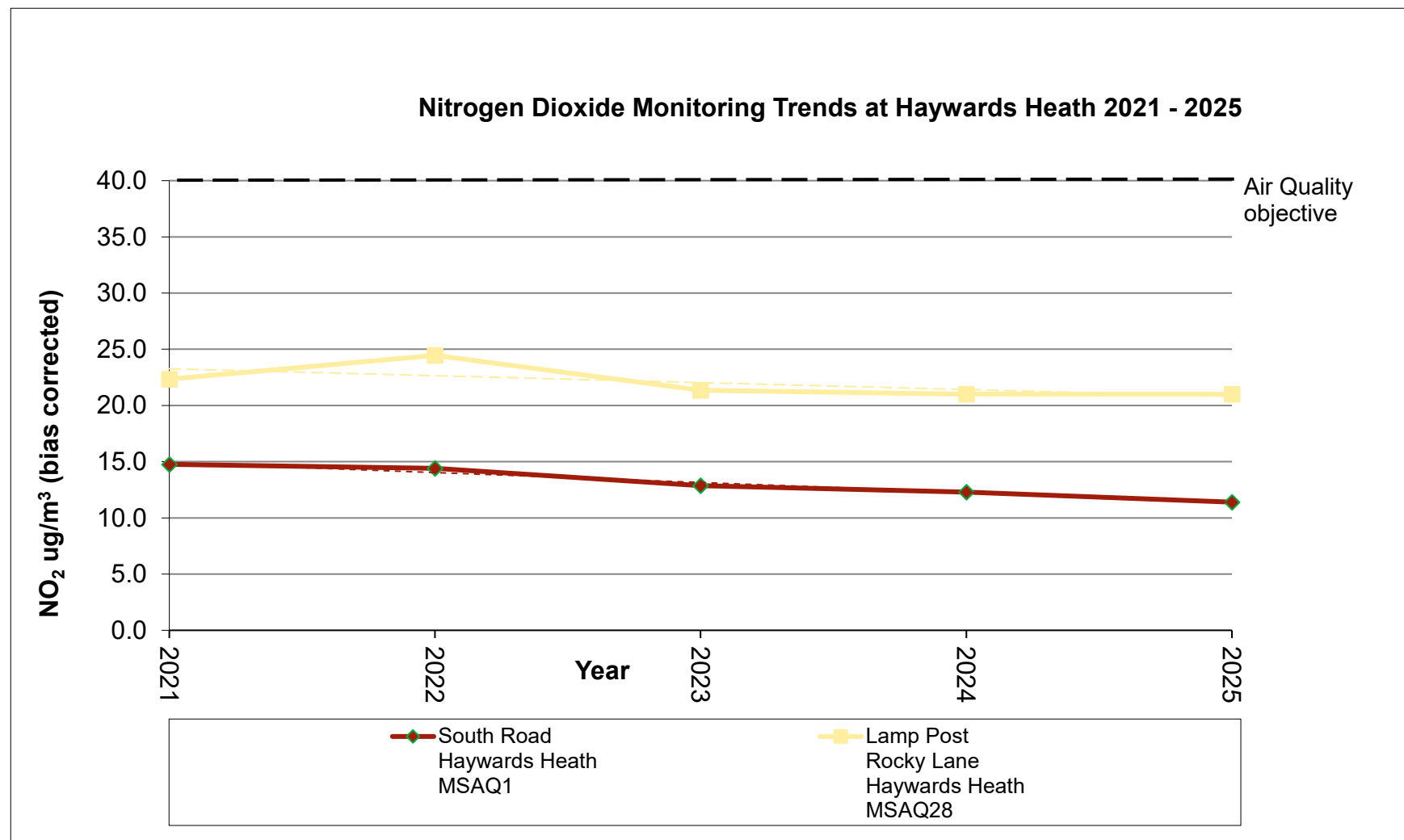
Year	London Road Burgess Hill MSAQ21	London Road Burgess Hill MSAQ46	Leylands Road Burgess Hill MSAQ22	Lamp Post Woodcroft Burgess Hill MSAQ32	Lamp Post No 12 Queen Elizabeth Avenue Burgess Hill MSAQ34	Telegraph Pole adjacent to Stroudley Drive Burgess Hill MSAQ40	Prospect House Junction Road Burgess Hill MSAQ41
2021	24.0		22.2	11.4	19.6	13.1	18.6
2022	20.2		21.3	12.3	18.7	12.5	18.2
2023	18.8	19.5	20.4	10.6	16.9	10.4	16.2
2024	Site retired	18.0	17.6	10.1	15.9	10.3	15.6
2025		17.5	Site retired	Site retired	16.5	Site retired	15.4

Nitrogen Dioxide Monitoring Trends at Burgess Hill 2021 - 2025



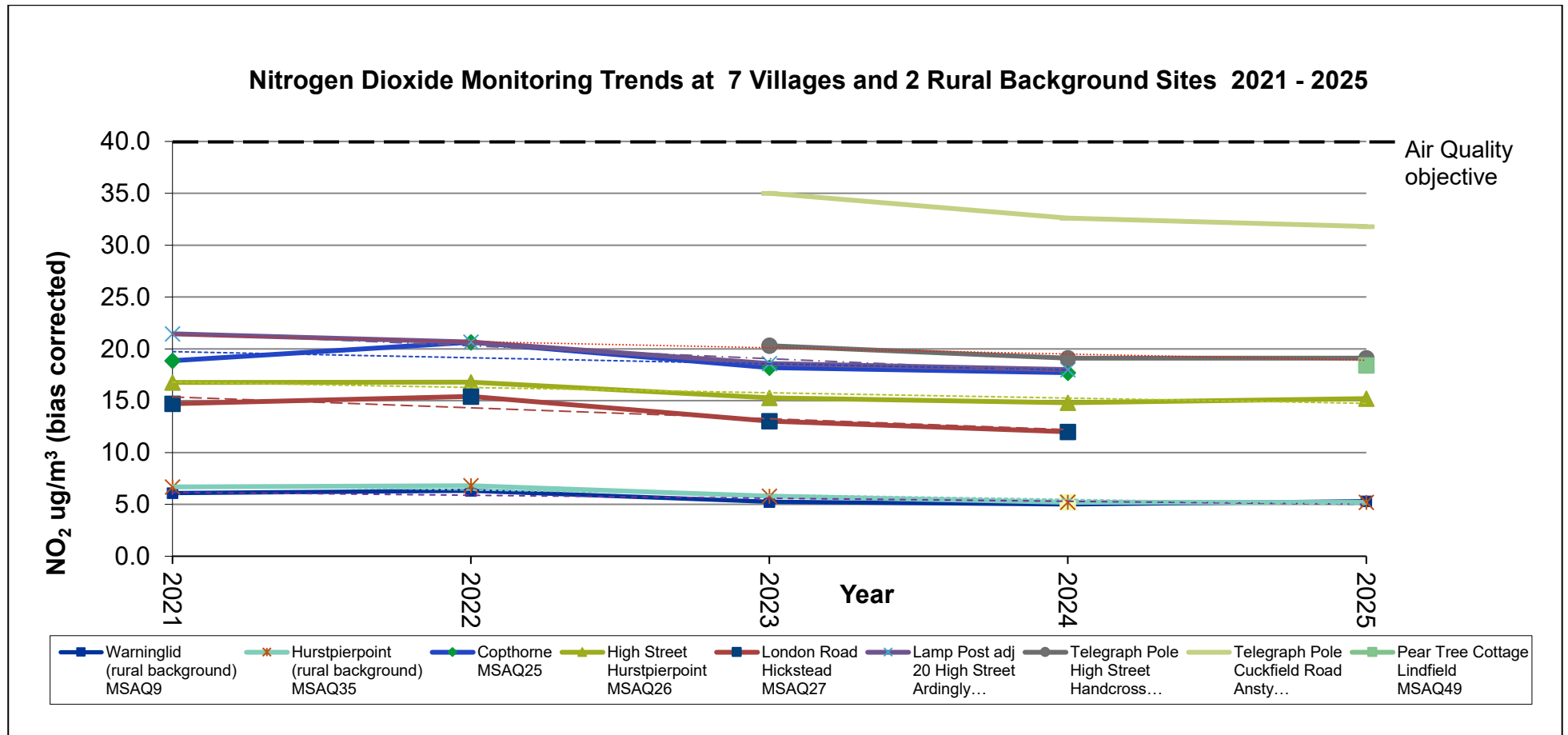
Diffusion tube - Nitrogen dioxide monitoring trends at Haywards Heath 2021 - 2025

Year	South Road Haywards Heath MSAQ1	Lamp Post Rocky Lane Haywards Heath MSAQ28
2021	14.8	22.4
2022	14.4	24.5
2023	12.9	21.4
2024	12.3	21.0
2025	11.4	21.0



Diffusion tube - Nitrogen dioxide monitoring trends at 7 Villages and 2 Rural Background Sites

Year	Warninglid (rural background) MSAQ9	Hurstpierpoint (rural background) MSAQ35	Copthorne MSAQ25	High Street Hurstpierpoint MSAQ26	London Road Hickstead MSAQ27	Lamp Post adj 20 High Street Ardingly MSAQ42	Telegraph Pole High Street Handcross MSAQ44	Telegraph Pole Cuckfield Road Ansty MSAQ45	Pear Tree Cottage Lindfeld MSAQ49
2021	6.1	6.7	18.8	16.8	14.7	21.4			
2022	6.3	6.8	20.6	16.8	15.4	20.6			
2023	5.2	5.8	18.2	15.3	13.0	18.6	20.3	35.0	
2024	5.0	5.2	17.7	14.8	12.0	18.0	19.1	32.6	
2025	5.3	5.2	Site retired	15.2	Site retired	Site retired	19.1	31.8	18.4



Diffusion tube - Nitrogen dioxide monitoring trends at Hassocks 2021 - 2025

Year	Telegraph Pole Keymer Road Hassocks MSAQ12	Lamp Post Keymer Road Hassocks MSAQ13	Traffic lights Keymer Road Hassocks MSAQ10	Northern Façade (residential premises) Keymer Road Hassocks MSAQ11	Eastern Façade (residential premises) Keymer Road Hassocks MSAQ23	Western Façade (residential premises) Keymer Road Hassocks MSAQ24
2021	25.2	30.0	31.3	29.6	24.4	19.3
2022	23.7	29.1	30.7	30.4	25.7	18.8
2023	21.8	27.7	28.0	27.3	24.2	18.2
2024	Site retired	26.2	26.3	26.1	22.0	18.4
2025		26.7	28.0	23.7	Site retired	Site retired

Year	Bus Stop London Road Hassocks MSAQ14	Traffic sign London Road Hassocks MSAQ15	Lamp Post Brighton Road Hassocks MSAQ17	Bus Stop Brighton Road Hassocks MSAQ18	Lamp Post Hurst Road Hassocks MSAQ19
2021	26.1	27.7	22.0	21.5	13.5
2022	26.9	27.8	22.5	17.4	12.4
2023	22.5	25.4	18.0	19.0	11.3
2024	23.6	22.9	14.0	20.8	10.3
2025	Site retired	22.6	Site retired	20.5	13.9

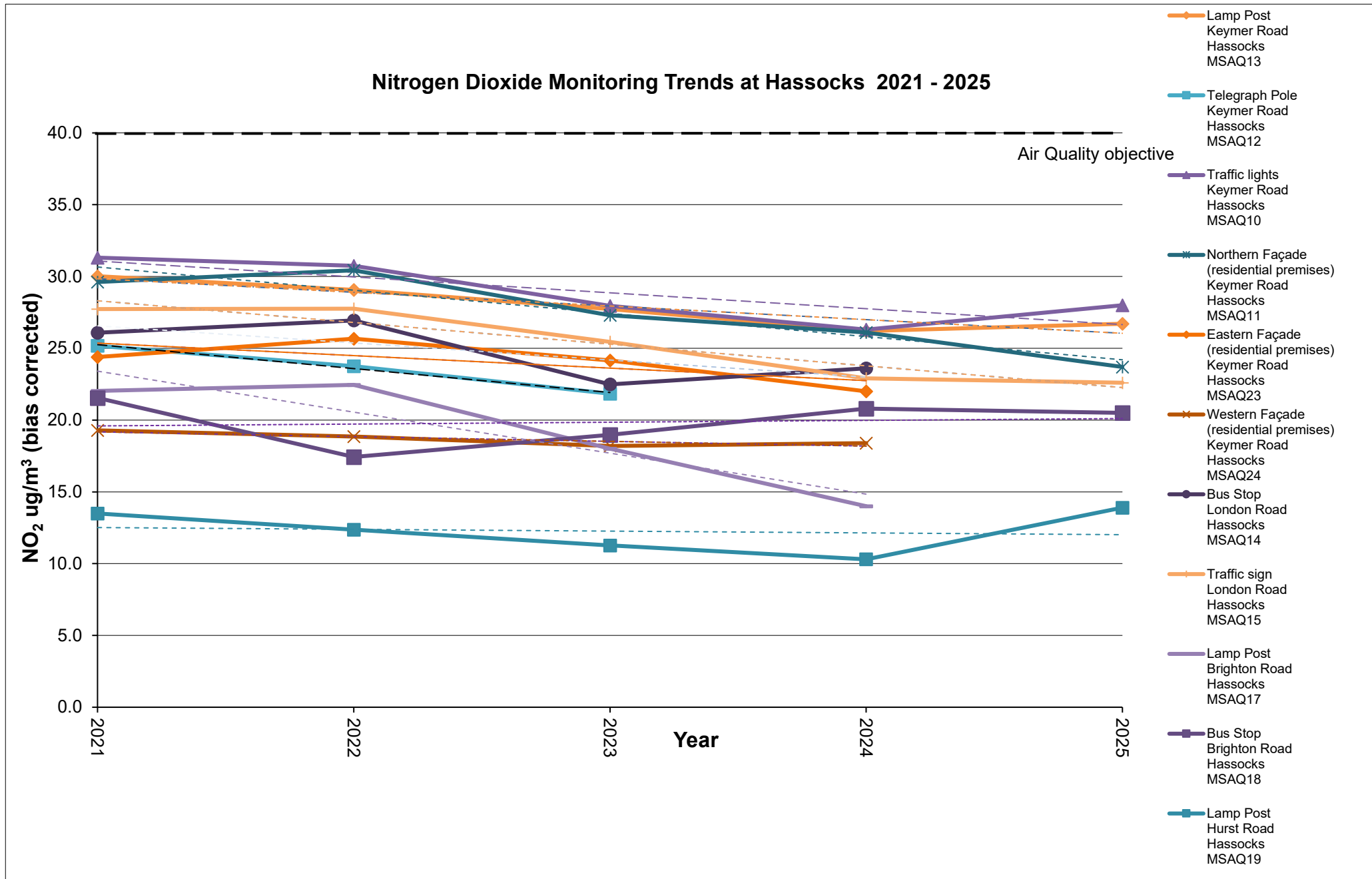


Table A.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m³

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MSAQ43	539090	138412	Roadside	99.8	98.5					1

Notes:

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

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

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

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.6 – Annual Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MSAQ43	539090	138412	Roadside	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.8	17.0	16.3	N/A

☐ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22.**

Notes:

PM10 monitoring at this site ceased prior to 2025; therefore no data are available for this year.

