



East Cambridgeshire District Council

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

June 2026

Information	East Cambridgeshire District Council Details
Local Authority Officer	Peter Ord
Department	Environmental Services
Address	East Cambridgeshire District Council, The Grange, Nutholt Lane, Ely CB7 4EE
Telephone	01353 665555
E-mail	Peter.ord@eastcambs.gov.uk
Report Reference Number	ASR 2026
Date	June 2026

Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Environmental Services Department of East Cambridgeshire District Council with the support and agreement of the Directorates of Operations and Communities.

This ASR has been approved by the Chief Executive of East Cambridgeshire District Council.

This ASR has been signed off by the Director of Public Health of Cambridgeshire County Council.

If you have any comments on this ASR, please send them to Peter Ord at:

East Cambridgeshire District Council, The Grange, Nutholt Lane, Ely CB7 4EE.

Tel: 01353 665555.

e-mail: Peter.ord@eastcambs.gov.uk

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in East Cambridgeshire

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 and the kind of activities they might arise from.

Table ES 1 - Description of Key Pollutants

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

East Cambridgeshire is predominantly rural in character. Air quality is relatively good and has steadily improved over the years. Statutory objectives are being met at all monitoring locations, and the council has not designated any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). As in most areas of the country, road traffic emissions are the principal source

of poor air quality; and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM) are the main contaminants of concern.

This Annual Status Report (ASR) contains air quality monitoring data gathered between 1st January and 31st December 2025. East Cambridgeshire District Council monitored NO₂ levels at 27 locations across the district using diffusion tubes. Annual mean NO₂ values were derived for all 27 of these locations. As in previous years, NO₂ concentrations at all monitoring locations were fully met and were well within the statutory air quality objective of 40µg/m³. The highest annual mean concentration of 16.6µg/m³ was recorded at location NAS18, Post Office, Wilburton; situated on the High Street close to the junction of the A1123 and B1049. The lowest concentrations were recorded at WIL2, Berristead Close, Wilburton (6.6µg/m³); and SP1, Swaffham Prior Village Hall (6.2µg/m³).

However, although NO₂ concentrations have been gradually declining over recent years, concentrations at all monitoring locations in the district showed an increase in 2025 compared to 2024 by an average of 1.4µg/m³.

The increase in NO₂ concentrations was noted in both winter and summer. The reason for the increase is not known but unusual weather conditions and an increase in the use of wood burning stoves and open fires may have contributed to the increase.

Local authorities are not required to monitor for particulate matter (PM), but NO₂ concentration levels serve as an indicator of likely PM concentrations. This ASR has not identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment for any pollutants. No new significant emission sources have been identified which could lead to poor air quality in the district.

East Cambridgeshire District Council will continue to operate the NO₂ diffusion tube monitoring programme to demonstrate that air quality objectives continue to be met. The council works with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority (CPCA), Cambridgeshire County Council, Network Rail, and others to promote measures which improve air quality, such as improving public transport, expanding rail freight and passenger service provision, promoting electric vehicle charging point (EVCP) provision, and promoting active travel. The council will compile and submit a further ASR in 2027.

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.

East Cambridgeshire District Council's Corporate Plan Priorities for 2026 to 2027 include actions to improve air quality. The Council will work with the CPCA and partners to deliver improvements to active travel and road and rail infrastructure. These include bus franchising and local rail improvements including Soham Railway Station phase 2.

East Cambridgeshire District Council continues to promote low emission energy sources in buildings in its ownership and in its vehicle fleet.

Proposals for funding the development of active travel routes in East Cambridgeshire were approved by the CPCA Investment Committee in March 2025. The Council was awarded £70,000 to produce a detailed design for a route between Ely and Stuntney. A further £400,000 was awarded for the Sustrans Study East Cambridgeshire Routes Project to enable further development of the feasibility schemes to preliminary design stage for two routes - Ely to Soham; and Burwell to Fordham and wider links in the area, including a link to Cambridge. This work is currently in progress.

Conclusions and Priorities

Air quality in East Cambridgeshire is relatively good and improving despite a small increase in NO₂ concentrations in 2025. Statutory air quality objectives are being met at all monitoring locations. The Council continues to help maintain and improve air quality by promoting sustainable energy use in its own business activities and by working with others to improve public transport, encourage electric vehicle uptake and promote active travel.

How to get Involved

There are a number of ways in which members of the public can help to maintain good air quality.

- Walk, cycle or use public transport or car share when you can
- If driving, turn your engine off when stationary
- If you buy a new car, consider choosing a low emission vehicle
- Compost your garden waste instead of burning it
- Do not burn waste materials, especially rubber, plastic or old furniture

- If you feel you must have a bonfire, follow the DEFRA [guidance for outdoor burning](#)
- Wood burning stoves and open fires are now a significant source of poor indoor and outdoor air quality and they can also pose a smoke nuisance to neighbours. Ensure that your device is properly maintained and that you burn the correct type of fuel. Follow the DEFRA guidance. [Open fires and wood-burning stoves - a practical guide](#)

You can reduce your exposure to poor air quality in a number of ways

- Use the side streets where there is less traffic when walking or cycling,
- Keep to the side of the pavement furthest from the road when out walking
- When exercising outdoors choose spaces away from busy roads and avoid rush hour times

To find out more about the effect of poor air quality on public health see the information provided by the UK Health Security Agency.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-air-pollution/health-matters-air-pollution>.

Table of Contents

Local Responsibilities and Commitment	i
Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area	ii
Air Quality in East Cambridgeshire	ii
Actions to Improve Air Quality	iv
Conclusions and Priorities	iv
How to get Involved	iv
1 Local Air Quality Management	1
2 Actions to Improve Air Quality	2
2.1 Air Quality Management Areas	2
2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in East Cambridgeshire	3
2.3 PM_{2.5} – Local Authority Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations	8
3 Air Quality Monitoring Data and Comparison with Air Quality Objectives and National Compliance	10
3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken	10
3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites	10
3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites	10
3.2 Individual Pollutants	10
3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	11
Appendix A: Monitoring Results	13
Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025	20
Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC	22
New or Changed Sources Identified Within East Cambridgeshire District During 2025.....	22
Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by East Cambridgeshire District During 2025	22
QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring	22
Diffusion Tube Annualisation	23
Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors	23
NO ₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road.....	25
Appendix D: Maps of Monitoring Locations	26
Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England	33
Glossary of Terms	34
References	35

Figures

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO ₂ Concentrations.....	19
Figure D.1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site.....	27

Tables

Table 2.1 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality.....	7
Table B.1 – NO ₂ 2025 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m ³).....	20
Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor	24
Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England	33

1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in East Cambridgeshire 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 East Cambridgeshire District 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.

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.

