



**Exeter City Council**

# **EXETER AIR QUALITY STRATEGY**

**2009-2014**

# The Air Quality Strategy – Executive Summary

This Air Quality Strategy draws together the existing air quality work undertaken by Environmental Health Services of Exeter City Council (the Council). All of this work is driven by statutory obligations and the strategy provides a means of organising and co-ordinating it to best effect. This Strategy sits beneath and supplements the Council's Community Strategy – Exeter Vision, Environmental Strategy 2007-2012 and Climate Change Strategy 2008-2018.

DEFRA's UK Sustainable Development Strategy "A Better Quality of Life" sets out a national vision for delivering a sustainable environment. A National Air Quality Strategy has also been produced, which sets out the Government's plans to improve and protect ambient air quality, as part of the creation of a sustainable environment.

The importance and profile of air quality was increased further following the 2007 Rogers Review of Local Authority Regulatory Priorities which identified Air Quality as one of the five national priorities for enforcement.

The Government has challenged local authorities under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 to assess and manage their air quality. National health-based standards and objectives have been published to allow air quality to be assessed and to drive forward management policies in order to work towards meeting the standards and objectives.

The Council uses a comprehensive network of 61 air pollution monitors, along with computer models, to assess air quality in Exeter. These show that air quality is generally very good. There is, however, a need to tackle emissions of nitrogen dioxide associated with motor vehicles along the busiest roads into the city. This resulted in the legal designation of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) by the Council for areas in very close proximity to some of the main routes into Exeter. In total, 232 Local Authorities have declared AQMAs, the majority of which are the result of traffic-related nitrogen dioxide concentrations. These include five other Devon authorities and encompass areas as diverse as Cullompton, Norwich and Manchester.

The creation of the AQMA enables the Council to develop and focus policies designed to protect and improve Exeter's air quality. These have been formalised within a detailed Air Quality Action Plan for Exeter, which aims to reduce pollution by cutting congestion on the main routes into the city.

In addition to local air quality management, the Council has numerous other statutory duties with regard to air quality such as the management of specified 'prescribed processes'. In Exeter there are a total of 29 general industrial processes and 12 petrol vapour recovery processes at petrol stations for which the Council or the Environment Agency has to issue permits and ensure that these are being complied with.

Other areas of work for the Environmental Health Services which are related to air quality issues include responding to air quality complaints and advice requests (there were 346 complaints/requests for advice during 2008) and the provision of advice to the planning service (both forward planning and development control). Officers within the Environmental Health Services are also involved in programmes of work concerned with important sustainability issues such as climate change.

This air quality strategy provides details of all of these activities. It also gives a number of specific air quality objectives and summarises the approaches to these and the suggested methods of monitoring and reviewing the Council's progress in meeting them.

The air quality monitoring undertaken by the Council shows that air quality is generally very good in the city.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Few things are as fundamental as the air we breathe. Modern medical statistics now allow us to begin to see the real impact that the air we breathe has on our health. Persons with pre-existing respiratory and cardio-vascular disease are particularly at risk from air pollution. Indeed the statistics can be shocking with the Government stating that up to 24,000 persons die prematurely every year because of the effects of air pollution in the UK.
- 1.2 Clean air that is fit to breathe is one of the key factors required to deliver a safe environment for both current and future generations. The Council has developed a number of interlinked strategies which aim to deliver a sustainable environment, described below.

## 2. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

### *Exeter's Community Strategy - "Exeter Vision"*

- 2.1 In 2003, the Council, in conjunction with a wide range of partners, developed a **Community Strategy** for Exeter, the 'Exeter Vision'. This looks forward at what we want to achieve together for the city over the next 20 years. The Vision includes 10 themes, which provide the focus for action, including 'A city where the environment is cared for' and 'An accessible city'. The strategy aims to protect and enhance Exeter's environment so that it makes a major contribution to quality of life, supports balanced economic growth, and makes a positive contribution to the global environment. The focus of the strategy is on addressing wider long term issues, including biodiversity, climate change and the use of natural resources, plus more specific issues such as changing behaviour, improving the quality of buildings, street cleanliness, waste and recycling. A further aim is to improve accessibility within the city and to promote and extend alternatives to car use.