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

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

All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

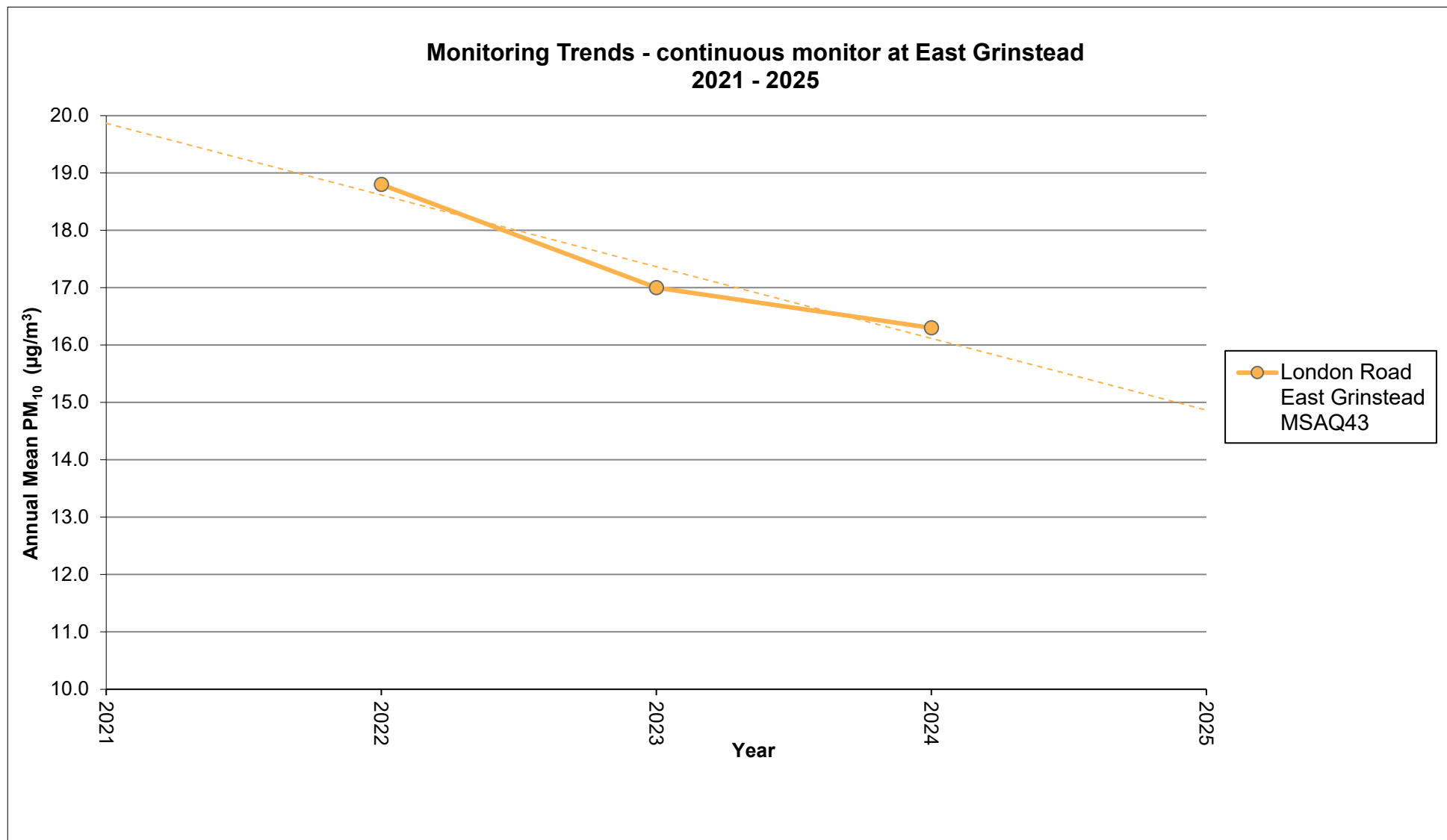
Figure A.2 – Trends in Annual Mean PM₁₀ Concentrations

Table A.7 – 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results, Number of PM₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50µg/m³

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MSAQ43	539090	138412	Roadside	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (26.5)	1	0	N/A

Notes:

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

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

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

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Table A.8 – Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Monitoring Results (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MSAQ43	539090	138412	Roadside	99.6	94.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.6

☐ **Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22.**

Notes:

PM_{2.5} monitoring at this site commenced in January 2025; therefore, no data are available for previous years.

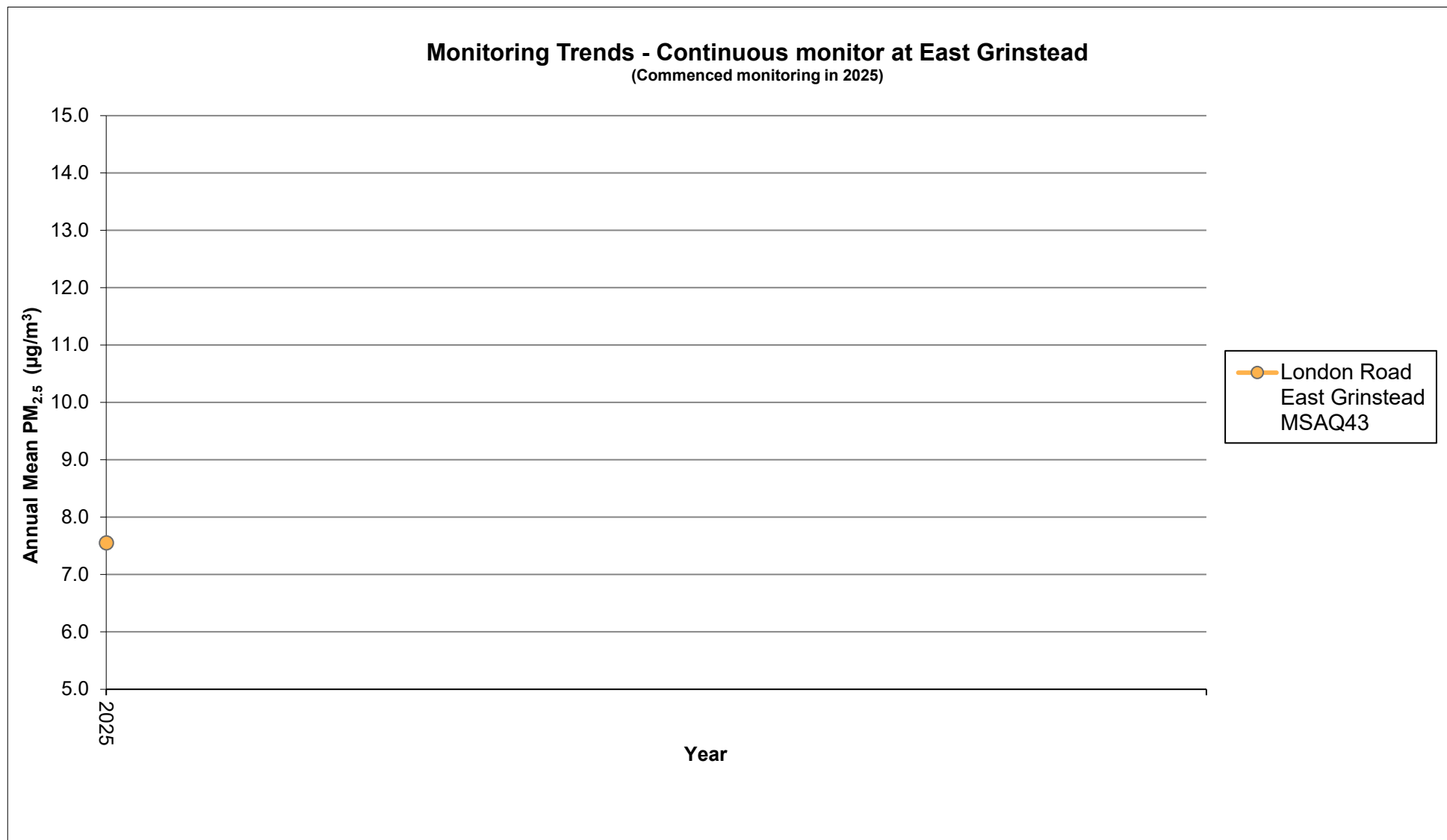
The analyser is not equivalence tested for PM_{2.5} and the data presented are indicative only.

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

Figure A.3 – Trends in Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

Table B.1 – NO₂ 2025 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m³)

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted 0.89	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
MSAQ1	533342	123587	19.5	15.3	14.7	12.6	9.3	11.6	7.6	6.7	10.9	10.5	18.2	16.1	12.8	11.4	-	
MSAQ3	538690	138759	31.5	25.1	22.0	16.5	15.2	19.8	19.4	18.6	21.5	18.2	26.2	22.1	21.3	19.0	-	
MSAQ5	541245	136996	28.3	23.4	19.7	15.5	12.2	17.1	19.0	15.5	18.3	17.0	22.0	19.5	19.0	16.9	-	
MSAQ9	525664	125035	9.4	8.8	7.8	5.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.3	5.6	4.3	5.3	7.2	6.0	5.3	-	
MSAQ10	529911	115489	35.7	33.6	40.3	33.1	29.5	27.1	27.2		29.3	29.0	33.1	28.0	31.4	28.0	-	
MSAQ11	529930	115481	34.1	30.4	31.5	31.9	28.5		21.8	8.6	30.1	18.0	31.7	26.6	26.7	23.7	-	
MSAQ13	529995	115476	35.3	36.8	39.0	28.4	29.5	26.3	27.3	23.9	25.4	26.2	32.8	29.0	30.0	26.7	-	
MSAQ15	529930	115600	32.0	28.8	25.3	24.8	22.4	23.7	23.8	22.3	25.7	22.6	27.4	26.1	25.4	22.6	-	
MSAQ18	529907	115428	28.0	26.6	27.3	22.5	22.1	19.0	21.6	20.2	21.9	22.4	22.5	21.6	23.0	20.5	-	
MSAQ19	529779	115557	17.0	18.6	16.7	13.2	8.9	11.7		29.5	11.3			14.0	15.7	13.9	-	
MSAQ26	528289	116395	20.0	21.6	21.2	15.1		15.2	14.8	13.7	16.1	14.8	18.3	17.1	17.1	15.2	-	
MSAQ28	533342	122625	32.8	30.1	20.9	24.0	17.9	20.3	20.3	18.8	22.0	21.4	31.6	23.7	23.6	21.0	-	
MSAQ29	539040	138452	38.3	34.8	33.3	30.7	26.4	30.2	27.7	31.0	32.2	27.5	32.3	31.2	31.3	27.8	-	
MSAQ34	531144	118862	25.6	25.1	23.0	19.6	14.5	14.8	12.8	12.5	16.8			20.1	18.5	16.5	-	
MSAQ35	528904	114415	8.8	8.7	7.5	5.6	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.9	6.8	7.1	5.8	5.2	-	
MSAQ36	537612	139405	42.7	34.8	36.5	32.1	29.3	32.9	33.7	30.5	30.9	32.2	32.4		33.5	29.8	-	
MSAQ37	538932	138472	44.8	35.9	34.4	29.5	24.2	25.6	26.9	23.9	32.3	31.5	33.2	30.3	31.0	27.6	-	
MSAQ41	531745	118753	22.4	21.6	19.2	16.4	15.1	14.6	16.6	13.6	17.3	16.6	17.2		17.3	15.4	-	
MSAQ43 _a	539090	138412	33.8	32.8		27.4	21.3	20.7	22.4	23.4	23.9	24.9	28.2	24.5	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with MSAQ43a, MSAQ43b and MSAQ43c - Annual data provided for MSAQ43c only
MSAQ43 _b	539090	138412	27.5	31.8	32.8	26.8	22.4	21.1	21.8	21.9	22.6	24.7	26.6	24.0	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with MSAQ43a, MSAQ43b and MSAQ43c - Annual data provided for MSAQ43c only
MSAQ43 _c	539090	138412	35.6	34.3	31.0	27.8	22.0	20.9	22.2	21.5	21.7	23.9	22.8	24.1	25.8	22.9	-	Triplicate Site with MSAQ43a, MSAQ43b and MSAQ43c - Annual data provided for MSAQ43c only

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted 0.89	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
MSAQ44	526265	129898	27.4	24.2	22.5	17.7	16.8	19.7	20.7	19.4	20.7		25.2	21.4	21.4	19.1	-	
MSAQ45	529162	123346	42.2	36.0	37.1	34.3	34.5	34.9	33.6	35.8	34.2	33.5	39.9	32.2	35.7	31.8	-	
MSAQ46	530806	119776	29.6	26.2		19.3	15.3	17.3	17.2	14.9	13.5	16.6	24.1	22.3	19.7	17.5	-	
MSAQ47	529157	123317	32.3	30.4	33.5	24.5	9.5	24.0	23.1	24.4	24.6	24.9	28.0	26.6	25.5	22.7	-	
MSAQ48	529096	123282	21.8	20.2	18.0	16.6	13.0	10.7	12.7	11.5	12.5	14.7	17.1	16.3	15.4	13.7	-	
MSAQ49	534685	125372	27.9	24.6	26.5	21.9	17.4	19.1	15.2	13.4	17.4	18.6	24.3	22.3	20.7	18.4	-	

- ☐ All erroneous data has been removed from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1.
- ☐ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22.
- ☐ Local bias adjustment factor used.
- ☒ National bias adjustment factor used.
- ☐ Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure in the final column.
- ☐ MSDC confirm that all 2025 diffusion tube data has been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System.

Notes:

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

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

See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

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

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Mid Sussex During 2025

Mid Sussex District Council has not identified any new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2025

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Mid Sussex District Council During 2025

Mid Sussex has not completed any additional works within the reporting year of 2025.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The tubes are supplied by Gradko laboratories and are prepared using 20% TEA in water.

Results for the nitrogen dioxide diffusion colocation studies available at [Precision and Accuracy | LAQM](#) show Gradko laboratory had good precision for 2025.

The 2025 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar was fully adhered to.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

All diffusion tube monitoring locations within Mid Sussex recorded data capture of 75% therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2026 ASR have been corrected for bias using an adjustment factor. Bias represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to under or over-read relative to the reference chemiluminescence analyser. LAQM.TG22 provides guidance with regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO₂ continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Mid Sussex have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.89 to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Mid Sussex District Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.2.

A locally-derived bias adjustment factor of 0.91 was calculated; however, in accordance with the guidance in Box 7-13 of LAQM TG22, the suitability of the local factor was carefully considered. In recent years, the least favourable factor was used, in order to ensure maximum robustness of the data, as we were approaching and undertaking revocation of our AQMA and a cautious approach was appropriate. Now that the revocation has been completed, we can consider a wider range of factors when deciding which factor to use. The co-location dataset is more limited in terms of duration how representative it is, and therefore may not fully reflect the range of conditions experienced across the monitoring network. On this basis, the national bias adjustment factor of 0.89, which is derived from a wider evidence base and is subject to more extensive quality assurance, was considered to be more reliable and representative. It also provides consistency as we have used the national factor for recent years. Furthermore, both the local and national factors are within

0.02 of each other so the choice of one factor over the other will not make a significant difference this year. The use of the national factor is therefore considered to be appropriate and in accordance with LAQM TG22 recommendations.

Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	V03_26	0.89
2024	National	V04_25	0.81
2023	National	V03_24	0.83
2022	National	V03_23	0.84
2021	National	V03_22	0.91

National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet						Spreadsheet Version Number: 03/26				
Follow the steps below in the correct order to show the results of relevant co-location studies								This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2026 LAQM Helpdesk Website		
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.										
The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECOM 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 ³ 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 for 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 ⁴ . If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953						
Analysed By ¹	Method ² To make your selection, choose (M) from the pop-up list	Year ³ To make your selection, choose (Y) from the pop-up list	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision ⁴	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Blackburn With Darwen Bc	11	22	17	25.0%	G	0.80
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Bath & North East Somerset	12	23	20	13.4%	G	0.88
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Monmouthshire County Council	12	26	22	13.8%	G	0.88
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Gateshead Council	12	20	19	4.5%	G	0.96
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Gateshead Council	12	20	18	9.3%	G	0.92
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Gateshead Council	12	22	19	13.1%	G	0.88
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Gateshead Council	11	22	19	18.8%	G	0.84
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Gateshead Council	11	27	24	9.8%	G	0.91
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Gedling Borough Council	12	27	24	11.3%	G	0.90
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	City Of Lincoln Council	12	29	20	42.3%	G	0.70
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	KS	Marylebone Road Intercomparison	12	37	31	17.4%	G	0.85
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	UB	Dudley Mbc	12	18	15	24.1%	G	0.81
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Dudley Mbc	12	35	34	4.5%	G	0.96
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Belfast City Council	10	22	22	0.6%	G	0.99
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	The Highland Council	11	15	12	22.9%	G	0.81
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Eastleigh Borough Council	12	29	25	17.1%	G	0.85
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	UB	Eastleigh Borough Council	12	19	18	1.1%	G	0.99
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Eastleigh Borough Council	12	20	19	8.5%	G	0.92
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Cheshire West And Chester	12	28	28	-0.5%	G	1.00
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Cheshire West And Chester	12	27	25	8.4%	G	0.92
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Liverpool City Council	11	32	26	24.0%	G	0.81
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	KS	Liverpool City Council	10	46	40	15.9%	G	0.86
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Nottingham City Council	10	25	24	3.3%	G	0.97
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Belfast City Council	12	40	34	17.2%	G	0.85
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Belfast City Council	12	33	31	6.5%	G	0.94
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Wyghavon District Council	12	27	26	5.5%	G	0.95
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	R	Worcestershire	12	12	13	-6.6%	G	1.07
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	KS	Brighton & Hove City Council	10	37	29	28.0%	G	0.78
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025		Overall Factor³ (28 studies)					Use	0.89

Table C.2 – Local Bias Adjustment Calculation

	Local Bias Adjustment Input 1
Periods used to calculate bias	12
Bias Factor A	0.91 (0.85-0.96)
Bias Factor B	10% (4%-17%)
Diffusion Tube Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	26
Mean CV (Precision)	4
Automatic Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	23
Data Capture	99%
Adjusted Tube Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	23 (22-25)

Notes:

A national bias adjustment factor has been used to bias adjust the 2025 diffusion tube results. See discussion above.

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within Mid Sussex required distance correction during 2025.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

The Local Site Operators (LSO) Arash Haddadi and Eleanor Harrison, visit the site regularly (usually fortnightly) to undertake calibration & filter changes, and cleaning every 6 weeks.