East Cambridgeshire currently does not have any declared AQMAs. A local Air Quality Strategy is in place to help prevent and reduce polluting activities. The Local Air Quality Strategy is available at: [Air Quality Strategy for East Cambridgeshire.pdf](#)

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in East Cambridgeshire

DEFRA's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded:

- It is commended that trends are presented in an informative manner and clear details of pollutant concentration levels are provided.
- No comments from last year's ASR have been included. It is highly recommended to include comments and respond to them to highlight the improvements that have been done to the ASR, and to show that comments have been acknowledged in future ASRs.

(ECDC Response – Noted. Comments on the 2025 ASR are included in this report.)

- Although ECDC has no AQMA in place, it is commendable that details of the AQS have been published and included in the report, ensuring completeness and accessibility of monitoring information.
- ECDC have correctly applied QA/QC protocols for annualisation and have selected an appropriate bias adjustment factor using a national factor.
- It is commendable that ECDC has provided detailed maps showing the boundary and monitoring locations, which enhances clarity and transparency. However, it is recommended that the Council consider increasing the font size of the map labels to improve readability.

(ECDC Response - Noted. Font sizes on map labels have been increased in this report.)

- It is recommended that the report include a discussion justifying the choice of the bias adjustment to monitoring data, along with a screenshot of the relevant database values, to provide transparency and support the robustness of the results.

(ECDC Response – Noted. A discussion and relevant screenshot are included in this report).

East Cambridgeshire District Council has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.1. Seven measures are included within Table 2.1, with the type of measure and the progress East

Cambridgeshire District Council has 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:

[Corporate plan | East Cambridgeshire District Council](#)

[Our environment plans and actions | East Cambridgeshire District Council](#)

Key completed measures are:

- Refuse collection vehicle fleet converted to Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (HVO) fuel
- Solar panels installed in council-owned Hive Leisure Centre and E Space North
- Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCPs) installed at 27 properties in Arbour Square housing development

East Cambridgeshire District Council expects the following measures to be completed over the course of the next reporting year:

- Complete the installation of solar panels on 27 homes in the Arbour Square development in Ely. Palace Green Homes is a housing development company formed and wholly owned by East Cambridgeshire District Council to deliver high-quality sustainable housing. The properties are fitted with air source heat pumps and EVCPs as well as solar panels. The properties have achieved an EPC A rating for energy efficiency.
- To formally open the new Lake View Bereavement Centre at Mepal which includes an electric powered crematorium which will have lower emissions than the more traditional gas-fired type crematoria.

East Cambridgeshire District Council's priorities for the coming year are to work with the CPCA and partners to deliver improvements to active travel, and road and rail infrastructure, including bus franchising, and support local rail improvements including an extension of Soham Railway Station.

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

- CPCA
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Network Rail

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that East Cambridgeshire District Council anticipates facing are the requirement to maintain and improve air quality at a time of increased development pressure and constraints on funding from central government.

Progress on the following measure has been slower than expected due to a bid for government for funding of the scheme being unsuccessful.

- Rail Capacity Improvements – Ely Area Rail Capacity Scheme

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	Move council vehicle fleet to electric vehicles or low emission vehicles by 2035	Promoting low emission transport	Company Vehicle Procurement - Prioritising uptake of low emission vehicles	2024	2035	ECDC	ECDC	Partially funded	>£10 million	Implementation	Significantly reduce NOx and PM emissions from council's own transport to meet air quality objectives	NOx and PM emissions significantly reduced	Council's entire refuse collection vehicle fleet now runs on HVO fuel. Rest of fleet is being converted to HVO	Long term plans are to acquire electric vehicles. Cost of HVO and EVs is possible barrier.
2	Install solar panels on council owned buildings	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Low Emissions Strategy	2023	2035	ECDC.	ECDC	Funded	<£50k - £100k>	Implementation	Significantly reduce NOx and PM emissions from council buildings to meet air quality objectives	NOx and PM emissions significantly reduced	Solar panels installed at the Hive Leisure Centre and E-Space North offices	
3	Increase the number of electric vehicle charging points (EVCPs)	Promoting low emission transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging	2023	2035	ECDC, CPCA	ECDC, CPCA	Funded	<£50k - £100k>	Implementation	Not Quantified	NOx and PM emissions significantly reduced	All properties in Council's new Arbour Square housing development in North Ely. Developments by private house developers are also equipped with EVCPs	
5	Bus service improvements	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Bus route improvements	2019	2030	CPCA, ECDC	CPCA	Funded	<£10k	Implementation	Not quantified	Compliance with AQ objectives	Bus services in district now reorganised. A new service was introduced between Ely and Little Downham in 2025	
6	Rail capacity improvements – Ely Area Rail Capacity Scheme	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Public Transport Improvements – Interchanges, stations and services	2019	2035	Network Rail, ECDC	Department of Transport (DoT)	Not funded	>£10 million	Planning	Not quantified	Compliance with AQ objectives	The scheme was proposed for DoT funding in 2025. The application was not successful. A further bid will be made	Cost and competition for funding with other schemes on a nationwide basis for government funding
7	East Cambridgeshire Cycling and Walking Routes Strategy	Alternatives to private vehicle use	Other	2019	2030	ECDC, CPCA, Sustrans	ECDC, CPCA	Funded	£10k - £50k	Planning	Not Quantified	Compliance with AQ objectives	The Stuntney to Ely route is at the detailed design stage. The Ely to Soham, and Burwell to Fordham and wider links routes are at the preliminary design stage.	

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

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22 (Chapter 8) and the Air Quality Strategy¹, local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). There is clear evidence that PM_{2.5} (particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometres in diameter) has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases. Under the Health and Social Care Act 2012 the government introduced a Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) which sets out key indicators of the state of public health. An indicator relating to air quality is included:

- D01 – Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution.

In 2024, the most recent year for which figures are available, this was estimated as 5.2% for East Cambridgeshire. This compares with a figure of 5.4% for the East of England and 5.3% for England.

East Cambridgeshire District Council does not carry out PM_{2.5} monitoring or take any measures to specifically address PM_{2.5} concentrations. However, any measures to reduce road traffic emissions generally are likely to have the effect of reducing emissions of PM_{2.5}. DEFRA estimates that PM_{2.5} background levels in East Cambridgeshire are between 5.9 and 6.6ug/m³ (2021 figures). East Cambridgeshire District Council is taking the following measures to address PM_{2.5}:

- Working with the CPCA through the Local Transport and Connectivity Plan to prioritise sustainable transport alternatives and reduce traffic congestion and promote clean energy sources
- Implementing actions to improve bus and train services and actions identified in the East Cambridgeshire Strategic Cycle/Footpath Strategy to encourage healthy and active travel
- Requiring applicants for planning permission to provide Construction Environment Management Plans to minimise the production of PM_{2.5} and other particulates which might arise during construction work in considering

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

applications for planning approvals for new development under the Town and Country Planning regime

- Moving the council's vehicle fleet to cleaner fuels and reducing business mileage

These measures are not targeted specifically at PM_{2.5} reduction but implementation will have the effect of reducing PM_{2.5} concentrations.

