Ashford Borough Council

Air Quality Annual Status Report

Bureau Veritas

June 2026

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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

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Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by Bureau Veritas UK Limited on behalf of the Environmental Health Practitioner at Ashford Borough Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

- Environmental Health, Ashford Borough Council

This ASR has been approved by:

Natalie Pearce – Environmental Health Manager, Ashford Borough Council

A copy of this report has been shared with the Public Health Department at Kent County Council. Comments were received and have been incorporated into the final report for submission.

If you have any comments on this ASR please send them to Tanya Lomakin at:

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Ashford Borough Council

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

Air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society, children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. Low-income communities are 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. PM_{10} refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or $PM_{2.5}$ are particles under 2.5 micrometres.

Ashford is the largest borough in Kent, with a fast-growing population. In 2003, Ashford was identified by the government as one of the Growth Areas in the Sustainable Communities Plan. An assessment of the social, economic and environmental factors followed, and concluded that Ashford has the capacity to deliver 31,000 additional homes

and create 28,000 new job opportunities by the year 2031[1]. Although the urban area of Ashford is expanding, much of the borough is rural in character, including protected areas such as the North Downs and the High Weald.

Road traffic emissions, notably those from the M20, A20, A28 and A292 are the main source of air pollution in Ashford. Other pollution sources, including commercial, industrial and domestic sources, also contribute to background pollutant concentrations.

There are currently no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) declared within the borough. NO_2 annual mean concentrations measured in 2025 at monitoring sites within the borough are below 10% of the AQS objective. The latest monitoring data show concentrations at most sites decreasing in 2025 as compared to 2021.

Economic Development

There continue to be plans for economic development in the borough in the future to maintain prosperity in the region.

The council has continued to campaign for the return of international rail services to Ashford alongside working with various partners including Kent County Council, neighbouring councils as well as MP Sojan Joseph and Visit Kent. The return of services to Ashford International Station is a priority for the council and the campaign to return these services continues, with lobbying to Eurostar and government. Additionally, competitors are being allowed to use the High Speed rail route, such as Virgin Group which has been granted access to the Temple Mills Depot by the ORR. This provides an additional opportunity to restore International services to Ashford.

Plans remain in place for Brompton for a production facility and company HQ with up to 46,000 sqm of employment floor space on land south of Asda off Kimberley Way in Ashford. This development, with Brompton's ethos, will provide an opportunity to promote walking and cycling for the local community. The first phase is set to create up to 1,500 jobs with future phases potentially creating more in subsequent years.

In March 2026 the council also adopted an expanded Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) for the Ashford Borough, which builds on the previous LCWIP

[1] Ashford Borough Council. Local Development Framework – Core Strategy, July 2008.

and seeks to expand improvements for walking, wheeling and cycling to key routes across the whole borough.

2025 saw Government funding provided to support businesses to install electric vehicle charge points (EVCP). Funding like this is highly likely to have helped the borough's EVCP rate rise from 79.6 per 100,000 people in January 2025 to 107.1 per 100,000 people in January 2026.

Finally, the council has been progressing plans for direct interventions such as the Solar Panel Array on Stour Centre Car Park and the feasibility of a District Heat Network. The council continues to coordinate improvements of local digital infrastructure which also has the potential to reduce the need for travel and thus improve air quality.

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.

Air quality across Ashford is generally good, with measured pollutant concentrations remaining well below the national Air Quality Objectives. There are currently no AQMAs within the borough. In 2019, Ashford Borough Council adopted their current Local Plan 2030, which addresses air quality through Policy ENV12[2]. This policy highlights the focus on promoting low emission transport to minimise the impact of vehicle emissions and the need for Air Quality Assessments in relation to proposed developments within the area. Any major developments to be built or in operation are all in line with guidance from the Institute of Air Quality Management.

The Local Transport Plan 5 for Kent[3], published in December 2024, sets out policies to improve transport, with a focus on shifting to sustainable transport alternatives within the county via Planned Outcome 7. Through the development and implementation of this plan, Ashford Borough Council has been working closely with Kent County Council to improve air quality. The Local Transport Plan for Kent is a crucial framework in maintaining good

[2] Ashford Borough Council. Local Plan 2030, February 2019. Available at: adopted-ashford-local-plan-2030.pdf

[3] Kent County Council. Local Transport Plan 5, December 2024. Available at: KCC Local Transport Plan 5 December 2024

air quality in the borough, as road traffic emissions are the main source of pollution within Ashford. It outlines policies to promote sustainable transport within the borough.

Ashford Borough Council's ASR and Local Air Quality Strategy set out the key steps to maintaining and improving good air quality within the area. This is supported by Ashford's Local Plan 2030, adopted in February 2019, which reinforces the importance of sustainable transport and sets out Policy ENV12 to ensure developments within the area do not contribute to worsened air quality.

Ashford Borough Council published their Local Air Quality Strategy[4] in 2025 in line with guidance from LAQM PG.22. This document is designed to collate and summarise the Council's actions, measures and interventions relating to air quality that have been separately agreed as part of other policies and strategies, for example the Climate Change Strategy and Local Plan. The document is designed to be a working document and updated as Council actions, polices are completed, amended or developed. The strategy focuses on four key areas:

1. Electric Vehicle Charging
2. Green Travel
3. Climate and Energy Strategy
4. Climate Action Strategy

Ashford Borough Council have taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Key completed measures are:

- Electric Vehicle Charging – 59 charging points installed
- Promoted Green Travel – increase EV taxi and council fleet as well as 'handlebars vs cars campaign'

Conclusions and Priorities

This Annual Status Report confirms that air quality within Ashford Borough Council is generally good and continues to meet relevant Air Quality Objectives.

In 2025, measured NO_2 concentrations remained well below the annual Air Quality Objective of 40 µg/m^3. As measured concentrations at all sites were also below 60 µg/m^3 it is

[4] Ashford Borough Council. Air Quality Strategy, 2025. Available at: abc-air-quality-strategy-2024.pdf

considered that the hourly mean objective of 200 µg/m^3 was not likely to be exceeded at any location. Measured concentrations at all but one site have seen steady decreases when compared with those recorded in 2021. The one site with a recorded increase (AS33) had data capture of less than 25% which reduces confidence in this result. The highest measured concentration was 27.9 µg/m^3 at AS59; a roadside site located on Romney Marsh Road in Ashford and representative of relevant exposure.