The site is serviced by a contractor every 6 months

Both live and historic data are available at [Sussex-air :: Promoting better Air Quality in Sussex :: www.sussex-air.net :: Home](http://www.sussex-air.net)

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Monitoring Adjustment

PM_{2.5} monitoring is undertaken using a TEOM 1400A analyser without FDMS. This instrument is not equivalence tested for PM_{2.5} and therefore does not constitute a reference or equivalent method under LAQM. The data is considered indicative only.

In accordance with QA/QC procedures, no correction factor (e.g. VCM or scaling factor) is applied, as the dataset is not used for formal LAQM assessment

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation

All automatic monitoring locations within Mid Sussex recorded data capture of greater than 75% therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data. In addition, any sites with a data capture below 25% do not require annualisation.

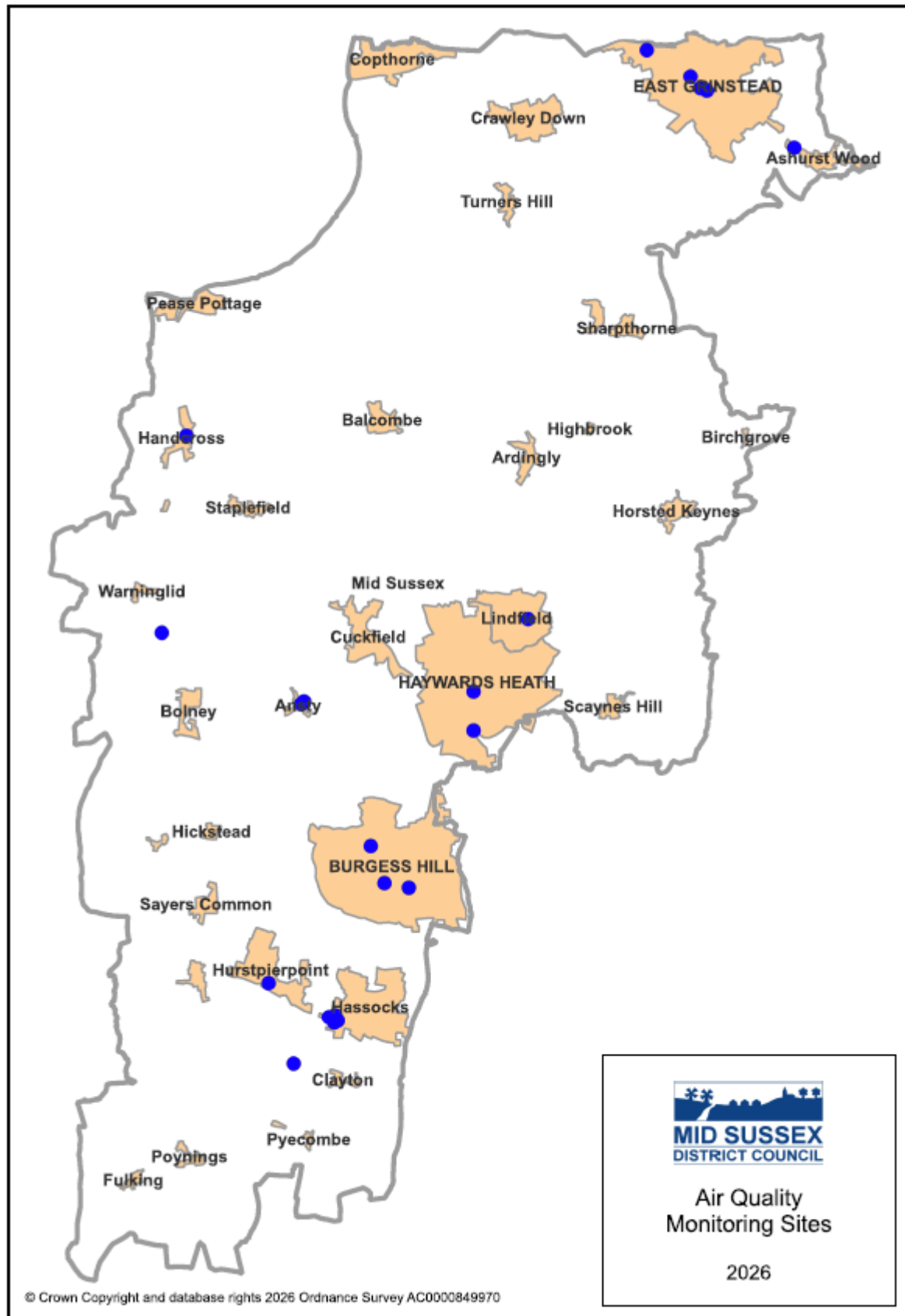
NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

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

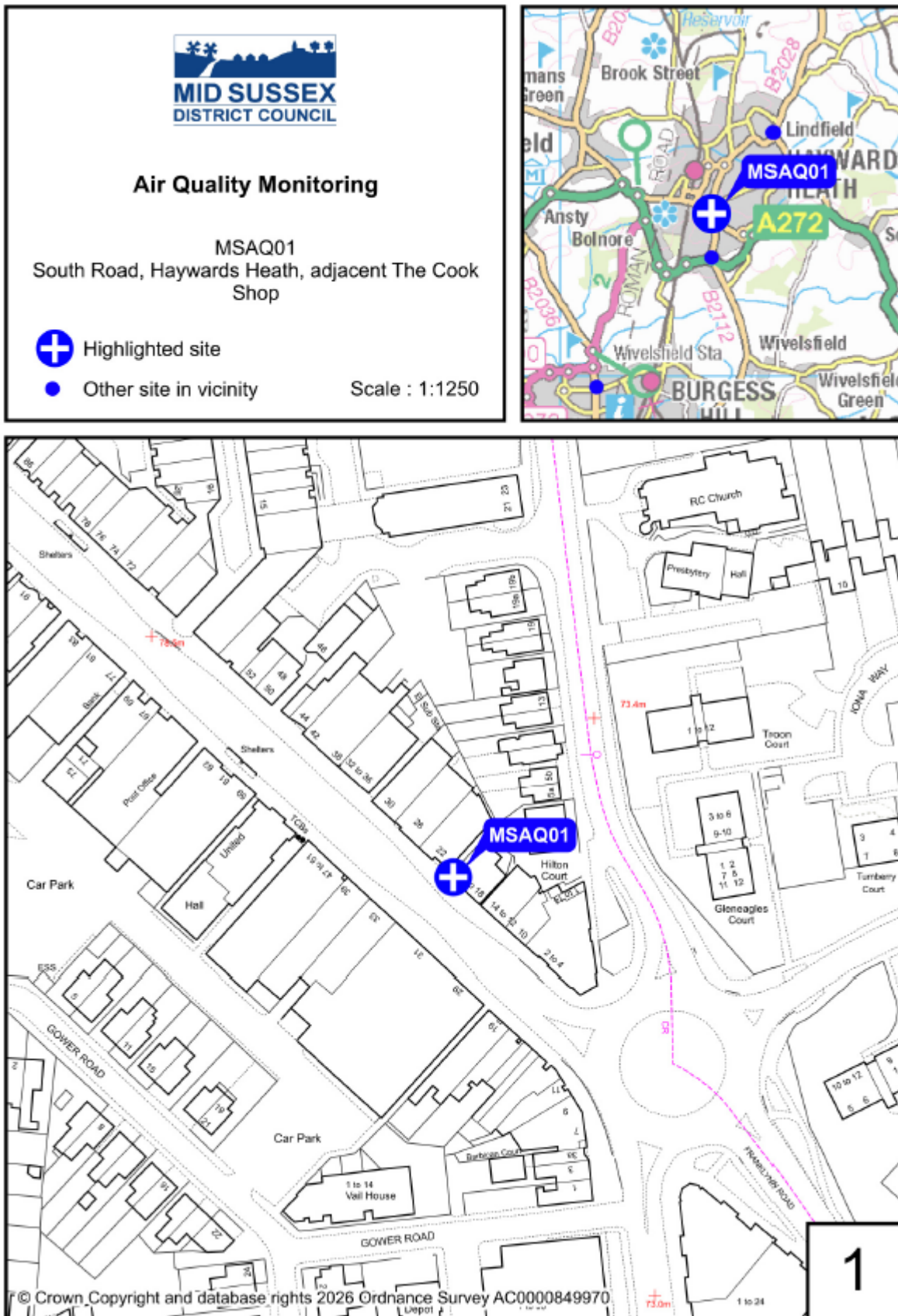
No automatic NO₂ monitoring locations within Mid Sussex required distance correction during 2025.

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

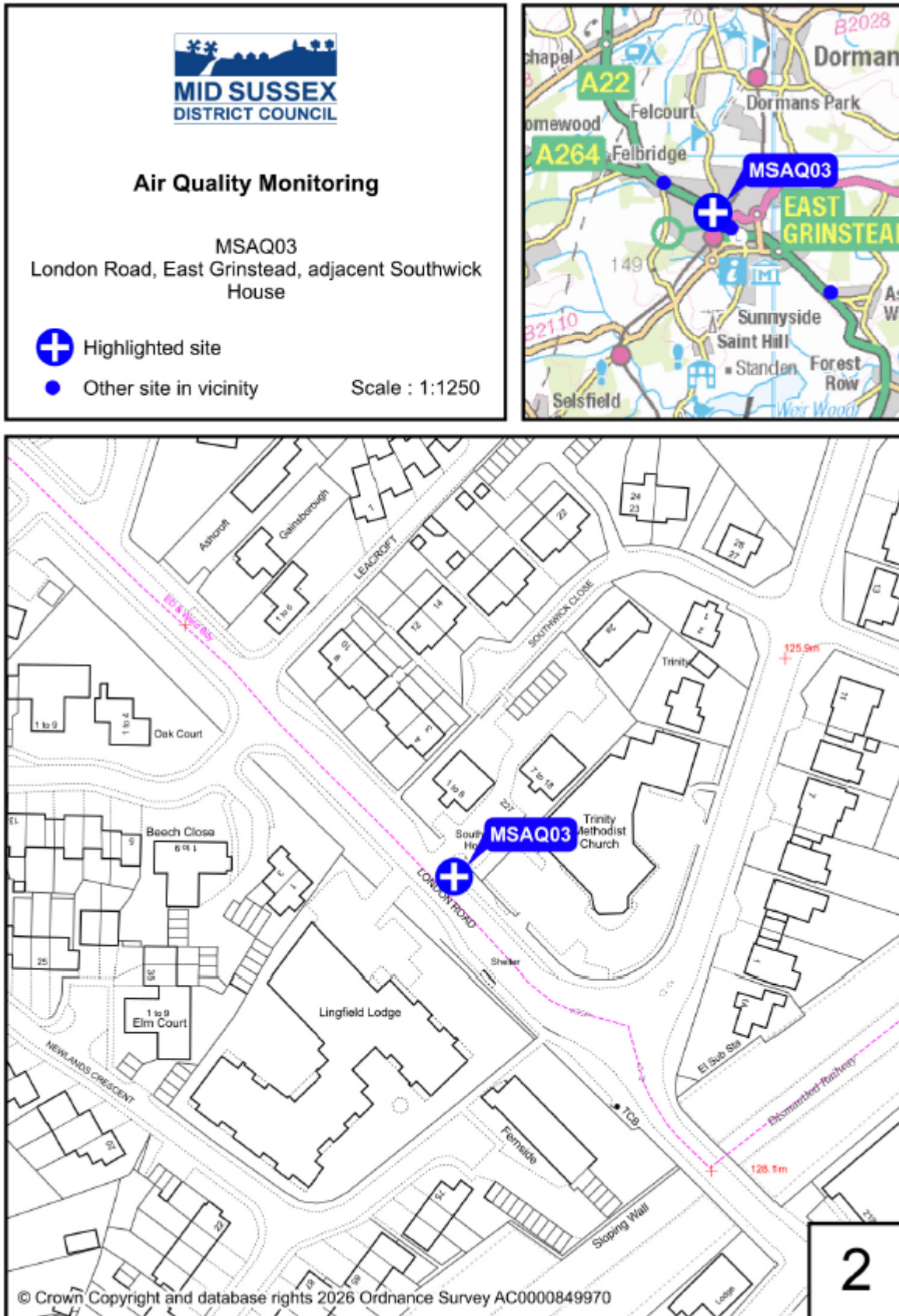
D.1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites



