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: 24 July 2026

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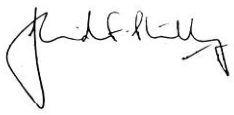
Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Environmental Control & Pollution Team of Rushmoor Borough Council under the direction of Colin Alborough, Service Manager for Place.

This ASR has been approved by:

Councillor Christine Guinness
Pride in Place & Neighbourhood Services Portfolio Holder

David Phillips
Executive Head of Operations



This Annual Status Report has been signed off by Jo Jefferies, Deputy Director of Public Health for Hampshire County Council.

If you have any comments on this ASR please send them to David Monk, Environment & Airport Monitoring Officer, at:

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Rushmoor Borough Council

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 disproportionately impacted by poor air quality, exacerbating health and social inequalities.

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. PM_{10} refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or $PM_{2.5}$ are particles under 2.5 micrometres.

Rushmoor Borough Council has longstanding responsibilities for the control of air pollution. It has been fulfilling the duties contained in Local Air Quality Management provisions of the Environment Act 1995 since 1999.The review and assessment of air

quality during this period has identified that the main pollutant of concern for public health in the borough is nitrogen dioxide.

Rushmoor Borough Council continues to monitor nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) levels using passive diffusion tubes. During 2025 it monitored nitrogen dioxide at 20 sites. One of these sites was moved a short distance from residential exposure to roadside exposure (J1 was moved to location J11). A new site, QQ, was instated following local concern about pollution levels. Of the 18 sites for which there is 2024 data, 16 showed an increase in air pollution of between 3.5% and 10% of the air quality objective. However, the levels are similar to those of 2023 and are within the bounds of normal variation. Setting the results in perspective they are still no more than half of the national air quality objective. As a result, there is no requirement to declare an Air Quality Management Area.

In the 2025 report we explained the work of the Blackwater Valley Group (BVG) comprising Rushmoor and Surrey Heath Borough Councils and the Hampshire and Surrey County Councils in tackling the emissions of nitrogen dioxide from traffic using the A331. The BVG were directed by the Secretary of State to implement their local plan to deliver compliance with legal limits for nitrogen dioxide in the shortest possible time. Following monitoring, modelling and reporting the group was able to demonstrate that under different traffic flow scenarios, speed limit increase and increases in traffic volume the limit value for nitrogen dioxide would be achieved. The information was presented to the Secretary of State who has since issued a letter revoking the Direction. A copy of the ministerial letter is contained in Appendix F. Notwithstanding, the speed restriction will remain in place until the A331 slip road for the Wellesley Development in Aldershot is completed.

The Council does not actively monitor $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}. DEFRA Background Maps indicate that the maximum modelled $PM_{2.5}$ concentration in 2025 (8.08µg/m3) is below the annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ target in England for 2030. According to the modelled figures there has been a continuous improvement in particulate matter concentrations in Rushmoor since 2018. In future reports the data from the new DEFRA AURN station in Farnborough will be reported for comparison against the modelled predictions.

Whilst monitoring across the borough shows that the relevant air quality objectives are being met, further improvement in air quality is always desirable, particularly close to main roads that experience a high volume of traffic. Rushmoor Borough Council will continue to work closely with Hampshire County Council and National Highways, who ultimately have direct responsibility for these roads, to seek continuing improvements to air quality in these areas.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

Noting that the air quality has improved across the Borough in recent decades there are areas where local action is needed to protect people and the environment from the effects of air pollution.

Rushmoor Borough Council have undertaken several measures to improve air quality across our area:

- The Rushmoor Local Plan, adopted February 2019, will guide the location, scale and type of future development in Rushmoor up to 2032 and contains detailed policies to protect air quality. These are designed to prevent future developments from impacting local air quality negatively, ensuring continued compliance with national air quality objectives. All significant applications for development require the submission of a comprehensive air quality assessment.
- The drafting of a new local plan commenced in May 2026 with a view to adopt in February 2029. The policies within the existing plan will be built upon to secure further improvements in air quality.
- Rushmoor Borough Council declared a climate emergency in 2019, and have set out a plan become a carbon neutral Council by 2030 and to provide a green and sustainable Rushmoor. The Climate Change Strategy 2025-2028 sets out how this is to be achieved, establishing the strategic framework within which action plans will be aligned over a three-year period. The updated Climate Change Action Plan 2025-2028 contains 10 priority actions that are focused on both becoming carbon neutral for the Council's operational emissions and towards becoming a greener and more sustainable borough.

- Working collaboratively with neighbouring local authorities and partner organisations to share knowledge, identify best practice and identify opportunities for co-ordinated action.
- Production of a local air quality strategy by 31 March 2027. In 2023 a new requirement was placed on every local authority that did not have an Air Quality Management Area to produce an Air Quality Strategy for the district. We noted in the 2025 report that we hoped to use some of the underspend from the Blackwater Valley project in partnership with Surrey Heath to target further air quality actions along the A331 and more widely across the two Boroughs including the production of an evidenced based air quality strategy. However, the funds were clawed back by the Joint Air Quality Unit undermining the development of the strategy and further actions to improve air quality. Due to a combination of lack of funds and a key staff member leaving the authority the air quality strategy has not been completed. However, it is now progressing and the intention is to publish a strategy before the next Annual Status Report.

In addition to the strategic activities to protect and improve air quality set out above, on a day to day operational basis the Council also performs the following functions to address air pollution:

- Monitoring relevant air pollution at 20 sites and publishing the results;
- Enforcing air pollution control legislation such as statutory nuisance and clean air provisions and regulating specific industrial activity by permits under the Local Authority Air Pollution Control scheme.
- Examining air quality impacts of development at the planning stage and securing appropriate mitigation;
- Working with stakeholders including businesses to monitor and assess their impacts and to mitigate these.

Conclusions and Priorities

During 2025, there were no exceedances of the nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) annual mean air quality objective of 40µg/m^3 recorded at any monitoring location within the borough. Concentrations at all long-established sites remain significantly lower than observed before Covid-19. However, an increase in concentrations was observed in 2025 compared to 2024 (when historically low concentrations of nitrogen dioxide were observed).

Rushmoor Borough Council will continue to monitor NO_2 using passive diffusion tubes and will continue to periodically review this monitoring regime in order to identify areas at risk from poor air quality and to ensure monitoring is representative of the whole borough.

Modelling and emerging monitoring evidence suggest that concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} are forecast to comply with the standards in the UK government's Environmental Improvement Plan that sets out the steps to deliver the environmental targets in the Environment Act 2021.

For both nitrogen dioxide and particulates there is further work required to tackle the sources to improve air quality further and doing so will have direct health benefits.

The priority for the coming 12 months is: the production of the Local Air Quality Strategy; informing the local plan process; implementation of the Council Climate Change Action Plan; and building relationships with partner organisations.

How to get Involved

Road traffic emissions remain the primary source of pollution in the borough, so there are a number of ways in which residents and businesses locally can help to improve air quality in the area. Reducing energy use in the home, at work and whilst travelling all can have a beneficial impact on local air quality, whilst saving money and reducing carbon emissions.

Reducing fuel use is easy and individual minor changes can collectively make a significant contribution to improving local air quality:

- Walk or cycle for shorter journeys when you can. Not only is this good for the environment but it's also good for your health and wellbeing: https://myjourneyhampshire.com/
- Use public transport where possible: http://www.travelinesw.com/
- Car sharing is an easy way to reduce emission and fuel costs: https://liftshare.com/uk
- Improving your driving style can save lots of fuel: https://myjourneyhampshire.com/drive/eco-driving/

Further details of air quality in the Borough can be found on the Council's webpages at:

Air quality - Rushmoor Borough Council

For some simple ways to reduce your carbon footprint, visit: Reducing your carbon footprint - Rushmoor Borough Council

Information on wood burning stoves and open fires is available on the DEFRA website:

Open fires and wood-burning stoves - a practical guide (defra.gov.uk)

To decrease emissions from the burning of garden waste, Rushmoor Borough Council encourage residents to consider composting: Composting - Rushmoor Borough Council

Alternatively a garden waste collection service is available: Garden waste recycling - Rushmoor Borough Council

Useful information on air quality at home can also be found on the Hampshire County Council Clean Air at Home webpage: Clean air at home | My Journey Hampshire

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Rushmoor 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 Rushmoor Borough Council 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.

Amongst other things, this report takes account of the targets set out in the UK government's Environmental Improvement Plan that sets out the steps to deliver the environmental targets in the Environment Act 2021.

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.

Rushmoor Borough Council currently does not have any declared AQMAs. A Local Air Quality Strategy is currently under development to prevent and reduce polluting activities.