### *The Councils' Strategic Objectives*

- 2.2 To meet the above challenges, the Council has adopted a set of strategic objectives, which include the aims of becoming a sustainable city and improving quality of life:
  - promote and deliver sustainable development in the city;
  - shape and deliver a vision for a vibrant and sustainable city which improves quality of life.

### *Environmental Mission Statement*

- 2.3 In response to the recognition of the responsibilities that the Council has, both in relation to the management of its own impact on the environment and through its powers to influence the local and global environment, the Council has adopted an **Environmental Mission Statement**, which states that it will:
  - carry out our functions with a consistent and integrated approach to the environment;
  - seek to minimise environmental damage and promote sustainable development;
  - manage and continually improve our environmental and sustainability performance.

- 2.4 The Environmental Mission Statement contributes to the Council's overall **Mission Statement**, which is:

*"To enhance Exeter as the regional capital and to work in partnership to improve the quality of life for all people living, working and visiting the city".*

### *The Environmental Strategy*

- 2.5 This document sets out the Council's Environmental Strategy for the period 2007-2012 and replaces the existing Corporate Environmental Strategy (2001-2006) and the Environmental Strategy for Exeter (2002-2007). The strategy draws together and evaluates the effects of the Council's policies and practices on the environment, with the aim of reducing environmental damage. These policies and practices have been kept under review since the original strategy was adopted in 1993, with the aim of minimising environmental damage. The strategy also sets out plans to protect and enhance Exeter's environment and to reduce the city's impact on the global environment. The document explores the key environmental challenges facing Exeter and the objectives that are needed to address them.

### ***Climate Change Strategy***

- 2.6 This strategy aims to address the climate change challenges faced by Exeter. The Council, working in partnership with others, has a vital role to play not only in the way it runs its own business but also as a leader of the community. The Council's efforts and those of our partners in Exeter Vision will be directed towards **reducing Exeter's carbon dioxide emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) by 30% by 2020** (from the government's 1990 baseline). This will allow Exeter to make its full contribution to national targets in this area. To make sure that we are in line to achieve this, we have set out a 10-year strategy for climate change, which covers 5 themes:

1. Reducing emissions from the energy we consume and increasing the use of local (sometimes called 'decentralised') and renewable sources of energy (e.g. solar power)
2. Reducing emissions linked to transport
3. Reducing emissions linked to the disposal of waste
4. Exercising our role as community leader by raising awareness of climate change across Exeter and by improving capacity to respond to it.
5. Taking measures to 'adapt' to the effects of climate change, recognising that a certain amount of climate change is already inevitable.

### ***Local Carbon Management Programme***

- 2.7 Cutting carbon emissions as part of the fight against climate change is a key priority for local authorities. The UK government has identified the local authority sector as key to delivering carbon reduction across the UK in line with its Kyoto commitments and the Local Authority Carbon Management programme is designed in response to this. The programme assists councils in saving money on energy and putting it to good use in other areas, whilst making a positive contribution to the environment by lowering their carbon emissions.
- 2.8 The Council was selected in 2007 to take part in this ambitious programme. The Carbon Strategy and Reduction Plan commits the Council to a target of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> by 20% by 2013.

### ***Air Quality Strategy***

- 2.9 This air quality strategy draws together the existing air quality work undertaken by the Council's Environmental Health Services. All of this work is driven by statutory obligations and the strategy provides a means of organising and co-ordinating it to best effect. This strategy sits beneath and supplements the Council's Community Strategy – Exeter Vision, Environmental Strategy 2007-2012 and Climate Change Strategy 2008-2018.

The key aims of the air quality strategy are:

- to ensure that the air breathed by residents and visitors to Exeter is of the highest possible quality and without unacceptable risk to health;

- to ensure that air quality issues are identified, considered and taken into account by the Council in order to secure more sustainable forms of development.

2.10 Sections 3 through to 6 describe the air quality work currently undertaken by the Council. They detail the main air quality legislation, recent developments in this field and the measures that the Council has taken (or will take) to implement them. Section 7 outlines the overall approach and the key aims of the air quality strategy, while Section 8 identifies the principal objectives of the strategy and summarises the proposed approaches to delivering and monitoring them.

### **3. LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT**

3.1 The Environment Act 1995 and the associated regulations (the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000) impose a duty on local authorities to review the air quality within their districts on a regular basis. Air quality within the local authority area must be assessed and compared with health-based objectives which have been set by the Government and which relate to seven key pollutants (See Appendix 1).