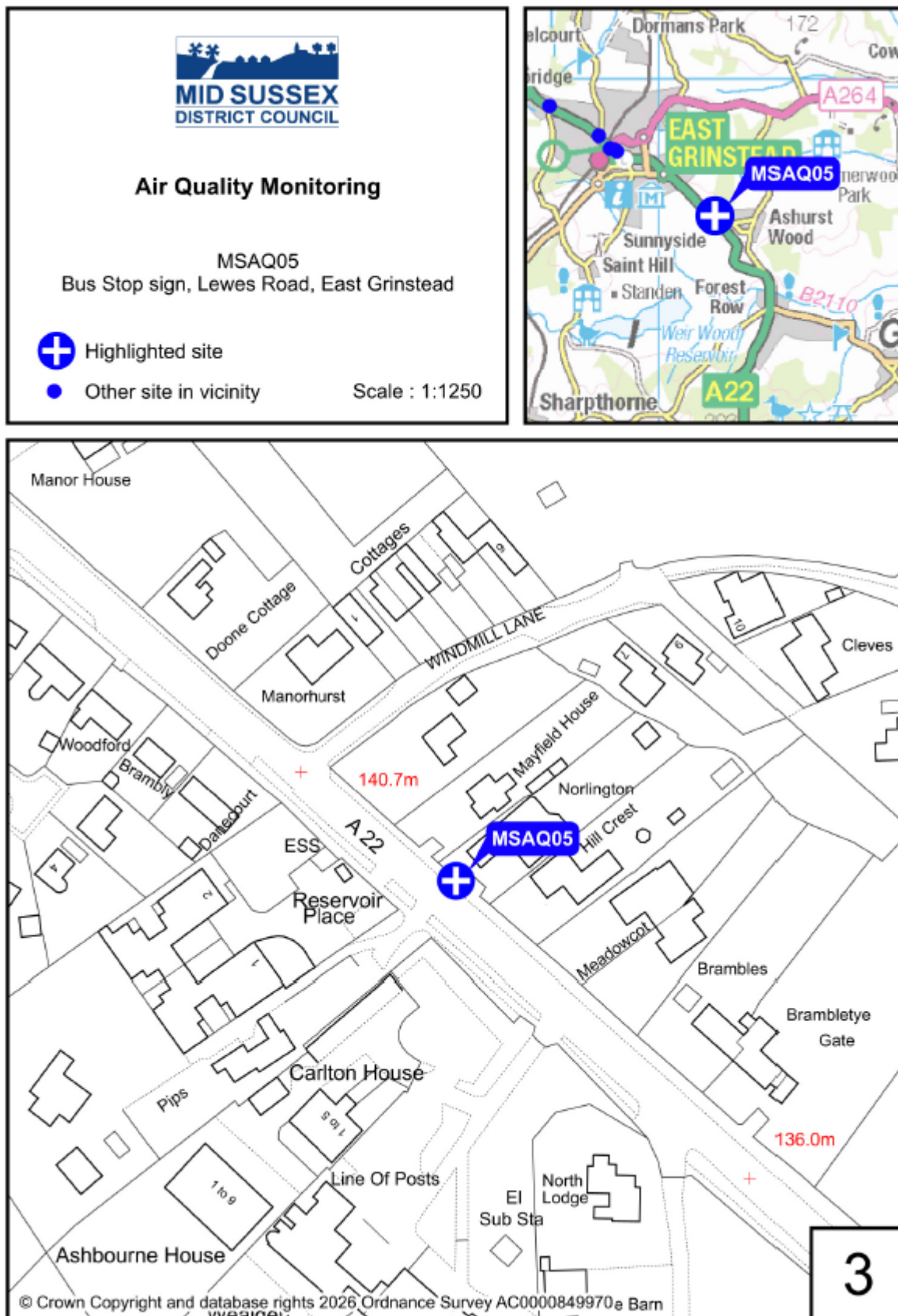
D.2 – MSAQ1 South Road, Haywards Heath



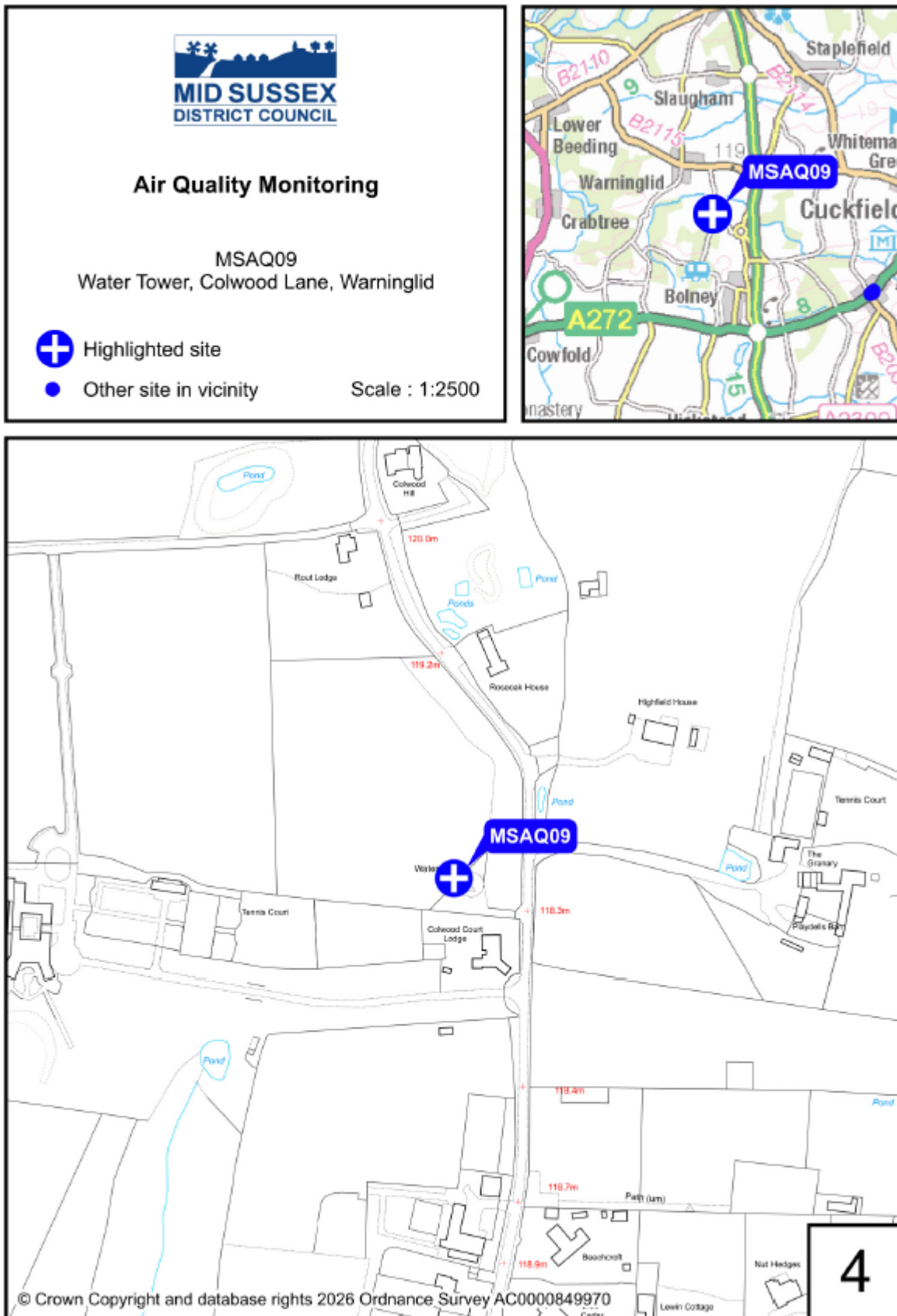
D.3 – MSAQ3 London Road, East Grinstead



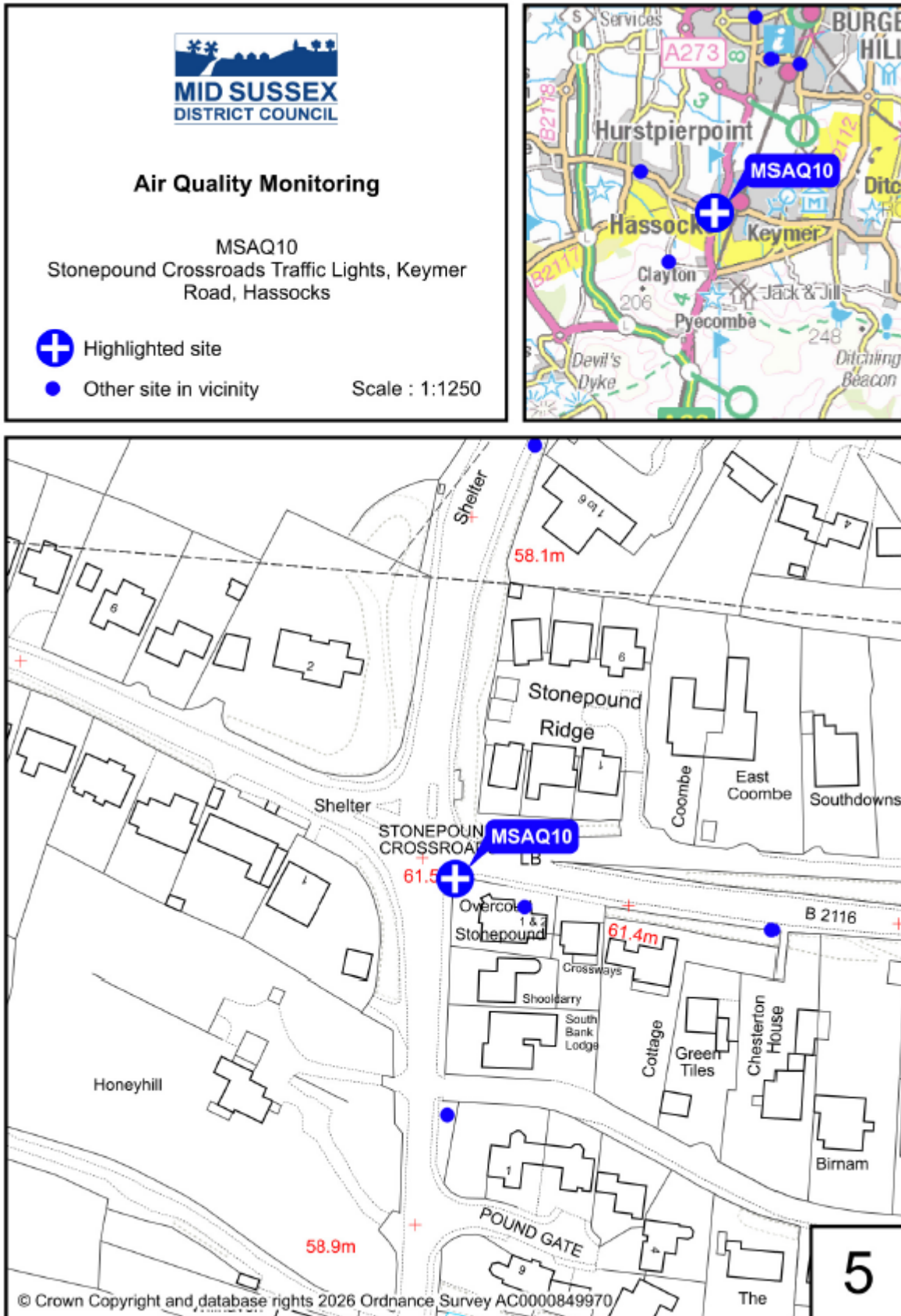
D.4 – MSAQ5 Lewes Road, East Grinstead



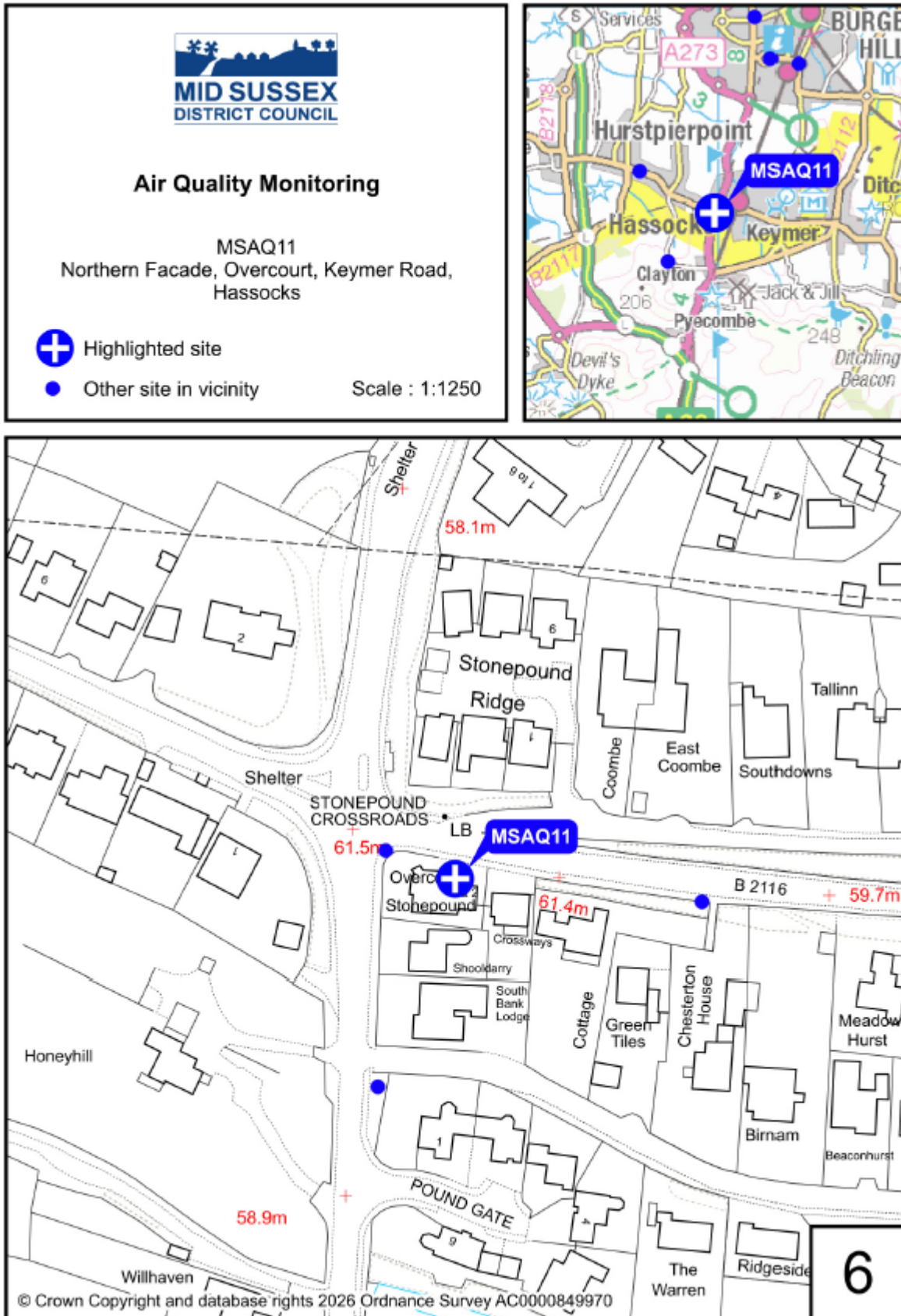
D.5 – MSAQ9 Water Tower, Colwood Lane, Warninglid



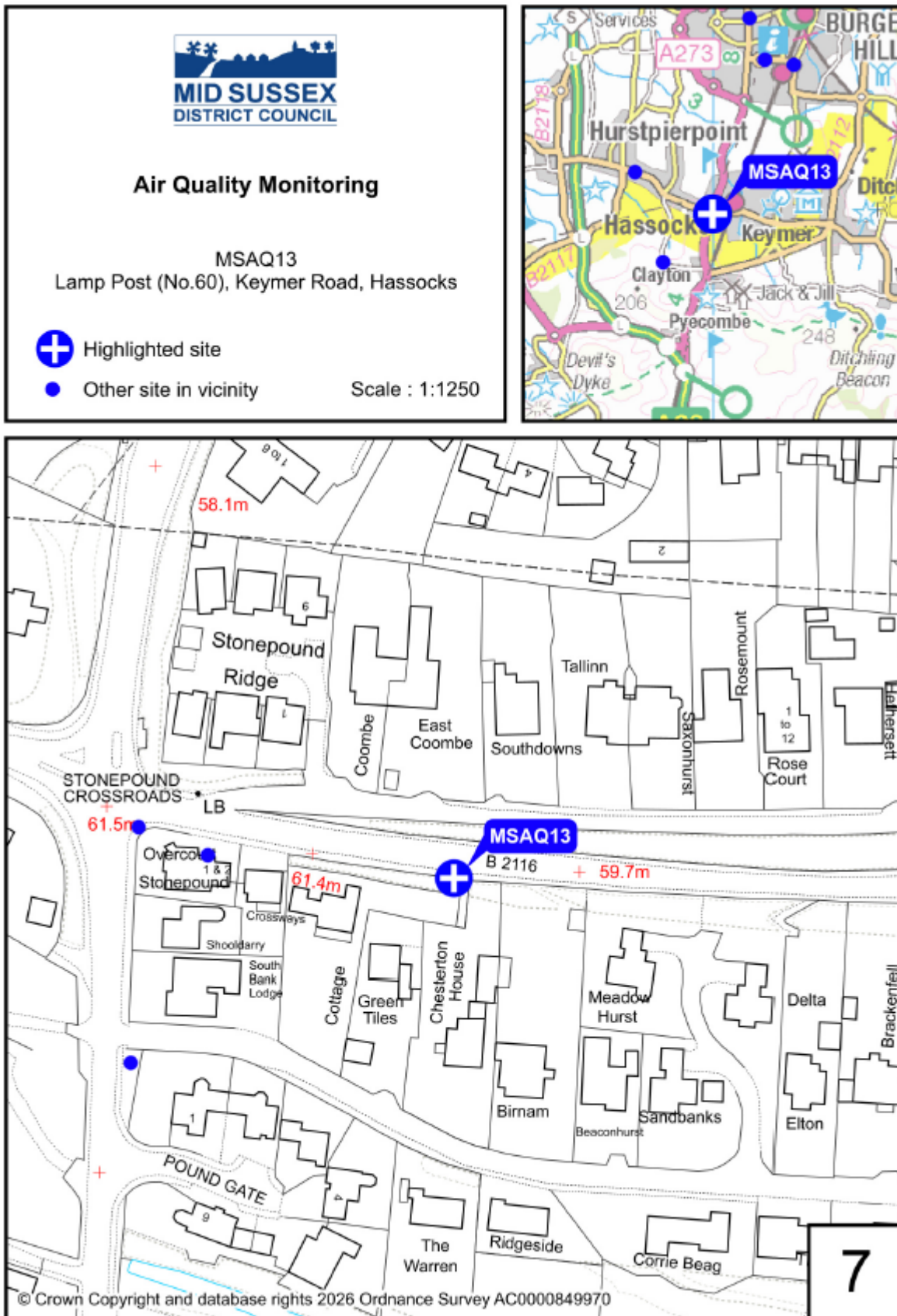
D.6 – MSAQ10 Stonepound Crossroads, Keymer Road, Hassocks



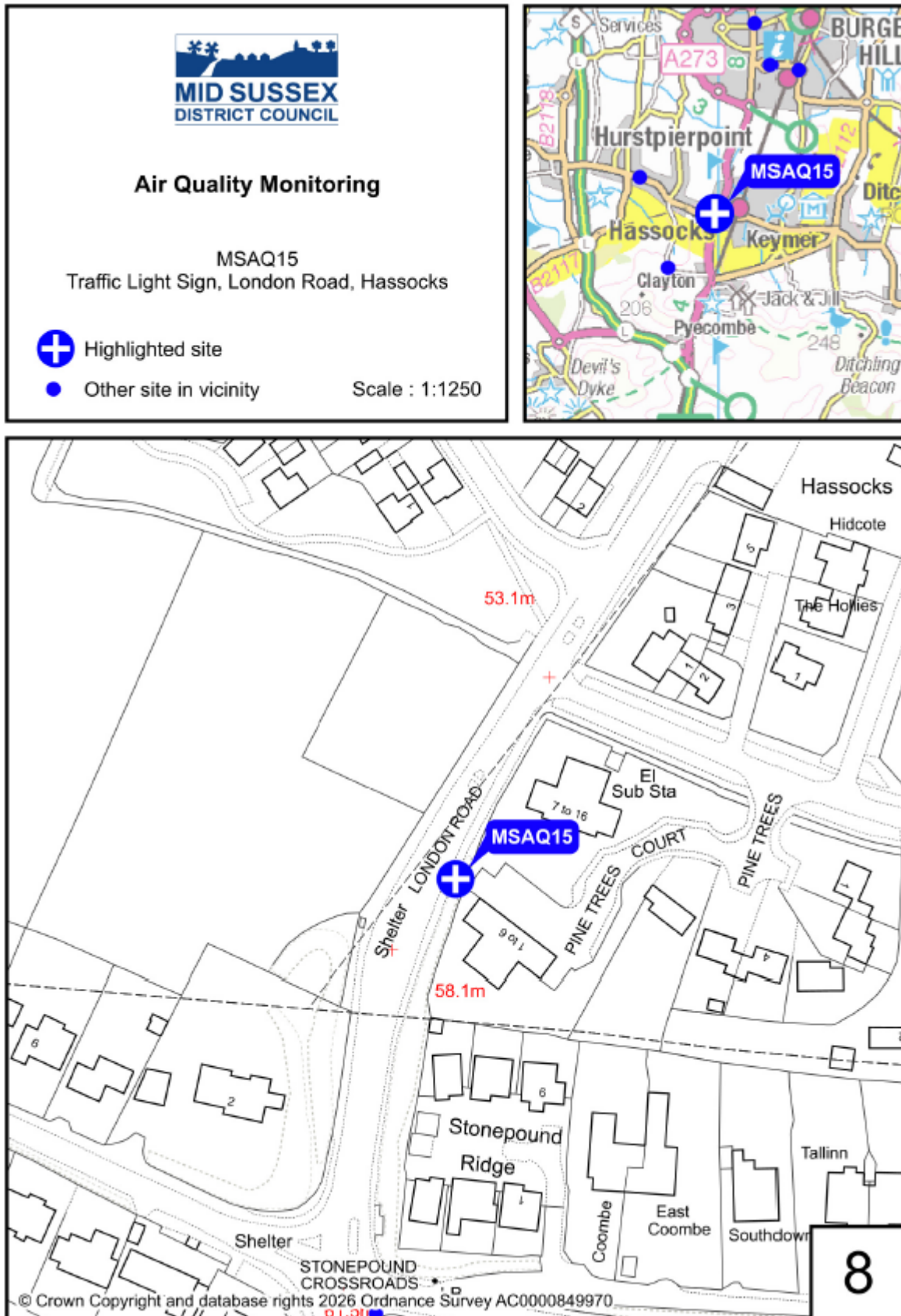
D.7 – MSAQ11 Northern façade Overcourt, Keymer Road, Hassocks



