



2026 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

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

Date: June 2026

Information	Runnymede Borough Council Details
Local Authority Officer	Lucy Hawkings
Department	Environmental Health
Address	Civic Centre, Station Road, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 2AH
Telephone	01932 838383
E-mail	Lucy.hawkings@runnymede.gov.uk
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Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Environmental Health Department of Runnymede Borough Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

Lucy Hawkings

Environmental Protection Officer, Environmental Health Department

This ASR has been approved by: Michael Eade, Lead Environmental Officer.

The following statement regarding this ASR has been circulated by the Director of Public Health for Surrey County Council:

On behalf of the Surrey County Council Director of Public Health, the Public Health team work closely with Surrey Air Alliance including District and Borough Council partners responsible for submitting Annual Statement Reports (ASR) on air quality within their area; to develop initiatives and implement actions to improve air quality across the county of Surrey, through collaboration and consultation.

If you have any comments on this ASR please send them to Lucy Hawkings at:

Runnymede Borough Council

Civic Offices, Station Road, Addlestone, Surrey KT152AH

01932 838383

Lucy.hawkings@runnymede.gov.uk

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Runnymede

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

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

Table ES 1 provides a brief explanation of the key pollutants relevant to Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) 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 is a corrosive gas which is predominantly produced from the combustion of coal or crude oil.
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})	Particulate matter is everything in the air that is not a gas. Particles can come from natural sources such as pollen, as well as human made sources such as smoke from fires, emissions from industry and dust from tyres and brakes. PM₁₀ refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or PM_{2.5} are particles under 2.5 micrometres.

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) were declared at two locations in Runnymede for exceedances of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide objective land adjacent to the M25, including an extended area where the M25 crosses over Vicarage Road and High Street Egham near junction 13, and at a traffic light-controlled junction in Addlestone town centre.

The council's Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) 2024 covers the two existing AQMAs, and discusses two other areas where high NO₂ concentrations have been measured. No exceedances of the annual mean NO₂ objective (40 µg/m³) were recorded at any monitoring location in 2025 and there is trend data from recent years which gives evidence to support imminent revocation of the AQMAs.

Details of the current AQMAs can be found on the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) UK Air website (www.uk-air.defra.gov.uk) or via the following link:

[Local Authority Details - DEFRA UK Air - GOV.UK](#)

The highways authorities for Runnymede are Highways England for the major strategic network roads (M25, M3) and Surrey County Council (SCC) for the other roads within the borough. The SCC Local Transport Plan (LTP4) (2022) includes several policies, including those in support of the government's Net Zero Plan, that are aimed at improving air quality particularly in the AQMAs, to support the imminent revocation of these AQMAs as soon as possible.

M25 AQMA

The M25 AQMA was originally declared in 2001. In 2015 it was extended to include the Pooley Green railway level-crossing in Egham due to measured exceedances of the objective. It is now referred to as the M25 and Egham extension AQMA. The last year an exceedance was measured in the AQMA was in 2019. The recent trends indicate sufficient evidence to consider revoking the AQMA.

Addlestone AQMA

The roads leading up to the four-way traffic light-controlled junction in Addlestone town centre has been declared an AQMA. There has been a general decrease in NO₂ concentrations, to below the objective in this AQMA over recent years. The recent trends indicate sufficient evidence to consider revoking this AQMA.

Pollution hotspot in Chertsey

At the Bridge Road/Weir Road junction in Chertsey the NO₂ objective was exceeded in 2022. Dispersion modelling and source apportionment was undertaken with a view to possibly declaring this area an AQMA and in preparation for the development of the new AQAP. The assessment recommended continued monitoring before declaring a new AQMA. The bias adjustment factor was significantly reduced in June 2023 and using the revised factor there were no exceedances of the objective in Chertsey in 2022.

Averaged NO₂ concentrations across the Chertsey sites ranged from averages of 21.8 µg/m³ to 33.4 µg/m³ (17.4 µg/m³ to 26.7 µg/m³) when the June 2025 bias adjustment factor is used.

Averaged NO₂ concentrations across the Chertsey sites in 2025 were 26.4 µg/m³ (22.4 µg/m³ using the March 2026 bias adjustment factor). Based on updated bias adjustment factors and recent monitoring data, concentrations are now well below the objective. These locations will therefore no longer be prioritised for AQMA consideration but will remain under periodic review.

Potential pollution hotspot at the Ottershaw Roundabout

Previously, NO₂ concentrations at the Ottershaw Roundabout (A320/A319 junction), in the southwest of the Borough, had been under review due to additional re-routed traffic.

In 2023 this average was 38.3 µg/m³ (32.6 µg/m³ with the June 2023 national bias adjustment factor). This area will continue to be monitored for exceedances.

NO₂ concentrations at the Ottershaw Roundabout (A320/A319 junction), in the southwest of the borough, averaged 35.1 µg/m³ (28.1 µg/m³ throughout 2024, using the March 2025 national bias adjustment factor).

Throughout 2025 NO₂ concentrations averaged at 25.9 µg/m³ (22.0 µg/m³ using the March 2026 national bias adjustment factor). Based on updated bias adjustment factors and recent monitoring data, concentrations are now well below the objective. These locations will therefore no longer be prioritised for AQMA consideration but will remain under periodic review.

Sources of Air Pollution

Modelling undertaken for the development of the local development plan has clearly identified that road transport is the main source of high NO₂ levels in the borough. Although this modelling was for 2015, the general pattern of levels across the borough is likely to be similar today.

Surrey Air Alliance

Runnymede continues to support Surrey Air Alliance (SAA), a working group of air quality officers from across the Surrey districts and boroughs, which is also attended by officers from Surrey County Council Public Health and Highways.

Surrey County Council Public Health

Surrey County Council Public Health team is a member of the SAA and as a partner has worked closely with all District and Borough Council teams on the following air quality issues:

- Production of a new Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) of air quality published in August 2025 at [Air Quality | Surrey-i](#). The majority of JSNA recommendations will be incorporated into the SAA workplan.
- Funding to expand the airTEXT service provided by CERC, to all District and Boroughs across Surrey for 2 years which is due to commence in May 2026. This will be supported by research into the reach of the airTEXT service to those with respiratory and cardiovascular conditions, and the impact on hospital admissions for acute episodes during poor air quality events.
- 
- Supporting the national Clean Air Night campaign in January 2026 and the Clean Air Day campaign in June 2026 with social media messaging and articles in various publications for residents.
- Maintaining the Healthy Surrey air quality webpage with up-to-date information which is available at [Air Quality | Healthy Surrey](#)
- New for 2026 is producing quarterly reports on air quality work carried out by SAA for the Prevention and Wider Determinants of Health Delivery Board, which will help raise the profile to the Surrey Health and Wellbeing Board.

Major New Sources

There are no new major sources of air pollution in Runnymede.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

Whilst air quality has improved significantly in recent decades, there are some areas where local action is needed to protect people and the environment from the effects of air pollution.

The Environmental Improvement Plan¹ sets out actions that will drive continued improvements to air quality and to meet the new national interim and long-term targets for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), the pollutant of most harm to human health. The Air Quality Strategy² provides more information on local authorities' responsibilities to work towards these new targets and reduce fine particulate matter in their areas.

¹ Defra. Environmental Improvement Plan 2023, January 2023

² Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

The Road to Zero³ details the Government's approach to reduce exhaust emissions from road transport through several mechanisms, in balance with the needs of the local community. This is extremely important given that cars are the most popular mode of personal travel, and the majority of AQMAs are designated due to elevated concentrations heavily influenced by transport emissions.

The key actions to improve air quality in Runnymede in 2024 included:

- Ongoing review of the potential impacts of significant new development on air quality in the borough via the planning regime
- Working with the SAA on public information campaigns particularly in schools
- Working with SCC who offer resources to all schools across Surrey to promote sustainable transport modes
- Domestic wood burning is a priority for the council, and work is ongoing with SAA to promote the 'Clean Air Night' project and public information campaign.



Runnymede Borough Council's priorities are set out in its Corporate Business Plan 2022-2026 (Runnymede Borough Council, 2022). Climate Change and Health and Wellbeing are two of the Council's five priorities, both of which are related to air quality.

- The council's Climate Change Strategy (Runnymede Borough Council, 2022) sets out its plans to reduce carbon emissions from its operations and the wider Runnymede community within the context of its target to be zero carbon by 2030.

³ DfT. The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy, July 2018

There is synergy between measures to reduce carbon (and other greenhouse) emissions and measures that reduce emissions of the main air pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and particulate matter (PM).

- The council's Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Runnymede Borough Council, 2022) has two focuses. These are to work in partnership with others to tackle health inequalities within the borough, and to address the wider determinants of health locally, with the aim of making a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of individuals. Air pollution is recognised as one of the wider determinants of health.

