

Air Quality Timeline for Farrington Gurney

(Working Document 2017- Sept.1, 2026)

This is an initial research document covering the actions and developments relating to air quality in Farrington Gurney from 2017 to 2026. It contains information brought together from a range of research documents and sources and also used Ai to help consolidate and organise the material. The timeline represents as comprehensive a record as I have been able to compile of what has taken place so far. I see it as a working document that can be added to and updated as further information becomes available. My aim in creating the document was to help ensure that our ongoing attention to this issue remains focused on residents' health, while also recognising the longer-term implications for housing availability, commercial and community interests, the environment and local infrastructure. We welcome any comments, corrections, or suggestions for additions. - Dana Koellner for Health & Wellbeing Farrington Gurney Parish Council

Farrington Gurney's formal air-quality problem emerged from **NO₂ pollution associated primarily with the A37/A362 junction and traffic congestion/idling**. Monitoring began in January 2017; several locations exceeded the 40 µg/m³ annual objective, leading to the **Farrington Gurney AQMA being declared on 20 August 2018**.

A draft Air Quality Action Plan was consulted on in **February–May 2020**, followed by a final plan covering **2022–2027**, formally adopted in April 2023. It contained seven Farrington Gurney measures.

The most significant physical measure—**an additional southbound lane on the A37 approaching the A37/A362 signals**—was put on hold because air quality had already fallen below the legal objective. The action plan estimated that, if needed, the lane could reduce NO₂ by up to **8.4 µg/m³**.

Meanwhile, **tree planting was completed in January 2022**, school/clean-air measures have been implemented, planning applications have been subject to air-quality scrutiny, and information has been distributed to residents and vulnerable groups.

By 2025, B&NES reported that NO₂ in the AQMA had fallen by **41% since declaration**, with the air-quality objective achieved since 2019/2020 depending on the metric used. The council therefore proposed revoking the AQMA. However, **as of the latest DEFRA database, the Farrington Gurney AQMA is still listed as not revoked**.

In 2026, there has also been a **new local initiative to monitor PM10 and PM2.5**, prompted by local complaints about particulate pollution. The first month's results reported by Farrington Gurney Parish Council were below the relevant targets. The Zephyr monitor was moved from

Sunnyside (still awaiting final results) to the A362 just outside of Gournay Court and will be monitored until November 2026.

Farrington Gurney Air-Quality Timeline

Date	Proposal / action	What happened
Jan 2017	Begin investigation/monitoring of Farrington Gurney	First diffusion tube installed at the A37/A362 junction after concerns about NO ₂ along the A37. Four additional monitoring sites were subsequently added.
2017	NO ₂ monitoring	Significant exceedances found. Recorded annual means included 54 µg/m³, 52 µg/m³ and 42 µg/m³ at three sites, against the 40 µg/m ³ objective.
2018	Detailed assessment and AQMA proposal	B&NES formally considered an AQMA after the 2017 exceedances. The main problem was identified around the A37/A362 traffic-light junction .
2 July 2018	Proposed Farrington Gurney AQMA	B&NES Cabinet Member approved the proposed AQMA boundary following monitoring and public consultation.
20 Aug 2018	AQMA formally declared	Farrington Gurney Air Quality Management Area Order 2018 came into effect. It covers the A37 from approximately 165m north of Church Lane south to the B&NES boundary, plus about 100m east along the A362.
2018	Additional monitoring	A further monitor was installed near Bridge Buildings because of concern about a potential local hotspot.
2018–19	Continued monitoring	NO ₂ fell considerably. In 2018 the residential-façade result was about 39.6 µg/m³ , just below the 40 µg/m ³ objective, but monitoring continued to establish whether the improvement was sustained.
2019	Air-quality objective achieved	B&NES later reported that the Farrington Gurney area had achieved the objective from 2019 onwards.
2020	Draft AQAP consultation	B&NES consulted residents/stakeholders on the draft Farrington Gurney & Temple Cloud Air Quality Action Plan for 12 weeks, February–May 2020 .

2020	Funding allocated	B&NES budgeted £50,000 for initial work to mitigate NO ₂ in the Temple Cloud and Farrington Gurney AQMAs.
2020	Clean Air Schools Toolkit	Toolkit introduced, subsequently used by several schools.
2020–22	Development of final AQAP	Consultation responses were assessed and the measures refined. COVID affected implementation of some school/information measures.
Jan 2022	Tree planting	Trees planted along the right-hand side of the A362 approaching the A37. This is one of the clearest physical AQAP measures completed.
2022	School travel plan	Farrington Gurney school signed up to Modeshift STARS , intended to encourage sustainable travel and reduce exposure/emissions.
2022	Resident information	B&NES began preparing and distributing air-quality advice to residents, particularly in areas of higher pollution.
2022	Planning/development control	B&NES began applying the AQAP measure requiring air-quality consideration for development within 200m of the AQMA boundary .
2022	Vulnerable-group campaign	Public-health information was developed for vulnerable groups, including material distributed through GPs, pharmacies, health visitors, care homes and businesses.
2022	Proposed A37 lane	The AQAP considered an additional southbound lane approaching the A37/A362 junction, but it was not implemented because measured NO ₂ was already below 40 µg/m ³ .
2023	AQAP formally adopted	B&NES formally adopted the Farrington Gurney & Temple Cloud AQAP on 6 April 2023 , effective 18 April. The plan covers 2022–2027.
Early 2023	Community-engagement pilot	B&NES completed a pilot specifically involving Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud to learn about