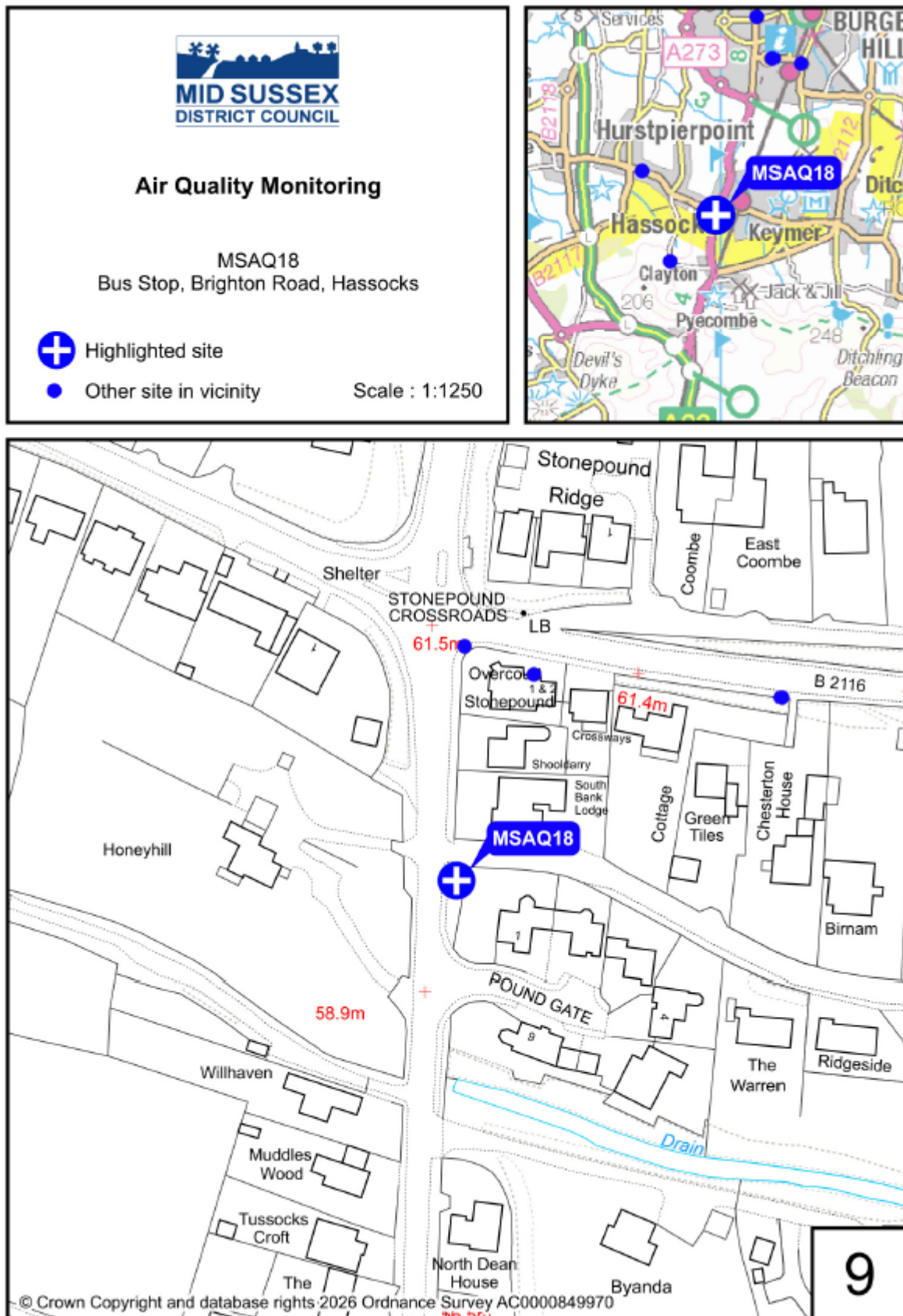
D.8 – MSAQ13 Lamp Post, Keymer Road, Hassocks



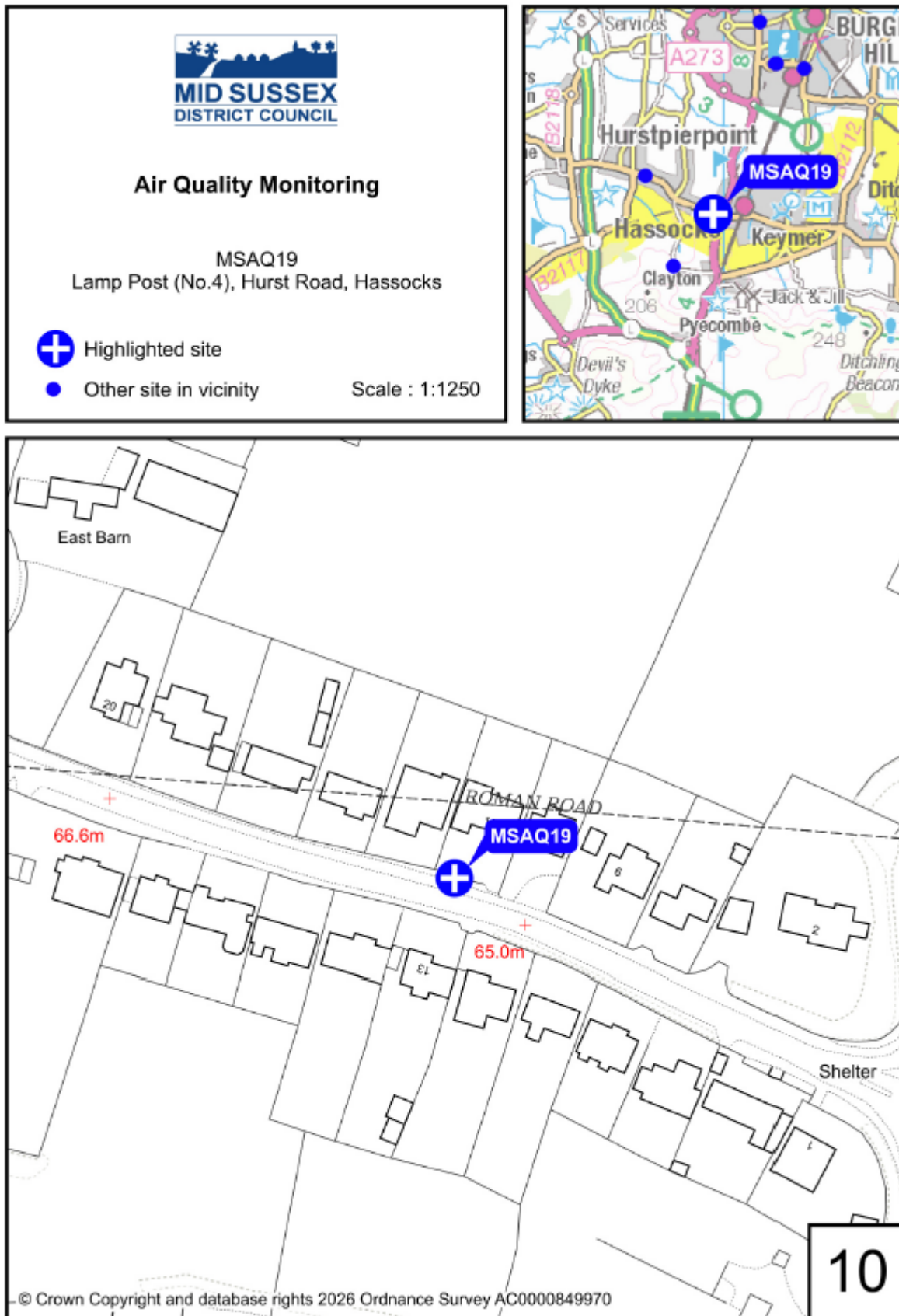
D.9 – MSAQ15 Traffic light sign, London Road, Hassocks



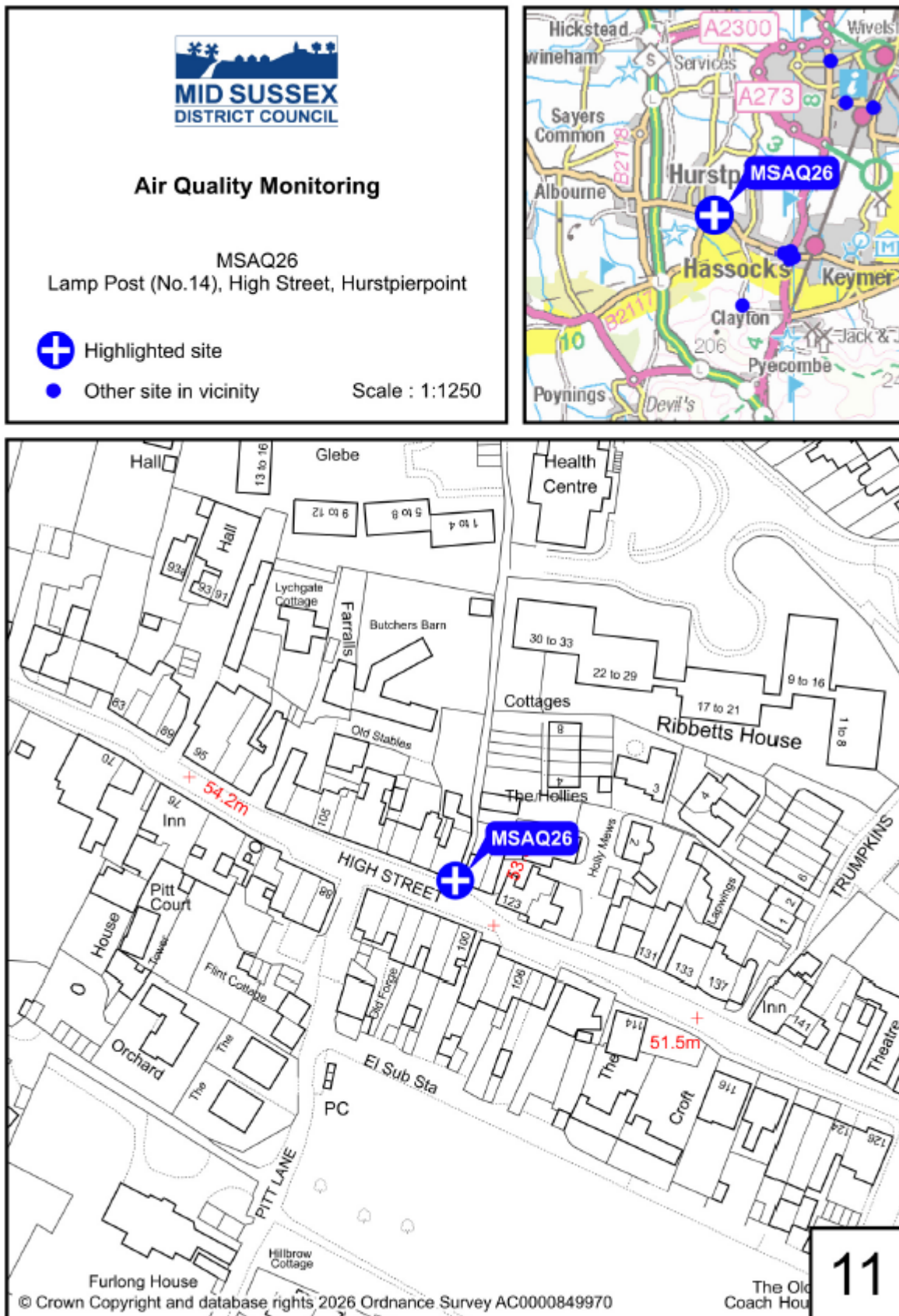
D.10 – MSAQ18 Bus Stop, Brighton Road, Hassocks



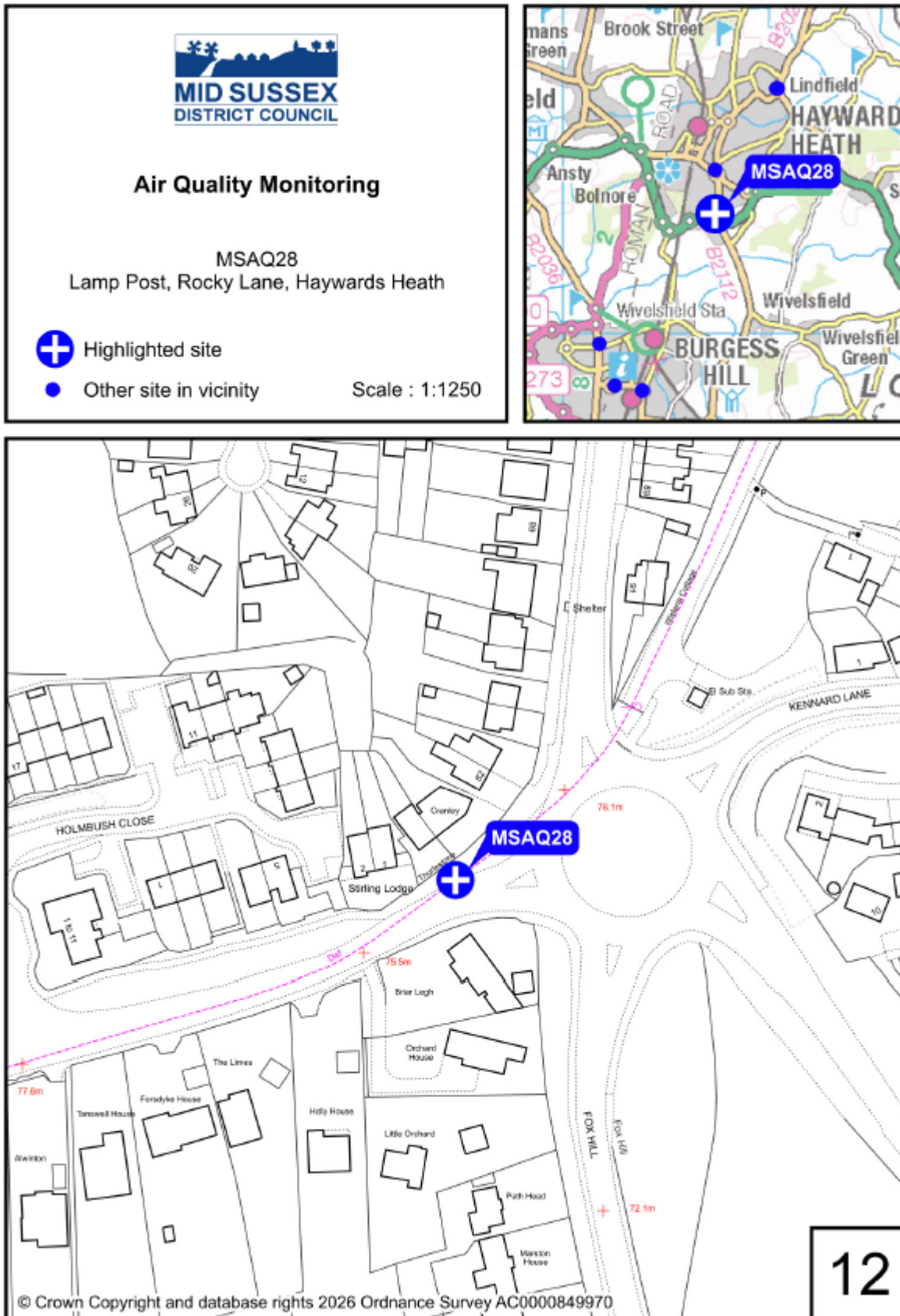
D.11 – MSAQ19 Lamp Post, Hurst Road, Hassocks