Conclusions and Priorities

The air quality objectives were achieved across the borough in 2025 including in the two AQMAs. The general trend is an improvement in air quality and the council will now be looking to work towards revoking the AQMAs. The council will formally assess eligibility for AQMA revocation in accordance with LAQM.TG22 during the 2026–2027 reporting period.

It will also continue to review air quality in the area of previously elevated concentrations in Chertsey and near the Ottershaw Roundabout.

The council will continue to support countywide initiatives that support the shift to sustainable transport modes and engage with the public, schools and health professionals on air quality. Overall, air quality in Runnymede has improved significantly and is now compliant with national objectives, allowing the council to move towards AQMA revocation.

How to get Involved

There is continual interest in air quality locally from Councillors, residents' groups, consultants and individual residents. Information is displayed on the council's web site to promote special events such as Clean Air Night and AirTEXT, which provides warnings for those with pre-existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease to help them manage their symptoms.

The 2023 AQAP consultation exercise engaged the public providing an invitation to comment on the next 5-year plan.

As the main source of air pollution in the borough is road traffic, there are some easy changes which we can all do to reduce emissions:

1. Do you need to take the car? – consider alternatives to using your car; public transport, walking or cycling will help reduce emissions. For timetables, guides and maps visit the Travel Smart in Surrey website: www.travelsmartsurrey.info/. There is also information there on car sharing and car clubs.
2. Small changes to your driving style can save fuel, significantly reduce wear and tear, and improve the life of your vehicle.
3. Thinking about changing your car or van? – consider an ultra-low emission vehicle such as an electric or hybrid vehicle. More options are becoming available each year, technology is improving the range of vehicles, running and servicing costs are much lower.
4. AirTEXT - AirTEXT is a free service provided by the council to help those with respiratory conditions manage their health when air quality is poor. While air pollution levels in Runnymede are generally “Low”, on about 20 days per year pollution levels are reached that can cause short term health symptoms for people with pre-existing respiratory conditions. Further information is available from <https://airalert.info/Surrey/Default.aspx>
5. Further information on air quality in the UK, including the latest news, air quality monitoring results and forecasts, can be obtained by visiting the Defra website at:
<https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/>

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Runnymede Borough Council (RBC) 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 RBC to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

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

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

AQMAs are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority should prepare an 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.

A summary of AQMAs declared by RBC can be found in Table 2.1. The table presents a description of the two AQMAs that are currently designated within RBC.

Appendix D: Maps of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs provides maps of AQMAs and also the air quality monitoring locations in relation to the AQMAs. The air quality objectives pertinent to the current AQMA designations are as follows:

- NO₂ annual mean

Due to continuing compliance against air quality objectives, we propose to revoke both AQMAs within the borough imminently.

Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	Highest Concentration: Declaration	Highest Concentration: Current Year	Number of Years Compliant with Air Quality Objective	Name and Date of AQAP Publication	Web Link to AQAP
M25 AQMA	Declared 03/12/2001 Amended 20/10/2015	NO ₂ Annual Mean	Entire length of M25 within the Borough and an extended area in December 2016 to include area in Egham near to railway crossing	YES	>40 µg/m ³	30.4 µg/m ³ (24.3 µg/m ³ Bias Adjusted and Annualised Annual Mean)	6	RBC AQAP 2024	Air Quality Management Area Action Plan April 2024
Addlestone AQMA	Declared 04/07/2008	NO ₂ Annual Mean	Addlestone	YES	>40 µg/m ³	35.1µg/m ³ (28.1 µg/m ³ Bias Adjusted and Annualised Annual Mean)	4	RBC AQAP 2024	Air Quality Management Area Action Plan April 2024

☒ Runnymede Borough Council confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date (confirm by selecting in box).

☒ Runnymede Borough Council confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to Defra

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Runnymede Borough Council

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR included:

1. It would also be useful if a screenshot of the national bias adjustment spreadsheet was provided in future reports for robustness.
2. AQMA M25 has been compliant for five years since 2020. Therefore, the Council is highly encouraged to revoke this AQMA as planned. AQMA Addlestone has been compliant for three years since 2022. Therefore, the Council is encouraged to consider revocation of this AQMA as planned.
3. It is commended that the Council included a comprehensive list on how the public can get involved in improving air quality.
4. It is commended that the Council confirmed with Lambeth Scientific Services Ltd whether low score tests in the AIR PT scheme had any impact on the monitoring results, and that improvement measures were put in place by the laboratory to improve the test results.
5. No comments from the previous Appraisal Letter were included in chapter 2.2 and how the Council has responded to them. It is recommended to include the comments from the Appraisal Letters in future ASRs, and how the Council have responded to them to highlight improvements.
6. The maps of the monitoring locations and labels are not readable as mentioned in the previous Appraisal Letter. It is highly recommended to update these maps in future ASRs.

RBC has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.2. with the type of measure and the progress RBC have made during the reporting year of 2025 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.2.

More detail on these measures can be found in the RBC Air Quality Action Plan 2024. **Key** completed measures, those to be completed over the following year as priority:

- Ongoing review of the potential impacts of significant new development on air quality in the borough, production of a (currently draft) Supplementary Planning document.
- Working with the Surrey Air Alliance (SAA) on public information campaigns particularly in schools

- Working with Surrey County Council (SCC) who offer resources to all schools across Surrey to promote sustainable transport modes
- Domestic wood burning is a priority for the council, and work is ongoing with SAA to promote the 'Clean Air Night' project and public information campaign.

All of the above measures have an expected impact of education awareness of air quality issues, actions available to be taken by residents and tools available to residents.

RBC works to implement these measures in partnership with the following stakeholders during 2024:

- SCC
- All Surrey district and borough councils
- National Highways
- SAA

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that RBC anticipates facing are a lack of funding and or resources.

RBC anticipates that the measures stated above and in Table 2.2 have and will continue to achieve compliance in both AQMAs and allow imminent revocation

Table 2.2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
	Priority Air Quality Actions													
R1	Inform public of health effects of air pollution indoors and outdoors	Public information	Via internet, council resident newsletter and other mechanisms	2024	Ongoing	RBC Env. Health and comms	RBC	Funded internally	<£10k	Planning	Small Ranked 1	Visits to RBC website air quality pages	Agreement with RBC Comms	Council resources
R2	Domestic solid fuel awareness campaign	Public Information	Via internet, council resident newsletter and other mechanisms	2024	Ongoing	RBC Env. Health and comms	RBC and possible Defra grant application in future	Funded internally	£10-£50k	Planning	Small Ranked 1	Visits to RBC website Clean Air Month pages	Agreement with RBC Comms	Council resources
R3	Air Alert Publicity	Public information	Via internet, council resident newsletter and other mechanisms	2024/5	Ongoing	RBC Env. Health and comms	RBC	Funded internally	<£10k	Planning	Small Ranked 1	No. of people who sign up to Air Alert	Agreement with RBC Comms	Council resources
R4	Adopt and implement SCC HIA guidance	Policy guidance and development control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	2024/5	Ongoing	SCC / RBC	Internal	Funded	<£10k	Planning	Small Ranked 1	Formal adoption by RBC imminent	HIA guidance issued by SCC public health in July 2023.	Adoption into Council's planning policies
R5	Further implement the green and blue infrastructure SPD	Policy guidance and development control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	2021	Ongoing	RBC	Internal	Funded	<£10k	Implementation	Small Ranked 1	New green/blue infrastructure in RBC	SPD adopted and implementation commenced	Council resources
R6	Air Quality Strategy	Policy guidance and development control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	2026/7	2027/8	RBC Environmental Health	internal	Not funded	<£10k	Planning	Small Ranked 1	Formal adoption	No started	Council resources
R7	LCWIP Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan)	Promoting travel alternatives	Promoting cycling and walking	2025/2026	2034	SCC/ RBC	SCC	Not funded	<10m	Feasibility	To be quantified in business case	Revocation of the AQMAs	Feasibility stage Phase 1 completed	Funding
R8	LSI's (Local Street improvement scheme)	Promoting traffic alternatives	Other	2025	2035	SCC/ RBC	SCC	Not funded	>£10m	Planning	Neutral Ranked 1	Revocation of the AQMAs	Feasibility stage	Funding
R9	Replace Diesel with HVO for RBC vehicles	Promoting low emission transport	Company Vehicle Procurement - Prioritising uptake of low emission vehicles	2024	ongoing	RBC	RBC	Funded	Ca £100k/yr	Implementation	Neutral Ranked 0	100% of vehicles using HVO	Planning	Perceived poorer vehicle performance
R10	Electric vehicle strategy	Promoting low emission transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging Other	2023	2026	RBC/SCC	RBC/SSC	Funded	£10-50k	Feasibility	Small Ranked 1	Revocation of the AQMAs	Strategy adopted	RBC resources
R11	Procure new vehicles meeting London ULEZ emission requirements	Promoting low emission transport	Company Vehicle Procurement - Prioritising uptake of low emission vehicles	2024	2029	RBC	RBC	Funded	£50k-£100k	Agreed	Neutral Ranked 0	Percent of compliant vehicles	Planning	RBC resources

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 Strategy⁴, 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.