Ashford Borough Council plan to prioritise the following in 2026:

1. Electric Vehicle Charging
2. Green Finance to support Domestic Retrofit
3. Promote Bulk Buying schemes

How to get Involved

Members of the public can help improve air quality in Ashford by travelling using sustainable transport options, such as walking, cycling, and using public transport. Ashford Borough Council, in conjunction with Kent and Medway Air Quality Partnership encourages the promotion of air quality, and educational materials can be provided.

Further information on local air quality can be found via the UBreathe app for iPhone and Android and the Kentair website Kent and Medway Air Quality, which provides air pollution health advice where you need it.

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Figures

Tables

1 Local Air Quality Management

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

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

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.

Ashford Borough Council currently does not have any declared AQMAs.

A local Air Quality Strategy is in place to prevent and reduce polluting activities. The Local Air Quality Strategy is available at abc-air-quality-strategy-2024.pdf

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

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

1. *The Council have considered the comments made during the previous appraisal. This is commended and the Council are encouraged to continue this approach for future ASRs.*

   This has been carried forward in this report.
2. *The priorities and measures to improve air quality to be continued or completed over the course of the next reporting year are included and clearly outlined. This is encouraged for future reports.*

   This has been carried forward in this report.
3. *Defra recommends that Directors of Public Health approve draft ASRs. Sign off is not a requirement, however collaboration and consultation with those who have responsibility for Public Health is expected to increase support for measures to improve air quality, with co-benefits for all. This recommended for the next annual reporting process.*
4. *The Local Air Quality Strategy was written and published online in 2025. The strategy included key steps for maintaining and improving good air quality within the area.*

   The Local Air Quality strategy is still available online.
5. *The text states that the maximum concentration is 32.4 µg /m^3, however in the table the maximum concentration is 31.6 µg/m^3. It would be expected that such errors be corrected before publication.*

   This report has been fully checked for errors prior to publication.
6. *The supplier of the diffusion tubes for ABC in 2024 was SOCOTEC Didcot and the method preparation of the tubes was through using method 50% TEA in acetone. The SOCOTEC participated in AIR-Proficiency Testing (PT) Scheme and received 100% satisfactory results. This is good and should be maintained for future monitoring activities.*

   The same supplier and method were utilised for the 2025 year of monitoring.
7. *The Council have provided excellent mapping of all monitoring locations within ABC. This allows the reader to see where each monitoring site is located and see if*

the current monitoring network is still fit for purpose, which is commended. This encouraged for future reports.

This has been carried forward in this report.

8. *Extensive trend graphs and analysis have been provided for all monitoring data, which is welcomed. This is encouraged for future reports.*

   This has been carried forward in this report.

Ashford Borough 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. 6 measures are included within Table 2.1, with the type of measure and the progress Ashford Borough Council 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 2.1. More detail on these measures can be found in their respective local air quality strategy[4].

Key measures completed in 2025 are as follows:

- Continued implementation of electric vehicle charging points (EVCP), including 4 new points at Julie Rose Stadium and 2 at Elwick Place.
- Encouraged usage of these EVCPs which have resulted in 4023 sessions and 69915 kWh dispensed.
- Consulted public to improve understanding of future demand for EV charging points in partnership with Kent County Council[5]

Ashford Borough Council's priorities for the coming year are as follows:

1. Electric Vehicle Charging
2. Green Finance to support Domestic Retrofit
3. Promote Bulk Buying schemes

Ashford Borough Council also expects the following measure to be completed over the course of the next reporting year: encourage the use of EVs by providing public charging points, expected to increase usage of EVs and contribute to lower NO_2 concentrations at roadside monitoring sites.

[5] Kent County Council. On Street Vehicle Charging, 2026. Available at: https://letstalk.kent.gov.uk/on-street-ev

Ashford Borough Council worked to implement the measures in Table 2.1 in partnership with the following stakeholders during 2025:

- Department for Transport
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- Kent County Council
- ConnectedKerb
- Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
- Kent and Medway Local Authorities
- Switch Together Kent
- iChoosr Group

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Ashford Borough Council anticipates facing are poor grid capacity out of the main town centre affecting installation of rapid EV charging points.

Progress on Electric Vehicle Charging has been slower than expected due to application processes and identifying suitable sites.

Ashford Borough Council anticipates that the measures stated above and in Table 2.1 will allow for continued compliance across the whole local authority.

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	Electric Vehicle Charging	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles, EV recharging, Gas fuel recharging			Kent County Council, ConnectedKerb				Implementation	Reduced Road Emissions	Number of charging points	Implementation ongoing	Application process/suitable sites
2	Green Finance to support Domestic Retrofit	Promoting Low Emission Plant	Other measure for low emission fuels for stationary and mobile sources	2022	2028	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero funded scheme promoted through ABC	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero	Partially Funded	>£10 million	Implementation	reduced emission from boiler and heating systems	Referrals via ABC website	Ongoing promotion	Ongoing
3	Promote Bulk Buying schemes	Promoting Low Emission Plant	Other measure for low emission fuels for stationary and mobile sources	2020	2028	Kent County Council, and Kent and Medway Local Authorities	Switch Together Kent and Ichoosr group buying scheme	Not Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Implementation	reduced emissions from boiler and heating systems	Referrals via ABC website	Ongoing promotion	Ongoing

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

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22 (Chapter 8) and the Air Quality Strategy[6], 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 2.5 micrometres) has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

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

AURN $PM_{2.5}$ – Stanhope, Ashford Monitoring Station

Ashford Borough Council is working in conjunction with AURN, (Automatic Urban and Rural Network) to install a $PM_{2.5}$, urban background monitor monitoring site. This is in the early stages of development and should be in operating in 2026/27. Once the station is operational, it will be part of the automatic network, and the monitoring results will be publicly available at the UK Air website.

At present, Ashford Borough Council does not undertake any $PM_{2.5}$ or PM_{10} monitoring. Therefore, Defra's background maps have been used to determine the maximum background annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations within Ashford Borough Council. In 2025, the maximum modelled background annual mean concentration in Ashford Borough Council was 8.8 $\mu g/m^3$. This is well below the $PM_{2.5}$ Air Quality Standard of 20 $\mu g/m^3$. It is also below the annual average of 10 $\mu g/m^3$ as laid out in the Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023 which are to be achieved by 2040.

[6] Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2025 by Ashford Borough Council and how it compares with the relevant air quality objectives. In addition, monitoring results are presented for a five-year period between 2021 and 2025 to allow monitoring trends to be identified and discussed.

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Ashford Borough Council does not undertake any automatic monitoring sites.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Ashford Borough Council undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO_2 at 29 sites during 2025. Table A.1 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites.