		community engagement and behaviour change around air quality.
2023	AQAP implementation	B&NES reported the plan as progressing, with the school, information, planning and other measures underway.
2023	SVEZ planning	B&NES Environmental Monitoring worked with the Somer Valley Enterprise Zone team and scrutinised its air-quality assessment. This became part of AQAP measure FG4 .
2024	Clean Air Schools Toolkit refreshed	The toolkit was refreshed and continued to be promoted across B&NES. At least two schools used it for Clean Air Day as part of community engagement.
2024	AQAP continued	The council reported the Farrington Gurney/Temple Cloud plan was progressing as planned.
2025	NO ₂ substantially reduced	B&NES reported a long-term downward trend, with all relevant diffusion-tube results below 36 µg/m ³ since 2020.
2025	AQAP measures reviewed	FG1–FG7 were reviewed. Several remained formally in "Implementation"; FG6 remained "On Hold"; FG7 was "Completed".
2025	AQMA revocation proposed	B&NES proposed revoking the 2018 Farrington Gurney AQMA because the objective had been achieved and NO ₂ had fallen by approximately 41% since designation.
2025	Somer Valley Links	Transport proposals affecting Farrington Gurney included junction changes, bus-stop changes, a walking/cycling connection and a new pedestrian crossing. The Parish Council raised concerns about traffic flow and pollution implications.
Sept 2025	SVEZ LDO amendment	B&NES approved an amendment to the Somer Valley Enterprise Zone LDO involving the Thicket Mead roundabout and A362 works near Sunnyside.

Apr 2026	AQMA revocation consultation	B&NES consulted on revoking the Farrington Gurney AQMA. The consultation has now closed.
2026	Parish PM monitoring	Following complaints about particulate pollution, Farrington Gurney Parish Council installed a Zephyr monitor near Sunnyside to measure PM10 and PM2.5. The first reported monitoring period produced averages of 11 µg/m³ PM10 and 8 µg/m³ PM2.5 , with no reported PM10 exceedance. The monitor was then moved to the A362 outside of Gournay Court and will be monitored for three months until November 2026.
Sept 2026 – current position	AQMA status	The latest DEFRA AQMA database I found still lists the Farrington Gurney AQMA as not revoked , despite B&NES having proposed revocation.

Seven formal Farrington Gurney AQAP measures

FG1 — Advice and information for residents

Purpose: reduce residents' exposure to pollution rather than directly reduce NO₂ concentrations. Measures included advice on:

- low-emission transport; general air-quality information;
- reducing exposure; Clean Air Day.
- alternative routes; active travel;
- vegetation/planting; health effects;

Action taken: B&NES says that during 2022 it compiled advice and **distributed leaflets by hand to residents in areas of higher pollution**, allowing officers to have conversations with residents. Advice included keeping road-facing windows closed during polluted periods and maintaining vegetation as a protective barrier.

Current status: Implementation, but B&NES rates it **low effectiveness**, partly because NO₂ levels have already fallen and resources have therefore been directed elsewhere.

FG2 — School Travel Plan / Modeshift STARS

Purpose: encourage children and families to use sustainable modes of transport.

Action: the school is signed up to Modeshift STARS.

B&NES council explicitly acknowledges that this is unlikely to produce a large immediate reduction in NO₂, but regards it as part of longer-term behaviour change.

Status: Implementation.

FG3 — Clean Air Schools Toolkit

Purpose: education, exposure reduction and measures such as anti-idling.

This is more substantial than simply giving out information because it can influence school travel and vehicle behaviour.

Actions taken:

- introduced in 2020;
- used by several schools;
- refreshed in 2022;
- refreshed again in 2024;
- used for Clean Air Day by at least two schools in the community engagement work;
- made available to schools across B&NES;
- promoted through school newsletters and the council's Hub website.

Status: Implementation.

B&NES categorises its immediate effectiveness as low, while arguing that it contributes to longer-term behavioural change.

FG4 — Planning control within 200m of the AQMA

The measure requires B&NES Planning/Public Protection to consider air quality when dealing with development proposals within **200 metres of the AQMA boundary**.

B&NES specifically records that applications consulted on included the **Somer Valley Enterprise Zone (SVEZ)**. This is significant because it means the air-quality designation has been used as a **development-control mechanism**, rather than merely as a monitoring label.

The proposed **Farrington Gurney Neighbourhood Plan** now goes further: its Policy FG4 proposes that major developments should have an air-quality assessment or justified screening assessment, and that cumulative traffic impacts should be considered. It also calls for mitigation such as highway improvements, travel plans, tree planting and green infrastructure.

FG5 — Information for vulnerable groups

This is a public-health measure.

B&NES reports that it has produced:

- a bespoke information leaflet for children aged 0–5;
- information for GPs;
- pharmacy material;
- material for health visitors;
- some information distributed to care homes and local businesses;
- patient waiting-room screen material;
- primary-care staff training slides.

Status: Implementation.

This is principally an **exposure-reduction measure**, rather than a measure expected to reduce ambient NO₂.

FG6 — Additional A37 southbound lane

This was the potentially biggest **physical traffic-management intervention**.

The proposal was: construct an additional lane on the A37 southbound approach to the A37/A362 traffic signals, using the existing verge and potentially part of the footway/hatchway. The reason was to reduce stop-start traffic and queuing. The modelling suggested a possible reduction of **up to 8.4 µg/m³ NO₂**. But this is crucial: **It was not built**.

The 2025 status remains "**On Hold**", with the council saying NO₂ concentrations are currently below 40 µg/m³ and therefore the intervention is not needed.

FG7 — Tree planting

This **was delivered**.

The proposal was tree planting on the right-hand side of the A362 approaching the A37.

- Introduced: 2022
- Completed: 2022
- Funding: Trees for Climate
- Cost: under £10,000
- Trees planted: **January 2022**.

B&NES council does **not** claim this significantly reduces NO₂ concentration. Its intended benefits include exposure reduction, noise reduction and particulate-matter benefits.

What has been delivered?

Clearly implemented

1. Long-term NO₂ monitoring

This is the foundation of everything else. Diffusion tubes were installed from 2017 and continued through the AQMA period. B&NES currently operates a large district-wide network of diffusion tubes.

2. AQMA designation and regulatory control

The 2018 AQMA itself was an action: it triggered formal assessment, action planning and additional consideration of development.

3. Tree planting along the A362

Completed January 2022.

4. School travel planning

Modeshift STARS implemented.

5. Clean Air Schools Toolkit

Introduced and subsequently refreshed and used.

6. Resident information

Leaflets and direct engagement undertaken.

