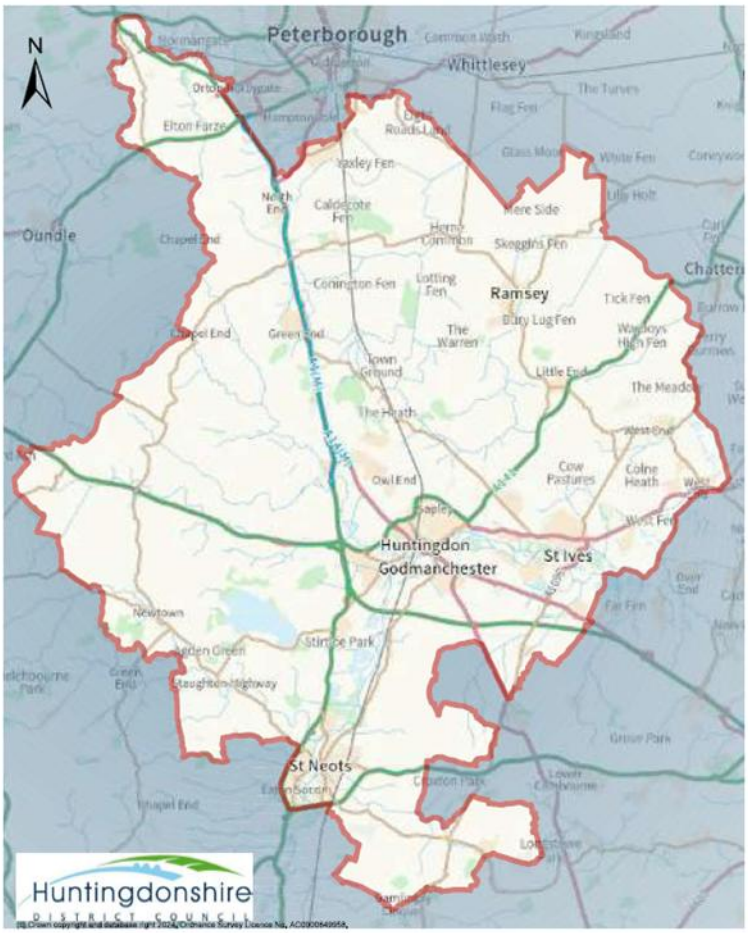

2026 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

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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Report Reference Number	ASR 2026
Date	June 2026

Local Responsibilities and Commitment

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

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This ASR has been approved by:

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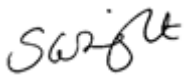
Sally Cartwright	Director of Public Health, Cambridgeshire County Council	

This ASR has been signed off by a Director of Public Health.

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Steps have been taken to meet accessibility requirements in this document, however if you have any issues, please contact the Environmental Health team at envhealth@huntingdonshire.gov.uk or 01480 388 388 for assistance.

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

The Environment Act 1995 places a duty on Local Authorities to monitor, assess and take action to improve local air quality under the statutory process of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM). The LAQM system places greater emphasis on action planning to improve air quality, as well as requiring all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. This information is then reported via the completion of an air quality Annual Status Report (ASR). This report relates to data gathered between 1st January and 31st December 2025 and forms Huntingdonshire District Councils (HDC) 2026 ASR, providing a review of air quality in the district during 2025.

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.

Air Quality in the district of Huntingdonshire

Following a marked reduction in pollution levels between 2019 and 2020, monitoring results showed a slight increase in 2021 and 2022, likely due to traffic levels returning to normal following COVID-19 restrictions, alongside the impacts of the A14 relocation works.

Pollution levels subsequently fell at the majority of monitoring sites in 2023 and 2024. However, this downward trend has not continued. Data from 2025 indicates a general stabilisation in nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) pollution levels, with a slight increase in concentrations observed at most sites across the district.

Despite these variations, all recorded values remain well below the annual mean limit of 40µg/m³ at every site. Most NO_2 measurements fall within the range of 10–25µg/m³, demonstrating good ongoing compliance with national air quality objectives.

This is the same for Particulate Matter with both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ rising at the air quality monitoring station but remaining well below acceptable limits.