RBC is taking the following measures to address PM_{2.5}:

- The council requires developments that trigger an Air Quality Assessment to assess the impact of construction dust emissions and applies planning conditions to the developments requiring the developer to follow best practice guidance to mitigate dust impacts.
- The council investigates and may take enforcement action where open burning of commercial waste as a source of PM_{2.5} is sufficiently evidenced.
- The council investigates and takes enforcement action where dust emissions can be sufficiently evidenced as to constitute a statutory nuisance.
- Promoting low emission transport and provision of charging points and hydrogen refilling stations.

The air quality modelling undertaken for the development of the local plan indicates that levels of PM_{2.5} are likely to be higher closer to the motorways and the strategic road network. Using the newly updated 2021 background mapping data for local authorities, the highest background PM_{2.5} concentration in the Borough in 2025 was 8.5 µg/m³. This is below the PM_{2.5} target of 12.5 µg/m³ to be achieved by 2028.

It is well established that PM_{2.5} exposure can have a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality. The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) uses this parameter as an indicator of the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution. Although levels of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) within the borough are within air quality objectives, it is recognised that targeted action to reduce particulate emissions will

⁴ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

benefit public health. The PHOF data tool (Public Health England, 2019) compiled by the UK Health Security Agency (UKSHA) (formerly Public Health England) quantifies the mortality burden of PM within England on a county and local authority scale. The latest available data shows that the 2024 estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in Runnymede is 5.7%, which is above the South East's average of 5.1% and the national average of 5.3%. The council recognises there is no safe threshold for PM_{2.5} and will continue to prioritise emission reduction in line with national targets.

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2025 by RBC 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

RBC does not undertake automatic (continuous) monitoring within the Borough.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

RBC undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 35 sites during 2025. Table A.1 in Appendix A presents the details of the monitoring undertaken at the non-automatic sites.

There have been no changes to the monitoring network since the last ASR.

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

3.2 Individual Pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for bias, annualisation (where the annual mean data capture is below 75% and greater than 25%), and distance correction. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.2 in Appendix A compare the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40 µg/m³. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

For diffusion tubes, the full 2025 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.1 includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

Overall, there has been a general trend in improvement in air quality across RBC in the past 5 years

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

PM₁₀ is not currently required to be monitored in Runnymede

3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

PM_{2.5} is not currently required monitored within Runnymede Borough Council

3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

Sulphur dioxide is not currently monitored within the Runnymede as it has previously been established that levels of sulphur dioxide do not exceed air quality objectives

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – 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)
RY1	Addlestone AQMA	Roadside	505098	164624	NO ₂	Addlestone AQMA	1.2	2.1	No	2.1
RY4	Addlestone Urban Background	Urban Background	505727	164624	NO ₂	N	0.0	4.3	No	1.8
RY8	M25 AQMA	Suburban	504316	163955	NO ₂	M25 and Egham Extension AQMA	6.1	21.1	No	1.8
RY14	Addlestone AQMA 4 way junction	Roadside	504993	164606	NO ₂	Addlestone AQMA	0.1	1.1	No	2.3
RY19	M25 AQMA	Roadside	505227	162699	NO ₂	M25 and Egham Extension AQMA	9.6	1.0	No	1.6
RY21	Traffic bottleneck	Roadside	504263	166945	NO ₂	N	1.9	0.7	No	2.1
RY23	Chertsey traffic lights Potential detailed assessment	Roadside	504878	166790	NO ₂	N	14.2	1.1	No	2.1
RY25	1 Pooley Green Railway Crossing AQMA	Roadside	501748	171349	NO ₂	M25 and Egham	9.6	13.7	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)
						Extension AQMA				
RY26	Pooley Green Railway Crossing AQMA	Roadside	501717	171382	NO ₂	M25 and Egham Extension AQMA	10.6	2.4	No	2.3
RY40	Rural Background	Urban Background	502072	165098	NO ₂	N	n/a	103.4	No	2.4
RY43	114 Chertsey Rd AQMA potential extension	Roadside	504999	165305	NO ₂	N	16.0	2.1	No	2.2
RY45	Chertsey 30 Weir Rd Potential detailed assessment	Roadside	504879	166762	NO ₂	N	4.2	1.1	No	2.2
RY53	1-22 Wyvern Place Addlestone High Street AQMA potential extension	Roadside	504963	164784	NO ₂	N	3.7	3.1	No	2.2
RY55	Addlestone AQMA extension	Roadside	505072	164478	NO ₂	N	2.3	0.4	No	2.1
RY56	36 Bridge Rd Potential detailed assessment	Roadside	505529	164784	NO ₂	N	7.2	0.6	No	2.2
RY57	Potential detailed assessment	Roadside	504947	166753	NO ₂	N	1.9	0.9	No	2.3
RY58	34 Weir Rd Potential detailed assessment	Roadside	504895	166774	NO ₂	N	12.6	0.5	No	2.4
RY59	Addlestone AQMA extension	Roadside	504950	165139	NO ₂	N	7.1	5.2	No	2.4

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
RY60	Addlestone AQMA extension	Roadside	504965	164807	NO ₂	Addlestone AQMA	0.7	3.0	No	2.3
RY61	Addlestone AQMA extension	Roadside	504910	164558	NO ₂	N	4.7	1.0	No	2.3
RY62	Addlestone AQMA extension	Roadside	505076	164441	NO ₂	Addlestone AQMA	4.3	1.3	No	2.2
RY63	Addlestone development	Roadside	505250	164520	NO ₂	N	19.9	0.6	No	2.3
RY65	Aviator Park	Roadside	505706	164952	NO ₂	N	11.0	1.7	No	2.2
RY67	A320 roundabout Ottershaw	Roadside	502241	163885	NO ₂	N	18.4	2.1	No	2.2
RY71	185 Church Rd	Other	504212	164259	NO ₂	M25 and Egham Extension AQMA	2.2	20.3	No	2.2
RY72	Albany Place (next to M25)	Other	501585	171489	NO ₂	M25 and Egham Extension AQMA	0.0	52.7	No	2.2
RY73	Byfleet and New Haw station	Roadside	505800	162303	NO ₂	N	9.2	3.0	No	2.2
RY75	4 Crockford Park Road lamp post	Roadside	505208	164243	NO ₂	N	9.9	1.1	No	2.2
RY76	Opposite the Chatterings, Green Road Thorpe	Roadside	501658	168253	NO ₂	N	23.3	2.1	No	2.0
RY77	Under the M25 Flyover Egham roundabout on lamp post	Roadside	501865	171773	NO ₂	M25 and Egham Extension AQMA	22.8	5.7	No	2.2

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
RY78	Clock house lane west, end of footpath	Roadside	501603	170111	NO ₂	M25 and Egham Extension AQMA	4.0	11.2	No	2.2
RY79	On SCC lamppost outside of 13 Midway Ave TW20 8QA	Roadside	501903	168756	NO ₂	N	3.9	1.7	No	2.3
RY80	Weybourne Addlestone Road	Kerbside	506452	164754	NO ₂	N	4.4	1.9	No	2.2
RY81	1 Addlestone Road	Kerbside	506414	164756	NO ₂	N	7.0	0.4	No	2.1
RY82	Navigation House	Kerbside	506225	164706	NO ₂	N	8.0	1.4	No	2.2

. 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.

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

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

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

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

Table A.2 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
RY1	505098	164624	Roadside	100.0	27.4	24.5	24.1	17.5	18.3
RY4	505727	164624	Urban Background	100.0	15.0	13.4	12.6	10.3	11.8
RY8	504316	163955	Suburban	75.0	18.2	16.2	15.4	14.4	13.9
RY14	504993	164606	Roadside	100.0	41.0	35.5	36.1	28.1	25.9
RY19	505227	162699	Roadside	90.4	26.2	25.3	22.2	19.3	18.3
RY21	504263	166945	Roadside	100.0	26.9	24.0	23.2	17.4	17.3
RY23	504878	166790	Roadside	90.4	37.7	34.6	33.0	26.7	27.3
RY25	501748	171349	Roadside	90.4	22.4	22.5	21.6	17.2	16.9
RY26	501717	171382	Roadside	92.3	36.0	32.9	34.2	24.3	22.5
RY40	502072	165098	Urban Background	92.3	12.0	12.9	11.3	10.5	11.3
RY43	504999	165305	Roadside	100.0	28.1	26.7	26.5	19.7	19.2
RY45	504879	166762	Roadside	90.4	37.9	32.2	33.0	23.0	24.2
RY53	504963	164784	Roadside	100.0	31.5	28.8	27.6	23.4	19.9