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 (NO_2)

Table A.2 in Appendix A compare the ratified and adjusted monitored NO_2 annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40 µg/m^3. 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).

Data capture was between 25% and 75% for one site (AS75), therefore annualisation was required. Data capture was below 25% for 2 sites; as such annualisation was not possible for these sites, however, the low data capture is presented in Table A.2. All other monitoring sites had >75% data capture in 2025 and so did not required annualisation. No concentrations were found to be within 10% of the annual Air Quality Objective, therefore distance correction was not required.

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.

In 2025, diffusion tubes recorded no exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean air quality objective in Ashford Borough Council. The highest recorded concentration was 27.9 µg/m^3 at AS59; i.e. well below the UK air quality objective annual mean of 40 µg/m^3. As measured concentrations at all sites were below 60 µg/m^3 it is considered that the hourly mean objective of 200 µg/m^3 was not likely to be exceeded at any location.

In Table 3.1 below, comparisons between the 2025 and 2021 dataset at each site are shown.

Table 3.1 – Comparison of NO_2 Concentrations between 2021 and 2025

Diffusion Tube ID	2021 Annual Mean	2025 Annual Mean	Increase / Decrease Between 2021-25	Difference (µg/m^3)
AS50	21.4	17.3	Decrease	-4.1
AS51	37.7	27.1	Decrease	-10.6
AS52	26.3	22.4	Decrease	-3.9
AS53	24.3	19.7	Decrease	-4.6
AS54	21.6	18.6	Decrease	-3.0
AS55	17.0	14.0	Decrease	-3.0
AS56	18.7	14.9	Decrease	-3.8
AS57	24.3	17.7	Decrease	-6.6
AS58	23.8	16.2	Decrease	-7.6
AS59	33.3	27.9	Decrease	-5.4
AS60	26.0	18.6	Decrease	-7.4
AS61	24.1	19.9	Decrease	-4.2
AS68	No data	16.6	N/A	
AS44	15.0	11.4	Decrease	-3.6
AS49	26.7	18.8	Decrease	-7.9
AS69	No data	25.7	N/A	
AS70	No data	14.5	N/A	
AS71	No data	15.7	N/A	
AS15, AS16, AS17	20.7	18.1	Decrease	-2.6
AS33*	15.5	19.2	Increase	+3.7
AS31	16.8	12.9	Decrease	-3.9

Diffusion Tube ID	2021 Annual Mean	2025 Annual Mean	Increase / Decrease Between 2021-25	Difference (µg/m^3)
AS64	19.1	14.1	Decrease	-5.0
AS37	20.7	15.6	Decrease	-5.1
AS65	24.2	21.2	Decrease	-3.0
AS63	23.6	18.9	Decrease	-4.7
AS72	No data	17.2	N/A	
AS73*	No data	22.0	N/A	
AS74	No data	16.7	N/A	
AS75	No data	21.1	N/A	
*Less than 25% data capture in 2025 monitoring period.				

Table 3.1 shows the longer-term trends (last five years) of annual mean NO_2 measured at the diffusion tube sites in Ashford Borough Council. Of these sites, all except one showed a decrease in measured concentrations between 2021 and 2025. The largest observed decrease was -10.6 µg/m^3 at AS51. The only observed increased was +3.7 µg/m^3 at AS33. However, it should be noted that AS33 recorded < 25% data capture in the 2025 monitoring period, with data recorded for only one month; this decreases confidence in this result.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

Ashford Borough Council did not undertake any PM_{10} monitoring in 2025.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

Ashford Borough Council did not undertake any $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring in 2025.

3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)

Ashford Borough Council did not undertake any SO_2 monitoring in 2025.

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)
AS50	49 Hythe Road, Ashford TN24 8PG	Urban Centre	601707	142748	NO2	No	0.0	5.7	No	2.0
AS51	Wellesley Road, Ashford TN24 8LH	Roadside	601247	142850	NO2	No	0.6	3.9	No	2.0
AS52	49 Somerset Road, Ashford TN24 8EJ	Urban Centre	601211	142990	NO2	No	0.0	5.4	No	2.0
AS53	Northgate House, 1-9 North Street, Ashford TN24 8JR	Urban Centre	601055	142972	NO2	No	0.0	2.4	No	2.0
AS54	North Street, Ashford TN24 8EB	Roadside	601068	143048	NO2	No	2.7	2.0	No	2.0
AS55	5 Maidstone Road, Ashford TN24 8UA	Urban Centre	600367	143225	NO2	No	0.0	12.7	No	2.0
AS56	68 New Street, Ashford TN24 8TT	Urban Centre	600667	143016	NO2	No	0.0	5.0	No	2.0
AS57	24 Bank Street, Ashford TN23 1BE	Urban Centre	600883	142694	NO2	No	0.0	4.5	No	2.0
AS58	Trafalgar House, Elwick Road, Ashford TN23 1FA	Urban Centre	600865	142588	NO2	No	0.0	18.7	No	2.0
AS59	Romney Marsh Road (opposite railway station)	Roadside	601096	142114	NO2	No	3.0	3.2	No	2.0

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
AS60	Victoria Road (opposite Curious Brewery)	Roadside	600992	142182	NO2	No	0.6	1.8	No	2.0
AS61	117 Station Road, Ashford TN23 1EY	Urban Centre	601150	142342	NO2	No	0.0	10.8	No	2.0
AS68	East Hill Junction of Wellesley Road TN24 8PB	Roadside	601235	142772	NO2	No	1.0	2.5	No	2.0
AS44	Dovecote House, 73 The Street, Willesborough, Ashford TN24 0NA	Urban Background	603800	141792	NO2	No	0.0	22.2	No	2.0
AS49	Hythe Road, Willesborough TN24 0NB (opposite Tescos)	Roadside	604005	141612	NO2	No	4.3	2.0	No	2.0
AS69	Wellesley Road (Ashford Sch Side) opp Stour Heights, TN24 8FD	Roadside	601269	142923	NO2	No	0.5	2.0	No	2.0
AS70	Wellesley Road, Stour Heights TN24 8FD	Urban Centre	601235	142897	NO2	No	0.0	1.0	No	2.0
AS71	34 Wellesley Road (Old Tax Office, now flats) TN24 8EE	Roadside	601274	142977	NO2	No	1.0	3.0	No	2.0
AS15, AS16, AS17	Bracken Hill, Lees Road, Willesborough TN24 0NW Tube 3	Other	603390	142075	NO2	No	0.0	33.0	No	2.0