7. Vulnerable-group health information

Material distributed through health/community channels.

8. Air-quality input into planning decisions

Including SVEZ.

9. Community-engagement pilot

Completed in early 2023.

10. New PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} monitoring in 2026

A particularly important recent development because the original AQMA process was predominantly about **NO₂**, whereas the parish's new monitoring addresses particulate pollution.

Proposed but not delivered

Additional A37 southbound lane — not built

It remains on hold because measured NO₂ has fallen below the objective.

That means there is an important causality question here.

The official evidence establishes **the fall in concentrations**, but does not demonstrate that the individual AQAP measures caused that fall.

Traffic composition, vehicle-emission standards, regional pollution trends, the pandemic, changes in traffic flows and other factors can all affect NO₂.

B&NES delayed revocation partly to ensure that the improvement wasn't simply a COVID-related effect.

The transport issue is still important

The original AQMA problem was strongly associated with **traffic congestion, queuing and idling at the A37/A362 junction**. The Parish Council's emerging Neighbourhood Plan describes the problem in those terms and specifically identifies the signalised junction as a cause of queuing. Yet the proposed solution of an additional lane was placed on hold because air quality improved.

At the same time, **Somer Valley Links** is proposing changes to the A37/A362 transport arrangements, including:

- junction changes;
- bus-stop alterations;
- active-travel infrastructure;
- a walking/cycling route;
- a pedestrian crossing.

The Parish Council has raised concerns that some proposed changes could themselves affect traffic flow and pollution—for example, its February 2025 minutes record concerns about HGV movements and a proposed southbound bus-stop arrangement potentially causing buses to obstruct traffic.

That means "air quality is now compliant" does not necessarily mean "the underlying traffic problem has disappeared."

2025–26: the AQMA revocation issue

B&NES says:

- Farrington Gurney has achieved the air-quality objective since 2019;
- NO₂ has fallen by an average of **41% since the AQMA was declared**;
- the council therefore intends to revoke the AQMA;
- monitoring will continue after revocation;
- a broader B&NES Air Quality Strategy is being developed.

However, the latest DEFRA AQMA database available still shows: **Farrington Gurney AQMA — declared 20 August 2018 — revoked: not recorded. Revocation has been proposed and consulted upon, but lacking evidence that the AQMA has formally been revoked yet.**

2026: Particulate Pollution is now a separate issue

The original AQMA was specifically about **nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)**.

In 2026, following local complaints about particulate pollution, Farrington Gurney Parish Council installed a **Zephyr monitor near Sunnyside** to measure PM10 and PM2.5. The first reported monitoring period showed:

Pollutant	Farrington Gurney average
PM10	11 µg/m³
PM2.5	8 µg/m³
Maximum 24-hour PM10	29 µg/m³

The Council reported no exceedances against the relevant national target during that initial period. However, there are questions raised about the location placement and the full three month data report at Sunnyside is still forth coming as of Sept.1, 2026.

This is not evidence that particulate pollution is permanently resolved—it is only one monitoring period—but it is an important new strand of local air-quality monitoring.

1. Monitoring and control — substantial

The council identified the problem, installed monitoring, declared the AQMA, continued monitoring and used the AQMA in planning control.

2. Direct physical interventions — limited

The main completed physical intervention directly associated with the AQAP is **tree planting**.

The much more consequential proposed highway intervention—the additional A37 lane—**was not implemented nor any additional measure introduced.**

3. Behavioural/public-health measures — implemented but relatively modest

School travel plans, clean-air education, resident information and vulnerable-group advice have been implemented.

B&NES itself describes several of these as **low effectiveness** in terms of directly reducing NO₂.

4. Wider transport/planning measures — continuing

SVEZ, Somer Valley Links, active travel, junction changes and development planning all have implications for future air quality. **Future traffic growth could potentially change the picture even though historic NO₂ concentrations have improved**

Snapshot of the Present

Measure	Proposed?	Delivered?	Current status
NO ₂ monitoring	Yes	Yes	Continuing
AQMA designation	Yes	Yes	Revocation proposed, not yet showing as revoked on DEFRA
AQAP	Yes	Yes	Adopted 2023
Resident information	Yes	Yes	Implementation / low effectiveness
School travel plan	Yes	Yes	Implementation
Clean Air Schools Toolkit	Yes	Yes	Implemented and refreshed
Vulnerable-group information	Yes	Yes	Implemented
Planning control within 200m	Yes	Yes	Ongoing
Additional A37 lane	Yes	No	On hold
A362 tree planting	Yes	Yes	Completed Jan 2022
Community engagement pilot	Yes	Yes	Completed early 2023
SVEZ air-quality assessment/control	Yes/related	Yes	Ongoing planning/monitoring
Somer Valley Links	Related	Partly/progressing	Consultations and design; impacts still being considered
PM10/PM2.5 monitoring	New	Yes	Parish monitoring started 2026
AQMA revocation	Proposed	Not yet confirmed	Consultation completed; DEFRA still lists AQMA

Key Sources

- [B&NES Farrington Gurney & Temple Cloud Air Quality Action Plan 2023](#) — the key document for the **seven formal Farrington Gurney measures**.
- [B&NES 2025 Annual Air Quality Report](#) — best source for **what happened to each AQAP measure and the monitoring results**.
- [B&NES Farrington Gurney AQMA revocation page](#) — current council position on **revocation**.
- [DEFRA UK Air AQMA database](#) — useful independent check on the **formal legal AQMA status**.
- [Farrington Gurney Parish Council PM monitoring report](#) — latest local **PM10/PM2.5 monitoring**.
- [DEFRA UK-AIR – AQMA local authority database](#)
- [DEFRA UK-AIR – AQMA list](#)
- [Farrington Gurney Parish Council – Particulate Matter Data](#)
- [Farrington Gurney Parish Council – Somer Valley Links](#)
- DEFRA – Farrington Gurney AQMA record.
- B&NES – 2018 Annual Air Quality Report.
- B&NES – 2019 Annual Air Quality Report.
- B&NES – 2022 Annual Air Quality Report.
- B&NES – **Farrington Gurney & Temple Cloud AQAP 2023**.
- B&NES – **Farrington Gurney AQMA revocation consultation**.
- Farrington Gurney Parish Council – **2026 Particulate Matter Data**.