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
RY55	505072	164478	Roadside	90.4	25.1	22.4	24.8	20.7	20.2
RY56	505529	164784	Roadside	100.0	39.6	26.1	28.6	21.7	21.0
RY57	504947	166753	Roadside	100.0	22.7	23.5	23.5	17.4	17.1
RY58	504895	166774	Roadside	90.4	39.7	37.7	31.5	25.1	22.7
RY59	504950	165139	Roadside	100.0	26.5	26.2	20.1	17.8	16.3
RY60	504965	164807	Roadside	100.0	25.9	25.0	25.4	19.0	20.4
RY61	504910	164558	Roadside	100.0	24.1	18.5	22.7	17.8	17.8
RY62	505076	164441	Roadside	100.0	29.9	23.8	22.9	17.6	17.8
RY63	505250	164520	Roadside	92.3	16.7		18.2	15.1	14.3
RY65	505706	164952	Roadside	100.0	28.5	20.9	17.2	16.2	17.7
RY67	502241	163885	Roadside	100.0	35.9	35.6	32.6	28.1	24.9
RY71	504212	164259	Other	100.0	24.2	25.3	23.0	19.8	16.5
RY72	501585	171489	Other	100.0	20.0	20.1	18.9	15.0	18.0

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
RY73	505800	162303	Roadside	92.3	29.4	24.2	24.0	19.2	17.1
RY75	505208	164243	Roadside	100.0		22.3	23.3	17.7	16.3
RY76	501658	168253	Roadside	100.0		27.3	25.8	21.8	22.0
RY77	501865	171773	Roadside	92.3		25.7	26.9	23.2	18.7
RY78	501603	170111	Roadside	100.0		16.2	18.3	12.1	15.5
RY79	501903	168756	Roadside	100.0		19.3	18.3	13.1	14.4
RY80	506452	164754	Kerbside	100.0		13.4	14.2	11.3	12.8
RY81	506414	164756	Kerbside	100.0		16.8	15.1	13.6	12.0
RY82	506225	164706	Kerbside	92.3			17.5	13.0	14.6