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2025 by East Cambridgeshire District 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

East Cambridgeshire District Council did not undertake any automatic (continuous) monitoring during 2025.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

East Cambridgeshire District Council undertook non-automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 27 sites during 2025. Table A.1 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites. Monitoring locations are changed from time to time to achieve a representative spread across the district. Two extra sites were added in January 2025. These are IS1 in Isleham, and BO1 in Bottisham.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. The maps also include the locations of monitoring points from earlier years. Note that FO4 and NAS7 in Fordham are the same location. 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 compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

The full 2025 diffusion tube 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.

Annual mean NO₂ values were derived for all 27 of these locations. As in previous years, NO₂ concentrations at all monitoring locations were well within the statutory air quality objective of 40µg/m³. The highest annual mean concentration of 16.6µg/m³ was recorded at location NAS18, Post Office, Wilburton; situated on the High Street close to the junction of the A1123 and B1049. The lowest concentrations were recorded at WIL2, Berristead Close, Wilburton (6.6µg/m³); and SP1, Swaffham Prior Village Hall (6.2µg/m³).

However, whereas measured NO₂ concentrations have been gradually declining over recent years, in 2025 concentrations at all monitoring locations in the district showed an increase compared to 2024 by an average of 1.4µg/m³.

The increase in NO₂ concentrations was noted in both winter and summer. The reason for the increase is not known but unusual weather conditions and an increase in the use of wood burning stoves and open fires may have contributed to the increase.

Monitoring continued at six locations in Swaffham Prior. Swaffham Prior Heat Network is a renewable heating scheme which supplies heat and hot water to homes in the village generated by air source and ground source heat pumps. The scheme aims to reduce the village's reliance on oil fired heating which should in turn contribute to better air quality. Air quality is good in Swaffham Prior and followed the general district-wide trend of a gradual decline in annual NO₂ concentrations up until 2024, followed by a small increase in 2025. On average there was a decline in NO₂ levels of 16.2% in Swaffham Prior between 2023 and 2024, whereas the average decrease across the rest of the district for the same period was somewhat lower at 12.8%. Therefore, the heat network may be having a beneficial effect on air quality but there is insufficient data to draw any firm conclusions.

East Cambridgeshire District Council will continue to operate the NO₂ diffusion tube monitoring programme to demonstrate that air quality objectives continue to be met. The council will compile and submit a further ASR in 2027.

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)
NAS1	Market Street, Ely	Roadside	554154	280427	NO2	No	0.0	1.5	No	2.5
NAS2	Abbot Thurston Avenue, Ely	Urban Background	554616	281320	NO2	No	4.5	1.5	No	2.0
NAS3	Station Road, Ely	Roadside	554322	279566	NO2	No	5.0	1.8	No	2.5
NAS5	Main Street, Littleport	Roadside	556845	280309	NO2	No	0.0	1.6	No	2.0
NAS8	Sheriffs Court, Burrough Green	Suburban	563721	255387	NO2	No	2.1	2.0	No	2.0
NAS10	Tramar Drive, Sutton	Urban Background	545012	279086	NO2	No	5.8	1.5	No	2.3
NAS11	Nutholt Lane, Ely	Roadside	554255	280536	NO2	No	0.0	2.0	No	2.3
NAS12	Witcham Toll	Roadside	546346	279106	NO2	No	1.8	2.0	No	2.3
NAS13	A10 Stretham	Roadside	550811	274395	NO2	No	12.0	1.5	No	2.3

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)
NAS14	High Street, Burwell	Roadside	558896	266364	NO2	No	4.0	2.0	No	2.3
NAS15	Hop Row, Haddenham	Roadside	546468	275463	NO2	No	4.0	2.0	No	3.0
EL1	Back Lane, Ely	Roadside	554420	280133	NO2	No	0.0	1.0	No	3.0
FO4	Market Street No 2, Fordham	Roadside	562682	270294	NO2	No	0.0	1.5	No	2.5
NAS18	Post Office, Wilburton	Roadside	548320	274895	NO2	No	0.0	1.5	No	2.5
NAS22A	Broad Street, Ely	Roadside	554353	280016	NO2	No	1.7	1.6	No	2.1
NAS20	Granta Close, Witchford	Urban Background	549542	279026	NO2	No	4.0	1.5	No	2.5
SP1	Village Hall, Swaffham Prior	Suburban	556764	264098	NO2	No	17.0	33.0	No	2.3
SP2	Fairview Grove, Swaffham Prior	Suburban	557211	264351	NO2	No	9.2	1.9	No	2.3
SP3	Tothill Road, Swaffham Prior	Suburban	557017	263941	NO2	No	12.7	2.0	No	2.3
NAS23B	Cage Hill, Swaffham Prior	Suburban	557052	264135	NO2	No	1.7	1.5	No	2.3
SP4	Green Head Road, Swaffham Prior	Suburban	556941	264033	NO2	No	6.2	1.5	No	2.3
SP5	High Street, Swaffham Prior	Suburban	556735	263877	NO2	No	0.0	1.5	No	2.3

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)
WIL2	Berristead Close, Wilburton	Urban Background	548439	275193	NO2	No	22.0	2.1	No	2.3
IS1	Mill Street, Isleham	Roadside	564255	274277	NO2	No	0.0	1.5	No	2.3
BO1	Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham	Roadside	554332	260811	NO2	No	8.8	1.5	No	2.3
SO3	Station Road, Soham	Roadside	558856	273255	NO2	No	22.0	1.4	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).

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 for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
NAS1	554154	280427	Roadside	100.0	100.0	14.4	14.4	13.6	10.9	12.4
NAS2	554616	281320	Urban Background	100.0	100.0	9.3	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.2
NAS3	554322	279566	Roadside	100.0	100.0	15.6	15.9	15.0	13.1	14.6
NAS5	556845	280309	Roadside	100.0	100.0	11.7	12.0	10.9	9.0	10.8
NAS8	563721	255387	Suburban	100.0	100.0	7.4	8.8	6.8	6.7	7.1
NAS10	545012	279086	Urban Background	92.0	90.4	11.1	10.8	10.1	9.0	10.1
NAS11	554255	280536	Roadside	100.0	100.0	13.6	15.0	13.8	10.4	12.9
NAS12	546346	279106	Roadside	100.0	100.0	19.0	10.9	18.8	16.4	18.6
NAS13	550811	274395	Roadside	100.0	100.0	14.6	15.8	14.1	12.4	14.3
NAS14	558896	266364	Roadside	100.0	100.0	14.3	14.9	13.3	12.6	12.7
NAS15	546468	275463	Roadside	100.0	100.0	17.2	16.8	15.2	12.6	13.7