Annotated Bibliography

1. **Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) / UK-AIR.** *Farrington Gurney Air Quality Management Area Order 2018 – AQMA Details*. Declared 20 August 2018; pollutant: nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), annual mean.
[DEFRA – Farrington Gurney AQMA details](#)
2. **Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) / UK-AIR.** *List of Local Authorities with Air Quality Management Areas*. Current AQMA database showing Farrington Gurney AQMA declared 20 August 2018 and no revocation date recorded.
[DEFRA – Current AQMA list](#)
3. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *2018 Annual Status Report / Annual Air Quality Report*. Evidence concerning the initial Farrington Gurney monitoring programme and 2017 NO₂ exceedances.
[B&NES – 2018 Annual Air Quality Report](#)
4. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *2019 Annual Status Report / Annual Air Quality Report*. Evidence concerning continuing monitoring and the reduction in NO₂ concentrations following the original exceedances.
[B&NES – 2019 Annual Air Quality Report](#)
5. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *2022 Annual Status Report*. Contains historical monitoring information and the development/status of Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud air-quality measures.
[B&NES – 2022 Annual Air Quality Report](#)
6. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *2025 Annual Status Report / Annual Air Quality Report*. Detailed monitoring results for Farrington Gurney from 2017–2024, AQAP implementation status and the evidence underpinning proposed AQMA revocation.
[B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report](#) The 2025 report is particularly important because it gives the Farrington Gurney monitoring series directly. For example, DT134 fell from **52.3 µg/m³ in 2017 to 24.1 µg/m³ in 2024**, while DT136 fell from **42.5 to 22.1 µg/m³**.

B. AQMA designation and consultation

7. **Bath & North East Somerset Council – Democratic Services.** *Farrington Gurney Air Quality Management Area – delegated decision / designation process*. Decision dated 2 July 2018.
[B&NES – Farrington Gurney AQMA decision record](#)
8. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *Farrington Gurney Air Quality Management Area – consultation report / supporting papers*. Evidence concerning the consultation, local concerns and the proposed AQMA boundary.
[B&NES – Farrington Gurney AQMA consultation material](#)
9. **Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA).** *UK Local Air Quality Management framework / AQMA records*. Statutory framework and national AQMA

information.

DEFRA UK-AIR – Air Quality Management Areas

C. Air Quality Action Plan development

10. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *Air Quality Action Plan: Temple Cloud and Farrington Gurney – Public Consultation Results / Committee Papers.* November 2020. Evidence concerning the 12-week draft AQAP consultation undertaken during 2020.
B&NES – 2020 AQAP consultation papers
11. **Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA).** *Appraisal of the Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud Draft Air Quality Action Plan.* Evidence concerning the principal pollution sources and appraisal of the proposed measures.
DEFRA appraisal / B&NES committee document
12. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud Air Quality Action Plan 2023.* The principal source for the formal Farrington Gurney measures FG1–FG7.
B&NES – Farrington Gurney & Temple Cloud AQAP 2023
13. **Bath & North East Somerset Council – Democratic Services.** *Adoption of the Air Quality Action Plan: Temple Cloud and Farrington Gurney,* decision ref. 1882, 6 April 2023; effective 18 April 2023.
B&NES – AQAP adoption decision. This decision explicitly states that the AQAP was produced under B&NES's statutory Local Air Quality Management duties and was intended to reduce NO₂ concentrations in Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud.

D. Evidence concerning the seven Farrington Gurney AQAP measures

14. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud Air Quality Action Plan 2023 – Measure FG1: Advice and Information for Residents.*
B&NES – AQAP 2023
15. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *AQAP 2023 – Measure FG2: School Travel Plan / Modeshift STARS.*
B&NES – AQAP 2023
16. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *AQAP 2023 – Measure FG3: Clean Air Schools Toolkit.*
B&NES – AQAP 2023
17. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *AQAP 2023 – Measure FG4: Planning Decisions within 200m of the AQMA.*
B&NES – AQAP 2023
18. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *AQAP 2023 – Measure FG5: Targeted Information Campaign for Vulnerable Groups.*
B&NES – AQAP 2023

19. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *AQAP 2023 – Measure FG6: Additional A37 Southbound Lane.*
The key source for the proposal, its intended pollution benefit and its conditional/on-hold status.
B&NES – AQAP 2023
20. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *AQAP 2023 – Measure FG7: Tree Planting.*
Evidence concerning the proposed and subsequently completed tree planting along the A362.
B&NES – AQAP supporting appendix
21. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *2025 Annual Air Quality Report – AQAP implementation review.* Evidence concerning the current status of FG1–FG7, including FG6 remaining on hold and FG7 being completed.
B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report

E. Funding and feasibility work

22. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *Infrastructure Funding Statement 2019/20.* Contains the allocation identified for feasibility work relating to the Temple Cloud/Farrington Gurney AQMA.
B&NES – Infrastructure Funding Statement 2019/20
23. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *Capital Virements / Air Quality Monitoring and AQMA feasibility work.* Supporting evidence concerning funding for investigation/feasibility work associated with the AQMAs.
B&NES – Capital Virements document

F. AQMA revocation

24. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *Revocation of Air Quality Management Area in Farrington Gurney.* Current council consultation and explanation of the proposed revocation.
B&NES – Farrington Gurney AQMA revocation The council states that monitoring shows the objective has been achieved since 2019 and reports an average **41% reduction in NO₂ concentrations** within the AQMA since declaration.
25. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *2025 Annual Status Report – Farrington Gurney AQMA revocation assessment.* Technical evidence supporting the proposed revocation.
B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report
26. **DEFRA / UK-AIR.** *Farrington Gurney AQMA – current statutory database record.* Used to independently verify whether formal revocation has been recorded.
DEFRA – AQMA status As of the latest record checked, DEFRA lists the AQMA as **declared**, dated 20 August 2018, with no revocation date.