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations

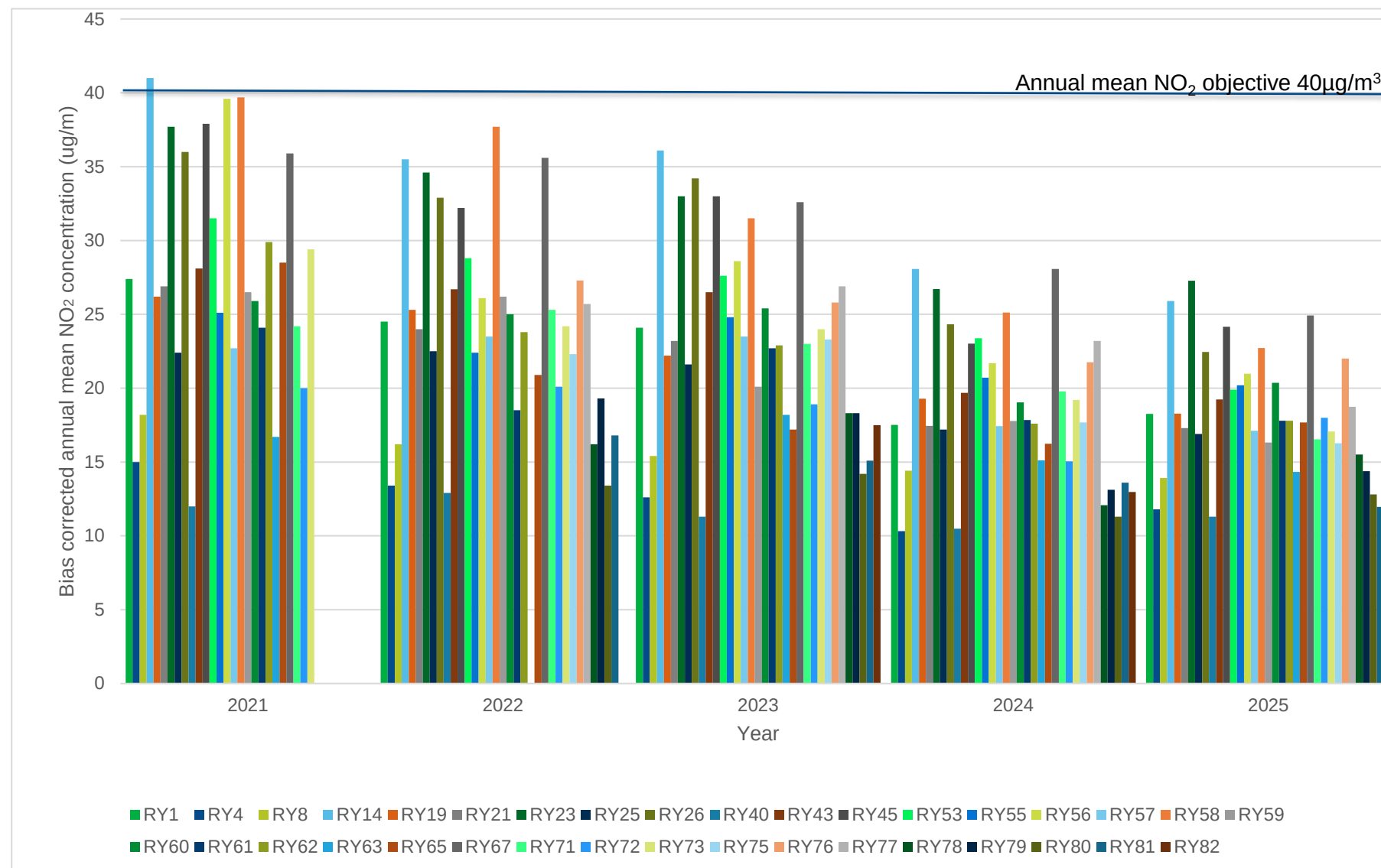


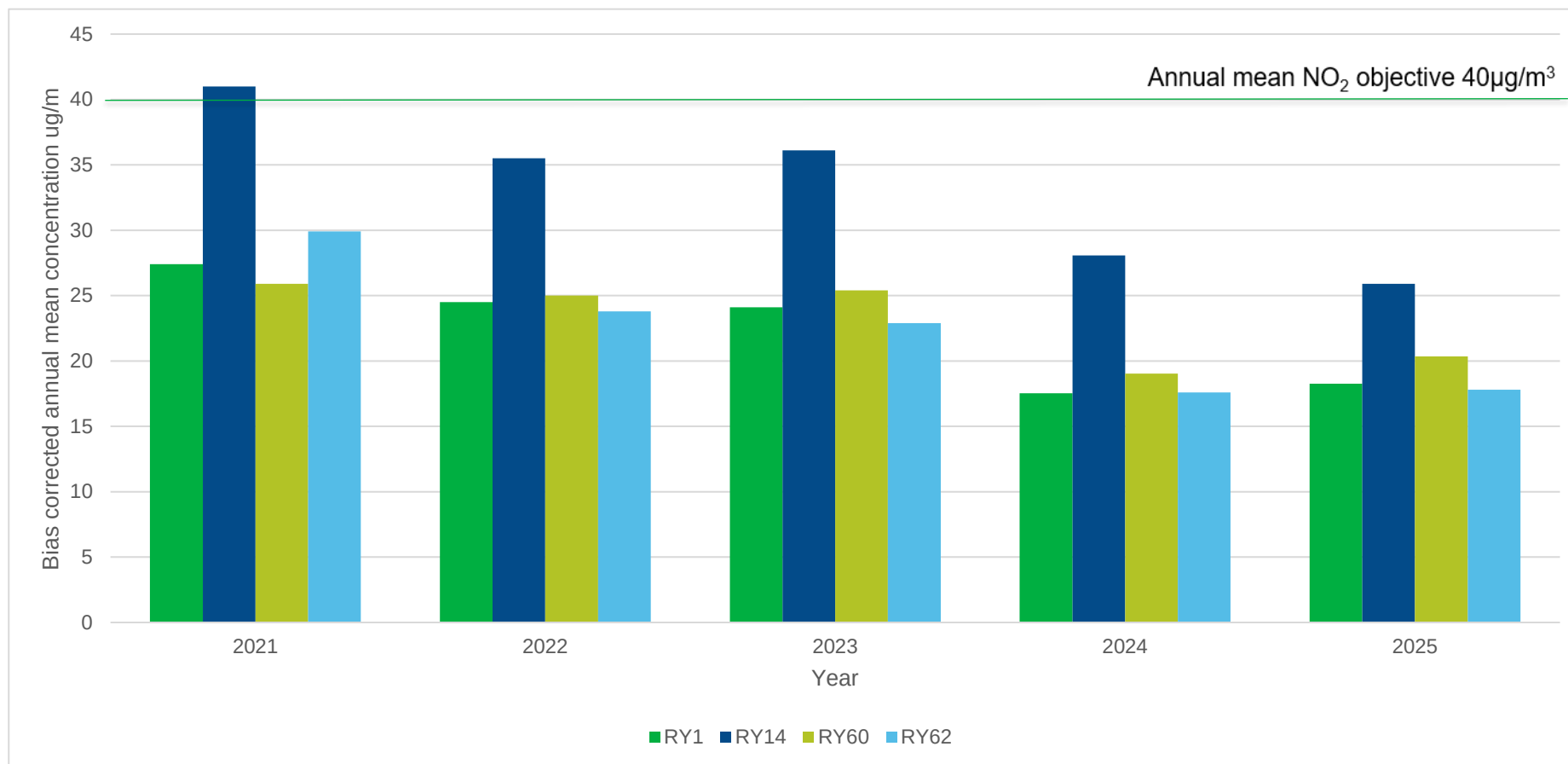
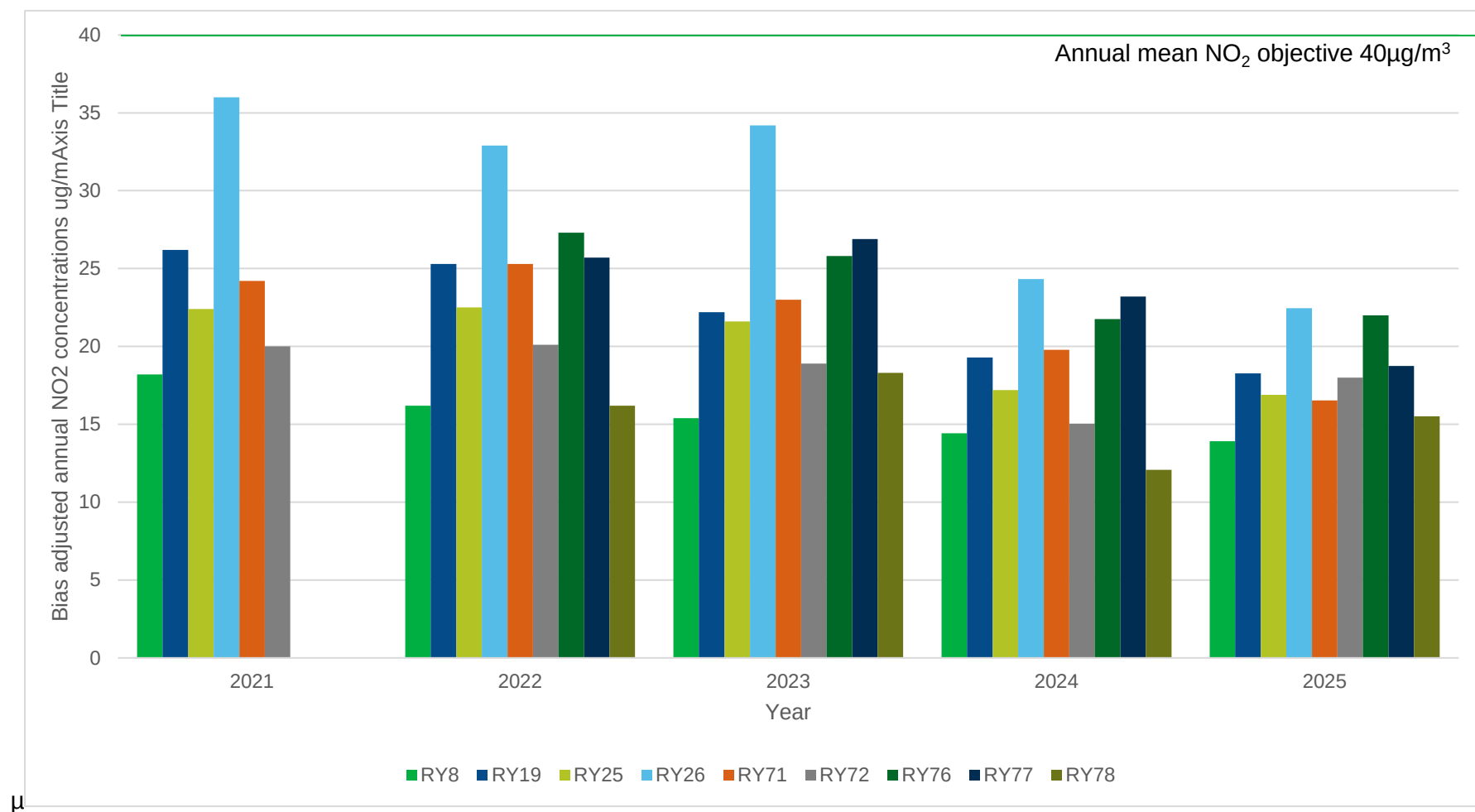
Figure A.2 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations for diffusion tubes within the Addlestone AQMA

Figure A.3 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations for diffusion tubes within the M25 and Egham extension AQMA



Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

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

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)		Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data		Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted		Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	
RY1	505098		164624	34.0	31.0	23.0	26.8	18.5		18.3	10.3	15.7		15.8	20.4	22.8	21.1	21.5		18.3		-
RY4	505727		164624	19.0	18.0	15.0	14.3	11.0		15.8	9.8	12.2		13.1	12.5	14.9	10.8	13.9		11.8		-
RY8	504316		163955	22.0	21.0		22.7			15.7	9.8	13.6		12.0		16.7	13.9	16.4		13.9		-
RY14	504993		164606	44.0	40.0	34.0	32.0	19.7		34.4	25.9	26.8		25.9	31.6	29.5	21.8	30.5		25.9		-
RY19	505227		162699	31.0	26.0	25.0	23.4			18.0	11.1	17.7		18.1	20.2	24.7	21.2	21.5		18.3		-
RY21	504263		166945	33.0	31.0	24.0	22.4	16.8		17.6	11.4	16.5		16.0	18.7	20.2	16.6	20.4		17.3		-
RY23	504878		166790	53.0	49.0	30.0	28.7	27.8		35.4		21.0		20.5	27.4	29.6	30.6	32.1		27.3		-
RY25	501748		171349	27.0	28.0	24.0	22.2	17.0		15.7		15.4		13.2	17.7	17.4	21.1	19.9		16.9		-
RY26	501717		171382	38.0	34.0	28.0		21.4		24.0	17.2	23.6		22.7	28.9	30.0	22.8	26.4		22.5		-
RY40	502072		165098	18.0	18.0	20.0	13.5	10.9		15.3	2.4	11.9		16.0	10.4		9.8	13.3		11.3		-
RY43	504999		165305	36.0	32.0	22.0	24.5	19.0		17.8	16.0	15.7		20.7	23.2	22.0	22.7	22.6		19.2		-
RY45	504879		166762	41.0	39.0	24.0	30.6	21.8		29.2		23.2		23.9	26.8	26.7	26.4	28.4		24.2		-
RY53	504963		164784	39.0	34.0	22.0	29.7	15.3		21.2	10.3	20.9		19.6	22.7	25.8	20.4	23.4		19.9		-
RY55	505072		164478	32.0	33.0	24.0	30.6	16.6		22.7		18.7		22.6	21.0	22.6	17.6	23.8		20.2		-
RY56	505529		164784	37.0	35.0	29.0	30.8	23.5		25.3	10.8	16.0		18.3	22.1	26.6	21.7	24.7		21.0		-
RY57	504947		166753	28.0	29.0	24.0	23.4	15.1		16.7	11.4	14.8		19.2	19.6	22.2	18.2	20.1		17.1		-
RY58	504895		166774	37.0	29.0	29.0	32.9	19.3		30.1		18.3		26.2	21.8	29.7	20.6	26.7		22.7		-
RY59	504950		165139	29.0	24.0	25.0	20.5	13.3		15.7	11.1	14.8		18.8	20.8	16.1	21.2	19.2		16.3		-
RY60	504965		164807	32.0	32.0	35.0	29.5	15.5		23.5	16.7	19.7		21.0	22.2	19.3	21.0	24.0		20.4		-
RY61	504910		164558	29.0	28.0	30.0	24.7	17.2		17.8	11.1	16.1		20.7	19.9	19.9	16.8	20.9		17.8		-