3.2 If there are any locations in an authority's area in which an objective is unlikely to be met within a specified period, and, if members of the public could be exposed to the poor air quality in such a location, an 'Air Quality Management Area' (AQMA) must be designated. Possible measures to improve air quality within that management area should then be reviewed within an Air Quality Action Plan. In total, 232 Local Authorities have declared AQMAs, the majority of which are the result of traffic-related nitrogen dioxide concentrations. These include five other Devon authorities and encompass areas as diverse as Cullompton, Norwich and Manchester.

3.3 Environmental Health Services undertakes the air quality review process each year according to a timetable set out by the Government. A network of 61 air pollution monitors, along with computer models, is used to assess air quality in Exeter. Graphs showing the recent trends in concentrations of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) are included at Appendix 4, (the data for 2008 has not yet been ratified and so has not been included). These show that air quality is generally very good and CO, SO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations are stable or decreasing. The trend in ozone concentrations is less clear, with an increase in the past two years, which is also identified in national data. Nitrogen dioxide concentrations are stable or increasing slightly, although the trend varies between monitoring locations.

3.4 Nitrogen dioxide gas irritates and inflames the airways of the lungs. This irritation can cause a worsening of symptoms of those with lung or respiratory disease. Although it is the only pollutant where compliance with the Government's National Air Quality Strategy 2000 objective is not attained, it should be stressed that whilst the annual average concentration for nitrogen dioxide is exceeded at some locations in the city, the hourly concentrations are generally low. This means that there is unlikely to be any acute health impacts caused by this exceedance to anyone in those locations.

Ozone, like nitrogen dioxide can irritate and inflame the lungs. It can also cause increased sensitivity to allergens, eye irritation, migraine and coughing. It should be noted that there is no local air quality objective for ozone, and that it is not a pollutant of concern as far as the Local Air Quality Management regime is concerned. Measures to reduce levels require action at a National rather than Local level.

3.5 Consideration of the monitoring data shows that the majority of national air pollutant objectives are met in Exeter, although there is a need to tackle emissions of nitrogen dioxide associated with motor vehicles along the five main arterial routes into the city. This has resulted in the legal designation of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for areas in very close proximity to some of the main routes into Exeter. A map showing the location of this area can be seen at:

<http://www.exeter.gov.uk/lgnl/index.aspx?articleid=4291&listid=4261>

- 3.6 The creation of this area enables the Council to develop and focus policies designed to protect and improve our air quality. These have been formalised within a detailed Air Quality Action Plan for Exeter, which aims to reduce pollution by cutting congestion on the main routes into the city. The Council has worked closely with Devon County Council (the Highways Authority) to produce the Action Plan, which is available to view at <http://www.exeter.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4292> . The AQAP has been submitted to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) for comment who have confirmed that:

*the report is “very well written and it is clear that the Council recognise the importance of improving air quality in Exeter and have provided ample scientific evidence to support the measures in their AQAP. A thorough and innovative approach is evident.”*

From this, one can conclude that Exeter’s Air Quality Action Plan is a robust document.

#### **4. ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2007**

- 4.1 Certain types of industrial and waste disposal processes must be permitted under the above regulations in order to operate legally. The authority responsible for issuing the permit is either the Environment Agency or Exeter City Council, depending on the type of process involved. All processes which fall under Parts B or A2 of the regulations are regulated by the Council.
- 4.2 The Environmental Health Services is currently responsible for the regulation of a total of 38 Part B and 2 A2 processes (see Appendices 2 and 3). The permit applies controls on the levels of prescribed substances that may be emitted to the atmosphere, or in the case of A2 installations, to the three media of air, land and the water environment. Operators of the processes must provide detailed information on monitoring and controls to prevent or minimise emissions based on the principle of ‘Best Available Techniques’ (BAT). The documentation for all Part B and A2 permitted processes in the Exeter is maintained on a public register as required by statute.
- 4.3 Officers work closely with these businesses to ensure that their impacts on the environment are minimised. Permitted premises are visited by officers to ensure compliance with the conditions contained within the permit. Furthermore all complaints relating to these processes are thoroughly investigated and if necessary enforcement action will be taken if there is a breach of a condition. This role plays an important part in the protection of local air quality. In general there is good compliance by permitted premises within Exeter.
- 4.4 There are three Part A1 processes in Exeter, detailed below, which are regulated by the Environment Agency:

<b>SITE</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>SUBSTANCE</b>
South West Metal Finishing	Alphinbrook Road, Marsh Barton, Exeter, EX2 8TJ	Acids
Exeter Power	Kenton Place, Marsh Barton, Exeter	Power Station
Bocm Pauls Limited	Kestrel Way, Sowton, Exeter, EX2 7LN	Animal Feed Compounding

Environment Agency officers undertake a similar role to that of Council officers and inspect these processes to check compliance with permit conditions. The permit will ensure that pollution from these processes is prevented, or where that is not practicable, minimised.

#### **5. AIR QUALITY COMPLAINTS AND ADVICE REQUESTS**

- 5.1 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part 3 requires local authorities to inspect their districts for the presence of any statutory nuisance, to investigate complaints alleging

nuisance and to serve an abatement notice where it finds that a statutory nuisance exists. As far as air quality is concerned, this section of the Act means that the Council is obliged to check for, and investigate, incidents of nuisance arising from smoke, fumes, odours and dust.

- 5.2 The Clean Air Act 1993 prohibits the emission of dark smoke from any industrial or commercial premises except for processes prescribed for control under the Environmental Permitting regime (see section 3 above) which are exempt from all parts of the Clean Air Act. It also deals with pollution from smoke, grit, dust and fumes from furnaces and the creation of smoke control areas.

### **Current Activity in Exeter**

- 5.3 In the year 2007/08 over 346 requests regarding air quality issues were received by Environmental Health Services. The majority of domestic air quality complaints regarding sporadic events cannot be easily resolved using the statutory nuisance provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 due to problems in gathering adequate evidence. Problems arising from a fixed, continuous commercial or industrial source are easier to quantify but the solutions are often complex and expensive. Also, if businesses can show that they are using the 'best practicable means' to reduce the impact of a nuisance, the local authority cannot pursue legal action against them.
- 5.4 There are no bye-laws relating to bonfires, however, officers from Environmental Health Services do investigate any complaints about bonfires and other smoke problems and offer appropriate advice to both the complainant and the person causing the complaint. In cases where a person has repeated bonfires, action under the statutory nuisance provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 can be considered.
- 5.5 Approximately 60% of the City is covered by Smoke Control Areas which restrict the type of fuel and type of appliance that may be used in domestic premises. There are no plans to extend this any further as sulphur dioxide levels in the City, the prime pollutant that the areas seek to control, are no longer a problem in the City.
- 5.6 Investigating complaints about air quality related statutory nuisances, such as smoky bonfires, odours and smoke from domestic chimneys, is a significant aspect of the Council's work. This statutory work provides an opportunity to educate through liaison and enforcement. All complaints are investigated and officers will apply the appropriate level of enforcement in line with the Environmental Health Service enforcement policy in order to protect public health and the air quality in the city.
- 5.7 There were no significant air pollution incidents identified from the investigations carried out in relation to service requests received during 2007/08; this is consistent with previous years and illustrates that in general there are few air pollution incidents in Exeter from activities in domestic and commercial premises.

## **6. AIR QUALITY AND THE PLANNING PROCESS**

- 6.1 Government Guidance such as *PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control* and *PPS 13: Transportation and Land Use*, emphasises the need for the Council to consider air quality in forward planning and development control functions.

The guidance documents emphasise the need for councils to consider the following issues:

- any consideration of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use;

- the planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and in ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution;
- the controls under the planning and pollution control regimes should complement rather than duplicate each other;
- the need to promote sustainable transport choices;
- the need to promote accessibility for all;
- reducing the need to travel, especially by private transport.

Officers in Environmental Health Services will closely liaise with Planning Services to ensure that air quality issues are taken into consideration at both the development and adoption of the Council's Development Plan documents and policies, and when Members consider planning applications.

### ***Transport Management***

- 6.2 Air quality has been identified as one of the four key themes of the Local Transport Plan (LTP) that has to be prepared and submitted by Devon County Council. As one of the key partners in this preparation the Council liaises closely with County to ensure that existing and potential air quality issues are identified at the planning stage.
- 6.3 Data from local modelling and monitoring, undertaken by Environmental Health Services as part of the Local Air Quality Management process, provides important background information to inform the decision-making process at a more strategic level and in the development of the LTP. In turn the LTP provides most of the more significant measures to improve air quality which are detailed in the Council's Air Quality Action Plan.
- 6.4 Officers from Environmental Health Services liaise with Devon County Council transport management officers primarily through the Devon Chief Environmental Health Officers' Environmental Protection sub-group.