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
AS33	East Lodge, Chart Road, Ashford TN23 3DG (Closed 2/4/25)	Roadside	599826	143084	NO2	No	0.0	12.7	No	2.0
AS31	42 Newtown Green, Ashford TN24 0PE	Roadside	601840	141457	NO2	No	0.0	3.8	No	2.0
AS64	282 Beaver Road, Ashford TN23 7SP	Urban Centre	600597	141385	NO2	No	0.0	58.0	No	2.0
AS37	30 Kingsnorth Road, Ashford TN23 6HT	Urban Centre	600488	141277	NO2	No	0.0	7.0	No	2.0
AS65	Maidstone Road, off Drovers Roundabout-nr Warren Lodge Nursing Home)	Roadside	600188	143619	NO2	No	15.9	2.4	No	2.0
AS63	Brookfield Road (nr Matalan)	Roadside	599263	142471	NO2	No	5.8	2.4	No	2.0
AS72	Saturn House, Station Road TN23 1PJ	Roadside	601179	142443	NO2	No	0.0	3.0	No	1.8
AS73	Swanton House, Elwick Road TN23 1NN	Roadside	601028	142420	NO2	No	10.5	1.5	No	1.8
AS74	Sunnyside (Dentist), Elwick Road, TN23 1NN	Roadside	601016	142429	NO2	No	8.0	2.8	No	1.8
AS75	Lampost outside East Lodge Chart Road Ashford TN23 3DG	Roadside	599838	143075	NO2	No	6.5	3.2	No	1.8

Notes:

(1) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).

(2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.2 - Annual Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m^3)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) (2)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
AS50	601707	142748	Urban Centre	100.0	100.0	21.4	21.3	18.6	17.1	17.3
AS51	601247	142850	Roadside	100.0	100.0	37.7	36.8	30.1	28.3	27.1
AS52	601211	142990	Urban Centre	83.8	83.8	26.3	27.5	25.5	21.2	22.4
AS53	601055	142972	Urban Centre	100.0	100.0	24.3	25.2	21.4	20.5	19.7
AS54	601068	143048	Roadside	100.0	100.0	21.6	22.4	17.0	15.5	18.6
AS55	600367	143225	Urban Centre	100.0	100.0	17.0	18.2	15.4	14.4	14.0
AS56	600667	143016	Urban Centre	100.0	100.0	18.7	19.2	16.9	16.2	14.9
AS57	600883	142694	Urban Centre	100.0	100.0	24.3	23.8	20.1	19.1	17.7
AS58	600865	142588	Urban Centre	100.0	100.0	23.8	19.8	17.6	16.6	16.2
AS59	601096	142114	Roadside	100.0	100.0	33.3	14.0	32.0	31.6	27.9
AS60	600992	142182	Roadside	92.3	92.3	26.0	32.9	23.5	20.0	18.6
AS61	601150	142342	Urban Centre	84.6	84.6	24.1	24.8	21.0	20.4	19.9

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
AS68	601235	142772	Roadside	90.4	90.4			18.6	18.5	16.6
AS44	603800	141792	Urban Background	100.0	100.0	15.0	14.0	11.8	12.5	11.4
AS49	604005	141612	Roadside	100.0	100.0	26.7	23.5	21.3	20.8	18.8
AS69	601269	142923	Roadside	91.5	91.5			27.7	28.0	25.7
AS70	601235	142897	Urban Centre	100.0	100.0			15.8	16.0	14.5
AS71	601274	142977	Roadside	80.8	80.8			17.8	17.2	15.7
AS15, AS16, AS17	603390	142075	Other	100.0	100.0	20.7	21.4	19.2	19.5	18.1
AS33	599826	143084	Roadside	7.7	7.7	15.5	16.6	15.0	13.8	19.2
AS31	601840	141457	Roadside	100.0	100.0	16.8	17.5	16.1	14.2	12.9
AS64	600597	141385	Urban Centre	100.0	100.0	19.1	19.1	16.2	15.3	14.1
AS37	600488	141277	Urban Centre	100.0	100.0	20.7	22.0	18.5	17.5	15.6
AS65	600188	143619	Roadside	100.0	100.0	24.2	27.7	22.1	22.7	21.2
AS63	599263	142471	Roadside	100.0	100.0	23.6	25.1	21.1	19.6	18.9

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
AS72	601179	142443	Roadside	90.4	100.0					17.2
AS73	601028	142420	Roadside	7.7	7.7					22.0
AS74	601016	142429	Roadside	100.0	76.9					16.7
AS75	599838	143075	Roadside	88.8	67.6					21.1

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

☒ **Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted.**

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

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m^3.