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	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
RY62	505076	164441	34.0	32.0	23.0	22.5	15.8	13.8	12.9	14.9	17.5	21.9	22.2	20.7	20.9	17.8	-	
RY63	505250	164520	28.0	23.0	NS	20.1	14.6	16.0	9.2	11.6	16.0	16.8	15.6	14.6	16.9	14.3	-	
RY65	505706	164952	32.0	26.0	26.0	23.3	21.7	22.7	12.6	14.2	17.0	19.1	18.3	16.7	20.8	17.7	-	
RY67	502241	163885	46.0	36.0	18.0	31.7	24.0	29.2	20.6	29.4	28.2	33.4	29.6	25.8	29.3	24.9	-	
RY71	504212	164259	30.0	24.0	24.0	22.5	17.4	15.8	9.6	16.6	13.5	18.0	22.3	19.8	19.5	16.5	-	
RY72	501585	171489	28.0	29.0	23.0	28.5	17.8	29.3	9.8	15.1	16.5	20.3	17.3	19.4	21.2	18.0	-	
RY73	505800	162303	35.0	28.0	7.0	21.8	18.4	20.8	14.6	16.2	15.8	21.2		22.1	20.1	17.1	-	
RY75	505208	164243	29.0	23.0	24.0	23.1	15.1	17.0	11.0	14.5	16.4	23.1	17.5	15.9	19.1	16.3	-	
RY76	501658	168253	36.0	37.0	25.0	31.5	23.3	29.5	17.0	23.2	25.7	22.5	18.3	21.6	25.9	22.0	-	
RY77	501865	171773	30.0	27.0	28.0	26.8	28.6	29.8	19.8	16.6	12.2	1.4		22.3	22.0	18.7	-	
RY78	501603	170111	22.0	26.0	24.0	27.1	18.1	14.9	9.7	12.2	21.6	15.2	12.2	16.0	18.3	15.5	-	
RY79	501903	168756	25.0	24.0	25.0	18.6	11.3	13.7	10.1	12.7	16.3	17.2	12.7	16.3	16.9	14.4	-	
RY80	506452	164754	23.0	20.0	20.0	16.3	10.2	11.5	10.2	12.3	19.1	14.1	12.0	12.0	15.1	12.8	-	
RY81	506414	164756	23.0	19.0	7.0	15.8	10.3	15.1	9.7	13.1	17.9	13.1	11.9	12.9	14.1	12.0	-	
RY82	506225	164706	25.0	27.0	21.0	20.2	11.7	15.8	10.2	13.4	13.5	16.2		15.4	17.2	14.6	-	

☒ All erroneous data has been removed from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1.

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

☒ National bias adjustment factor used.

☒ Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure in the final column.

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

Notes:

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

See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

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

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Runnymede Borough Council During 2025

RBC has not identified any new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2025

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Runnymede Borough Council During 2025

No additional diffusion tubes were installed during 2025

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The diffusion tubes used by RBC during 2025 were supplied and analysed by Lambeth Scientific Services Ltd using 50% TEA in acetone methodology. The analysis procedures are compliant with the Diffusion Tubes for Ambient NO₂ Monitoring: Practical Guidance for users and laboratories (Defra, 2008). The laboratory participates in the AIR-PT Scheme, a continuation of the Workplace Analysis Scheme for Proficiency (WASP) for NO₂ tube analysis and the Annual Field Inter-Comparison Exercise. These provide strict performance criteria for participating laboratories to meet, thereby ensuring NO₂ concentrations are reported to a high level of accuracy.

As part of their quality assurance programme, Lambeth Scientific participates in the LGC AIR Proficiency Testing (PT) Scheme for NO₂ monitoring using the diffusive sampling method. The laboratory in-house procedures are in accordance with Harmonized Practical Guidance.

The results from the four rounds in 2025, January – December are summarised below:

AR068	100% Satisfactory
AR069	100% Satisfactory
AR071	75% Satisfactory (One Unsatisfactory Result)
AR072	50% Satisfactory (Two Unsatisfactory Results)

Whilst the round AR071 and AR072 show 25% and 50% reduction in performance, the two earlier rounds achieved 100% satisfactory results.

The unsatisfactory result obtained in round AR071, had variation from the assigned value of 0.41. The two unsatisfactory results obtained in round AR072, had variation of 0.41 and 0.42 from the assigned value.

The above suggests issues associated with;

- Analytical variability.
- Sample handling analysis variability.
- Procedural implementation.
- Analytical data recording

Investigation carried out as follows;

- Sample storage conditions prior to analysis were reviewed.
- Sample preparation for analysis was reviewed against documented methods.
- Analytical procedures were confirmed as compliant with the approved method.
- Analytical data recordings, instrument calibration data were reviewed.
- Calculations and reported results were reviewed.
- No transcription or reporting errors were identified.
- Chemicals are expiry date
- Equipment calibration reviewed.

No non-conformance identified.

The investigation identified no evidence of procedural non-compliance, calculation errors, or laboratory reporting errors.

Given the satisfactory results achieved for three samples in rounds AR071 and two samples in AR072, it is considered unlikely that a fundamental issue exists in the methodology. The most likely causes are considered to be analytical variability associated with extraction, sample preparation, or handling effects that contributed to unsatisfactory outcome. There is no indication of a systematic failure.

The following actions have been taken:

- Review of all diffusive sampler handling procedures.
- Refresher training provided to laboratory analyst.

- Routine calibration of equipment
- Additional verification checks introduced prior to PT sample submission.

To minimise the likelihood of recurrence, the following measures will be adopted:

- Continued adherence to documented sampling procedures.
- Ongoing review of laboratory performance and quality control data.
- Continued participation in the LGC AIR PT scheme to demonstrate competence and monitor long-term performance.

The overall PT performance demonstrates satisfactory capability, with rounds AR068 and AR069 achieving 100% satisfactory results. Although rounds AR071 and AR072 included unsatisfactory results, the investigation has identified no evidence of a systematic failure in the diffusive sampling process.

Corrective and preventive actions have been implemented to strengthen quality controls and reduce the potential for future variability. Future PT rounds will be closely monitored to confirm the effectiveness of these actions and demonstrate continued competence.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

Annualisation is required for any site with data capture less than 75% but greater than 25%. Annualisation was not required for any non-automatic monitoring sites

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

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

Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet March 2026

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors 03/26 Issue of the Spreadsheet				
Laboratory	Method	Year	New (03/26) Factor	
			No. of Studies	Factor
Aberdeen Scientific Services	20% TEA in water	2025	6	0.74
Edinburgh Scientific Services	50% TEA in acetone	2025	1	0.78
Glasgow Scientific Services	20% TEA in water	2025	1	0.72
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	28	0.89
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	18	0.92
Lambeth Scientific Services	50% TEA in acetone	2025	2	0.85
Milton Keynes Council	20% TEA in water	2025	1	0.69
SOCOTEC Didcot	20% TEA in water	2025	4	0.81
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	17	0.78
Somerset County Council	20% TEA in water	2025	4	0.81
Staffordshire County Council	20% TEA in water	2025	14	0.81
Tayside Scientific Services	20% TEA in water	2025	1	0.67
Number of Studies Included			97	

RBC have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.85 released in March 2026 which used 2 applicable studies to the factor to apply to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by RBC over the past five years is presented in Table C.1.

Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factors used

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	03/26	0.85
2024	National	06/25	0.80
2023	National	03/24	0.85
2022	National	06/23	0.86
2021	National	Unknown	0.95