### ***Development Control***

- 6.5 As detailed above a potential impact on air quality is a material planning consideration. On a day to day basis, Environmental Protection Officers check all planning applications for any potential impacts on air quality and developments likely to be affected by existing/potential sources of pollution, and work with the Development Control Officers to minimise any likely adverse effects.

## **7. A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO AIR QUALITY**

- 7.1 As identified in previous sections Exeter City Council already plays a major role in controlling the adverse effects of pollution of air quality via its Environmental Health Service. In addition, the Local Development Framework and development control activities help to minimise the creation of new polluting activities and promote sustainable development.
- 7.2 The City Council undertakes the prime role in managing local air quality and has a duty to continuously review and assess ambient air quality against specific objectives.
- 7.3 Local air quality management is an on-going process and, in order to facilitate accurate assessment and control of present and future air quality, it is important to adopt a strategic approach. This strategy draws together existing Council activities that will work towards achieving the prescribed objectives.



7.4 To further develop the air quality strategy two key aims have been identified:

- to ensure that the air breathed by residents and visitors to the City is of the highest possible quality and without unacceptable risk to health;
- to ensure that air quality issues are identified, considered and taken into account by the Council in order to secure more sustainable forms of development.

7.5 A series of objectives have been drawn up which support these two key aims. These objectives are explained and the approach to delivery are summarised in the following section (Section 8) of this report. Performance is measured annually against service plan targets, by documented review of the strategy and against National and Local performance indicators.

## 8. OBJECTIVES OF THE AIR QUALITY STRATEGY

OBJECTIVE	APPROACH	MONITORING AND REVIEW
<p>1. To meet the air quality objectives laid down in the National Air Quality Strategy. Where objectives are not met to work towards achieving the air quality objectives.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out Assessments of Air Quality in line with Government timetable.</li> <li>2. Where objectives are not met declare an AQMA in line with statutory requirements.</li> <li>3. To work with Devon County Council to develop and monitor the AQAP and submit annual reports to DEFRA within the required timetable.</li> <li>4. Maintain the citywide NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tube network and annually review the locations of the tubes to ensure that they are located in relevant locations.</li> <li>5. Maintain the real-time monitoring stations located at the RAMM and Alphington Street.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-3. Reports will be submitted to DEFRA, for approval, as required by the statutory timetable.</li> <li>4. Undertake an annual review of monitoring locations.</li> <li>5. Calibrate/maintain the equipment in line with the requirements of the national Automatic Urban Rural Network.</li> </ol>
<p>2. To provide an effective service for responding to and resolving air quality complaints and enquiries.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undertake a customer satisfaction surveys to determine the quality of the existing service.</li> <li>2. Review existing procedures for dealing with air quality complaints/enquiries in line with findings of the above.</li> </ol>	<p>1-2. To be monitored and reported in the Environmental Protection Quarterly Report.</p>
<p>3. To work in partnership with operators and regulate processes permitted under the Environmental Permitting regime in line with DEFRA's requirements and best practice.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inspect all prescribed processes in line with risk-ranking as detailed by DEFRA guidance.</li> <li>2. Review all prescribed processes at least once every six years.</li> <li>3. Identify and secure key pollution control improvements as specified in Process and Sector Guidance Notes through education or, if necessary, enforcement.</li> <li>4. Benchmark the service, across Devon, against Best Practice as outlined in the General Guidance Manual. Secure improvements where appropriate.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-3. Monitored via the annual statistical return submitted to DEFRA and in the Environmental Protection Quarterly Report.</li> <li>4. Partake in the Devon wide Benchmarking exercise.</li> </ol>
<p>4. To raise public awareness of Air Quality issues and to promote behaviour aimed at improving air quality.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To contribute articles on air quality to the local media and take part in national campaigns.</li> <li>2. To maintain and review the air quality information on the Council website.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitor direct feedback from articles and/or customer satisfaction questionnaires.</li> <li>2. To assess performance against other sites as assessed annually by Air Quality Management Magazine.</li> </ol>
<p>5. Identify and address air quality issues through the Local Development Framework and Development Control process.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Liaise with officers in Economy and Development to ensure the protection of air quality is identified within the Local Development Framework.</li> <li>2. Identify and control air quality issues arising from individual planning applications through close liaison with the Development Control section.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitor development of LDF.</li> <li>2. Monitor achievement via the Environmental Protection Quarterly Report.</li> </ol>