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Rushmoor

DEFRA's appraisal of the 2025 Annual Status Report concluded that:

*"On the basis of the evidence provided by the local authority the conclusions reached in the report are **accepted** for all sources and pollutants. Following the completion of this report, Rushmoor Borough Council are recommended to complete their AQS and should submit an Annual Status Report in 2026."*

The report included six detailed comments. These are addressed throughout this ASR but the report highlighted the following action points:

- That the local authority should, as of 2023 have had a Local Air Quality Strategy and made further comment:

  "The objective of a local AQS is to encourage prevention and reduction of polluting activities in preference to only taking steps to reduce air pollution once exceedances have been identified."

  "Local AQSs will not have a set format and authorities will be able to draw on content within their ASRs and local transport plans to produce them. As long as the strategy addresses air quality assessments and policy responsibilities under the LAQM regime, it can be combined with the authority's other relevant plans and strategies if it is logical to do so."

  Response: The comments are noted. The production of the Local Air Quality Strategy has been delayed due to withdrawal of funds by JAQU and interruption of work due to staff turnover. The ambition of the Local AQS has been scaled back and to ensure that it remains visible a target for its production by April 2027 is included in the departmental service plan with the Head of Service accountable for its delivery.

- *That Directors of Public Health approve draft Annual Status Reports (recommendation).*
  Response: The 2025 report was provided to the Director of Public Health for information. A draft of this report (2026) has been approved by the Director of Public Health.

- *QA and QC procedures have been applied appropriately.*
  Response: The quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) requirements for the laboratory analysis are reviewed during the production of the ASR and considered as part of any new contract arrangements. Rushmoor Borough Council is part way through a review of it's own procedures as a result of new staffing arrangements which has already resulted in improved documentation and systems.

- *Data capture was in excess of 75% but that one site had 57% data capture and required annualisation.*
  Response: For the 2025 report, three sites required annualisation.
  One site was a new location installed part way through the monitoring year so annualisation was unavoidable.
  At the two other site locations data loss occurred due to unauthorised tampering with monitoring locations and confusion over the location of one site.
  Finally, the whole exposure for October was lost as a result of damage to the parcel whilst in transit with the postal service.

  To prevent and minimise the loss of data we have reviewed and updated procedures, documentation (including site records) and taken measures to reduce loss in transit including packaging and tracking delivery. We will consider relocating monitoring sites that are subject to persistent tampering.

Rushmoor Borough Council and it's partners have 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 2.1. Ten

measures are included within Table 2.1, with the type of measure and the progress 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 2.1.

More detail on these measures can be found in their respective Action Plans:

- Rushmoor Local Plan
- Hampshire Local Transport Plan (LTP4)
- Rushmoor Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan 2023
- Rushmoor Borough Transport Statement 2013
- Farnborough and Aldershot Town Access Plans
- Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2025
- Rushmoor's Climate Change Strategy 2025-2028
- Hampshire County Council Public Health Strategy 2023 - 2026 : Health and social care

Rushmoor Borough Council expects the following measures to be completed over the course of the next reporting year:

- Production of a Local Air Quality Strategy

Rushmoor Borough Council's priorities for the coming year are:

- Production of the Council's Local Air Quality Strategy.
- Implementing the Climate Change Action Plan 2025-2028.
- Preparatory work for the draft Local Plan.
- Continuing passive air quality monitoring throughout the area and ensuring compliance with air quality objectives.
- Working with peer network to secure further improvements

Rushmoor Borough Council has worked with and will continue to work in partnership with the following stakeholders:

- Hampshire County Council, especially transportation and public health.
- Neighbouring local authorities as appropriate.
- The Hampshire Air Quality Forum comprising first and second tier authorities in Hampshire County.
- National Highways.

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Rushmoor Borough Council anticipates facing are ongoing challenges to local authority finance; potential disruption with local government reorganisation, devolution and the broader economic environment.

Table 2.1 – 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	Local Air Quality Strategy	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other Policy	2026	2027	Rushmoor Borough Council	RBC	Partially Funded	< £10k	Planning	Ongoing improvement in NO_2 and particulate levels measured	Ongoing compliance with Air Quality objectives	Work in progress	Overdue as result of withdrawal of funding by central government.
2	Climate Change Strategy 2025-2028	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other policy	2020	2030	Rushmoor Borough Council	RBC	Partially funded	< £10k	Implementation	Reduce Council's carbon emissions by over 40% by 2030	carbon neutrality by 2030	Climate Change Action Plan 2025-28: - agreed by Cabinet in March 26, setting out 10 priority actions	Progress on the delivery of each action available: Climate change action plan
3	Detailed policies included within Rushmoor Local Plan	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	Adopted February 2019	2032	Rushmoor Borough Council	RBC	Funded		Implementation	Ongoing improvement in NO_2 and particulate levels measured	Ongoing compliance with Air Quality objectives	All significant development screened for implication regarding air quality.	Plan reviewed in 2023 and indicative timetable in place for preparing a new Local Plan for Rushmoor
4	Local Transport Plan (LTP4)	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Other policy	2023	2040	Hampshire County Council	Local Authority, LTP, Funding: Gov Grant, S106	Partially Funded	> £10 million	Implementation	Reduced vehicle emissions	* No of AQMAs in County * Modal split * Public transport use * Decarbonisation * No of EV charging points	LTP4 published February 2024. www.hants.gov.uk/transport/localtransportplan	The LTP4 sets out short term priorities (to 2025) and medium to long term (beyond 2025) expectations to deliver its vision. An Implementation Plan will be maintained, that sets out a targeted programme on interventions.
5	Installation of Electric Vehicle (EV) charge points across the County	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2015		HCC	Private/grant funding/public sector investment	Partially Funded		Planning			EV charging points in 2 RBC car parks: * Queensmead car park - two EV charging bays * Farnborough (main) train station car park - 12 EV charge bays Also, many fuel stations, supermarkets, and other local businesses in borough offer EV Charging points	Hampshire County Council has procured an electric vehicle (EV) charging framework and is leading the way in getting more EV charging points installed across Hampshire and the South of England.
6	Cycling Strategy	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Promotion of cycling	2015		HCC	Local Authority, LTP, LEP, Funding: Gov Grant, CIL	Not Funded		Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	Participation rates and public satisfaction indices.	Cycling Strategy adopted Sept 2015	Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan published 2023. Developed by RBC & HCC, its purpose to provide strategic approach to identifying walking and cycling infrastructure improvements required at a local level.
7	Access Improvement	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Public transport improvements-interchanges stations and services	2013	2033	RBC/HCC	Local Authority, LTP, Funding: Gov Grant, S106	Partially Funded		Implementation	Reduced vehicle emissions		Hampshire County Council has adopted the Farnborough and Aldershot Town Access Plans (TAPs). These identify improvements and other access initiatives	TAP to be reviewed every five years

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
8	Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network	2023		HCC	Local Authority, LTP, LEP, Funding: Gov Grant, CIL	Partially Funded		Implementation	Reduced vehicle emissions	increase in number of walking and cycling trips	Improvement to Lynchford Rd cycle route, improved facilities at Aldershot Railway Station planned , and funding secured for pedestrian and cycling facilities in Minley Road area of Farnborough.	LCWIP to be reviewed and updated every four to five years to reflect progress made with implementation
9	"My Journey" - Helping Hampshire Getting Around" Travel Awareness Campaign	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Intensive active travel campaign & infrastructure	2012	2024	HCC	DfT	Funded		Implementation	Reduced vehicle emissions		Website: https://myjourneyhampshire.com/	Website includes travel information & advice for Hampshire area, including information on cycle routes, walking maps and links to public transport
10	Ambition: HPL01 Deliver the shared health, environment, economy and transport agenda discussion on improving air quality	Public Health	Other Policy	2023	Ongoing	HCC	Local Authority	Funded		Implementation	Reduced mortality associated with air particulate matter	Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method).	Progress reported here: Healthy Places: Air Pollution	This is dependent on concerted effort by all stakeholders in influencing emissions as well as personal choice and behavioural change within general population.