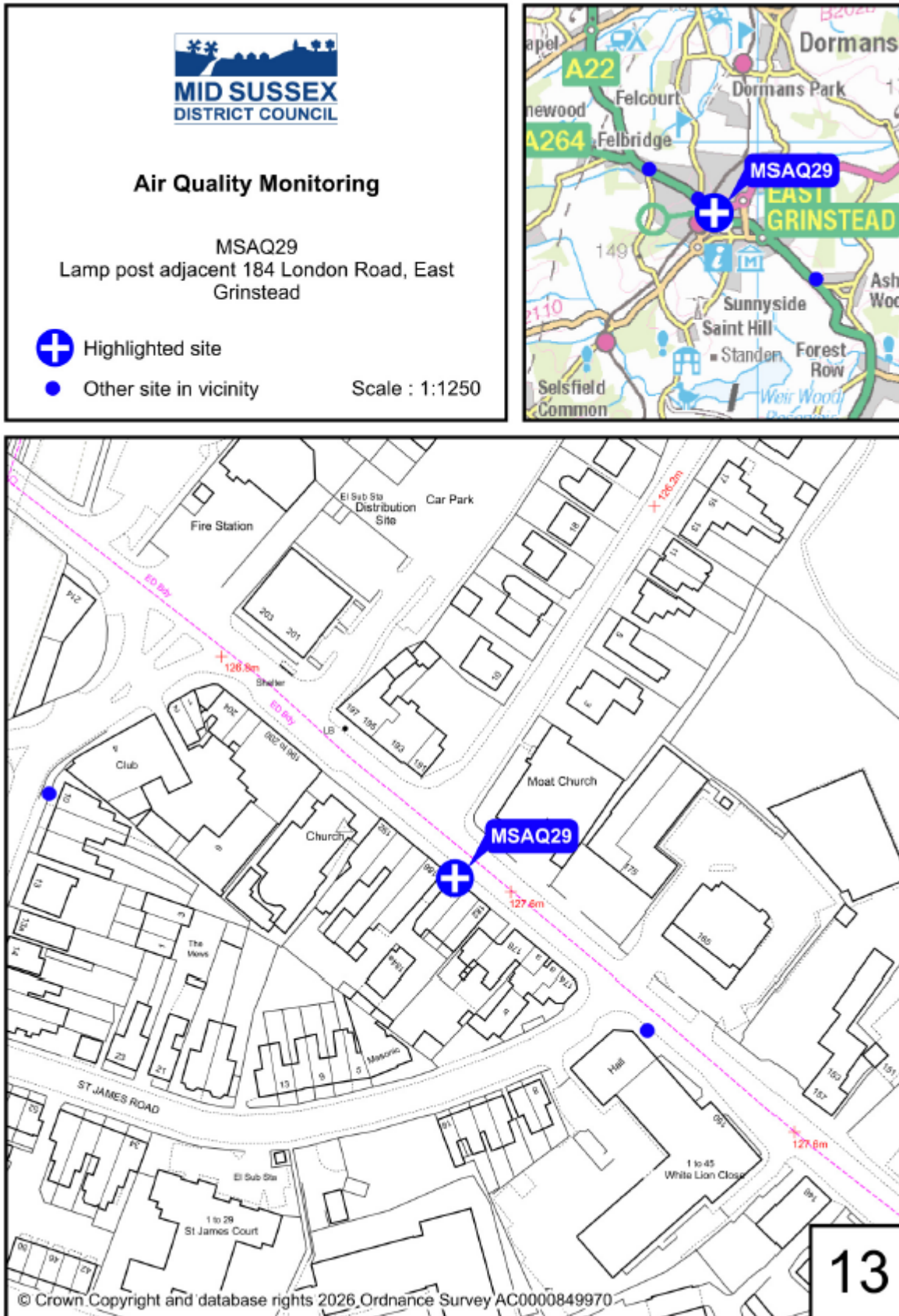
D.12 – MSAQ26 Lamp Post, High Street, Hurstpierpoint



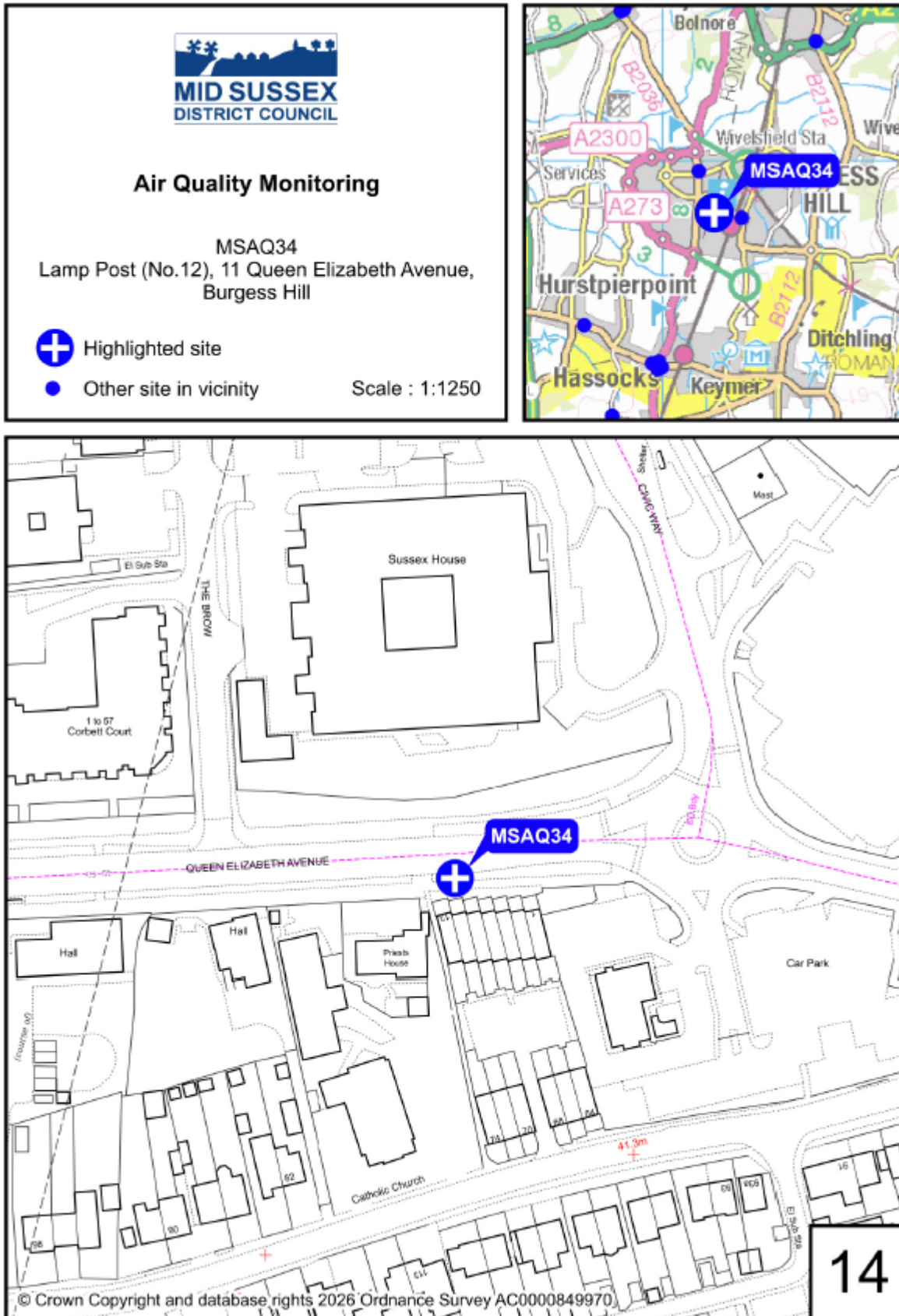
D.13 – MSAQ28 Lamp Post, Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath



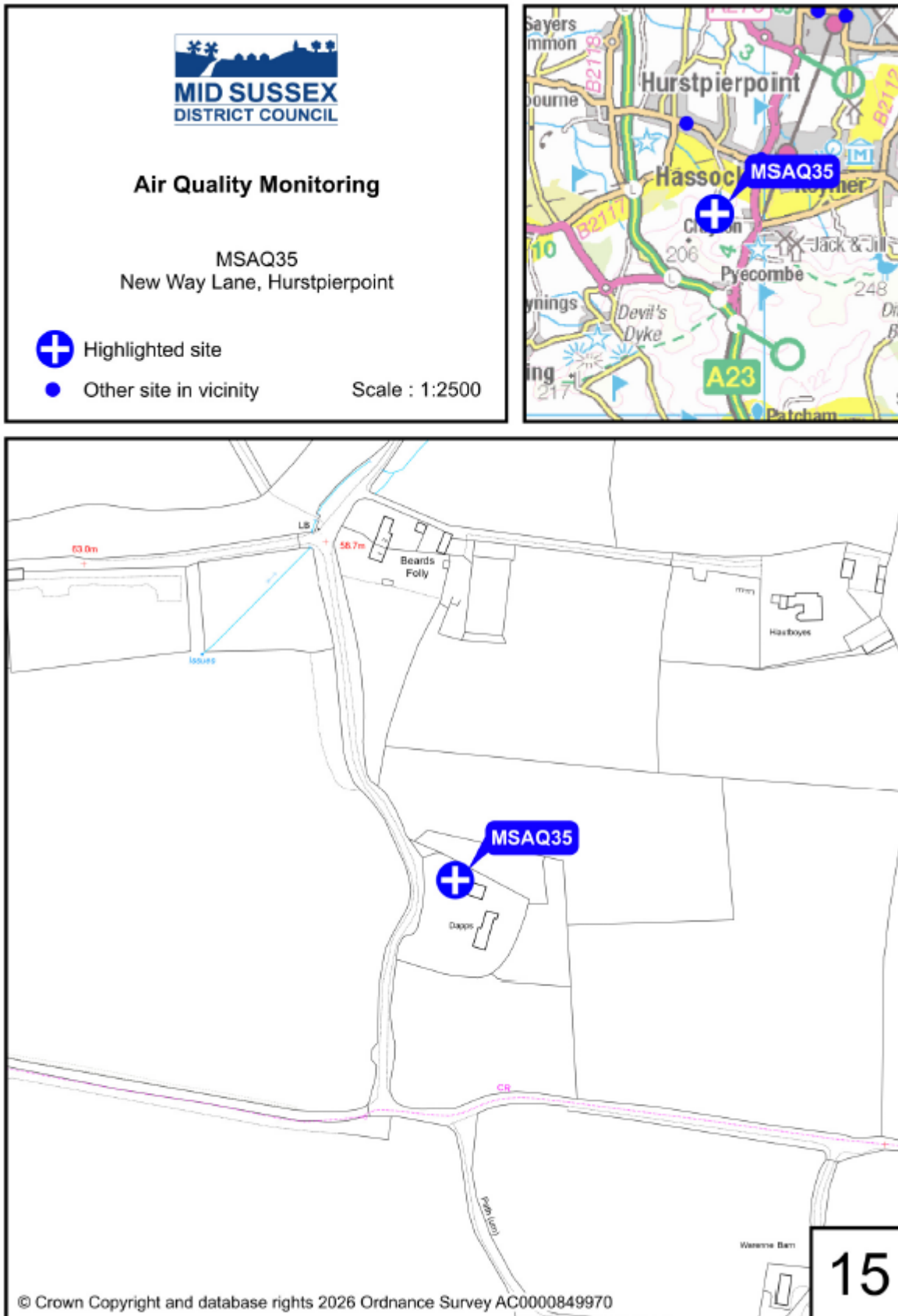
D.14 – MSAQ29 Lamp Post adjacent 184 London Road, East Grinstead



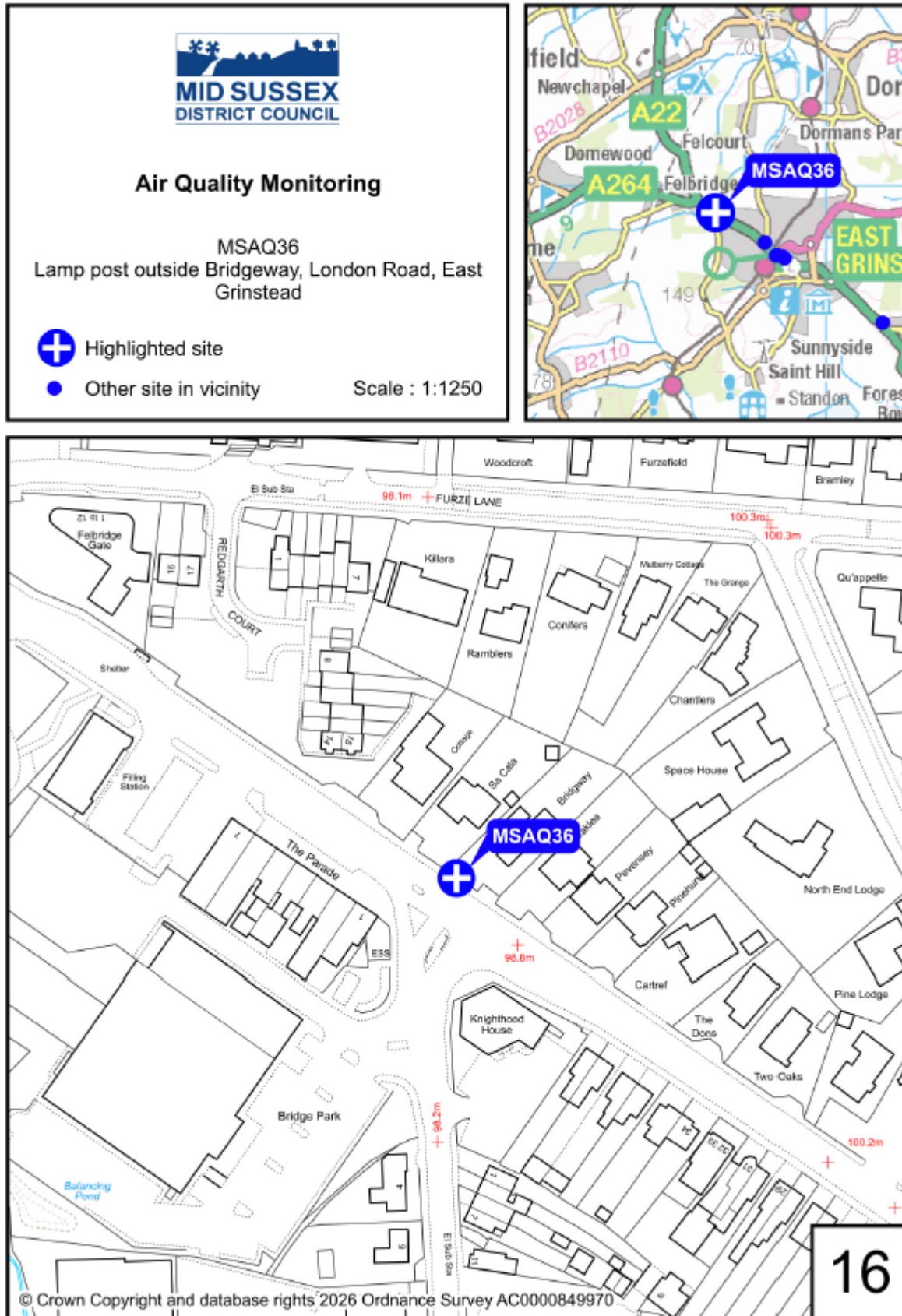
D.15 – MSAQ34 Lamp Post (No 12) 11 Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Burgess Hill