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

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

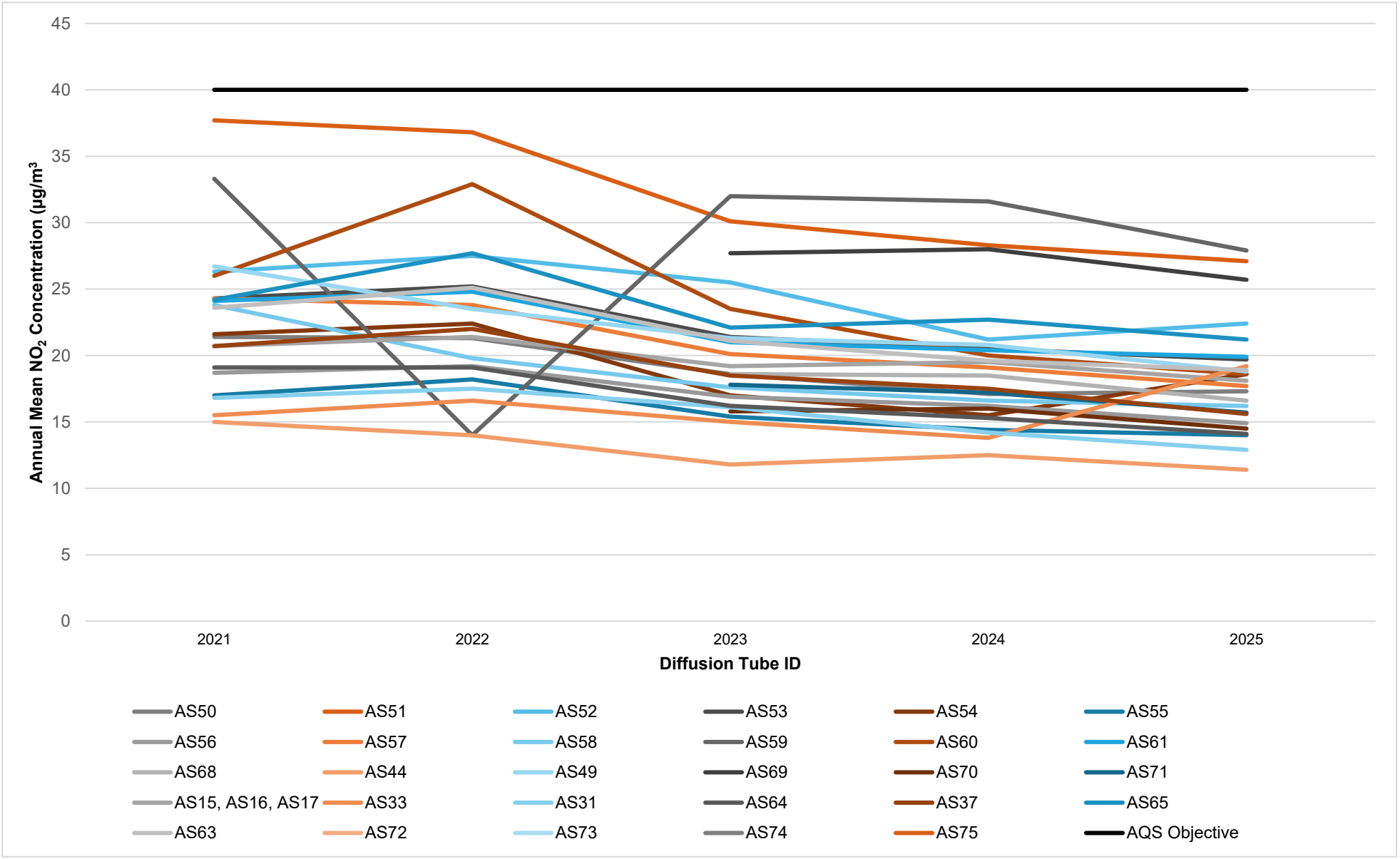
Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

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

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

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

Figure A. 1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO_2 Concentrations



Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

Table B.1 – NO_2 2025 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	NO_2 Mean Concentrations (µg/m³)												Simple Annual Mean (µg/m³)			Comment
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.78) and Annualised	Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	
AS50	601707	142748	32.0	32.9	32.6	24.8	20.0	15.6	17.8	17.3	13.7	20.2	17.3	22.2	22.2	17.3	-	
AS51	601247	142850	33.1	49.4	45.5	41.9	31.5	29.9	30.0	30.4	26.7	33.5	28.1	36.4	34.7	27.1	-	
AS52	601211	142990	34.6	37.9	37.2	26.1	22.4	22.5	25.5			26.0	28.0	26.6	28.7	22.4	-	
AS53	601055	142972	36.8	31.7	21.6	28.2	16.6	22.8	21.5	20.9	22.6	23.6	28.3	29.1	25.3	19.7	-	
AS54	601068	143048	33.7	31.5	34.0	22.5	13.4	24.2	19.6	18.5	17.4	20.6	25.9	25.5	23.9	18.6	-	
AS55	600367	143225	25.2	27.5	23.5	18.8	12.0	15.4	13.6	14.0	14.6	17.9	16.9	16.7	18.0	14.0	-	
AS56	600667	143016	30.8	31.3	23.6	16.3	13.6	15.9	17.1	9.4	13.2	17.7	19.9	20.9	19.1	14.9	-	
AS57	600883	142694	35.1	27.3	24.9	21.3	16.7	18.0	21.2	20.7	18.3	22.7	24.0	21.6	22.7	17.7	-	
AS58	600865	142588	28.7	24.6	27.1	24.1	16.0	15.8	17.6	17.5	16.8	19.2	19.0	23.5	20.8	16.2	-	
AS59	601096	142114	32.8	50.3	38.5	36.3	31.1	34.7	32.7	29.3	32.7	34.3	39.1	37.9	35.8	27.9	-	
AS60	600992	142182	40.4		19.1	27.2	17.9	20.3	19.6	20.1	21.0	22.8	26.7	27.5	23.9	18.6	-	
AS61	601150	142342	35.8	33.0	30.4	23.1	16.2		20.9	20.1		23.0	25.0	27.9	25.5	19.9	-	
AS68	601235	142772	34.3	30.9	25.9	20.9	14.9	15.8	17.5	17.0	17.4	19.7	20.0		21.3	16.6	-	
AS44	603800	141792	25.9	20.5	16.7	6.7	9.3	12.2	11.7	10.8	11.3	13.3	17.4	19.2	14.6	11.4	-	
AS49	604005	141612	31.2	32.9	26.7	16.9	16.0	28.3	24.2	20.3	22.3	20.0	21.6	28.3	24.1	18.8	-	
AS69	601269	142923	46.2	45.3	38.0	30.0	25.5	28.6	30.4		28.3	29.2	32.9	28.0	32.9	25.7	-	
AS70	601235	142897	32.0	27.2	23.7	11.6	12.9	10.7	17.2	14.9	13.9	14.6	22.8	20.9	18.5	14.5	-	
AS71	601274	142977	34.0	28.8	23.5	17.0	15.1	17.4	17.8	13.1	15.2		20.0		20.2	15.7	-	