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

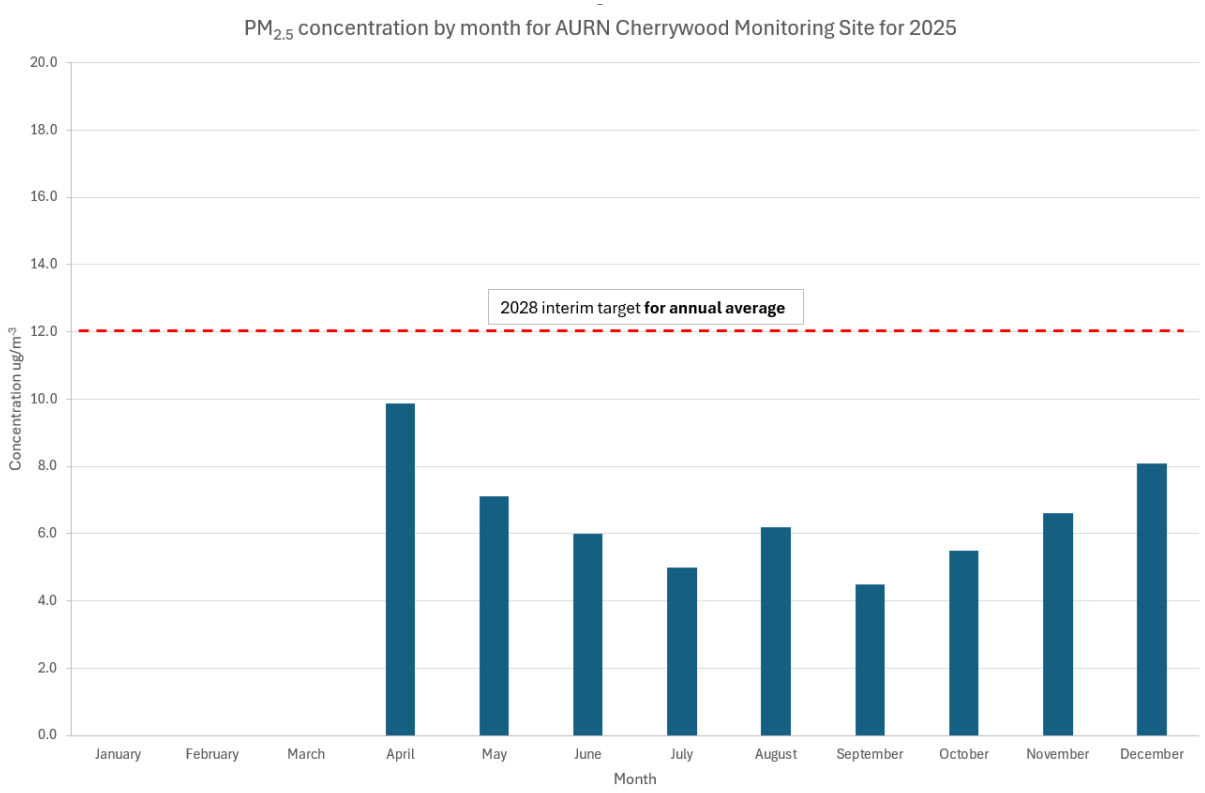
As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22 (Chapter 8) and the Air Quality Strategy[1], local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)). There is clear evidence that $PM_{2.5}$ (particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometres) has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

Rushmoor Borough Council do not currently monitor for $PM_{2.5}$ or PM_{10}. In the absence of $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring and where a local authority does not undertake PM_{10} monitoring, the current DEFRA background mapping resource should be used to provide maximum background annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations within the Local Authority. This resource is available through Background Mapping data for local authorities - 2021 - DEFRA UK Air - GOV.UK The 2025 DEFRA background maps for Rushmoor Borough Council (2021 reference year) show that all background concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ are below the annual mean Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 interim target for $PM_{2.5}$ (12µg/m^3 by 2028), with the highest concentration predicted to be 8.08µg/m^3.

The Environment Agency introduced a new monitoring site in the Cherrywood area of Farnborough as part of their Automated Urban and Rural Network (AURN) see Site Information for Farnborough Cherrywood(UKA01097) - DEFRA UK Air - GOV.UK. This was set up in March 2025 and monitors for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. As the ratified and verified data is only available for part of the year we have not calculated the annual average but as a rough indication, the average of the results thus far is a level of 6.54µg/m^3. However, with such a small dataset we do not consider it possible to draw any reliable conclusions and it will take at least five years of data before we can consider trends. Nonetheless we consider that it is important to make this information visible and the following graph summarises the $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations for 2025.

[1] DEFRA. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

Figure A.1 – Initial $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations At Cherrywood AURN



Rushmoor Borough Council is taking the following measures to address $PM_{2.5}$:

- All significant developments are now required to produce Construction Method Statements prior to demolition or construction works commencing, that detail the measures to be employed to minimise dust emissions and minimise the deposition of dust on the public highway.

- The Environmental Control and Pollution Team continue to regulate certain industrial installations under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, including such processes as concrete crushers, roadstone coating and concrete batching plant that all have the potential to emit significant levels of particulates into the air. The Environmental Control and Pollution Team will continue to work with operators to ensure that measures are in place to reduce particulate emissions from these industrial sites.

- The Environmental Control and Pollution Team routinely receive complaints made in relation to domestic solid fuel burning, or other smoke related nuisance. Such complaints are investigated and where necessary information and guidance is

provided to those involved, with the potential for further action where required.

- Policy IN2 of the Rushmoor Local Plan requires development to minimise the need for travel, promote opportunities for sustainable transport, and improved accessibility for pedestrian and cycle networks.

- Policy DE10 of the Rushmoor Local Plan deals specifically with Pollution. Proposals for development that risks non-compliance of EU Limit Values or National Air Quality Objectives will be refused.

- Rushmoor Borough Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and as part of the Climate Change Strategy 2025-2028 and the Action Plan have committed to developing a plan to enable:
  a) the Council to become carbon neutral by 2030; and
  b) to provide a green and sustainable Rushmoor.

  The Climate Change Strategy 2025-2028 establishes the strategic framework within which action plans will be aligned over a three-year period. The Climate Change Action Plan contains 10 priority actions that focuses on the two aims.

  It includes the following actions:
  - To continue to explore options for switching the Council's remaining vehicles to lower carbon alternatives, as well as exploring opportunities to work with contractors on the Council's broader fleet. To continue to support the improvement of access to electric vehicle charging facilities across the Borough.

  - To continue to engage young people on climate change. This includes the ongoing Climate Trackers Scheme in partnership with Wonderseekers (Winchester Science Centre), as well as introducing a Youth Climate Ambassadors Group to increase the offering for young people in the Borough.

  - To use the Council's communications channels (including through Member engagement) to promote opportunities for residents and local businesses to reduce their own carbon footprint, including promoting schemes to improve the

energy efficiency of their home or business.

- Continue to engage with the wider community on climate change, to allow residents to find out more of how they can reduce their negative environmental impact. This includes the annual Eco Fair, development of the Rushmoor Climate Community Group and community initiatives.

- To encourage and promote active travel, by removing barriers and promoting initiatives, which will also lead to improved health and wellbeing.

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2025 by the Rushmoor Borough Council 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

Rushmoor Borough Council does not currently operate any automatic monitoring sites. We will include full data here on the Cherrywood AURN in 2027 for $PM_{2.5}$ (and PM_{10}) when there is a full year of ratified and verified data. Initial results suggest that compliance with $PM_{2.5}$ requirements is likely to be achieved.

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

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Rushmoor Borough Council undertook non-automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO_2 at 20 sites during 2025. Table A.2 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites. 18 sites remained the same but the following changes were made:

- J11 is a new site and replaces J1. It is a short distance from J1 (residential exposure) but is roadside exposure.
- QQ was instated following local concern about pollution levels at Chapel Lane, Farnborough.

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. For bias adjustment the national value of 0.89 was used as there is no co-location site.

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 (NO_2)

Table A.3 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO_2 annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m^3. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site after annualisation (if required) and bias adjustment (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.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

Particulate matter (PM_{10}) is not a pollutant of concern in Rushmoor Borough Council as there is no evidence of potential exceedances of the air quality objectives for PM_{10}.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) is not currently a pollutant of concern in Rushmoor Borough Council as there is no evidence of potential exceedances of the air quality objectives.

In April 2023, DEFRA published a new Air Quality Strategy for local authorities, which included two legally binding $PM_{2.5}$ targets that local authorities are responsible in working towards achieving:

- 10 µg/m3 annual mean concentration $PM_{2.5}$ nationwide by 2040, with an interim target of 12 µg/m3 by January 2028;

- 35% reduction in average population exposure by 2040, with an interim target of a 22% reduction by January 2028, both compared to a 2018 baseline

Objective 1 - interim target of 12 µg/m^3 by January 2028

From latest available 1 km x 1 km background maps for $PM_{2.5}$ for 2025 (using 2021 baseline), the entire Rushmoor Borough Council area has an average background annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentration of 8.08 µg/m^3. The background mapping for 2028 has an average of 7.1 µg/m^3 for the whole of the Rushmoor area. The modelled concentration for each 1km grid lies within the range 6.4 µg/m^3 to 7.9 µg/m^3. This indicates that there will be nowhere within Rushmoor Borough Council that will exceed the target.

Objective 2 – interim target of 22% reduction by January 2028 compared to the 2018 baseline

The 2018 baseline for $PM_{2.5}$ is 10.3 µg/m^3.

22% reduction by 2028 gives an interim target of 8.02 µg/m^3.