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EL1	554420	280133	Roadside	100.0	100.0		17.4	16.9	14.7	15.8
FO4	562682	270294	Roadside	83.0	82.7		13.0	12.6	10.4	13.0
NAS18	548320	274895	Roadside	100.0	100.0	20.8	20.8	18.2	16.6	18.8
NAS22A	554353	280016	Roadside	100.0	100.0	20.6	20.2	18.9	15.7	17.0
NAS20	549542	279026	Urban Background	100.0	100.0	8.3	8.1	8.1	7.0	7.9
SP1	556764	264098	Suburban	100.0	100.0			6.1	5.2	6.2
SP2	557211	264351	Suburban	100.0	100.0			8.6	6.7	8.9
SP3	557017	263941	Suburban	100.0	100.0			8.4	7.3	8.4
NAS23B	557052	264135	Suburban	100.0	100.0			9.0	7.8	9.1
SP4	556941	264033	Suburban	100.0	100.0			8.6	7.4	8.2
SP5	556735	263877	Suburban	92.0	92.3			8.6	6.9	8.3
WIL2	548439	275193	Urban Background	92.0	92.3			6.7	5.8	6.6
IS1	564255	274277	Roadside	100.0	100.0					10.9

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
BO1	554332	260811	Roadside	100.0	100.0					9.8
SO3	558856	273255	Roadside	90.4	90.4	10.1	10.6	9.5	8.7	10.5

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

☒ Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted.

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

Notes:

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

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

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

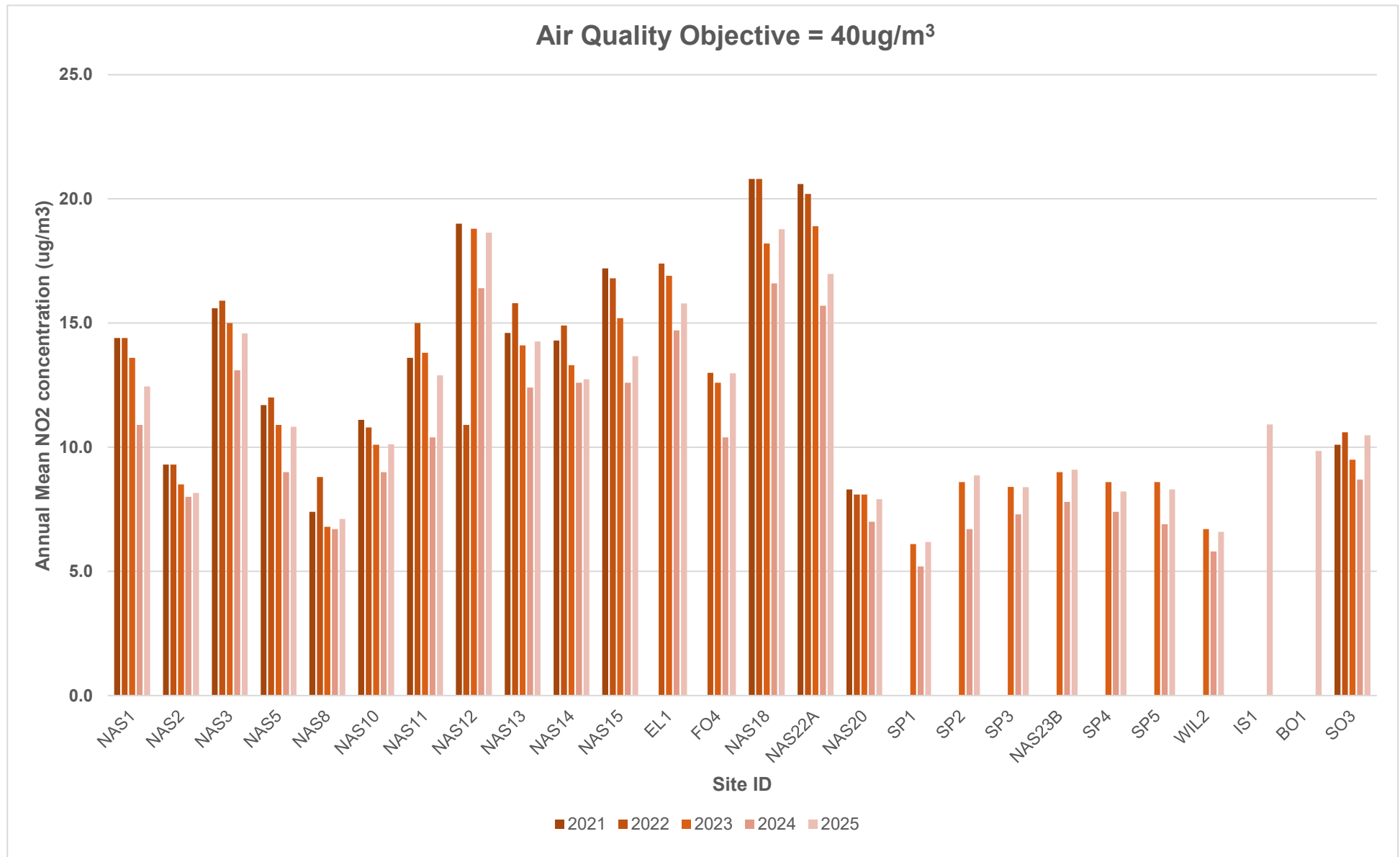
Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