G. SVEZ, planning and development

27. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *Somer Valley Enterprise Zone – information for local residents.* Evidence concerning environmental assessments, including air quality and noise, associated with the SVEZ.

B&NES – Somer Valley Enterprise Zone environmental information

28. **Bath & North East Somerset Council.** *Infrastructure Delivery Plan.* Wider strategic context for transport and air-quality infrastructure, including the Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud AQMAs.

B&NES – Infrastructure Delivery Plan

29. **Farrington Gurney Parish Council.** *Somer Valley Enterprise Zone – LDO Expansion.* Local evidence concerning the Enterprise Zone and associated infrastructure proposals.

Farrington Gurney Parish Council – SVEZ LDO expansion

H. Somer Valley Links and transport proposals

30. **Farrington Gurney Parish Council.** *Somer Valley Links.* Information and Parish Council commentary concerning the proposed transport changes affecting Farrington Gurney, including junctions, bus stops, pedestrian and active-travel infrastructure.

Farrington Gurney Parish Council – Somer Valley Links

31. **Farrington Gurney Parish Council.** *Parish Council Minutes – February 2025.* Evidence of local concerns and discussion relating to Somer Valley Links, HGV movements, bus-stop arrangements and potential traffic-flow consequences.

Farrington Gurney Parish Council – February 2025 minutes

I. Particulate matter monitoring – 2026

32. **Farrington Gurney Parish Council.** *Particulate Matter Data.* Published 25 August 2026. Evidence concerning the Parish Council's new Zephyr monitoring programme and initial PM10/PM2.5 results.

Farrington Gurney Parish Council – Particulate Matter Data The Parish Council reports an average of **11 µg/m³ PM10** and **8 µg/m³ PM2.5**, with a maximum 24-hour PM10 average of 29 µg/m³ during the first reported monitoring period.

J. Local planning policy / emerging evidence

33. **Farrington Gurney Parish Council.** *Farrington Gurney Neighbourhood Plan – Regulation 14 Consultation Draft.* Includes proposed **Policy FG4**, addressing air quality, major development, cumulative traffic impacts and mitigation such as highway improvements,

travel plans, tree planting and green infrastructure. This is particularly relevant to the **future** of air-quality control rather than the historic AQMA.

Condensed Literature Review

1. DEFRA – Farrington Gurney AQMA record

This is the key source for the **formal legal status, declaration date, pollutant and geographical boundary**.

Evidence establishes:

- AQMA declared **20 August 2018**
- Pollutant: **NO₂**
- Annual mean objective
- Boundary begins approximately 165m north of the A37/Church Lane junction
- Runs south along the A37 to the B&NES boundary
- Extends approximately 100m east along the A362
- AQMA currently recorded as "**Declared**", with no revocation date shown

DEFRA – Farrington Gurney AQMA details

The wider DEFRA list independently confirms that the AQMA remains listed as declared:

DEFRA – List of B&NES AQMAs

This is particularly important for the **current status**.

2017–2018: Original Monitoring and Declaration

2. B&NES 2018 Annual Air Quality Status Report

This is the principal evidence for the **original monitoring programme and 2017 exceedances**.

It records monitoring in Farrington Gurney beginning in 2017 and the exceedances that triggered the AQMA process.

The subsequent 2025 report reproduces the historical monitoring series, including:

Monitoring site	2017 NO ₂
Farrington Gurney 1 / DT126	53.9 µg/m ³
Farrington Gurney 2 / DT134	52.3 µg/m ³
Farrington Gurney 3 / DT136	42.5 µg/m ³
Farrington Gurney 5 / DT138	38.8 µg/m ³

The three bold results exceeded the 40 µg/m³ annual objective.

B&NES – 2018 Annual Air Quality Report

3. B&NES decision – proposed Farrington Gurney AQMA, July 2018

This is particularly useful because it documents the **decision-making process**, rather than merely the later AQMA status.

It states that the proposed boundary was derived from **NO₂ monitoring and public consultation**.

B&NES Democratic Services – Farrington Gurney AQMA decision, 2 July 2018

4. B&NES consultation responses / Farrington Gurney AQMA report

This is an especially valuable source for **what residents were saying at the time**, because it contains the consultation comments.

For example, residents raised concerns about:

- the A362 not being sufficiently included;
- HGV traffic;
- traffic queues;
- traffic displacement;
- pollution around Sunnyside;
- planting trees along the A362;
- the potential impact of the Enterprise Zone.

B&NES – Farrington Gurney AQMA consultation report

This is one of the sources that addresses **local concerns about the A362, congestion and particulate pollution pre-date the later measures**.

2018–2019 Monitoring and Improvement

5. B&NES 2019 Annual Air Quality Report

This is the key source for the **first post-declaration monitoring period** and the reduction from the 2017 levels.

B&NES – 2019 Annual Air Quality Report

The later monitoring series is particularly useful because it shows that the reduction was not simply a one-year observation.

For example:

DT134 – Farrington Gurney 2

- 2017: 52.3
- 2018: 38.9
- 2019: 38.8
- 2020: 31.1
- 2021: 32.1
- 2022: 29.7
- 2023: 25.1
- 2024: 24.1 µg/m³

DT136 – Farrington Gurney 3

- 2017: 42.5
- 2018: 39.6
- 2019: 37.3
- 2020: 27.9
- 2021: 29.2
- 2022: 27.6
- 2023: 24.0
- 2024: 22.1

DT138 – Farrington Gurney 5

- 2017: 38.8
- 2018: 37.7
- 2019: 35.6
- 2020: 27.2
- 2021: 28.4
- 2022: 26.6
- 2023: 23.2
- 2024: 22.5

These figures are contained in the 2025 Annual Status Report:

[B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report, monitoring data](#)

2019–2020: Feasibility Work and the First AQAP

6. B&NES Infrastructure Funding Statement 2019/20

This is an important source for the **£50,000 figure**.

It identifies:

"Feasibility for Temple Cloud Farrington Gurney Air Quality Management Area – £50,000"

This is evidence of funding allocated to feasibility work, rather than evidence that £50,000 was spent on physical mitigation.