The DEFRA background mapping predicts an average of 7.1 µg/m^3 satisfying the interim target.

Data from the new DEFRA AURN station in Farnborough will be reported for comparison against the modelled predictions in future reports.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

None

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)
C1	Medway Drive - Lamppost 17, opposite Tees Close, Farnborough	Roadside	485047	156934	NO2	No	20.0	37.0	No	2.5
J11	Tees Close - Lamppost 16 on Medway Drive, Farnborough	Roadside	485061	156956	NO2	No	20.0	37.0	No	2.5
K1	201 Ash Road, Aldershot	Roadside	487932	149942	NO2	No	0.0	9.0	No	2.5
L1	Alpine Ski Centre, Aldershot	Urban Background	487380	151558	NO2	No	125.0	300.0	No	2.5

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)
N1	270 Fernhill Road, Farnborough	Urban Background	485444	157373	NO2	No	0.0	26.0	No	2.5
Q1	Prospect Avenue	Roadside	487121	156898	NO2	No	5.0	1.0	No	2.5
R1	86 Rectory Road, Farnborough	Roadside	487844	155922	NO2	No	0.0	4.0	No	2.5
S1	64a Park Road, Farnborough	Roadside	488109	153924	NO2	No	5.0	3.0	No	2.5
Y1	38 Union Street, Farnborough	Roadside	486853	155913	NO2	No	6.0	2.0	No	2.5
Z2	Badajos Road, Aldershot	Roadside	486112	151152	NO2	No	28.0	10.0	No	2.5
AA	Mayfield Road - Lamppost 7 - Cherrywood Primary School, Farnborough	Roadside	486434	156806	NO2	No	15.0	3.0	No	2.0
BB	Church Lane East - St Michaels Primary School Aldershot	Roadside	487111	149777	NO2	No	10.0	2.0	No	2.5
GG	Farnborough Road, Farnborough	Roadside	487086	154946	NO2	No	3.0	2.0	No	2.0
FF	97-99 North Lane, Aldershot	Roadside	487940	150466	NO2	No	6.0	2.0	No	2.0

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)
KK	Frederick Street / Victoria Road junction Aldershot	Roadside	486236	150638	NO2	No	-8.0	12.0	No	2.5
LL	Nightingale Cl, Farnborough- lamppost no 4 Farnborough	Urban Background	484373	156603	NO2	No	56.0	32.0	No	2.5
MM	Sandy Lane, Farnborough- lamppost no 48 Farnborough	Roadside	484476	156771	NO2	No	50.0	68.0	No	2.5
NN	Salvation Army Hall, North Lane Aldershot	Roadside	487992	149968	NO2	No	6.5	2.5	No	2.5
OO	Vernon's Chemist, North Lane Aldershot	Roadside	487981	150030	NO2	No	9.0	3.0	No	2.5
QQ	17 Chapel Lane, Farnborough - lamppost no 3 Farnborough	Roadside	486093	158080	NO2	No	5.0	2.0	No	2.5

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 NO_2 Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m^3)

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
C1	485047	156934	Roadside	83.3	84.8	20.7	19.8	18.1	14.7	17.5
J11	485061	156956	Roadside	91.7	92.3					18.1
K1	487932	149942	Roadside	83.3	84.8	22.2	21.1	20.2	19.0	20.8
L1	487380	151558	Urban Background	83.3	84.8	9.0	9.0	8.3	7.1	8.5
N1	485444	157373	Urban Background	66.7	67.4	16.0	15.8	13.4	11.4	15.2
Q1	487121	156898	Roadside	83.3	85.1	30.6	30.2	28.9	25.6	23.3
R1	487844	155922	Roadside	83.3	82.6	23.0	22.9	20.7	18.8	22.8
S1	488109	153924	Roadside	91.7	92.3	17.0	18.2	19.4	14.8	14.7
Y1	486853	155913	Roadside	91.7	92.3	17.3	17.7	16.4	14.6	17.0
Z2	486112	151152	Roadside	75.0	75.0	13.9	14.8	12.2	11.4	13.7
AA	486434	156806	Roadside	83.3	82.6	15.3	13.4	13.4	12.1	14.5

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
BB	487111	149777	Roadside	91.7	92.3	13.9	12.6	11.4	9.9	12.8
GG	487086	154946	Roadside	75.0	75.0	23.7	23.3	22.9	20.6	21.6
FF	487940	150466	Roadside	83.3	84.8	20.1	19.4	18.4	16.0	19.4
KK	486236	150638	Roadside	91.7	92.3	17.8	17.9	16.6	14.6	17.1
LL	484373	156603	Urban Background	91.7	92.3		17.2	15.2	13.7	15.2
MM	484476	156771	Roadside	91.7	92.3		21.2	18.4	16.7	18.8
NN	487992	149968	Roadside	66.7	66.9			22.0	21.3	22.7
OO	487981	150030	Roadside	75.0	75.0			21.6	19.0	21.0
QQ	486093	158080	Roadside	88.9	69.9					20.8

☒ **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 µg/m^3.

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

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

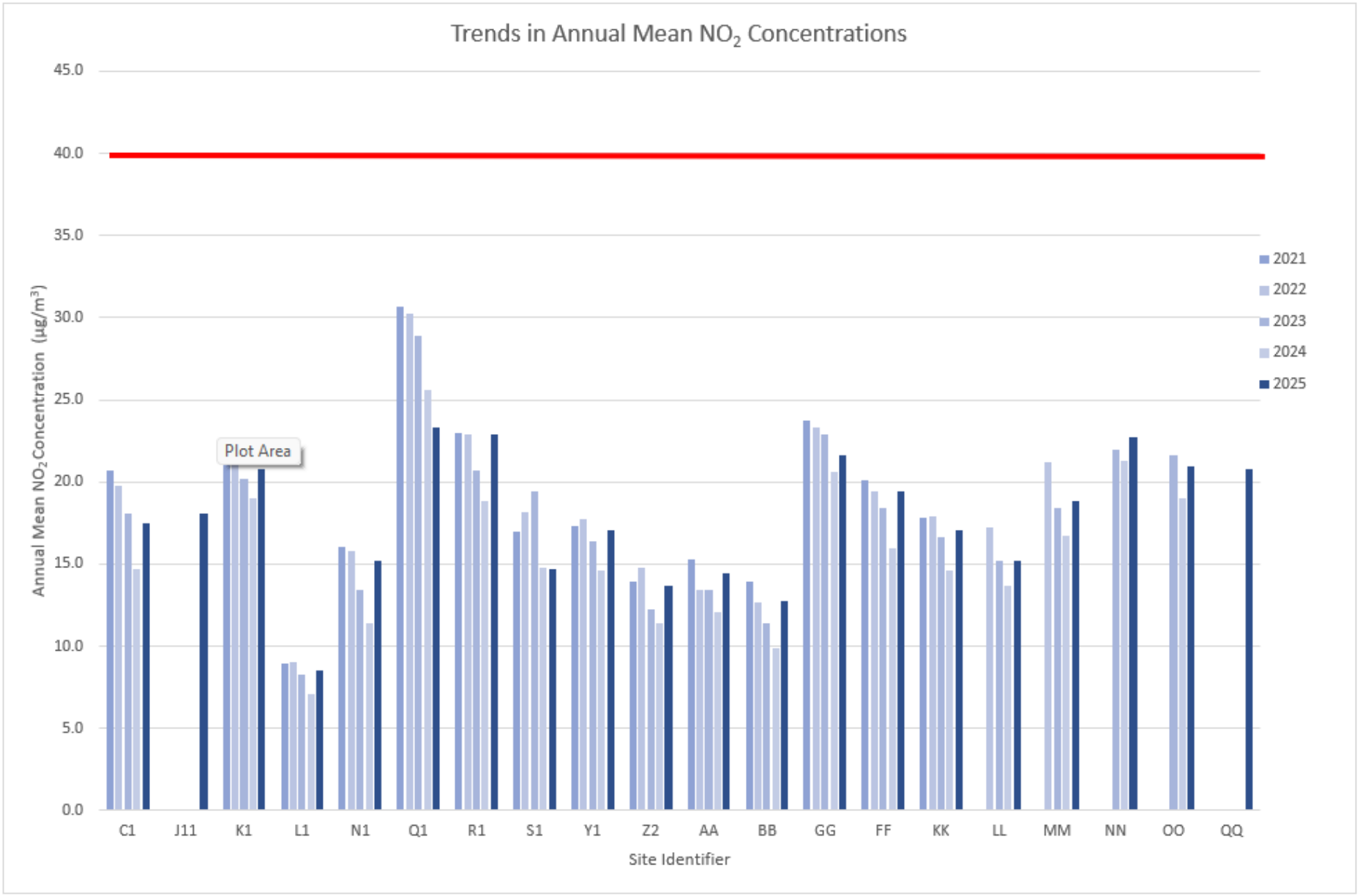
Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