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

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

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

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations



Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

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

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.78)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
NAS1	554154	280427	24.4	17.8	22.2	16.4	13.9	12.6	13.4	11.7	13.6	13.7	14.9	16.9	16.0	12.4	-	
NAS2	554616	281320	20.3	11.1	13.7	11.3	7.4	6.9	7.2	6.3	9.2	9.4	12.0	10.7	10.5	8.2	-	
NAS3	554322	554322	28.0	22.0	21.9	18.7	14.1	16.9	16.2	14.5	17.4	15.5	21.5	17.7	18.7	14.6	-	
NAS5	556845	556845	24.4	10.9	16.2	13.2	20.6	11.1	11.8	7.3	12.0	12.7	14.6	11.8	13.9	10.8	-	
NAS8	563721	563721	18.2	10.0	11.8	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.2	5.8	8.7	7.0	10.8	11.9	9.1	7.1	-	
NAS10	545012	545012	20.5	16.6	16.4	13.6	9.9	8.7	10.2	7.8	11.2		14.4	13.4	13.0	10.1	-	
NAS11	554255	554255	28.9	20.7	19.7	15.7	10.9	12.6	12.0	11.5	14.9	14.8	18.0	18.7	16.5	12.9	-	
NAS12	546346	546346	34.5	28.6	33.5	29.0	18.7	17.6	21.4	17.4	20.5	19.2	24.5	21.8	23.9	18.6	-	
NAS13	550811	550811	29.2	23.3	23.9	19.9	16.0	13.4	13.1	14.1	14.8	13.3	18.0	20.3	18.3	14.3	-	
NAS14	558896	558896	27.5	19.1	21.8	17.9	15.7	11.7	17.3	13.8	11.9	14.7	6.8	17.7	16.3	12.7	-	
NAS15	546468	546468	29.5	18.7	19.6	14.4	13.3	15.9	17.1	12.3	15.0	16.7	20.3	17.4	17.5	13.7	-	
EL1	554420	554420	34.2	21.0	24.2	15.7	13.8	15.8	15.1	15.7	17.6	19.1	25.8	24.9	20.2	15.8	-	
FO4	562682	562682	24.7	18.6	21.5	18.8	13.6	11.9	12.4		13.5		16.4	15.0	16.6	13.0	-	
NAS18	548320	548320	39.1	30.1	26.0	21.0	15.7	22.0	18.9	16.6	25.3	22.6	28.7	22.9	24.1	18.8	-	
NAS22A	554353	554353	24.1	9.3	30.2	23.6	16.5	22.6	17.3	20.4	21.8	21.0	28.0	26.4	21.8	17.0	-	
NAS20	549542	549542	16.5	15.1	14.0	9.8	7.0	6.3	8.5	6.0	7.7	7.3	11.5	12.0	10.1	7.9	-	
SP1	556764	556764	14.3	9.0	11.4	10.6	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.2	7.0	5.4	9.6	8.9	7.9	6.2	-	
SP2	557211	557211	18.6	15.2	16.2	13.7	7.3	7.4	7.6	6.4	9.3	8.6	12.2	13.9	11.4	8.9	-	
SP3	557017	557017	19.8	13.5	16.0	11.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.4	9.7	7.4	13.6	12.2	10.8	8.4	-	
NAS23B	557052	557052	17.1	15.6	16.8	12.4	7.2	8.8	8.7	7.3	10.8	9.7	11.9	13.6	11.7	9.1	-	
SP4	556941	556941	17.5	13.9	13.4	12.4	6.4	6.9	6.0	4.6	9.3	8.8	13.3	13.9	10.5	8.2	-	
SP5	556735	556735	17.1		15.2	11.7	7.7	7.6	8.3	7.1	9.7	8.4	12.3	12.0	10.6	8.3	-	
WIL2	548439	548439	18.1	6.5	11.3	6.1	4.6	6.2	6.8	3.2		7.5	11.6	11.1	8.5	6.6	-	
IS1	564255	564255	22.7	18.9	19.7	16.5	10.8	10.3	8.6	5.5	11.3	10.7	17.0	15.9	14.0	10.9	-	
BO1	554332	554332	22.8	15.5	17.1	11.2	10.1	8.9	9.7	7.7	10.4	7.7	15.3	15.1	12.6	9.8	-	
SO3	558856	558856	17.3	16.0	18.7	13.6		9.9	9.4	7.2	11.3	12.0	17.2	15.2	13.4	10.5	-	

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

Notes:

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

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

See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

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

New or Changed Sources Identified Within East Cambridgeshire District During 2025

East Cambridgeshire District Council has not identified any new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2025.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by East Cambridgeshire District During 2025

East Cambridgeshire District Council has not completed any additional works within the reporting year of 2025.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

East Cambridgeshire District Council's diffusion tubes were supplied and analysed by:

SOCOTEC UK
Unit 12, Moorbrook
Southmead Industrial Estate
Didcot,
Oxfordshire OX11 7HP

The tubes were prepared by spiking a 50:50 mixture of acetone and triethanolamine (TEA) onto the grids prior to being assembled. After exposure the tubes were returned to the laboratory, desorbed with distilled water and the extract analysed using a segmented flow analyser with ultraviolet detection.

The DEFRA Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk publishes information on laboratory performance in the precision of diffusion tube analysis. This can be found at:

<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/diffusion-tubes/precision.html>

For the purposes of LAQM, tube precision is classed as 'Good' or 'Poor' as follows. Tubes are considered to have Good precision where the coefficient of variation (CV) of duplicate or triplicate diffusion tubes for eight or more periods during the year is less than 20%, and the average CV of all monitoring periods is less than 10%. Tubes are considered to have

Poor precision where the CV of four or more periods is greater than 20% and/or the average CV is greater than 10%.

The distinction between Good and Poor precision is an indicator of how well the same measurement can be reproduced. This precision will reflect the laboratory's performance /consistency in preparing and analysing the tubes, as well as the subsequent handling of the tubes in the field. Any laboratory can show Poor precision for a particular period/co-location study if this is due to poor handling of the tubes in the field. In 2024 the SOCOTEC Didcot laboratory received a rating of Good in 33 studies and Bad in 4 for the 50% TEA in acetone analysis method.

The AIR PT NO₂ proficiency testing scheme is an independent analytical testing scheme operated on behalf of DEFRA and the Devolved Administrations to test laboratory proficiency. Details of laboratory performance can be found at:

<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/diffusion-tubes/ga-qc-framework.html>.

SOCOTEC achieved a score of 100% Satisfactory in three rounds, and 87.5% in two rounds of testing in the proficiency tables for 2025.

All monitoring has been completed in adherence to the 2024 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar issued by DEFRA.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

All diffusion tube monitoring locations within East Cambridgeshire recorded data capture of 75% therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data. In addition, any sites with a data capture below 25% do not require annualisation.

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/NO₂ continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

East Cambridgeshire District Council has applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.78 to the 2025 monitoring data derived from National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Spreadsheet Version Number 06/26. No information is available locally to be able to derive a local adjustment factor. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by East Cambridgeshire District Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.1.

Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor

National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet						Spreadsheet Version Number: 06/26				
Follow the steps below in the correct order to show the results of relevant co-location studies								This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of September 2026 LAQM Helpdesk Website		
Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods										
Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used and the version of the spreadsheet										
This spreadsheet will be updated every few months: the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.										
The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECOM and the National Physical Laboratory.						Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.				
Step 1:	Step 2:	Step 3:	Step 4:							
Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List	Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List	Select a Year from the Drop-Down List	Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor ³ shown in blue at the foot of the final column.							
If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.	If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.	If a year is not shown, we have no data ² .	If you have your own co-location study then see footnote ¹ . If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953							
Analysed By ¹	Method	Year ²	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m ³)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m ³)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision ³	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	Gravesham Borough Council	12	21	19	8.2%	G	0.92
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	KS	Marylebone Road Intercomparison	12	48	31	52.1%	G	0.66
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	North East Lincolnshire Council	12	13	11	22.9%	G	0.81
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	North East Lincolnshire Council	12	41	30	37.6%	G	0.73
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	North East Lincolnshire Council	12	24	19	22.5%	G	0.82
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UI	North Lincolnshire Council	12	15	12	21.9%	G	0.82
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	Derry City And Strabane District Council	12	12	8	40.1%	G	0.71
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Wrexham County Borough Council	12	16	14	9.2%	G	0.92
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Horsham District Council	11	19	16	21.3%	G	0.82
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Horsham District Council	10	20	16	26.3%	G	0.79
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Ipswich Borough Council	12	35	26	36.4%	G	0.73
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Leeds City Council	10	36	28	27.7%	G	0.78
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	KS	Leeds City Council	12	27	20	35.4%	G	0.74
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Leeds City Council	12	36	26	37.4%	G	0.73
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Leeds City Council	11	23	18	26.9%	G	0.79
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UC	Leeds City Council	12	24	19	28.0%	G	0.78
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	Southend-on-sea City Council	11	16	12	28.5%	G	0.78
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Slough Borough Council	12	35	25	40.3%	G	0.71
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Slough Borough Council	12	26	21	24.6%	G	0.80
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Slough Borough Council	12	25	18	37.0%	G	0.73
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Slough Borough Council	12	29	23	28.7%	G	0.78
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Slough Borough Council	12	31	24	25.7%	G	0.80
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025	Overall Factor ³ (22 studies)					Use	0.78	

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	06/26	0.78
2024	National	06/25	0.78
2023	National	03/24	0.77
2022	National	03/23	0.76
2021	National	06/22	0.78

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within East Cambridgeshire required distance correction during 2025.