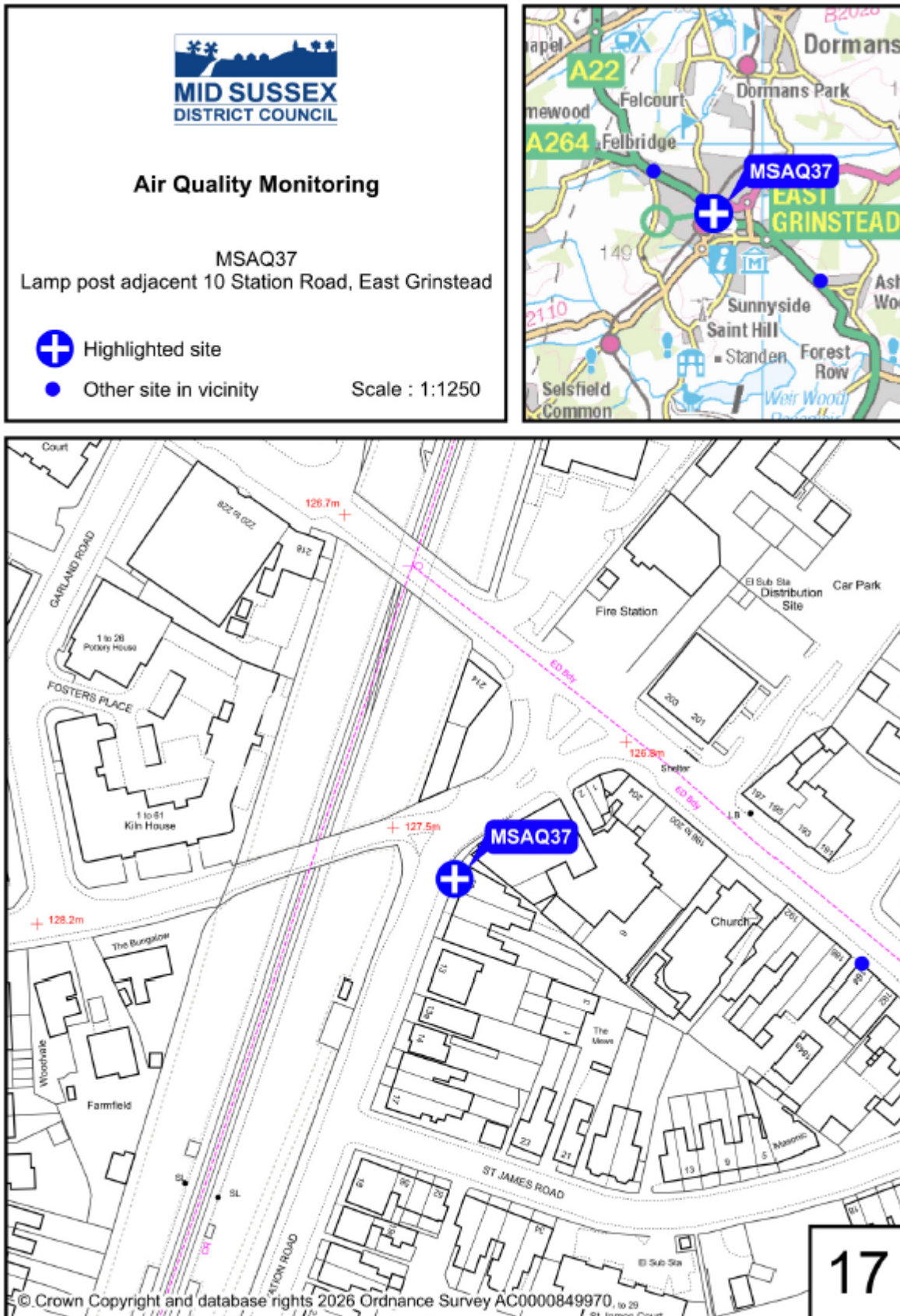
D.16 – MSAQ35 New Way Lane, Hurstpierpoint



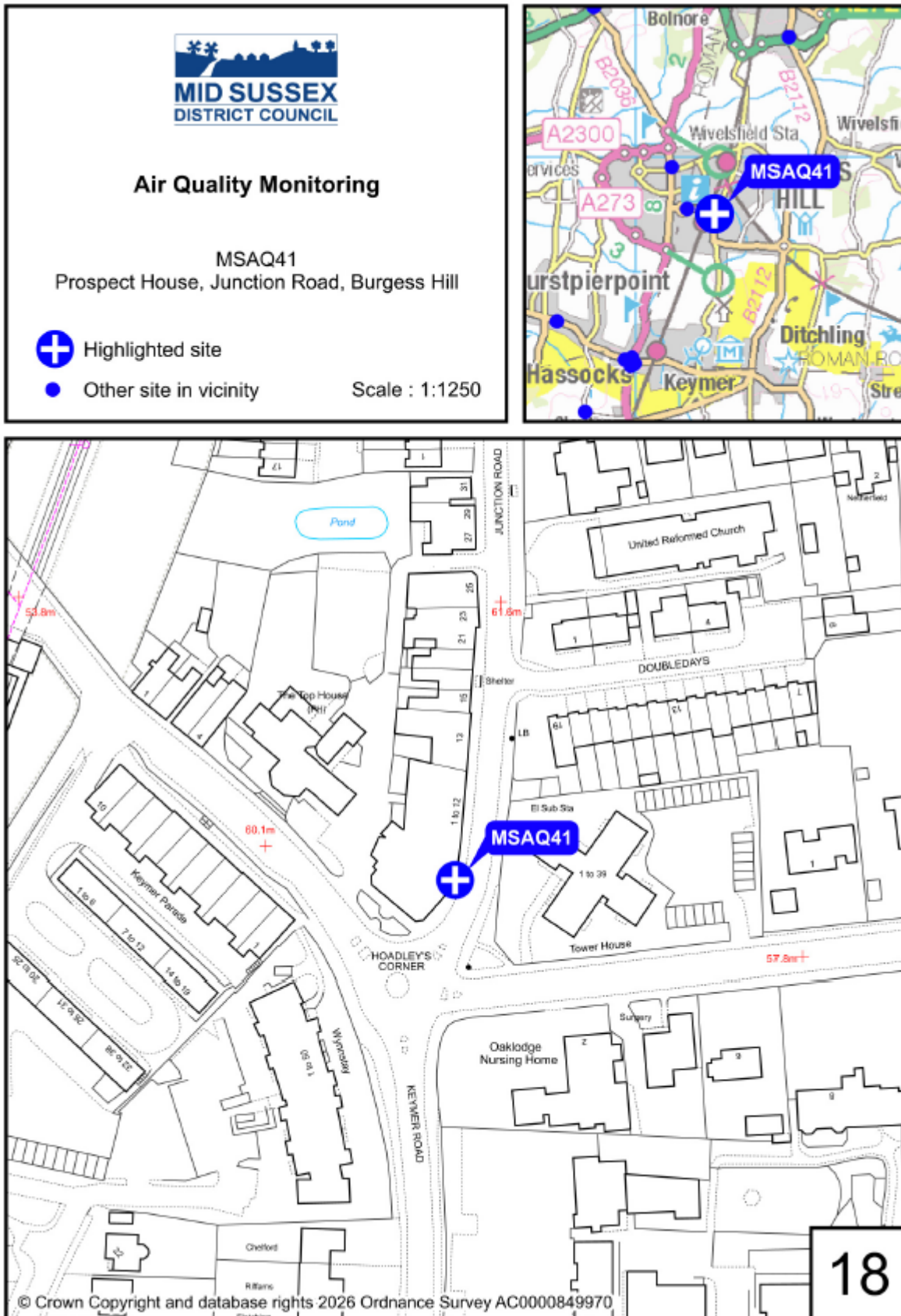
D.17 – MSAQ36 Lamp Post outside Bridgeway, London Road, East Grinstead



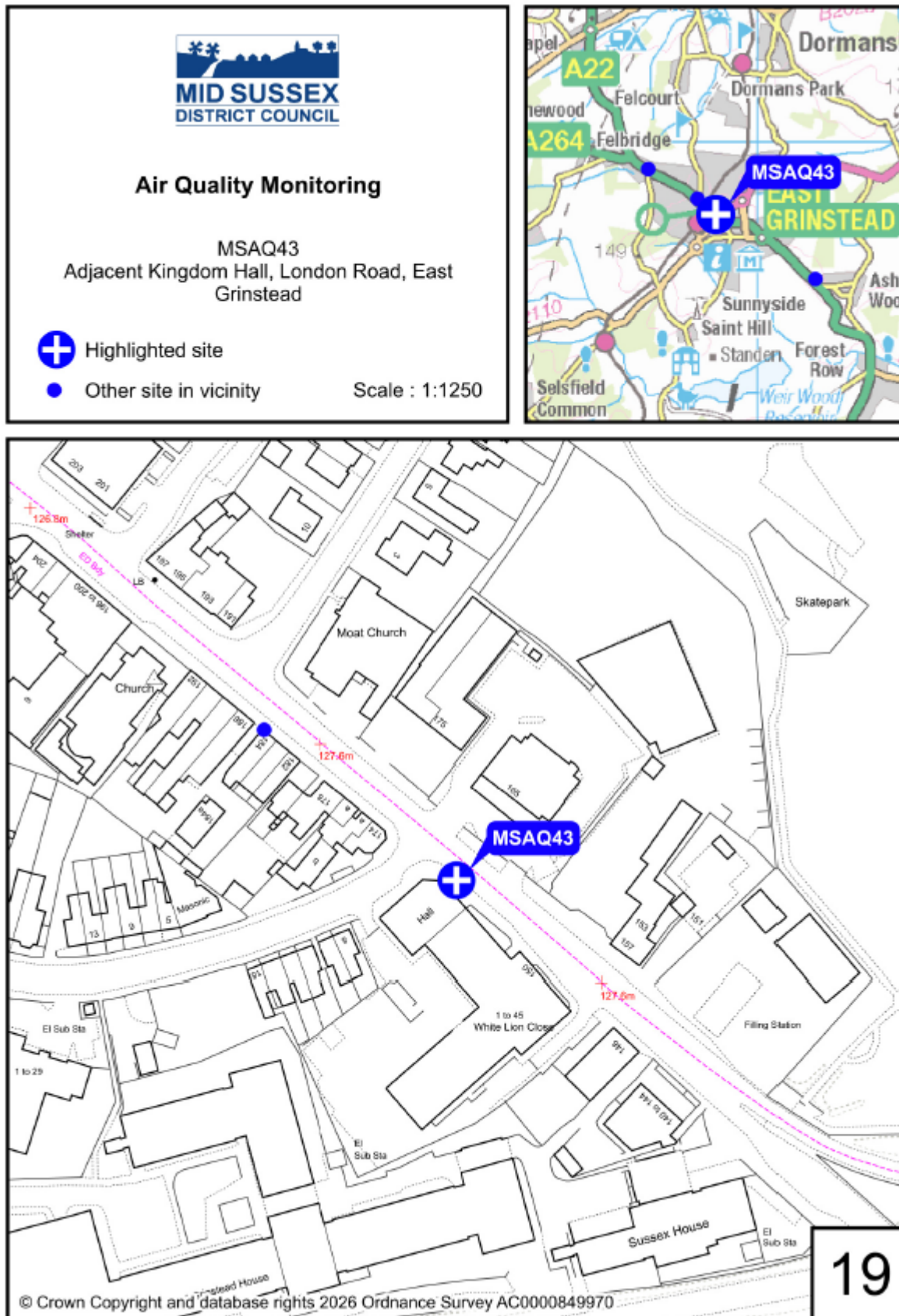
D.18 – MSAQ37 Lamp Post adjacent 10 Station Road, East Grinstead



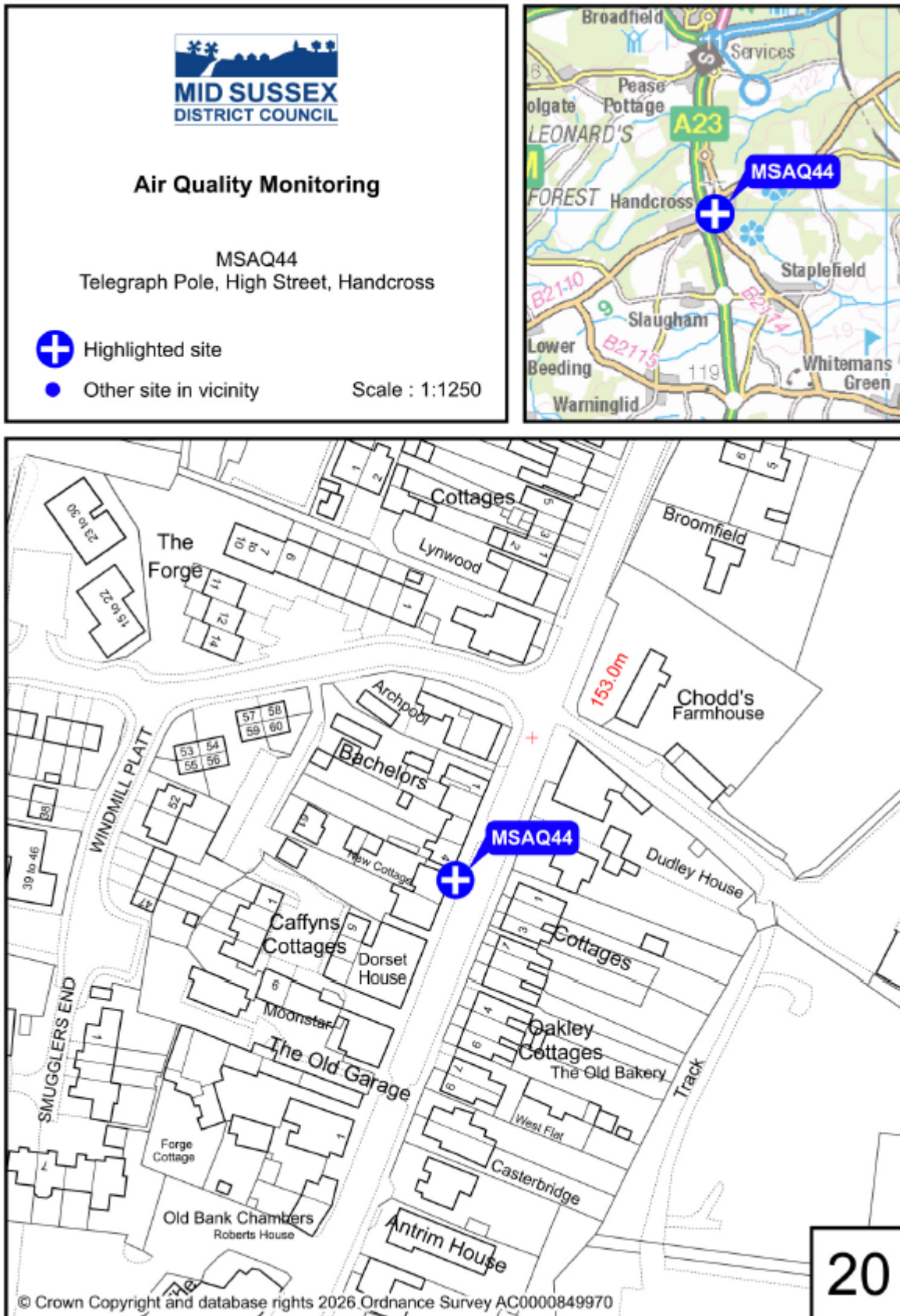
D.19 – MSAQ41 Prospect House, Junction Road, Burgess Hill



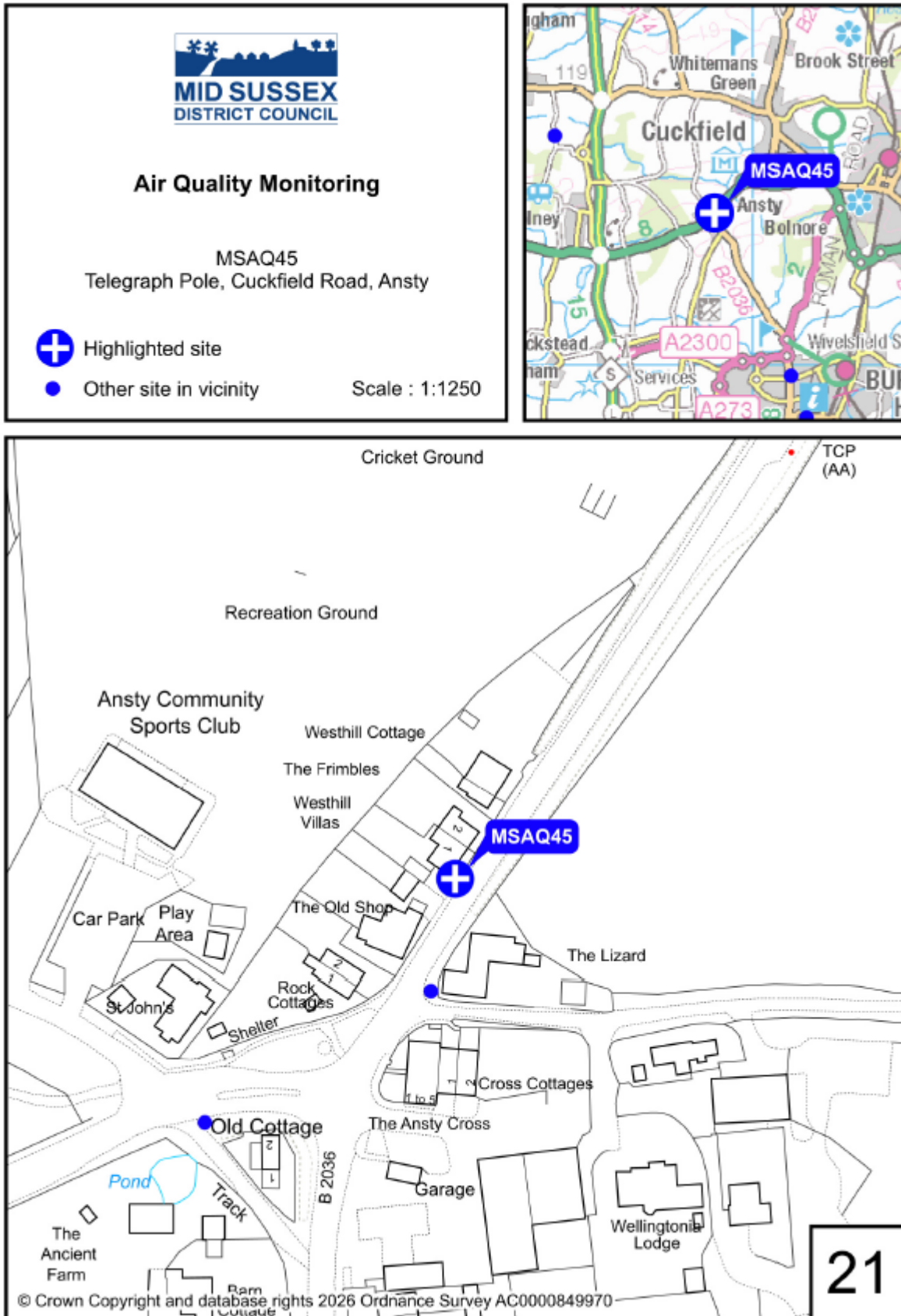
D.20 – MSAQ43 Continuous monitor and co-located diffusion tubes adjacent Kingdom Hall, London Road, East Grinstead