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.2 – Trends in Annual Mean NO_2 Concentrations



Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

Table B.1 – NO_2 2025 Diffusion Tube Results ($\mu g/m^3$)

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 by factor of 0.89	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
C1	485047	156934	24.7	25.4	22.0	20.8	13.9		14.7		14.4	18.3	20.4	21.7	19.6	17.5		
J11	485061	156956	25.2	24.3	21.6	19.8	14.0	27.3	15.0		15.8	20.0	19.6	20.7	20.3	18.1	-	
K1	487932	149942	28.1	29.5	30.1	23.2	21.9		16.4		18.6	21.3	22.2	22.4	23.4	20.8	-	
L1	487380	151558	15.3	14.5	12.3	9.6	6.7		5.0		7.5	7.6	9.3	7.8	9.5	8.5	-	
N1	485444	157373	20.8	21.8		19.1	10.7	12.5	9.1			17.3	24.5		17.0	15.2	-	
Q1	487121	156898		34.9	35.0	30.6	28.3	0.6	22.9		26.4	26.1	30.4	26.6	26.2	23.3	-	
R1	487844	155922	34.7	31.5	31.7	32.2	18.0	12.8			22.2	21.6	26.3	25.8	25.7	22.8	-	
S1	488109	153924	22.9	23.0	21.8	17.5	13.1	8.4	10.5		13.5	15.1	17.9	18.0	16.5	14.7	-	
Y1	486853	155913	26.7	23.8	22.6	20.3	12.8	18.6	10.6		16.4	17.6	20.9	20.4	19.1	17.0	-	
Z2	486112	151152		21.6	19.8		11.7	21.2	7.8		12.3	13.3	16.7	14.0	15.4	13.7	-	
AA	486434	156806	24.0	23.7	20.2	16.2	8.1	13.4			12.3	13.9	16.5	14.1	16.2	14.5	-	
BB	487111	149777	19.7	19.7	18.0	14.3	11.5	17.4	8.1		10.9	12.0	13.9	12.2	14.3	12.8	-	
GG	487086	154946	31.0	29.2	25.9	21.8	18.1		17.1		22.6		28.0	24.7	24.3	21.6	-	
FF	487940	150466	23.4	28.7	24.4	23.9	16.0		16.1		24.5	18.2	22.2	21.2	21.8	19.4	-	
KK	486236	150638	27.1	26.9	23.3	19.8	14.6	18.5	12.0		15.4	15.5	19.8	18.4	19.2	17.1	20.3	
LL	484373	156603	23.0	22.7	22.0	17.3	13.3	11.6	11.7		13.7	15.5	17.2	19.9	17.1	15.2	-	
MM	484476	156771	28.4	27.1	24.6	22.7	19.2	12.4	13.4		20.1	20.1	23.2	21.7	21.2	18.8	-	
NN	487992	149968	34.9	35.9	36.1	29.2	24.9	22.4	8.4					20.9	26.6	22.7	-	

OO	487981	150030	30.3	29.7	30.6	23.6	17.9		16.0		19.8	21.4	22.9		23.6	21.0	-	
QQ	486093	158080				27.5	22.1	9.9	16.9		20.1	23.3	24.1	22.6	20.8	20.8	-	

☒ **All erroneous data has been removed from the NO_2 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.**

☒ **Rushmoor Borough Council confirm that all 2025 diffusion tube data has been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System.**

Notes:

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

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

See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

Data for August missing as sample tubes lost in the post.

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

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Rushmoor Borough Council During 2025

Rushmoor Borough Council has not identified any new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2025.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Rushmoor Borough Council During 2025

Rushmoor Borough Council has not completed any additional works within the reporting year of 2025.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The diffusion tubes deployed by Rushmoor Borough Council are supplied and analysed by Gradko using a preparation mixture of 20% triethanolamine (TEA) in water. Gradko participate in the AIR Proficiency Testing scheme, on average, over 5 rounds an average of 85% of the results between October 2024 and December 2025 were determined to be satisfactory based upon a z-score of < ± 2. This is below the 95% criteria for closer review. However, the pattern suggests a temporary issue that was recovered from. Table 1 from the latest summary of the Laboratory Performance in AIR NO2 Proficiency Testing Scheme (AIR-PT Rounds AR062, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72 and 74 (Jan 2024 – Feb 2026) is reproduced here. The actual reports can be accessed here: https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/air-quality/air-quality-assessment/qa-qc-framework/

Monitoring has been completed in adherence with the 2025 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar.

Figure C.3 – Summary of Laboratory Performance vs AIR NO_2 PT Rounds

Table 1: Laboratory summary performance for AIR NO_2 PT rounds AR062, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72 and 74

The following table lists those UK laboratories undertaking LAQM activities that have participated in recent AIR NO_2 PT rounds and the percentage (%) of results submitted which were subsequently determined to be **satisfactory** based upon a z-score of ≤ ± 2 as defined above.

AIR PT Round	AIR PT AR062	AIR PT AR063	AIR PT AR065	AIR PT AR066	AIR PT AR068	AIR PT AR069	AIR PT AR071	AIR PT AR072	AIR PT AR074
Round conducted in the period	January – February 2024	April – June 2024	July – August 2024	September – October 2024	January – February 2025	April – June 2025	July – September 2025	October – December 2025	January – February 2026
Aberdeen Scientific Services	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Cardiff Scientific Services	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]
Edinburgh Scientific Services	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %
SOCOTEC	100 % [1]	100 % [1]	100 % [1]	100 % [1]	87.5 % [1]	100 % [1]	100 % [1]	87.5 % [1]	100 % [1]
Exova (formerly Clyde Analytical)	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]
Glasgow Scientific Services	75 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	75 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Gradko International	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	50 %	75 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Kent Scientific Services	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]
Kirklees MBC	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]
Lambeth Scientific Services	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	100 %	100 %	75 %	50 %	100 %
Milton Keynes Council	100 %	NR [2]	50 %	100 %	100 %	75 %	75 %	50 %	75 %
Northampton Borough	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]
Somerset Scientific Services	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	NR [2]
South Yorkshire Air Quality Samplers	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]
Staffordshire County Council, Scientific Services	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Tayside Scientific Services (formerly Dundee CC)	NR [2]	NR [2]	100 %	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	100 %	NR [2]
West Yorkshire Analytical Services	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]

[1] Participant subscribed to two sets of test results (2 x 4 test samples) in each AIR PT round.
[2] NR, No results reported.
[3] Cardiff Scientific Services, Exova (formerly Clyde Analytical), Kent Scientific Services, Kirklees MBC, Northampton Borough Council and West Yorkshire Analytical Services; no longer carry out NO2 diffusion tube monitoring and therefore did not submit results.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

The Council monitors at 20 sites and three failed to achieve 75% data capture (but had data capture in excess of 25%) and were annualised. These were:

- N1 (270 Fernhill Road)
- NN (Salvation Army Hall, North Lane)
- QQ (17 Chapel Lane, Farnborough)

Annualisation was performed using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool. UK-AIR was used to identify locally managed automated monitoring sites with sufficient annual data capture: Horley (HORE); Farnham (WA004); Godalming (WA001); and Reading (REA1). Details of the calculation method undertaken is provided in Table C.1.

Table C.1 – Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in µg/m³)

Site ID	Annualisation Factor Horley (HORE)	Annualisation Factor Farnham (WA004)	Annualisation Factor Godalming (WA001)	Annualisation Factor Reading (REA1)	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean
N1	1.0134	1.0110	1.0026	1.0008	1.0069	17.0	17.1
NN	0.9647	0.9812	0.9663	0.9307	0.9607	26.6	25.5
QQ	1.1221	1.1176	1.0945	1.1607	1.1237	20.8	23.4

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2025 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/NO_2 continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Rushmoor Borough Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.89 to the 2025 monitoring data as it does not have any co-located monitoring sites.

Figure C.4 – National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor

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
Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods
Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used and the version of the spreadsheet
This spreadsheet will be updated every few months: the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.

This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2026
LAQM Helpdesk Website

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: Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List
If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.

Step 2: Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List
If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.

Step 3: Select a Year from the Drop-Down List
If a year is not shown, we have no data[2]

Step 4: 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 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 (To undo your selection, choose (All) from the pop-up list)	Year[2] (To undo your selection, choose (All))	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m³)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m³)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision[4]	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
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	Wychavon 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 Factor[3] (28 studies)**				Use		**0.89**

A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Rushmoor Borough Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.2.

Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	03/26	0.89
2024	National	04/25	0.84
2023	National	03/24	0.81
2022	National	03/23	0.83
2021	National	03/22	0.84

NO_2 Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO_2 concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO_2 fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO_2 concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1. Background concentrations were derived from the 2025 DEFRA background maps for Rushmoor Borough Council (2021) base year) available from https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-home

Table C.3 – Non-Automatic NO_2 Fall off With Distance Calculations (concentrations presented in $\mu g/m^3$)

Site ID	Distance (m): Monitoring Site to Kerb	Distance (m): Receptor to Kerb	Monitored Concentration (Annualised and Bias Adjusted	Background Concentration	Concentration Predicted at Receptor	Comments
KK	12.0	4.0	17.1	9.9	20.3	*Warning: your monitor is more than 10m further from the kerb than your receptor - treat result with caution.*

Appendix D: Maps of Monitoring Locations

Figure D.1 – Location of non-automatic monitoring sites LL, MM, C1, J11, and N1

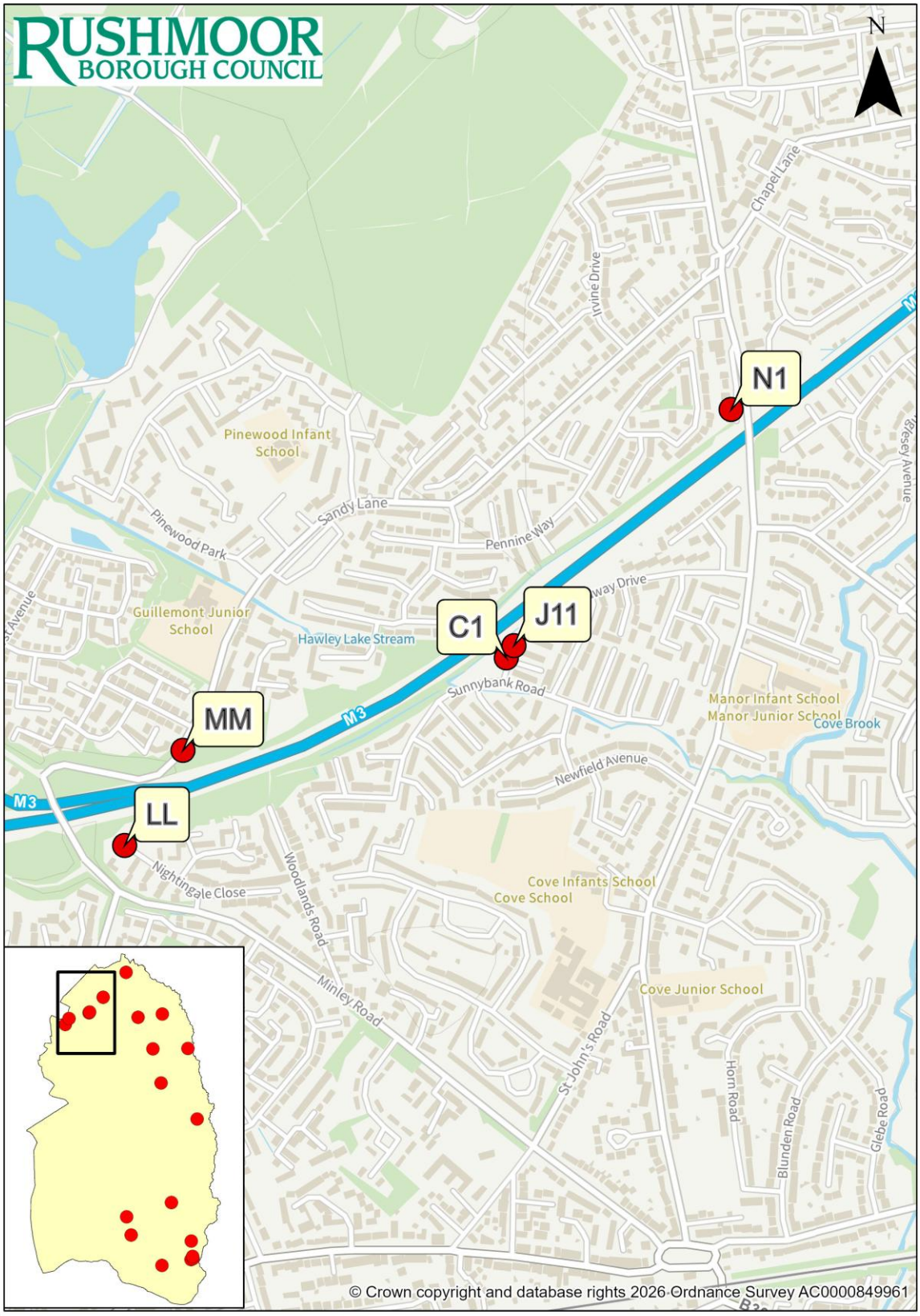


Figure D.2 – Location of non-automatic monitoring sites AA, Q1, R1 and Y1

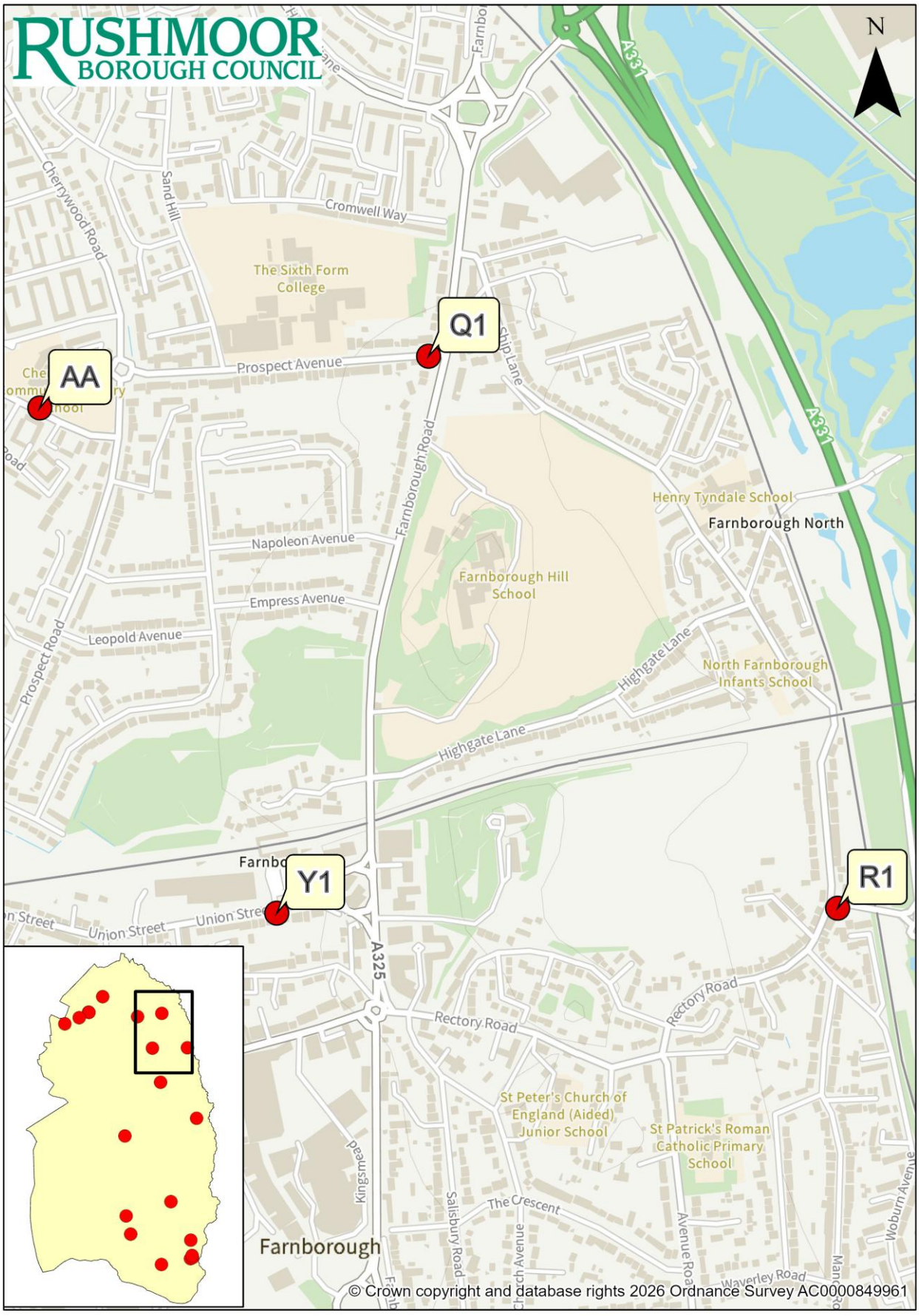


Figure D.3 – Location of non-automatic monitoring sites GG and S1