Appendix D: Maps of Monitoring Locations

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

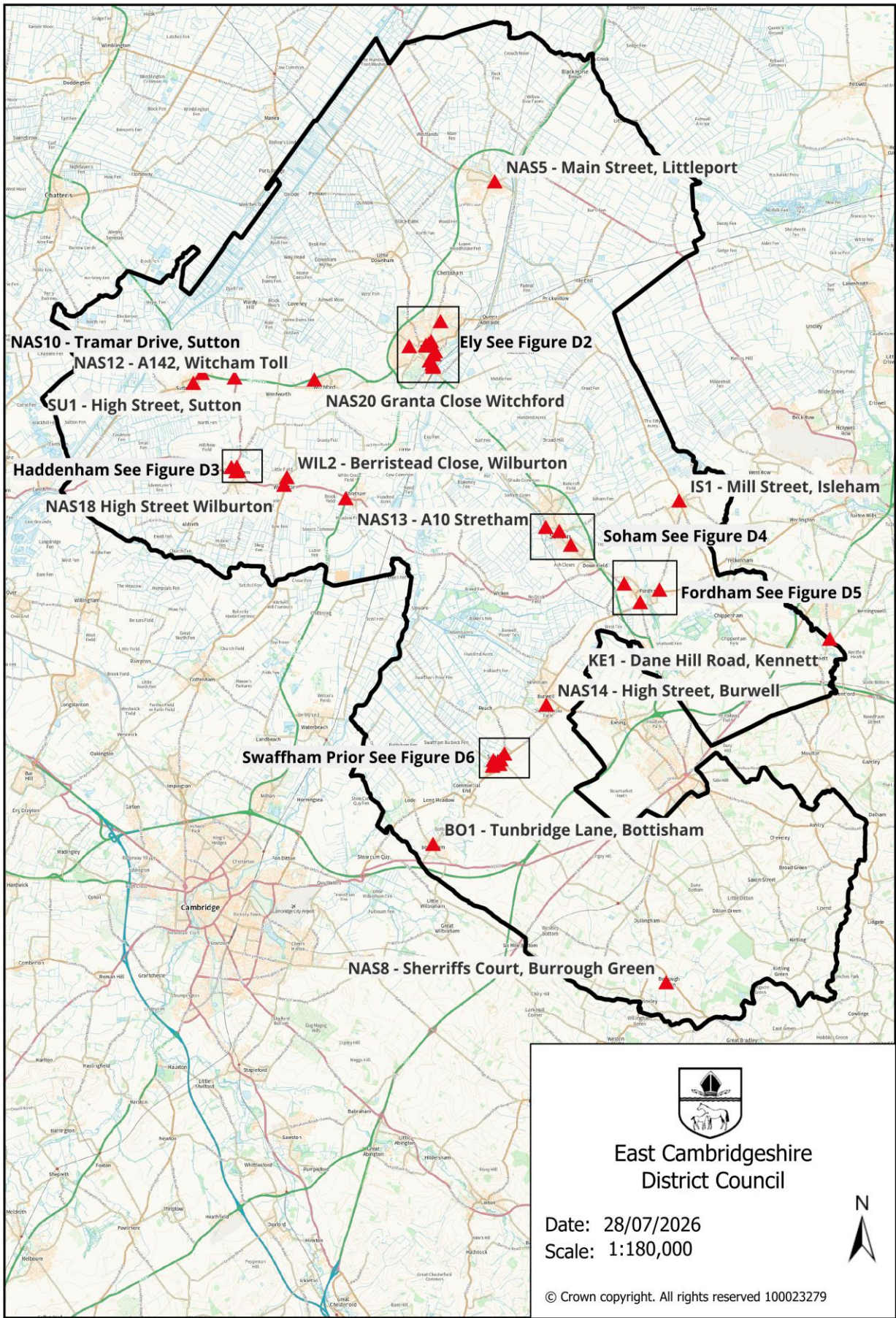


Figure D.2 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites in Ely

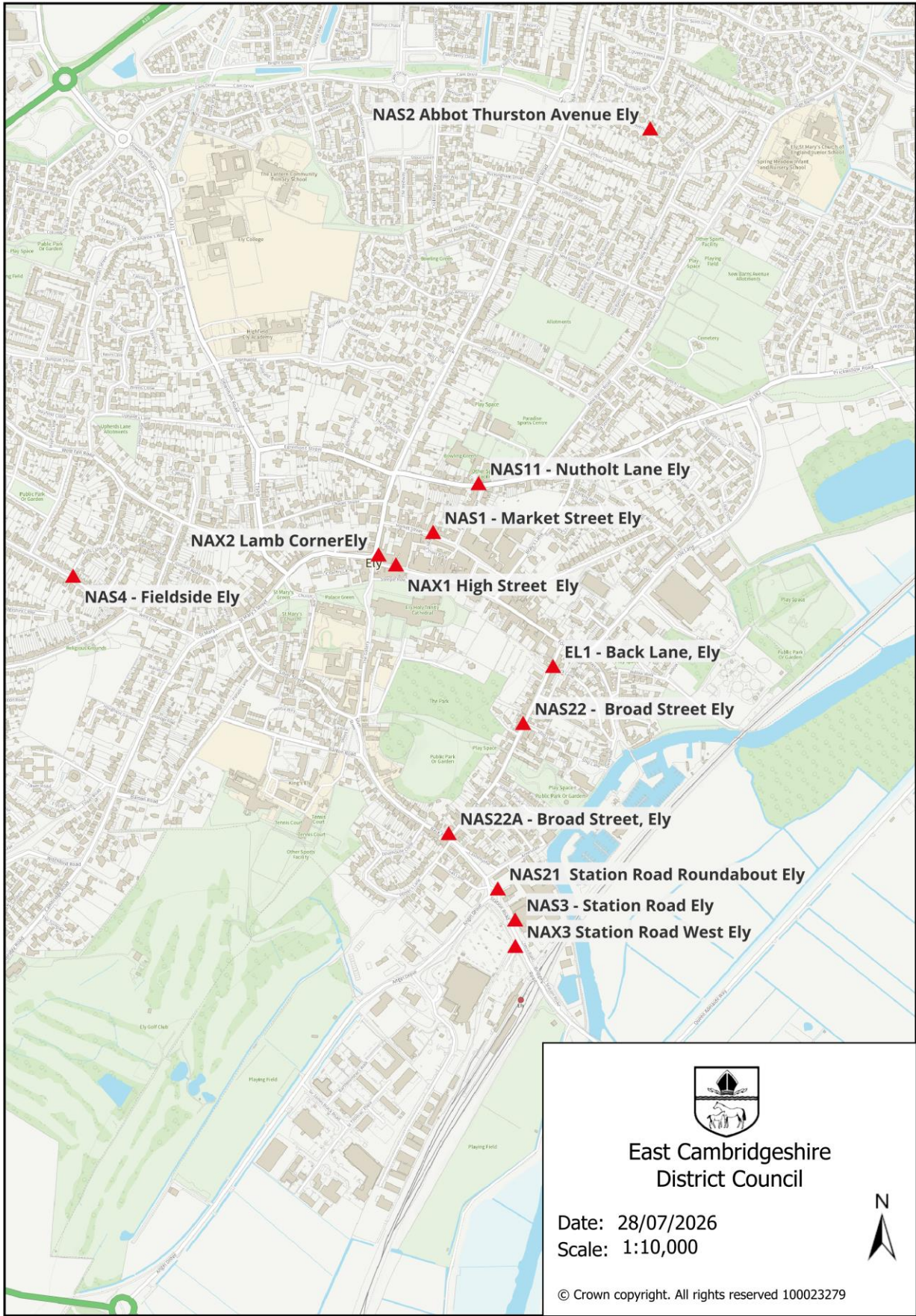


Figure D.3 - Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites in Haddenham