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

Figure D.1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site

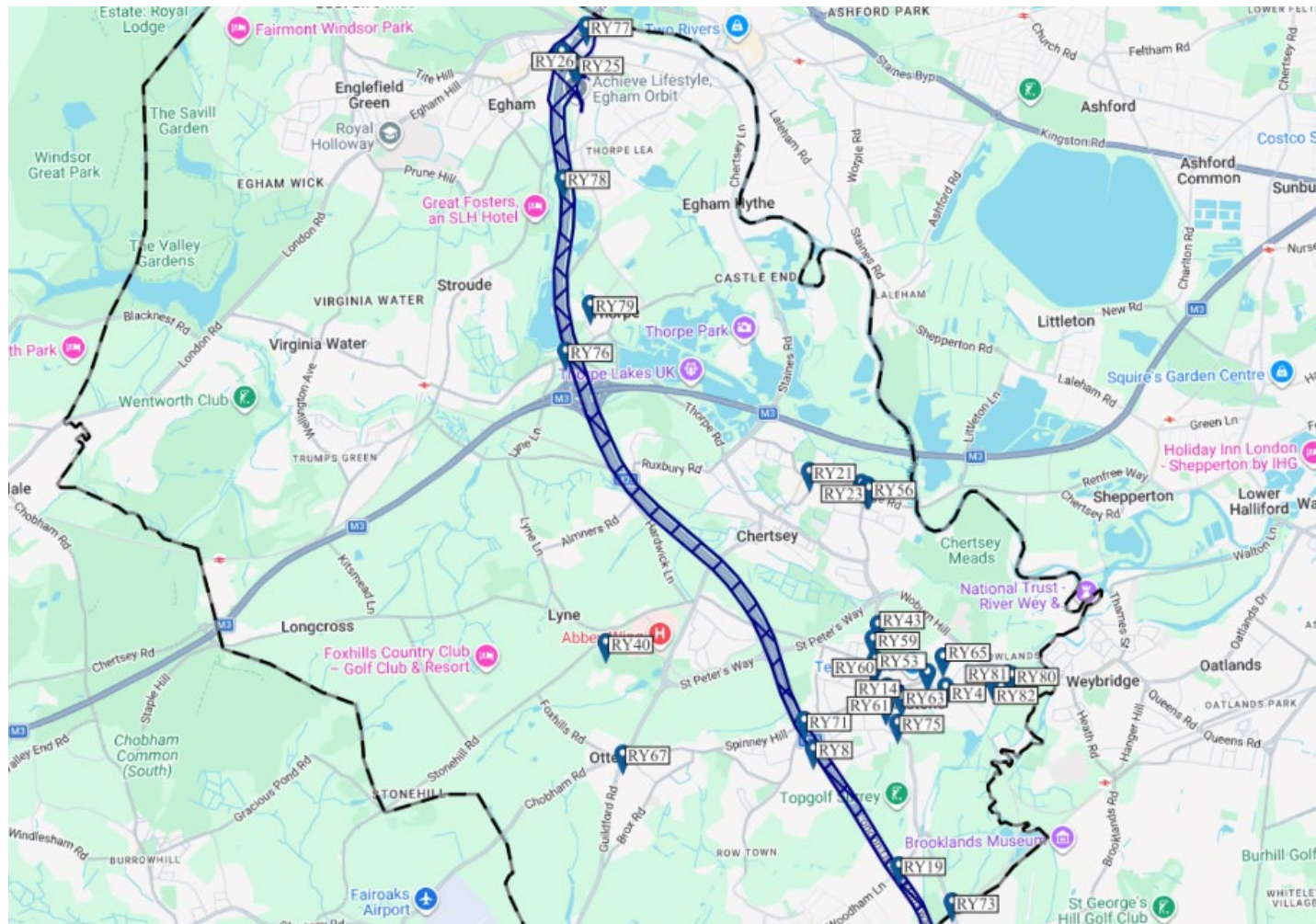


Figure D.2 – Map showing location of Non-Automatic diffusion tube monitoring sites in Chertsey

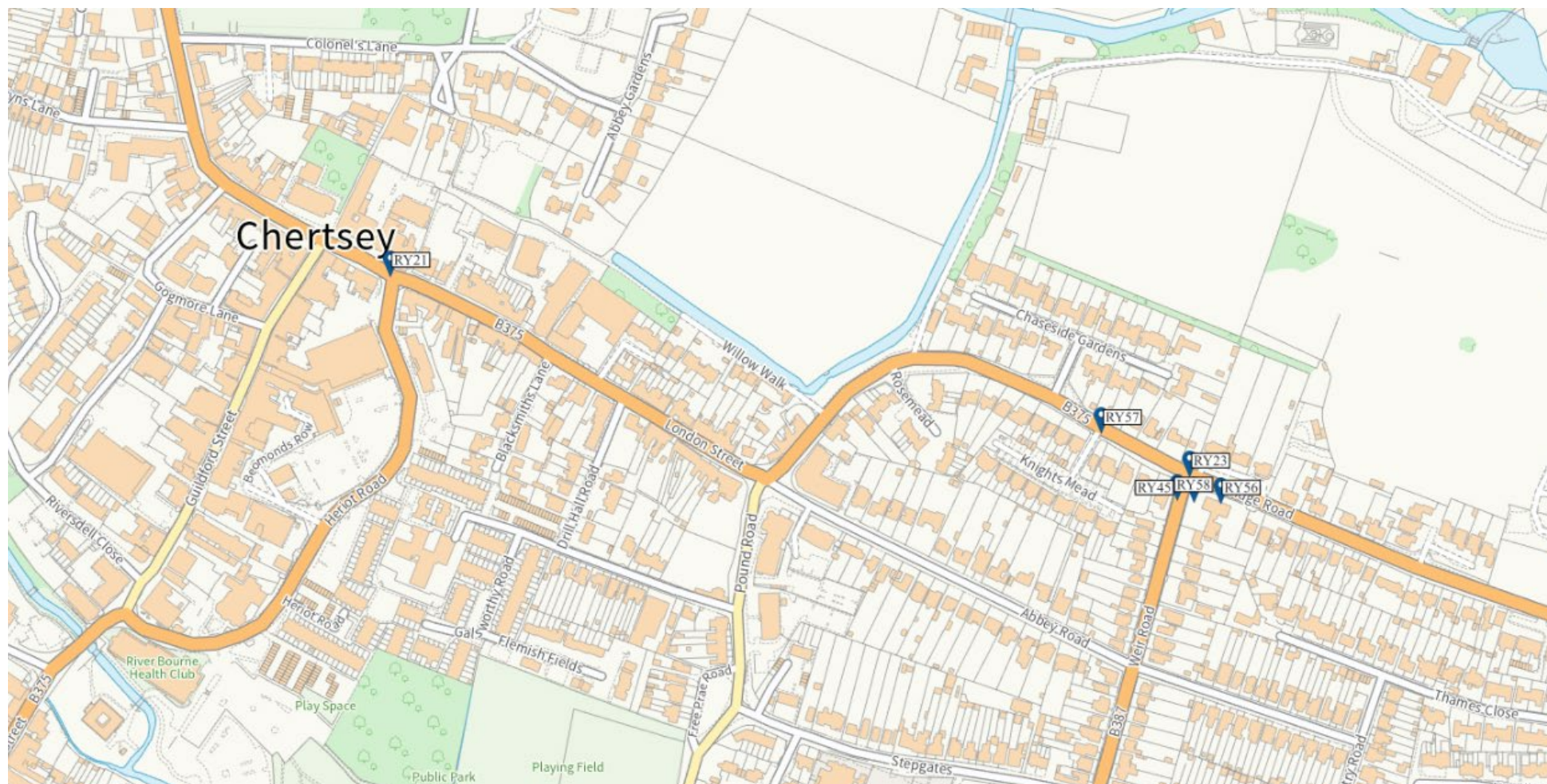


Figure D.3– Map showing locations of Non-Automatic diffusion tube sites within the northern extent of the M25 and Egham AQMA

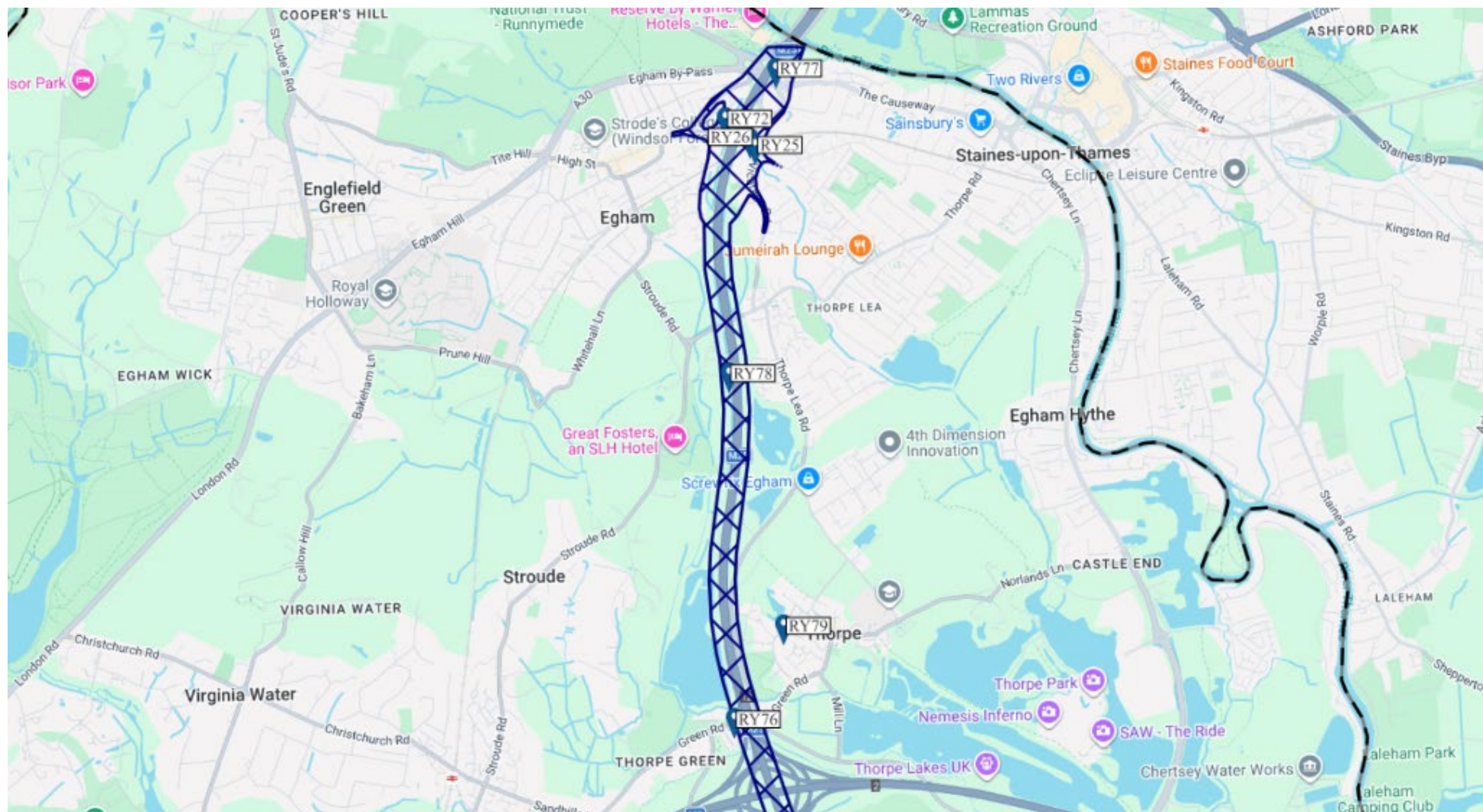


Figure D.4– Map showing locations of Non-Automatic diffusion tube sites within Southern extent of M25 and Egham extension AQMA