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	NO_2 Mean Concentrations (µg/m³)												Simple Annual Mean (µg/m³)			Comment
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Raw Data	Bias Adjusted (0.78) and Annualised	Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	
AS15	603390	142075	31.1	28.1	24.5	21.5	15.1	24.5	22.6	20.8	23.8	20.1	24.4	27.9	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with AS15, AS16 and AS17 - Annual data provided for AS17 only
AS16	603390	142075	36.6	26.0	23.4	17.8	13.3	25.6	22.6	16.7	22.7	20.9	25.4	26.8	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with AS15, AS16 and AS17 - Annual data provided for AS17 only
AS17	603390	142075	31.8	26.2	23.2	15.4	13.8	29.3	16.3	19.9	23.0	21.0	28.5	26.5	23.3	18.1	-	Triplicate Site with AS15, AS16 and AS17 - Annual data provided for AS17 only
AS33	599826	143084		24.6											24.6	19.2	-	Closed 02/04/25 due to missing tubes
AS31	601840	141457	26.8	23.5	18.4	12.0	10.4	13.8	13.3	12.4	11.9	16.3	19.5	20.7	16.6	12.9	-	
AS64	600597	141385	25.8	26.4	23.1	16.8	9.9	13.2	14.4	13.7	13.2	17.1	20.4	22.3	18.0	14.1	-	
AS37	600488	141277	21.1	28.1	27.2	15.2	14.7	19.2	17.0	15.3	16.9	18.9	21.0	25.8	20.0	15.6	-	
AS65	600188	143619	32.6	41.1	36.0	28.5	22.8	22.1	22.7	23.7	18.7	23.8	23.4	31.3	27.2	21.2	-	
AS63	599263	142471	32.5	29.8	29.5	18.3	17.3	23.9	23.2	19.8	20.5	22.4	25.8	27.6	24.2	18.9	-	
AS72	601179	142443	35.6	32.2	26.5	17.9	14.1	17.0	13.8	16.5	18.3	20.0	26.5	26.2	22.1	17.2	-	
AS73	601028	142420		28.2											28.2	22.0	-	Closed 02/04/25 due to missing tubes
AS74	601016	142429				31.2	16.2	20.8	18.5	18.4	18.2	17.5	28.1	24.2	21.5	16.7	-	New location from 03/04/25 (replaces AS73)
AS75	599838	143075				25.0	21.6	27.1	19.2	20.5	22.6	19.5		30.5	23.3	21.1	-	New location from 02/04/25 (replaces AS33)

☒ **All erroneous data has been removed from the NO_2 diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1.**

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

☐ **Local bias adjustment factor used.**

☒ **National bias adjustment factor used.**

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

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

Notes:

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

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

See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

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

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Ashford Borough Council During 2025

A list of major development sites within the Ashford Borough that are currently under construction is set out below.

In addition to this list, there are a number of other sites where development is either approved but not commenced, resolved to be granted subject to completion of a legal agreement, subject to a current planning application or where the submission of a planning application is imminent or an appeal is likely. A number of other planning applications have not progressed to consent due to outstanding nutrient neutrality (NN) issues relating to the impact of the development on the nationally and internationally designated wildlife habitat at Stodmarsh lakes, east of Canterbury.

Chilmington Green – A mixed-use development of up to 5,750 new homes and associated infrastructure including a district centre, two local centres, five schools and open space and sports is now at an occupation level of c.400 homes. In January 2026, an appeal by the master development to make over 100 changes to the section 106 agreement attached to the outline planning permission was dismissed by the Planning Inspectorate following a public inquiry in 2025. . The development would be reliant on an on-site waste water treatment plant (for which a permit from the Environment Agency has yet to be given) and temporary land fallowing to achieve nutrient neutrality. .

Possingham Farm – Outline planning permission has been granted on appeal following a Planning Inquiry. The scheme is located on the south-west of the Chilmington Green development and the appellant's position was that it would largely rely on the facilities to be provided as part of Chilmington Green development. The scheme would be reliant on the Chilmington Green waste water treatment plant (referred to above) to achieve nutrient neutrality, for which a permit from the Environment Agency has yet to be given.

Court Lodge – Outline planning permission has been granted on appeal following a Planning Inquiry. The scheme is located to the south of the Chilmington Green development and proposes the construction of up to 1000 new homes, a local centre comprising retail uses (up to 450 sqm) and a primary school (2.4ha); flexible office space (up to 400 sqm)

and a combined community hall and site management suite (up to 650 sqm); new pedestrian and cycle routes, laying out of green infrastructure, including allotment gardens and areas of ecological habitats; drainage infrastructure, earthworks and ancillary infrastructure. The scheme would be reliant on on-site wetlands and SuDS and possibly an on-site waste water treatment plant to achieve nutrient neutrality.

Kingsnorth Green – Outline planning permission has been granted on appeal following a Planning Inquiry for a development to the south of Kingsnorth Village comprising up to 550 dwellings. Reserved matters applications have recently been submitted for 300 dwellings and highway accesses/infrastructure.

Brompton (land south of ASDA, Kimberley Way) – An application for outline planning permission for up to 46,000 sqm of employment floorspace (Use Class E and B2) with all matters reserved except access (excluding internal circulation routes and links to pedestrian and cycle network) and change of use of land to parkland including flood storage area has been resolved to be granted subject to completion of a s.106 agreement.

Eureka Park – An outline application for development of up to 375 homes and c.35,000 sq.m of commercial floorspace with open space and associated infrastructure has been resolved to be granted subject to completion of a s.106 agreement.

Land north-east of Willesborough Road, Kennington – Planning permission was granted in 2022 for a mixed-use development including up to 725 homes across the majority of this site. The first phase of this development is being built out by Redrow and first occupations have taken place. A wetland solution assisting NN has been constructed. A reserved matters application for 401 dwellings has recently been submitted for the remainder of the site.

Orchard Farm, Kennington – An application for outline planning permission for up to 97 homes has been resolved to be granted, subject to the completion of a s.106 agreement and nutrient mitigation being secured by the applicant.

Conningbrook Lakes – Planning permission was granted in 2014 for a mixed-use development including 300 homes, a country park and leisure facilities. This development is approaching completion.

Former Powergen Site, Victoria Road - A development of 674 dwellings over five phases (described as ‘Plots’) with ancillary A1/A3 uses has commenced. Three of the Plots (3, 4 & 5) were constructed by GRE Assets and are now occupied, and work on the remaining two Plots (1 & 2) is continuing.

Park Farm South-East – Planning permission was granted in 2019 for 353 dwellings. This development is approaching completion.

Finberry – Work continues in respect of build-out of this development which is approaching completion. An outline planning permission was granted in 2024 for a local centre comprising homes and commercial facilities close to the entrance roundabout on Avocet Way. An application for planning permission has been received for a vehicle/foot/cycle bridge over the East Stour River to connect to the Waterbrook Park development.

Waterbrook Park – Planning permission has been granted (including outline and detailed elements) for a mixed-use development including up to 400 homes, a relocation and significant expansion of the existing lorry park and new business and retail floorspace. The new lorry park and associated facilities are complete, as are small and medium-size enterprise (SME) commercial uses on Arrowhead Road. A proposal for more SME floorspace to the rear of the existing VOSA facility is under consideration. A sports/healthclub has also been approved on the main frontage of the site to the A2070 Southern Orbital - an earlier approval in relation to an Amazon facility has not been taken forward by the developer. To the west of Waterbrook Avenue, an ALDI food store has recently been opened. To the south of the commercial use plots, a reserved matters application for 364 homes has been resolved to be approved subject to the completion of a s.106 agreement and subject to nutrient mitigation being secured.