## **9. CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1 The air quality monitoring undertaken by the Council shows that air quality is generally very good in the city. There is, however, a need to tackle emissions of nitrogen dioxide associated with motor vehicles along the busiest roads into the city. This has resulted in the designation of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) by the Council for areas in very close proximity to some of the main routes into Exeter. The need to declare an AQMA is not unique to Exeter, nationwide 232 Local Authorities have declared AQMAs, the majority of which are also the result of traffic-related nitrogen dioxide concentrations. These include five other Devon authorities and encompass areas as diverse as Cullompton, Norwich and Manchester. An Air Quality Action Plan has been developed with Devon County Council in order to implement measures which will work towards achieving the air quality objective. Progress on the implementation of the AQAP will be reported to DEFRA annually.
- 9.2 In addition to local air quality management, the Council has numerous other statutory duties with regard to air quality such as the management of specified 'prescribed processes'. Officers work closely with these businesses to ensure that their impacts on the environment are minimised. This role plays an important part in the protection of local air quality.
- 9.3 Investigating complaints about air quality related statutory nuisances, such as smoky bonfires, odours and smoke from domestic chimneys, is a significant aspect of the Council's work. This statutory work provides an opportunity to educate through liaison and enforcement. All complaints are investigated and officers will apply the appropriate level of enforcement in line with the Environmental Health Service enforcement policy in order to protect public health and the air quality in the city.
- 9.4 Officers liaise with Planning Services to ensure that air quality issues are taken into consideration at both the development and adoption of the Council's Development Plan documents and policies, and when Members consider planning applications. Officers within the Environmental Health Services are also involved in programmes of work concerned with important sustainability issues such as climate change.
- 9.5 All of the above play an integral role in ensuring that aims and aspirations of the Exeter Vision and the Councils' Strategic Objectives are met.

**APPENDIX 1**

**Objectives given in the National Air Quality Strategy 2000, for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management and compliance based on 2007 data.**

<b>POLLUTANT</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>MEASURED AS</b>	<b>TARGET DATE</b>	<b>COMPLIANCE</b>
<b>Benzene</b>	16.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running Annual Mean	31 December 2003	Yes
	5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual Mean	31 December 2010	Yes
<b>1,3-Butadiene</b>	2.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running Annual Mean	31 December 2003	Yes
<b>Carbon monoxide (CO)</b>	10.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Maximum daily running 8 Hour Mean	31 December 2003	Yes
<b>Lead</b>	0.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual Mean	31 December 2004	Yes
	0.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual Mean	31 December 2008	Yes
<b>Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	200 µg/m <sup>3</sup> Not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year	1 Hour Mean	31 December 2005	Yes
	40 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual Mean	31 December 2005	<b>No</b>
<b>Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)*</b>	100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> *	Daily maximum of running 8 hr mean not to be exceeded more than 10 times per year	31 December 2005*	Yes
<b>Particles (PM<sub>10</sub>) (gravimetric)</b>	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> Not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year	24 Hour Mean	31 December 2004	Yes
	40 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual Mean	31 December 2004	Yes
<b>Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	266 µg/m <sup>3</sup> Not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year	15 Minute Mean	31 December 2005	Yes
	350 µg/m <sup>3</sup> Not to be exceeded more than 24 times per year	1 Hour Mean	31 December 2004	Yes
	125 µg/m <sup>3</sup> Not to be exceeded more than 3 times per year	24 Hour Mean	31 December 2004	Yes

\* Objectives not included in Regulations.