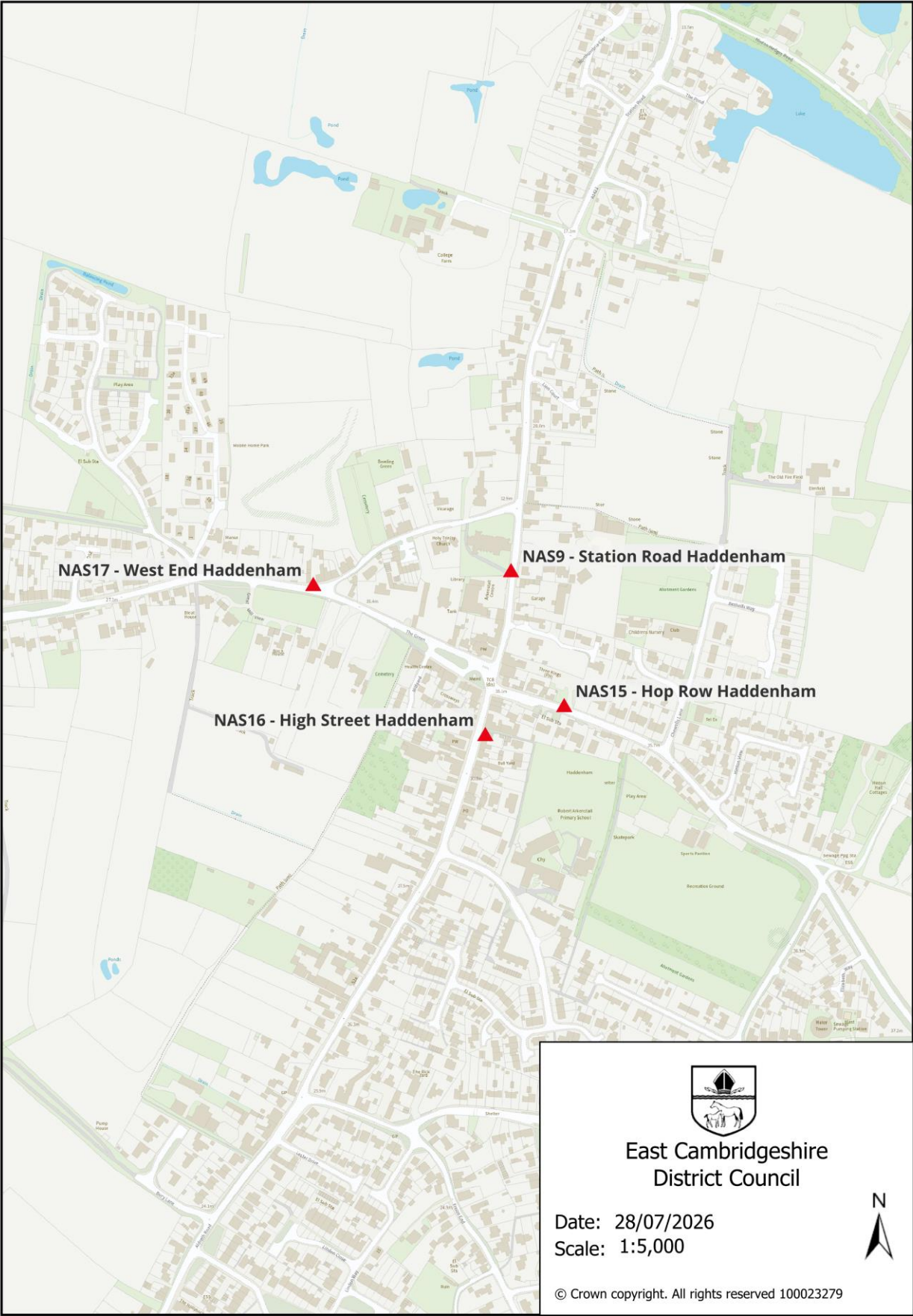


Figure D.4 - Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites in Soham

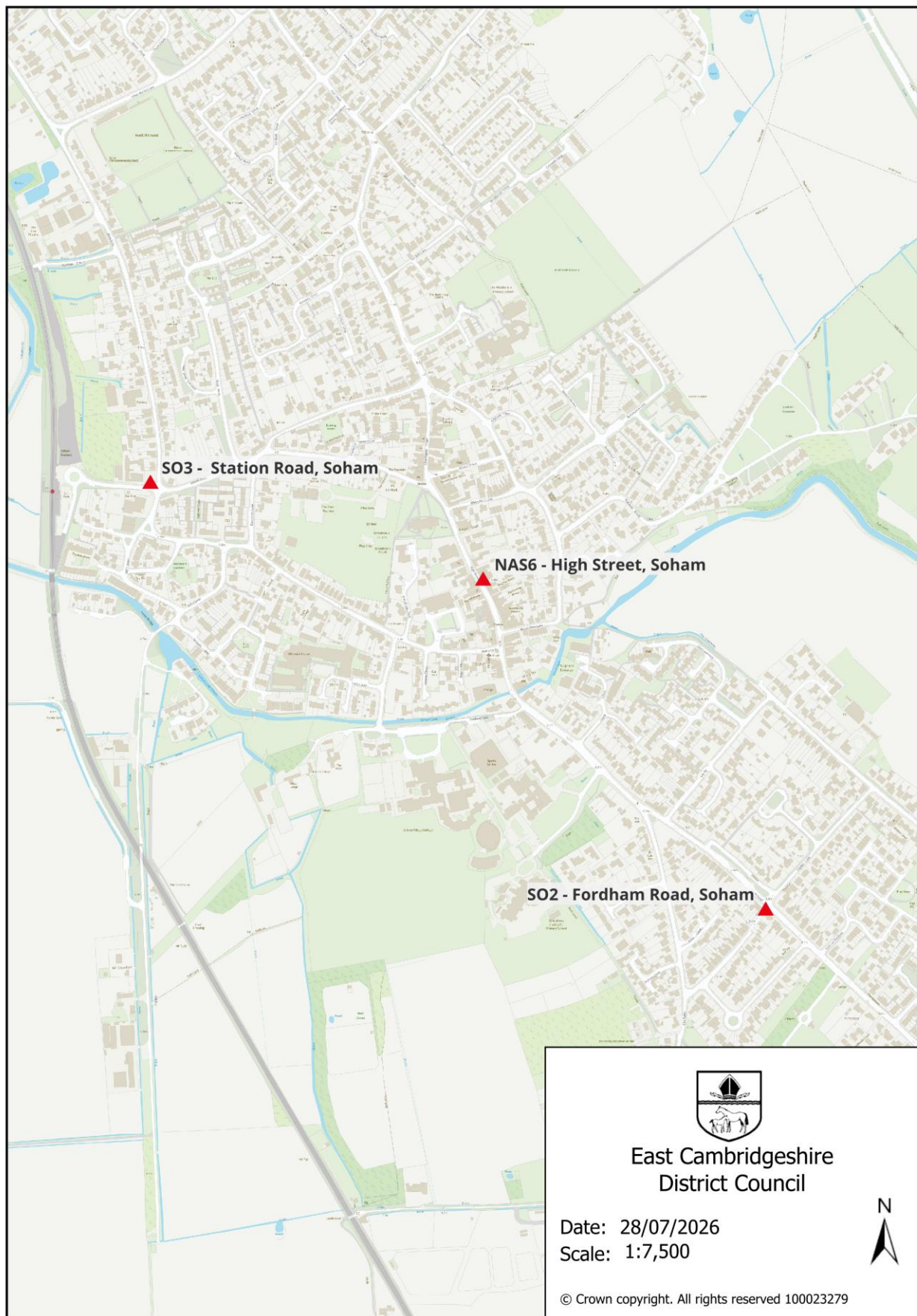
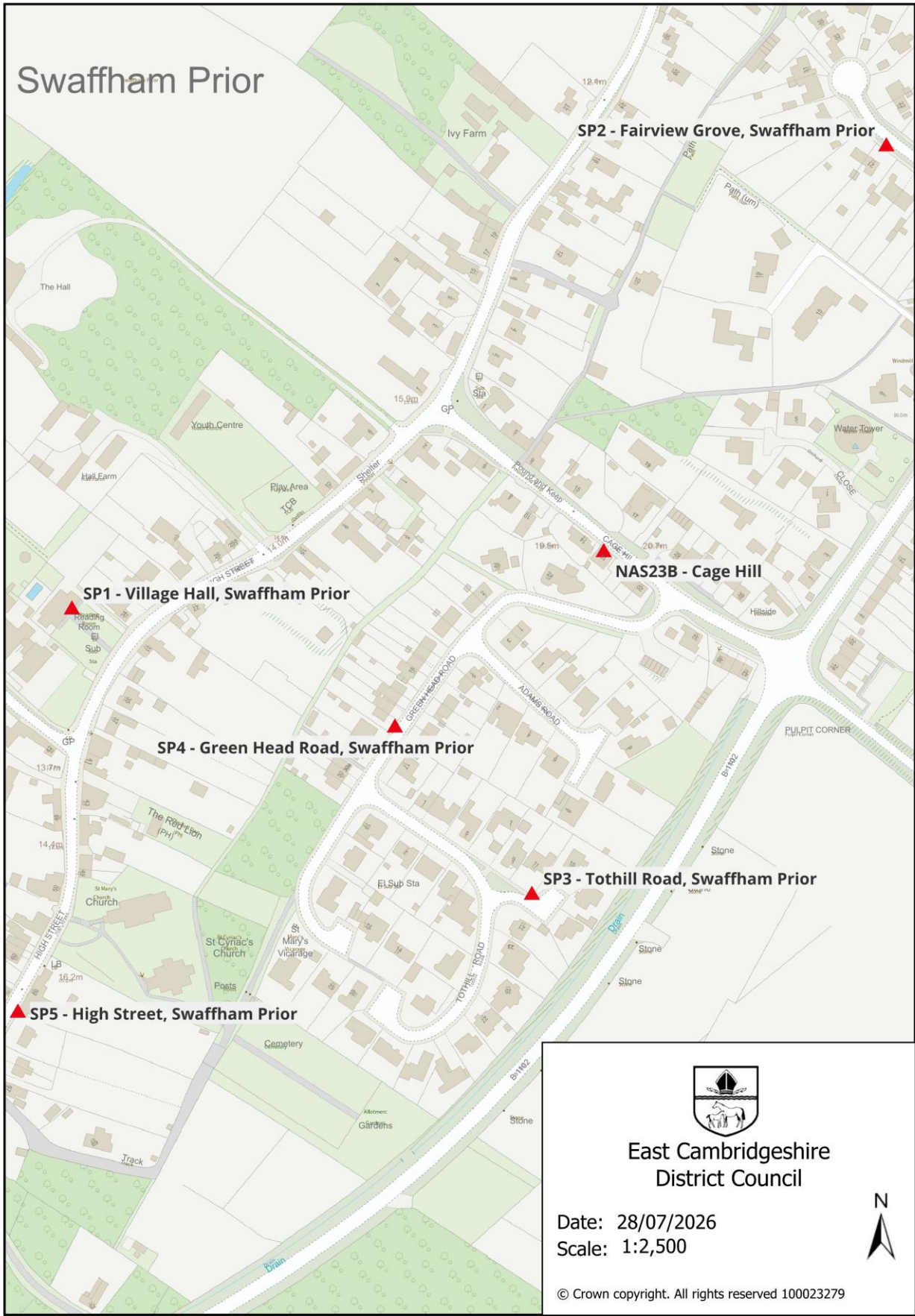


Figure D.5 - Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site in Fordham



Figure D.5 - Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site in Saffham Prior



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England²

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

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

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values'
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
ASR	Annual Status Report
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
CPCA	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
ECDC	East Cambridgeshire District Council
EVCP	Electric Vehicle Charging Point
HVO	Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil
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
TEA	Triethanolamine
µg/m ³	microgrammes per cubic metre

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.