Inland Border Facility, Sevington - The Department for Transport purchased this office and logistics use site and, pursuant to a Special Development Order, it has been developed as an Inland Border Facility which has been operational from January 2021. The SDO expired in December 2025 A Crown Development Application for planning permission for the continued use of the site as the Inland Border Facility was considered at a public inquiry in December 2025 and planning permission was subsequently granted.

Former Newtown Works, Newtown Road – Planning permission was granted for a mixeduse development including housing, a hotel and film studios in 2020. The development has commenced on site. A separate application for planning permission for the redevelopment of the site for a mixed-use development comprising 815 homes and commercial/community floorspace was submitted in February 2026 and is currently under consideration.

Former Klondyke Works, Newtown Road – Planning permission was granted for 93 dwellings in 2018 and this development has been completed.

Land north of St. Mary's Close, Hamstreet – Outline planning permission was granted in 2020 for up to 80 homes and a 60-bed care home. This development has largely been completed.

Land at Mountain Farm, Hamstreet – An application for outline planning permission including up to 85 homes and commercial floorspace was received in January 2026 and is currently under consideration.

The planning system is being used to ensure that major developments have a robust air quality assessment submitted, and that appropriate and proportionate mitigation is implemented where impacts are likely to arise.

Biomass Installations

Table C.1 - Biomass Installations Information

Information	Kitchen Generator Ltd	Piper Joinery Ltd
Address	Units 3 and 4, Brunswick Road Cobbs Wood Industrial Estate Ashford TN23 1EL	Fraser House Henwood Ind Estate Henwood Ashford TN24 8DT
Grid References	599688, 142728	601724, 143207
New/Existing Process	Existing	Existing
Process Type	Wood burning biomass boiler	Wood burning biomass boiler
Pollutants of Concern	PM, Nox	PM, Nox
Fuel Type	Grade 2 including wood and MDF	Grade 2 including wood and MDF
Stack Height (m)	11m	11.2m
Stack Diameter (m)	0.25m	0.40m

Information	Kitchen Generator Ltd	Piper Joinery Ltd
Dimensions Of TALLEST Buildings With 5 Times The Stack Height Above Ground (m)	N/A	N/A
Description of Combustion Appliances	MWE300 biomass boiler	MWE300 biomass boiler
Date of Latest Emissions Monitoring (if undertaken)	10/12/2021	07/09/2021
Maximum Emission Rates (g/sec) of NOx and PM_{10}	PM - MFC fuel 26.4 g/GJ WoodChip fuel 24.3 Nox - MFCFuel 82.3 g/GJ Woodchip fuel 60.1g/GJ	PM - MFC fuel 26.4 g/GJ WoodChip fuel 24.3 Nox - MFCFuel 82.3 g/GJ Woodchip fuel 60.1g/GJ
Distance to Relevant Exposure	300m	300m
Complaints History	None	None
Any Changes Planned?	None	None

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Ashford Borough Council During 2025

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

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The supplier of diffusion tubes for Ashford Borough Council was SOCOTEC Didcot. The tubes were prepared using the method 50% TEA in acetone.

SOCOTEC participated in the AIR-Proficiency Testing (PT) Scheme which ran from January 2024 to February 2026. For all months of this study, SOCOTEC received 100% satisfactory results based on a z-score of ≤ ± 2, with the exception of January – February 2025 which received 87.5%.

The monitoring was completed in adherence with the LAQM 2025 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar. Exposure dates varied in August, September, October and November but all monitoring periods were the recommended length (4-5 weeks).

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

Table C.1 – Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in µg/m^3)

Site ID	Annualisation Factor Lullington Heath	Annualisation Factor Thurrock	Annualisation Factor Eastbourne	Annualisation Factor Rochester Stoke	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean
AS75	1.0981	1.1352	1.3024	1.1206	1.1641	23.3	27.1

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2025 ASR have been corrected for bias using an adjustment factor. Bias represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to under or over-read relative to the reference chemiluminescence analyser. LAQM.TG22 provides guidance with regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO_2 continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Ashford Borough Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.78 to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Ashford Borough Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.2.

Ashford Borough Council does not conduct automatic monitoring so there are no collocation studies, and the national factor has been used rather than the local factor. This factor has been derived using national spreadsheet version 03/26, which included 17 studies to derive the bias factor, as shown below.

Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	03/26	0.78
2024	National	06/25	0.78
2023	National	03/24	0.77
2022	National	03/23	0.76
2021	National	03/21	0.78

National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet — Spreadsheet Version Number: 03/26

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

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

The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECOM and the National Physical Laboratory.

Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.

Step 1:	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[4]. If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953

Analysed By[1]	Method (To undo your selection, choose (All) from the pop-up list)	Year[2] (To undo your selection, choose (All))	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m³)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m³)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision[5]	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025		Overall Factor[3] (17 studies)				Use		0.78

NO_2 Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO_2 concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO_2 fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO_2 concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1.

No diffusion tube NO_2 monitoring locations within Ashford Borough Council were found to be within 10% of the annual Air Quality Objective during 2025, therefore distance correction was not required.