B&NES – Infrastructure Funding Statement 2019/20

There is also a B&NES capital-virement record describing £50,000 for work to assess measures capable of delivering required air-quality improvements in the Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud AQMAs:

B&NES – Capital Virements / Air Quality Monitors

*It is unclear but appears that FG spent less than £10,000

7. B&NES 2020 draft AQAP consultation report

This is the key source for the **February–May 2020 public consultation**.

It records:

- a 12-week consultation;
- February–May 2020;
- the 2017 NO₂ exceedances;
- the statutory basis for the AQMA;
- consultation responses;
- options analysis;
- work being undertaken to support proposed measures.

B&NES – AQAP Public Consultation Results, November 2020

8. DEFRA appraisal of the draft AQAP

This source is particularly valuable because it provides an **external government appraisal**, rather than relying entirely on B&NES.

It states that the draft AQAP identified **road traffic as the main source of emissions** in both Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud.

For Farrington Gurney it identifies diesel cars, diesel LGVs and HGVs as significant source contributors.

DEFRA appraisal of the draft Farrington Gurney & Temple Cloud AQAP

This is one of the stronger sources for explaining **why traffic congestion was central to the original problem**.

2020–2022: Development of the Final AQAP

9. B&NES 2022 Annual Status Report

This is an extremely useful transitional source because it lists the **seven eventual Farrington Gurney measures**:

1. Advice and information for residents
2. School travel plan / Modeshift STARS
3. Clean Air Schools Toolkit
4. Planning decisions within 200m of an AQMA
5. Targeted information for vulnerable groups
6. Additional A37 southbound lane if necessary
7. Tree planting along the A362

B&NES – 2022 Annual Air Quality Status Report

2023 Air Quality Action Plan

10. B&NES – Farrington Gurney & Temple Cloud AQAP 2023

This is probably the **single most important document in the entire evidence pack**.

It contains the detailed specifications for all seven Farrington Gurney measures.

B&NES – Farrington Gurney & Temple Cloud Air Quality Action Plan 2023

The detailed measure pages are:

- **FG1:** Advice and information for residents
- **FG2:** School travel plan / Modeshift STARS
- **FG3:** Clean Air Schools Toolkit
- **FG4:** Planning decisions within 200m
- **FG5:** Targeted information campaign
- **FG6:** Additional A37 southbound lane
- **FG7:** Tree planting

The document's contents specifically identify the Farrington Gurney measures and their detailed pages.

Important discrepancy to note

There is a small documentary discrepancy.

The **2023 adoption decision** says the AQAP covers **2022–2027**:

B&NES – AQAP adoption decision, 6 April 2023

Whereas the AQAP PDF itself contains wording referring to **2023–2028** in its executive summary.

Evidence for Each of the Seven Measures

FG1 – Resident information

The 2023 AQAP is the primary source for the proposal.

The 2025 Annual Status Report provides the evidence of subsequent implementation, including resident information activity.

B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report

FG2 – Modeshift STARS / school travel

The formal proposal and intended implementation are documented in the AQAP.

B&NES – 2023 AQAP, Farrington Gurney measures

The later implementation/status information is in the 2025 report.

FG3 – Clean Air Schools Toolkit

Again, the 2023 AQAP is the primary proposal document.

The subsequent implementation and status are recorded in the later annual reports.

B&NES – 2023 AQAP

B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report

FG4 – Planning control within 200 metres

The formal measure is explicitly listed in the AQAP.

The 2025 report records its implementation/status.

B&NES – 2023 AQAP

B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report

There is also important supporting evidence from the SVEZ project.

B&NES states that it commissioned expert studies covering **air quality and noise**, with measures intended to address identified impacts.

B&NES – SVEZ: local residents and environmental assessment

FG5 – Vulnerable groups

The proposal is documented in the 2023 AQAP.

Implementation/status is documented in the 2025 Annual Status Report.

B&NES – 2023 AQAP

B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report

FG6 – proposed additional A37 lane

This is particularly important because it is the clearest example of a **proposal that was not implemented**.

The AQAP describes the measure as:

construction of an additional lane on the A37 southbound approach to the A37/A362 signals.

The detailed AQAP is the primary evidence:

B&NES – 2023 AQAP, including FG6

The 2025 Annual Status Report is the key source for the **current status**:

B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report

The AQAP identifies FG6 as a conditional measure—i.e. **"if necessary"**—rather than an unconditional commitment to construct the lane. The later monitoring results are why the council has kept it on hold.

FG7 – tree planting

The formal proposal is in the AQAP.

B&NES – AQAP, FG7 Tree Planting

The same document describes the tree-planting measure along the right-hand side of the A362 approaching the A37.

The later annual reporting provides the implementation/status evidence.

B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report

2022–2025 Monitoring Evidence

11. B&NES 2022 Annual Status Report

Useful for:

- historical monitoring;
- the seven measures;
- development of the AQAP;
- pre-2023 implementation status.

B&NES – 2022 Annual Status Report

12. B&NES 2025 Annual Status Report

This is the **most important monitoring/status document for the current position**.

It provides the full Farrington Gurney monitoring table and records results through 2024.

B&NES – 2025 Annual Air Quality Report

It establishes, among other things:

- monitoring began in 2017;
- five initial monitoring sites;
- continuing monitoring at DT134, DT136 and DT138;
- annual results through 2024;
- concentrations consistently below the objective in recent years.

The report also contains the technical assessment of whether the AQMA should be revoked.

AQMA Revocation

13. B&NES – Farrington Gurney AQMA revocation consultation

This is the current B&NES council position.

B&NES states:

- the AQMA was declared in August 2018;
- the objective has been achieved since 2019;
- NO₂ concentrations have reduced by an average of **41%**;
- the council proposes revocation;
- monitoring will continue following revocation;
- the consultation has closed.

B&NES – Revocation of the Farrington Gurney AQMA

14. B&NES 2025 Annual Status Report – revocation technical assessment

It explains the basis for considering revocation, including the principle of **three consecutive years of compliance** and the recommended 36 µg/m³ threshold for diffusion-tube evidence.