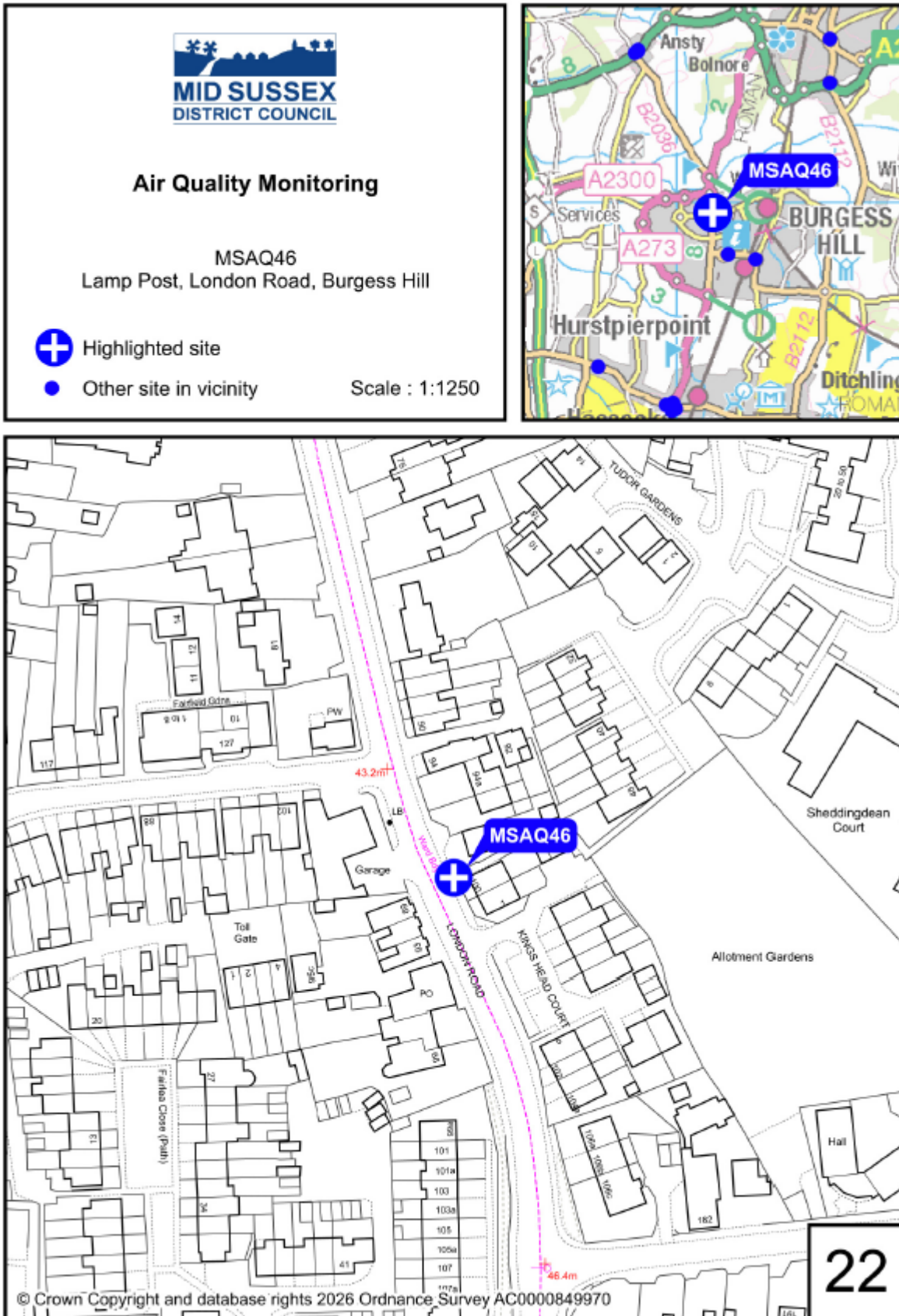
D.21 – MSAQ44 Telegraph Pole, High Street, Handcross



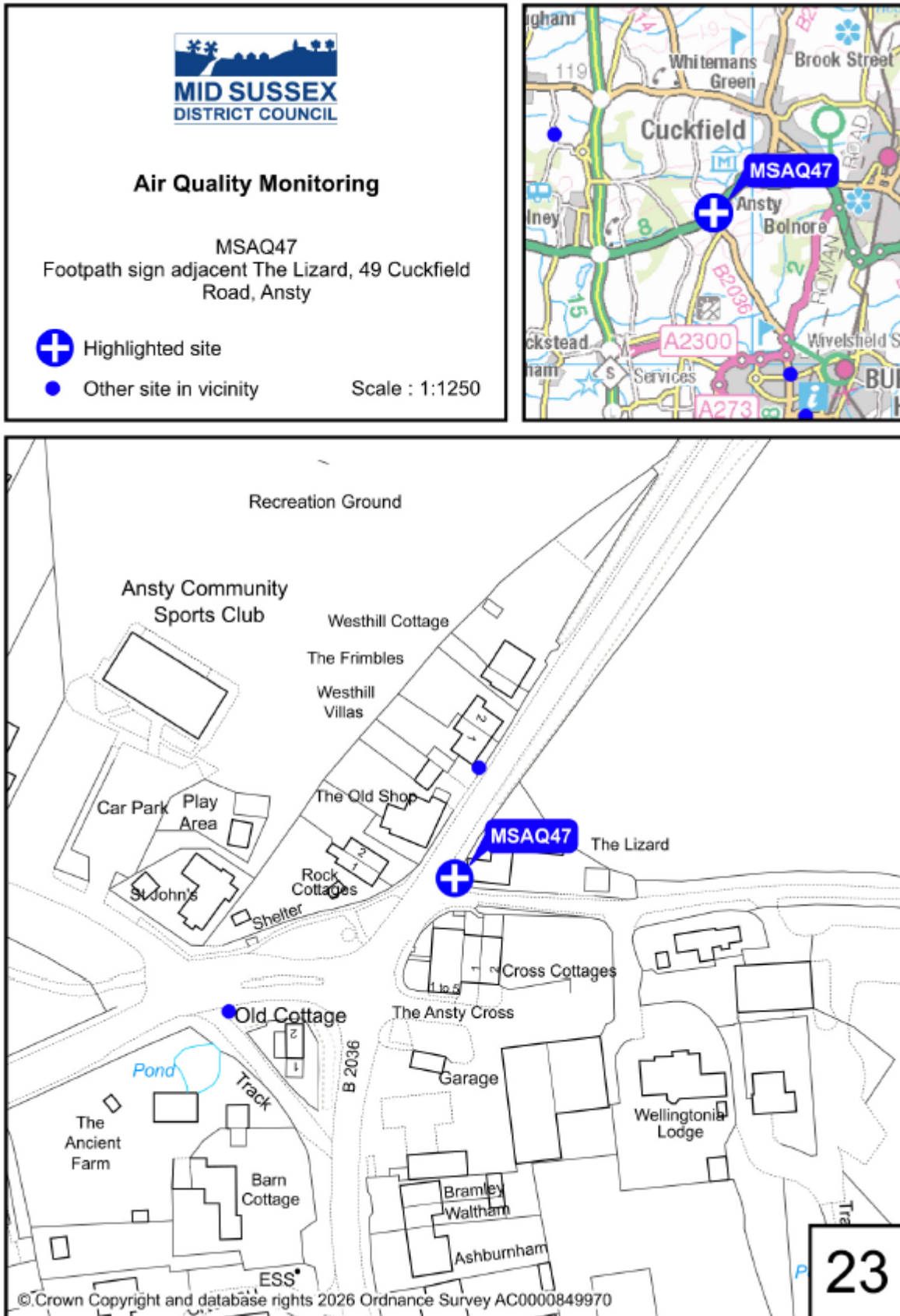
D.22 – MSAQ45 Telegraph Pole adjacent 1 West View Villas, Cuckfield Road, Ansty



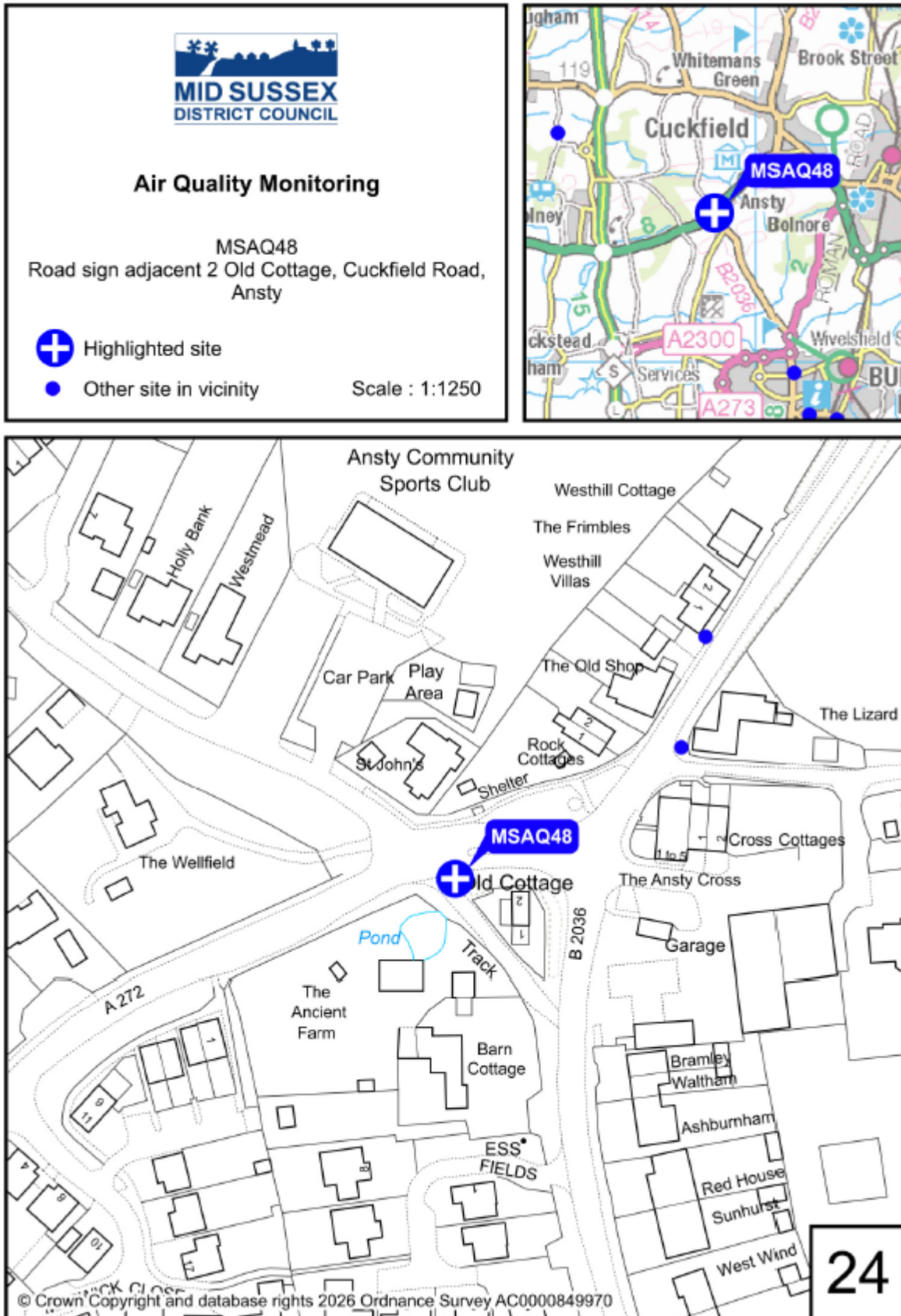
D.23 – MSAQ46 Lamp Post on footpath to Tudor Gardens, London Road, Burgess Hill



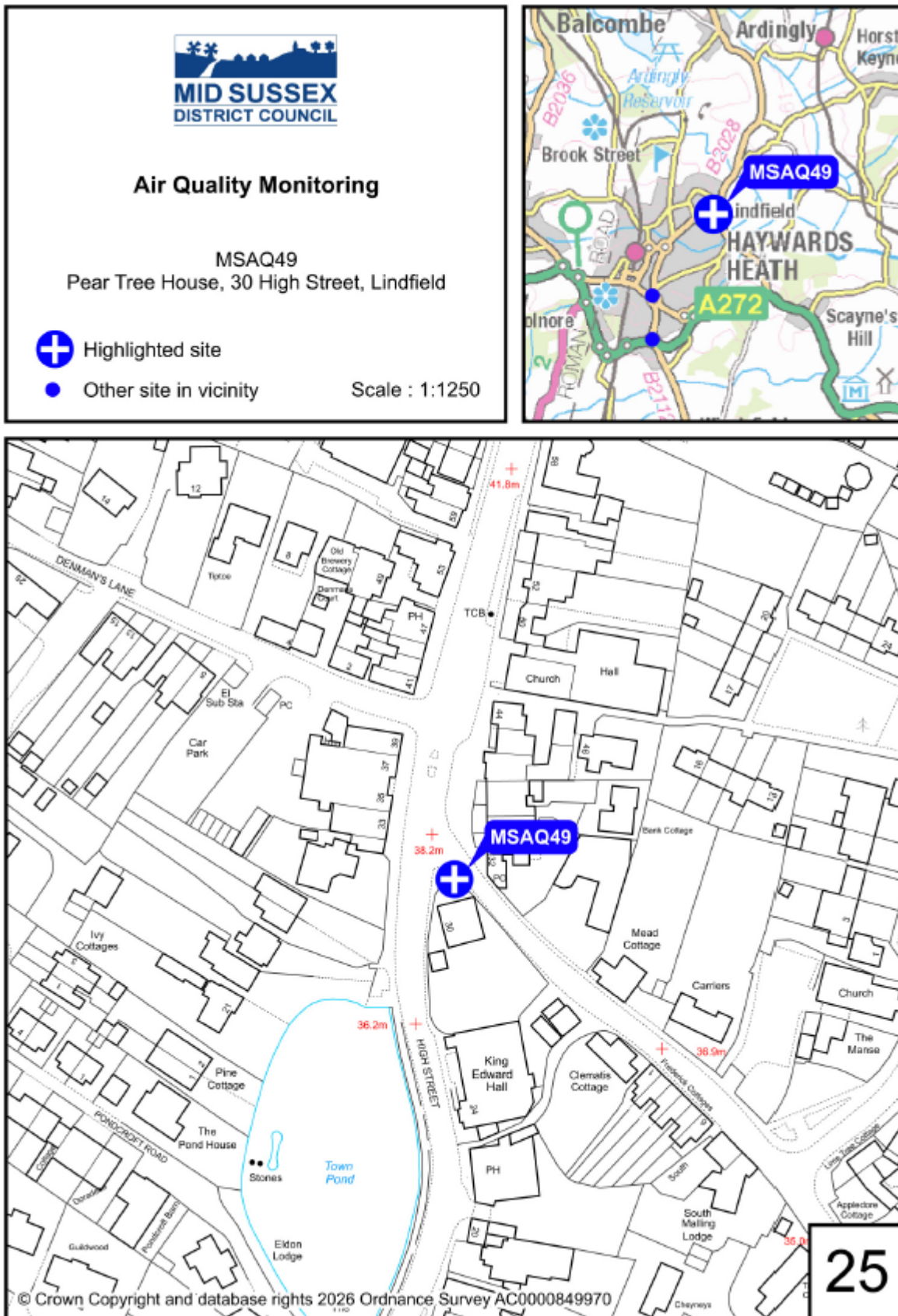
D.24 – MSAQ47 Footpath sign adjacent The Lizard, 49 Cuckfield Road, Ansty



D.25 –MSAQ48 Road sign adjacent 2 Old Cottage, Cuckfield Road, Ansty



D.26 –MSAQ49 Pear Tree House, 30 High Street, Lindfield



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England²

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

² The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values'
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
ASR	Annual Status Report
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – Air quality screening tool produced by National Highways
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
PM ₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm or less
PM _{2.5}	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide

References

- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG22. August 2022.
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.PG22. August 2022.
Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- Chemical hazards and poisons report: Issue 28. June 2022. Published by UK Health Security Agency
- Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery. August 2023.
Published by Defra.