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

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

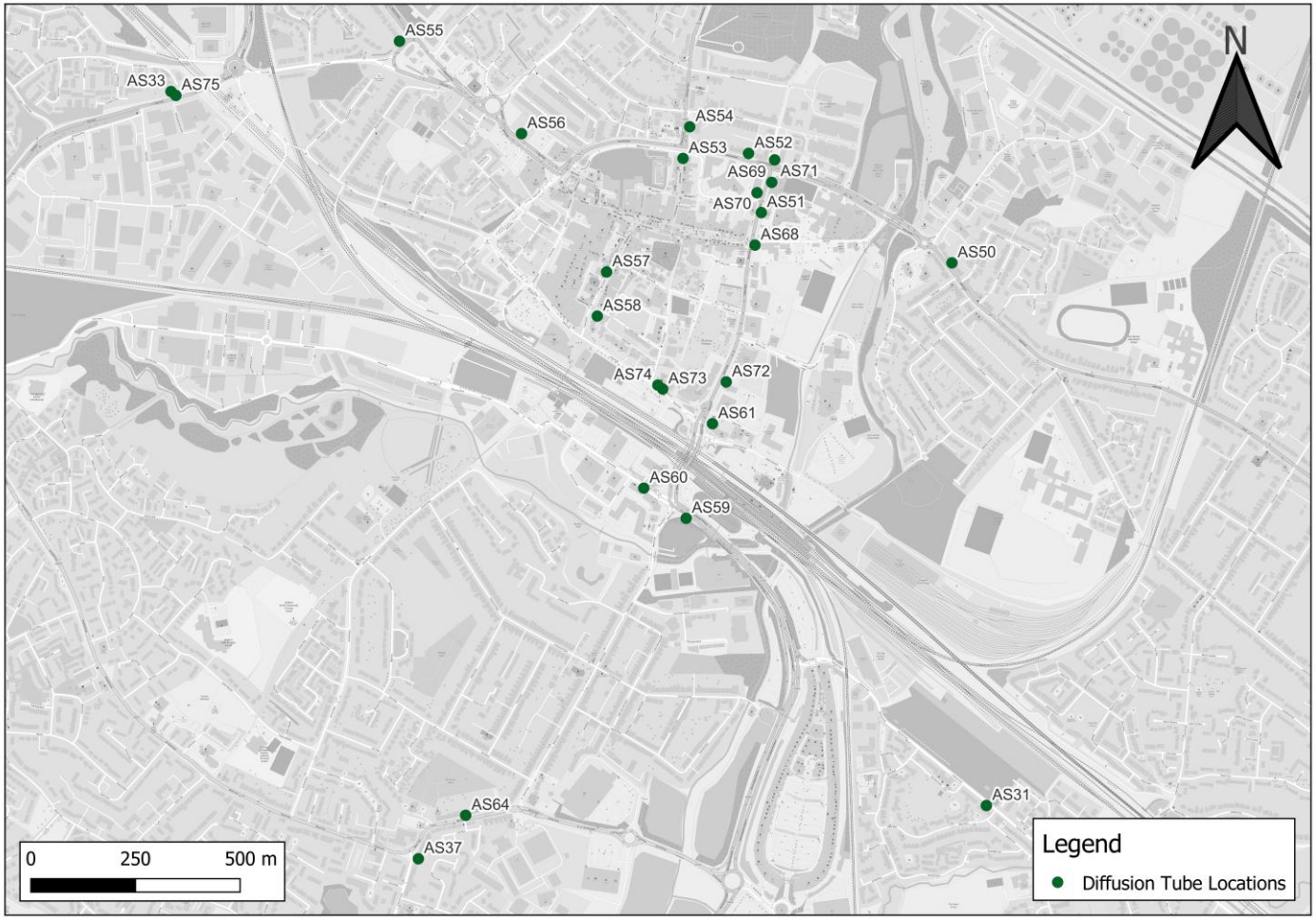
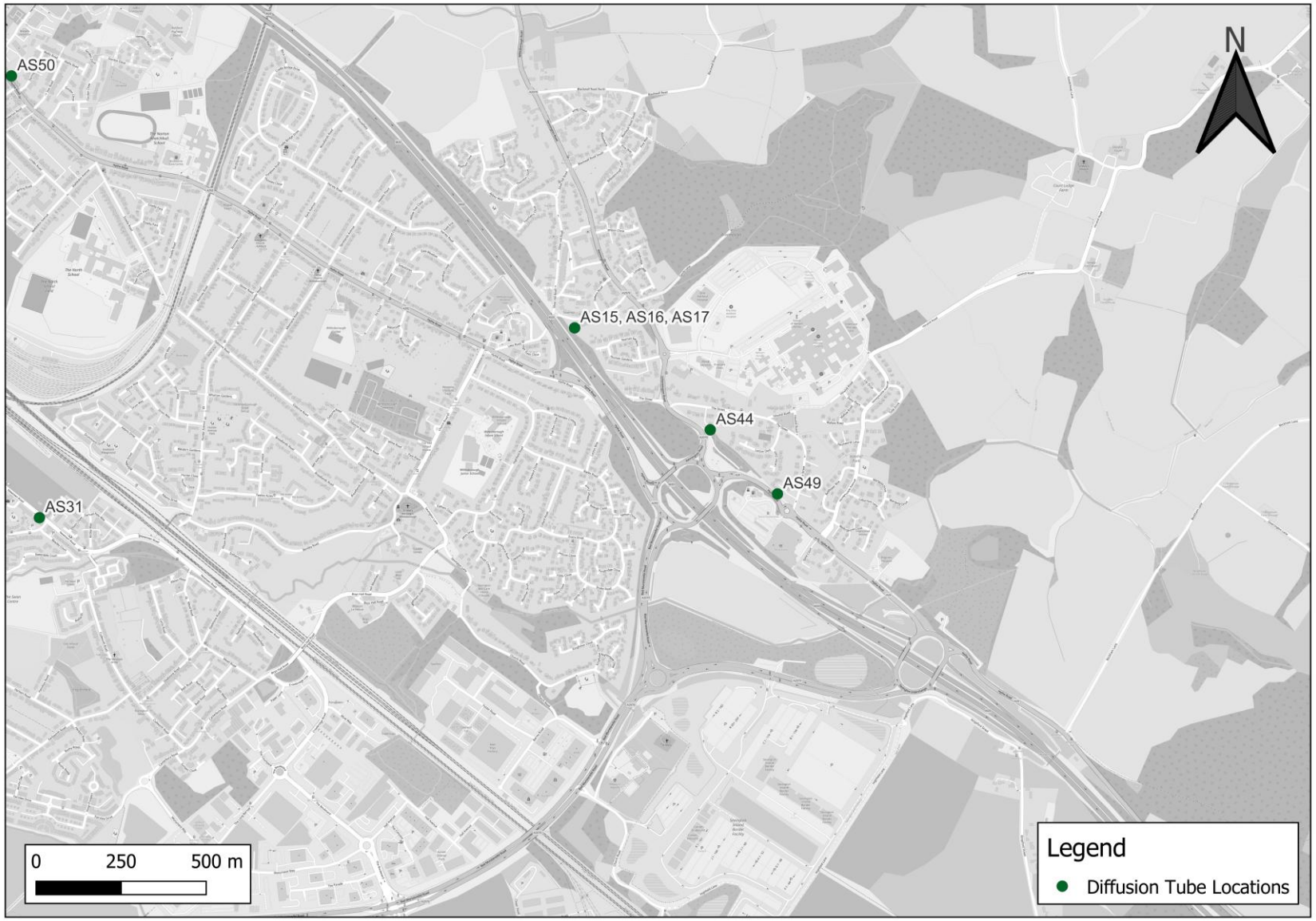


Figure D. 2 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England[7]

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

[7] The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m^3).

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
EVCP	Electric Vehicle Charging Point
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

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