## APPENDIX 2

### Industrial Processes in the Exeter designated as 'Part B' Processes with regard to the Environmental Protection Act 1990

SITE	ADDRESS	SUBSTANCE
Central Garage	70A Fore Street, Topsham, Exeter, EX3 0HQ	Waste Oil
Isca Motors	Water Lane, Exeter, EX2 8BY	Waste Oil
Vanborn & Radford	Lions Holt Garage, R/O 77Victoria Street, Exeter, EX4 6JG	Waste Oil
Exeter Gearbox Centre	Grace Road Central, Marsh Barton, Exeter, EX2 8QA	Waste Oil
Exway Coachworks Ltd	Exhibition Way, Pinhoe, Exeter, EX4 8HT	Paint Solvent
Exeter Ford	9 Marsh Barton Road, Marsh Barton, Exeter, EX2 8YA	Paint Solvent
Fairweather Autosshine	Vulcan Works, Water Lane, Exeter, EX2 8BY	Paint Solvent
E & JW Glendinning	Kenton Place, Marsh Barton, Exeter	Concrete batching
Hanson	16 Hennock Road, Marsh Barton, Exeter	Concrete batching
Aggregate Industries (Bardon)	Bishops Court Quarry, Sidmouth Road, Exeter	Concrete batching
Marsh Barton Coachworks	Grace Road, Marsh Barton, Exeter, EX2 8PU	Paint Solvent
J L Thomas & Co. Ltd	Spring Gardens, Canal Banks, Exeter, EX2 8DX	Hypo chloride caustic soda, sulphuric acid
Scot Group Ltd	12 Marsh Green Road, Marsh Barton, Exeter, EX2 8LW	Paint Solvent
Carrs	Marsh Green Road, Marsh Barton, Exeter, EX2 8PN	Paint Solvent
Howmet UK Ltd	Kestrel Way, Sowton, Exeter, EX2 7LG	Acids, Solvents
Exeter and Devon Crematorium	Topsham Road, Exeter	
Jewson	Kestrel Way, Sowton, Exeter, EX2 7LA	Particulates
Johnsons	16 St Thomas Centre, Cowick Street, Exeter, EX4 1DG	Solvents
Johnsons	76 South Street, Exeter	Solvents
Johnsons	157 Sidwell Street, Exeter	Solvents
Johnsons	284 Pinhoe Road, Exeter, EX4 8AA	Solvents
Johnsons	Cowley Brisge Road, Exeter, EX4 5AA	Solvents
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital	Barrack Road, Exeter, EX2 5DW	Solvents
Careclean	43 Sidwell Street, Exeter, EX4 6NS	Solvents
Kenjo Washeteria	139 Sidwell Street, Exeter	Solvents
Silverspin	12 Blackboy Road, Exeter, EX4 6SG	Solvents

### APPENDIX 3

#### Processes authorised for the unloading of petrol from mobile containers into storage at service stations

SITE	ADDRESS	SUBSTANCE
J Sainsbury's (Pinhoe) Petrol Station	1 Hill Barton Road, Pinhoe, Exeter, EX1 3PF	Petrol and Diesel
Alphington Service Station (Esso)	Alphington Road, Exeter, EX2 3NA	Petrol and Diesel
Pinhoe Garage Ltd	Main Road, Pinhoe, EX4 8HR	Petrol and Diesel
Tesco Filling Station	Exeter Vale Shopping Centre, Russell Way, Exeter, EX2 7EZ	Petrol and Diesel
J Sainsbury's (Alphington) Petrol Station	Alphington Road, Exeter	Petrol and Diesel
Shell Countess Wear Garage	399 Topsham Road, Countess Wear, Exeter, EX2 6HA	Petrol and Diesel
University Garage (Esso)	Cowley Bridge Road, Exeter, EX4 5AD	Petrol and Diesel
Tesco Express	85 Fore Street, Heavitree, Exeter, EX1 2RN	Petrol and Diesel
Granada Services (Esso)	M5 Service Station, Sowton, Exeter, EX2 4AR	Petrol and Diesel
Dunns Motors	Trusham Road, Marsh Barton, Exeter, EX2 8RL	Petrol and Diesel
Birchy Barton Filling Station	Honiton Road, Exeter, EX1 3EB	Petrol and Diesel
Pioneer Garage	Prince Charles Road, Exeter, EX4 7BY	Petrol and Diesel

**APPENDIX 4**

Graphs showing the trend in pollutant concentrations in Exeter. These demonstrate that air quality is generally very good and CO, SO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations are stable or decreasing. The trend in ozone concentrations is less clear, with an increase in the past two years, which is also identified in national data. Nitrogen dioxide concentrations are stable or increasing slightly, although the trend varies between monitoring locations.