B&NES – 2025 ASR, Farrington Gurney revocation assessment

15. DEFRA – current AQMA status

This provides the independent government database check.

As currently recorded, Farrington Gurney is still:

Declared – 20/08/2018 – no revocation date recorded.

DEFRA – Farrington Gurney AQMA

Particulate Pollution – 2026

This is a **new strand of evidence**, separate from the original NO₂ AQMA.

16. Farrington Gurney Parish Council – PM10/PM2.5 monitoring

Published **25 August 2026**.

The Parish Council reports that a Zephyr monitor was installed near Sunnyside following local complaints about particulate pollution.

Reported first-month results:

Measure	Result
Average PM10	11 µg/m ³
Maximum 24-hour PM10	29 µg/m ³
Average PM2.5	8 µg/m ³

The Parish Council reports no exceedance during that monitoring period.

Farrington Gurney Parish Council – Particulate Matter Data

Important qualification: one month of PM monitoring is useful evidence but is **not enough to establish a long-term trend**.

The full three month report is still outstanding as of September 1, 2026 and the Zephyr has been moved to the A362 for a further 3 month monitoring ending in November 2026.

Somer Valley Links /Future Transport Measures

17. Farrington Gurney Parish Council – Somer Valley Links

This documents the current transport proposals affecting Farrington Gurney.

It identifies:

- bus-stop improvements;
- junction improvements;
- southbound bus-stop changes;
- cycle/walking connection;
- new pedestrian crossing;
- wider mobility-hub/bus infrastructure proposals.

The Parish Council says consultation closed on **16 March 2025** and subsequently reports changes following discussions with the project team.

Farrington Gurney Parish Council – Somer Valley Links This source should not be treated as an independent technical assessment of its air-quality effects.

Somer Valley Enterprise Zone

18. B&NES – SVEZ environmental assessment

B&NES states that it is commissioning expert studies covering:

- air quality;
- noise;
- landscape;
- ecology;
- archaeology/historic environment.

It says measures will be incorporated to address identified impacts.

B&NES – SVEZ information for local residents

19. Farrington Gurney Parish Council – SVEZ/LDO expansion

The Parish Council's June 2025 report records its involvement in the amended Land Development Order and specifically links it with Somer Valley Links and the proposed cycle path/travel hub.

Farrington Gurney Parish Council – SVEZ LDO expansion

This is relevant because **future development and traffic growth are potentially more important to the future air-quality position than some of the historic AQAP measures.**

Transport/Planning Background

20. B&NES Infrastructure Delivery Plan

This provides useful evidence that the Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud AQMAs became part of the council's wider transport/air-quality evidence base.

It records that both AQMAs came into force on **20 August 2018** and identifies the AQAPs within the transport/air-quality policy framework.

B&NES – Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Tier 1 — Primary statutory/technical evidence

- 1. DEFRA AQMA record**
- 2. B&NES Annual Air Quality Reports**
- 3. B&NES 2023 AQAP**
- 4. B&NES AQMA revocation technical assessment**
- 5. B&NES formal decision records**

These establish what legally happened, what was measured and what the council formally committed to.

Tier 2 — Decision and consultation evidence

6. 2018 AQMA decision
7. 2018 consultation responses
8. 2020 AQAP consultation report
9. DEFRA appraisal of the draft AQAP

These establish **why decisions were made and what residents/stakeholders raised**.

Tier 3 — Local/community evidence

10. Farrington Gurney Parish Council
11. Parish Council meeting/minute records
12. Parish Council PM monitoring
13. Parish Council Somer Valley Links material

These are very useful for documenting **local experience and concerns**, but should be distinguished from statutory monitoring.

Tier 4 — Future development/transport evidence

14. SVEZ documentation
15. Somer Valley Links documentation
16. Local Plan / Neighbourhood Plan material

Additional Chart Reference

Ref	Source	Date	Evidence covered
FG-AQ-01	DEFRA AQMA Details	2018/current	Declaration, boundary, pollutant, current status
FG-AQ-02	B&NES Annual Air Quality Report 2018	2018	Original monitoring/exceedances
FG-AQ-03	B&NES Farrington Gurney AQMA decision	02/07/2018	Consultation and designation decision
FG-AQ-04	B&NES AQMA consultation report	2018	Resident concerns/A362/HGVs/traffic
FG-AQ-05	B&NES Annual Air Quality Report 2019	2019	Early improvement
FG-AQ-06	B&NES AQAP consultation results	2020	Consultation and proposed measures
FG-AQ-07	DEFRA AQAP appraisal	2020	Traffic sources and AQAP appraisal
FG-AQ-08	B&NES Annual Air Quality Report 2022	2022	Seven measures
FG-AQ-09	B&NES AQAP 2023	2023	Formal measures FG1–FG7
FG-AQ-10	B&NES AQAP adoption decision	06/04/2023	Formal adoption
FG-AQ-11	B&NES Annual Air Quality Report 2025	2025	Implementation and monitoring
FG-AQ-12	B&NES AQMA revocation technical assessment	2025	41% reduction/revocation case
FG-AQ-13	B&NES revocation consultation	2026	Current council proposal
FG-AQ-14	DEFRA AQMA database	Current	Formal status
FG-AQ-15	FG Parish Council PM monitoring	25/08/2026	PM10/PM2.5 evidence
FG-AQ-16	FG Parish Council Somer Valley Links	2025	Current transport proposals
FG-AQ-17	B&NES SVEZ information	Current	Development/air-quality assessment

Farrington Gurney Air Quality Summary Report

Timeline of proposals, actions, controls and evidence

Prepared from the council, DEFRA and Farrington Gurney Parish Council records available at the time of preparation.

Purpose and scope

This document records the principal formal air-quality actions affecting Farrington Gurney: monitoring, the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP), implemented measures, proposals that were not implemented, planning controls, related transport actions and the newer particulate-matter monitoring. It distinguishes documented actions from proposals.