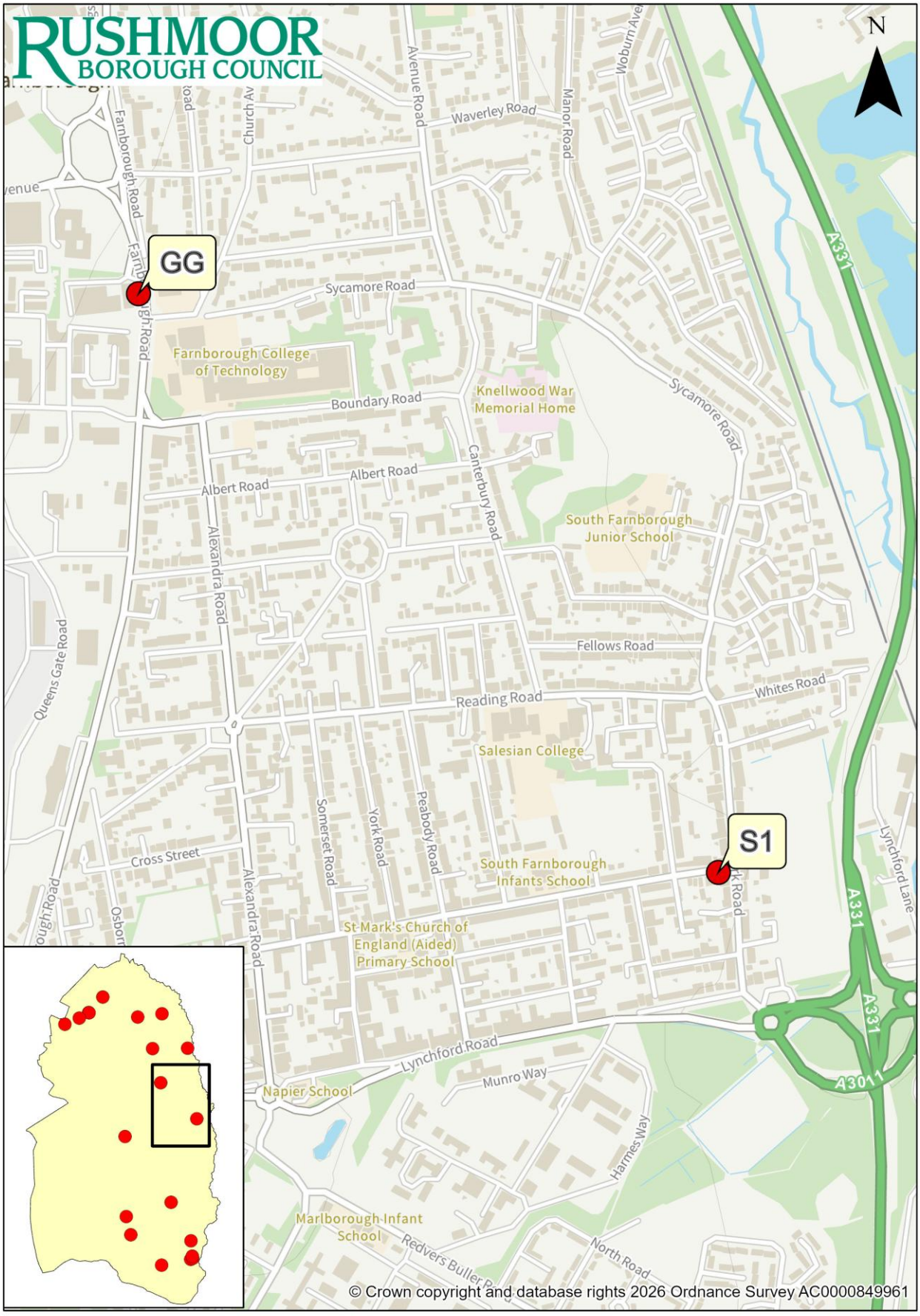


Figure D.4 – Location of non-automatic monitoring site QQ

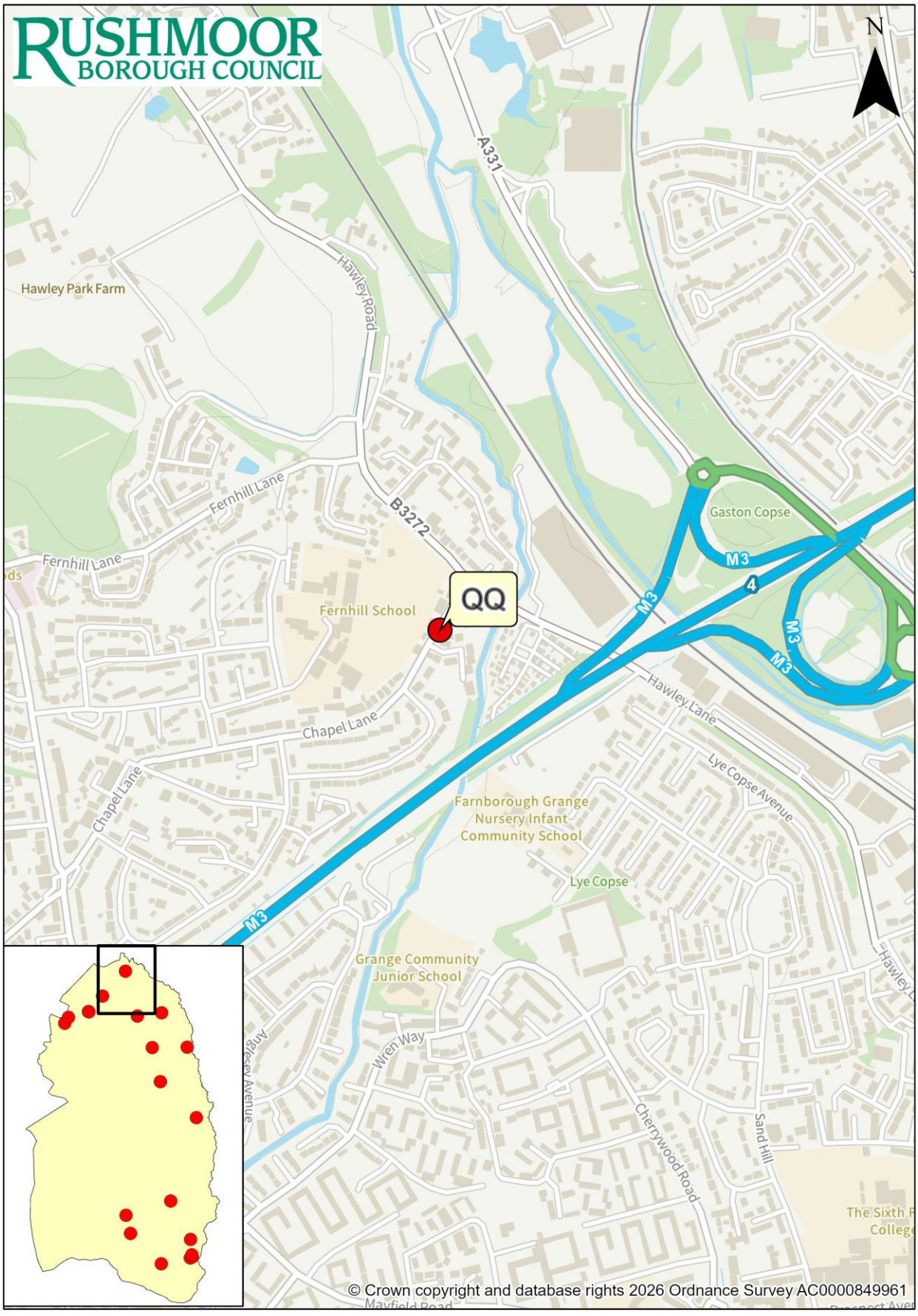


Figure D.5 – Location of non-automatic monitoring sites Z2, L1, and KK

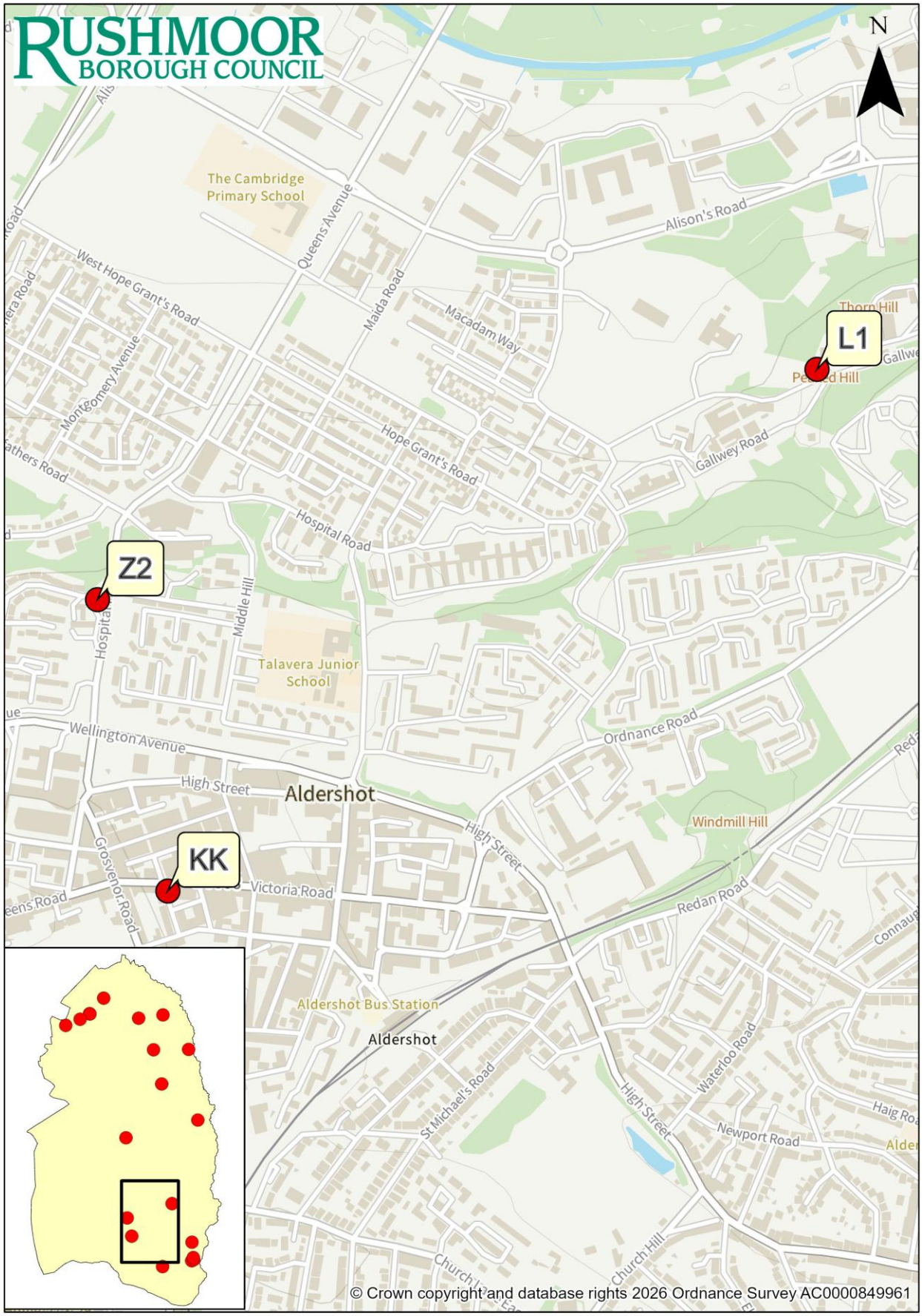
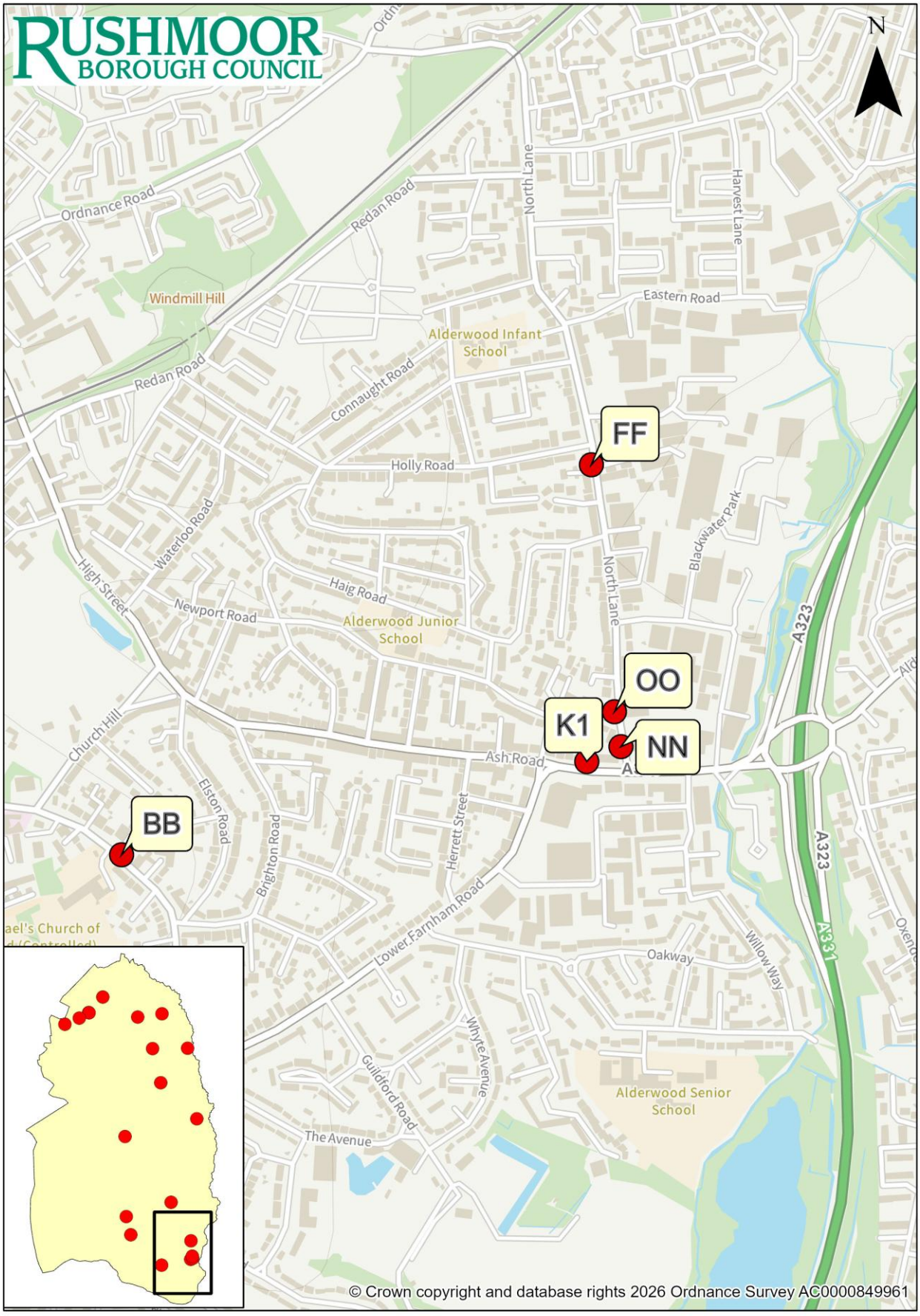


Figure D.6 – Location of non-automatic monitoring sites BB, FF, K1, NN and OO



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England[2]

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/m^3).

Appendix F: Secretary of State Direction Revocation

Department
for Environment,
Food & Rural Affairs

Emma Hardy MP
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Seacole Building
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

T: [redacted]
E: [redacted]
W: gov.uk/defra

Cllr Alan Ashbery Surrey Heath Borough Council
Cllr Christine Guinness Rushmoor Borough Council
Cllr Matt Furniss Surrey County Council
Cllr Marisa Heath Surrey County Council
Cllr Nick Adams-King Hampshire County Council
Via Email

6 August 2025

Dear Cllr Ashbery, Cllr Guinness, Cllr Furniss, Cllr Heath, Cllr Adams-King,

ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995 (BLACKWATER VALLEY) AIR QUALITY DIRECTION 2019

I am grateful for the work undertaken collectively by yourselves to put in place measures to address areas in Blackwater Valley above the legal limit value for Nitrogen Dioxide.

Following evaluation by Defra and DfT's Joint Air Quality Unit of monitoring and other data provided, I am content that you have suitably demonstrated that for the purposes of the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 (which transpose the EU Ambient Air Quality Directive) compliance with the annual legal limit value for nitrogen dioxide has been achieved in Blackwater Valley within: Rushmoor Borough Council; Surrey Heath Borough Council; Hampshire County Council; and Surrey County Council.

The Environment Act 1995 Air Quality Direction 2019 pertaining to Blackwater Valley and comprising (a) Rushmoor Borough Council; (b) Surrey Heath Borough Council; (c) Hampshire County Council; and (d) Surrey County Council was made having determined that it was necessary in order to meet obligations under those Regulations and the Directive. Upon revocation I am satisfied that those obligations will continue to be implemented.

This letter formally confirms that the Environment Act 1995 (Blackwater Valley) Air Quality Direction 2019 is hereby revoked.

A copy of this letter will be published on a government website and made available for inspection at Seacole Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4D, and a notice published in the London Gazette.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

EMMA HARDY MP

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.