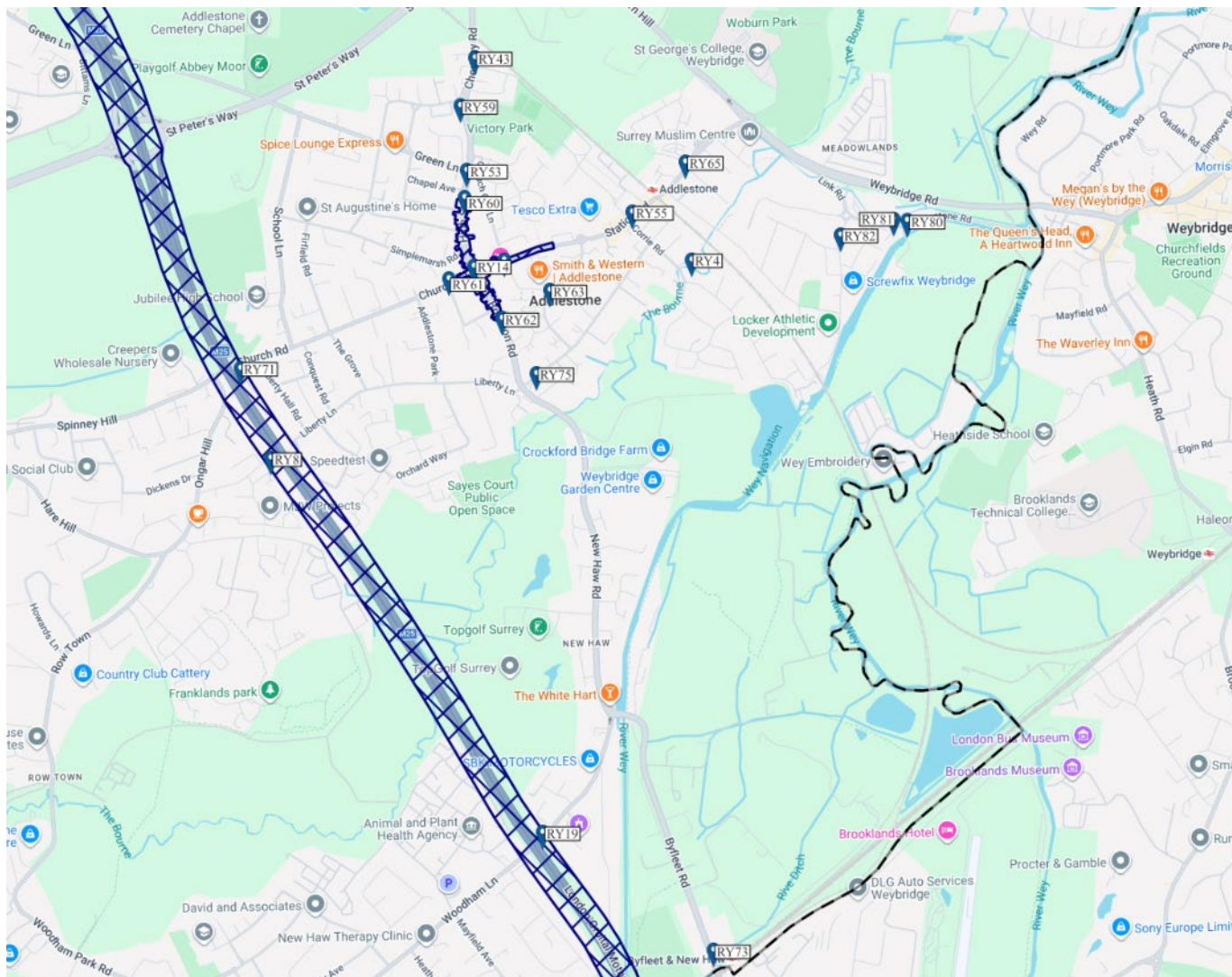
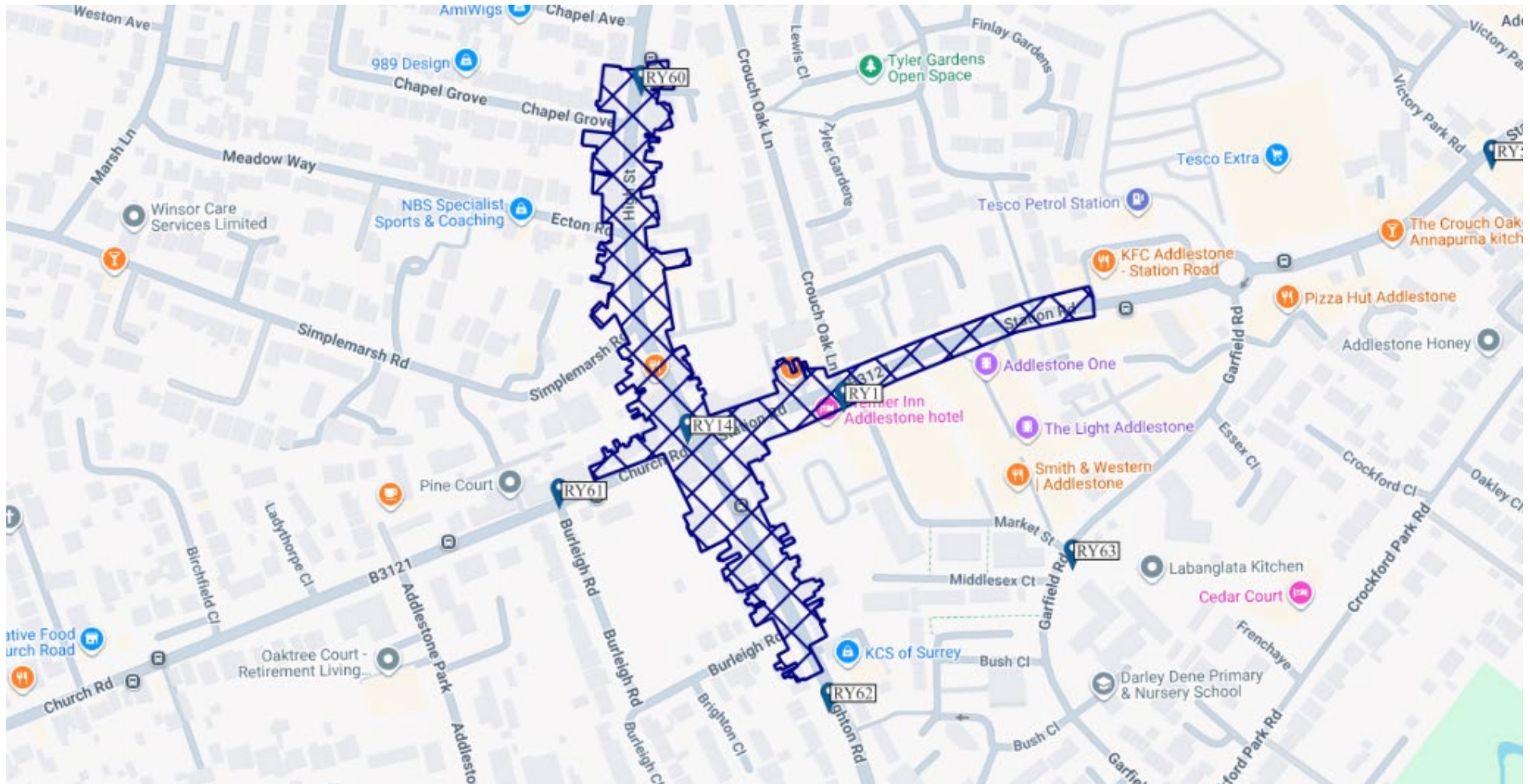


Figure D.5 – Map showing locations of Non-Automatic diffusion tube sites in Addlestone AQMA area



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England⁵

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

⁵ The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Glossary of Terms

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

References

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