Key conclusions

- The formal air-quality issue centred on nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particularly around the A37/A362 junction and traffic queuing.
- The Farrington Gurney AQMA was formally declared on 20 August 2018.
- The formal AQAP for Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud was adopted in April 2023 and contains seven Farrington Gurney measures.
- Several information, school, planning and public-health measures were implemented; tree planting was completed in January 2022.
- The proposed additional southbound A37 lane was not built and remains on hold because monitored NO₂ concentrations fell below the objective.
- B&NES has proposed revoking the AQMA. However, the latest DEFRA database checked for this document still showed the AQMA as not revoked.
- In 2026, the Parish Council began separate PM10/PM2.5 monitoring, broadening local monitoring beyond the original NO₂ focus.

Chronological timeline

January 2017 – Initial NO₂ monitoring

A diffusion tube was installed at the A37/A362 junction following concerns about NO₂. Additional monitoring sites were subsequently added.

Evidence: [B&NES 2018 Annual Air Quality Report](#)

2017 – NO₂ exceedances identified

Three monitored locations recorded annual mean concentrations of approximately 54, 52 and 42 µg/m³, exceeding the 40 µg/m³ annual objective.

Evidence: [B&NES 2018 Annual Air Quality Report](#)

2 July 2018 – AQMA proposed/approved

The Farrington Gurney AQMA proposal was approved following assessment and consultation.

Evidence: [B&NES delegated decision record](#)

20 August 2018 – AQMA formally declared

The Farrington Gurney Air Quality Management Area Order 2018 came into effect, covering the A37 around the junction and part of the A362.

Evidence: [DEFRA UK-AIR AQMA database](#)

2018–2019 – Continued monitoring and improvement

Monitoring showed a substantial reduction; a residential-façade result in 2018 was about 39.6 µg/m³, just below the objective, while monitoring continued.

Evidence: [B&NES 2019 Annual Air Quality Report](#)

2019 – Air-quality objective achieved

B&NES subsequently reported that the Farrington Gurney area achieved the NO₂ objective from 2019 onwards.

Evidence: [B&NES AQMA revocation information](#)

February–May 2020 – Draft AQAP consultation

B&NES consulted on the draft Farrington Gurney & Temple Cloud Air Quality Action Plan for 12 weeks.

Evidence: [B&NES committee papers](#)

2020 – Funding for AQMA mitigation

B&NES budgeted £50,000 for initial work to mitigate NO₂ in the Temple Cloud and Farrington Gurney AQMAs.

Evidence: [B&NES Council budget papers](#)

2020 onward – Clean Air Schools Toolkit

The toolkit was introduced and subsequently used by schools; later versions were refreshed and promoted.

Evidence: [B&NES AQMA revocation report](#)

January 2022 – Tree planting completed

Trees were planted along the right-hand side of the A362 approaching the A37. This was the completed physical measure FG7.

Evidence: [B&NES AQAP appendix](#)

2022 – School travel and information measures

Farrington Gurney school signed up to Modeshift STARS; resident information and vulnerable-group air-quality information were also developed/distributed.

Evidence: [B&NES 2025 Annual Air Quality Report](#)

2022 – Planning control measure

The AQAP measure requiring air-quality consideration for development within 200 m of the AQMA boundary was implemented and applied to relevant planning work, including SVEZ.

Evidence: [B&NES 2025 Annual Air Quality Report](#)

6 April 2023 – AQAP formally adopted

B&NES adopted the Farrington Gurney & Temple Cloud Air Quality Action Plan, covering 2022–2027.

Evidence: [B&NES delegated decision record](#)

Early 2023 – Community engagement pilot

B&NES completed a community-engagement pilot involving Farrington Gurney and Temple Cloud.

Evidence: [B&NES 2024 Annual Air Quality Report](#)

2023 – SVEZ air-quality scrutiny

Environmental Monitoring worked with the Somer Valley Enterprise Zone team and scrutinised its air-quality assessment, forming part of AQAP measure FG4.

Evidence: [B&NES AQMA revocation report](#)

2024 – Toolkit and community measures continued

The Clean Air Schools Toolkit was refreshed and promoted; schools used it for Clean Air Day/community engagement.

Evidence: [B&NES 2024 Annual Air Quality Report](#)

2025 – NO₂ reduction confirmed

B&NES reported a continuing downward trend, with relevant diffusion-tube results below 36 µg/m³ since 2020 and an overall reduction of about 41% since AQMA designation.

Evidence: [B&NES 2025 Annual Air Quality Report](#)

2025 – AQAP measure status reviewed

FG1–FG7 were reviewed. Several remained in implementation; FG6 (additional A37 lane) remained on hold; FG7 (tree planting) was completed.

Evidence: [B&NES 2025 Annual Air Quality Report](#)

2025 – AQMA revocation proposed

B&NES proposed revoking the Farrington Gurney AQMA because the objective had been achieved and concentrations had fallen substantially.

Evidence: [B&NES revocation page](#)

2025 – Somer Valley Links / transport proposals

Related transport proposals included junction, bus-stop, walking/cycling and pedestrian-crossing changes. The Parish Council raised concerns about traffic-flow and pollution implications.

Evidence: [Farrington Gurney Parish Council – Somer Valley Links](#)

September 2025 – SVEZ LDO amendment

B&NES approved an amendment involving the Thicket Mead roundabout and A362 works near Sunnyside.

Evidence: [B&NES delegated decision record](#)

April 2026 – AQMA revocation consultation

B&NES consulted on revoking the Farrington Gurney AQMA; the consultation has closed.

Evidence: [B&NES revocation page](#)

2026 – New PM10/PM2.5 monitoring

The Parish Council installed a Zephyr monitor near Sunnyside after local concerns about particulate pollution. The first reported period averaged 11 µg/m³ PM10 and 8 µg/m³ PM2.5.

Evidence: [Farrington Gurney Parish Council – Particulate Matter Data](#)

1 September 2026 – Current position checked

The latest DEFRA AQMA database checked for this report still showed Farrington Gurney as not revoked, despite the B&NES revocation proposal.

Evidence: [DEFRA UK-AIR AQMA list](#)