Whilst air quality across Huntingdonshire is generally good, the principal concern remains nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) emissions from road traffic, particularly associated with the A14, A1, and traffic within the market towns. With emerging evidence on the percentage contribution of domestic burning to national emissions of particulate matter, as well as commercial construction activities, these sources are also becoming an area of growing focus. Nevertheless, the 2025 results show that pollution levels did not exceed national air quality objectives at any monitoring site within the district.

Revocation of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

Following the revocation of three of the four AQMAs in 2024, Huntingdonshire District Council revoked the final AQMA (Huntingdon) in 2025 due to continued compliance with national objectives. The report can be viewed here Air Quality - Huntingdonshire.gov.uk.

There are therefore currently no AQMAs within the district. As a result, the Council is no longer required to produce an Air Quality Action Plan and has instead drafted an Air Quality Strategy, which is scheduled for public consultation later this year.

Diffusion Tubes (non-continuous monitors for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2))

With the exception of a slight increase in 2021 and 2022, historic results have followed national trends, showing a general year-on-year reduction in NO_2 concentrations. The 2025 data indicates a stabilisation of levels, with slight increases at several sites. However,

measured NO_2 concentrations at all but one site remain lower than those recorded in 2022 and all sites remain significantly below the National Objective levels.

Several diffusion tubes deployed across the district were originally installed to meet the requirements of the A14 Development Consent Order, including post-completion monitoring to assess whether any deterioration in air quality had occurred due to the relocation of the road. The tubes associated with this monitoring have been in place for 3 years post completion of the works and did not indicate any issues, demonstrating continued good compliance.

To coincide with the end of this monitoring period, and to ensure continued effective coverage of the district, including areas of potential concern, HDC undertook a review of the diffusion tube network. This review resulted in a reduction in the overall number of tubes from 58 down to 44 in total, with the relocation of several monitoring sites.

These changes were implemented in April 2025 to align with both the completion of the A14 monitoring requirement and the renewal of the laboratory contract. New locations have been clearly identified, and where tube locations have remained the same, but their ID's have been re-allocated, their historical data has been reassigned to the appropriate sites to maintain continuity.

The changes made to diffusion tubes are as follows:

Re-assigned ID's and new locations:

St Neots 3 (71 Avenue Road) replaced by St Neots 11 (119 Cambridge Road)

St Neots 4 (20 Harland Road) replaced by New Location (Cole Walk, Wintringham)

St Neots 7 (17 Arundel Crescent) replaced by New Location (Russell Street)

Brampton 1 (RAF Brampton (Sparrow Close)) replaced by Brampton 3 (1 Laws Crescent)

Tilbrook 1 New Location

Huntingdon 1 (23 Lodge Close) replaced by Huntingdon 9 (Ermine Street)

Huntingdon 2 (19 Nursery Road) replaced by New Location A141

Huntingdon 4 (1 St Peters Road) slight relocation to St Peters/Ermine Street

St Ives 3 (6 Goldie Close) replaced by New Location (Marley Road)

Warboys 1 New Location (however, it is a previously used site, with results available for 2020. These historical data are therefore included in Table A.4 and Figure A1 in Appendix A).

Removed sites:

Buckden 4 – 11 Taylors Lane

Brampton 4 – 25 Dorling Way

Brampton 5 – 7 Hansell Road

Wood Green Animal Shelter – Godmanchester

Fenstanton 3 – 1 Pear Tree Close

Huntingdon 8 – Main Road

Hilton 1 – 1 Westbrook Close

Fenstanton 4 – 25 High Street

Alconbury 2 – Lords Way

Brampton 6 – Parish Hall Church Road

Brampton 7 – 52 Elizabethan Way

Offord D'arcy 1 – 42 Gravely Road

Offord Cluny 2 – 168 High Street

All sites that were removed or replaced were selected due to consistently good compliance, with no evidence to suggest that air quality objectives would be exceeded. HDC will continue to review the diffusion tube network to ensure that potential areas of concern are adequately monitored.

Results:

As highlighted, the majority of sites showed either stabilisation or a slight increase in NO_2 levels. The largest increase was recorded at Sawtry 1, where concentrations rose by 2.9µg/m³, from 10.6µg/m³ in 2024 to 13.5µg/m³ in 2025 (a 27% increase). The greatest percentage increase was observed at Southoe 1, with a 29% rise from 7.7 µg/m³ in 2024 to 9.9µg/m³ in 2025. Despite these increases, concentrations at both sites remain significantly below the air quality objective of 40µg/m³.

The highest diffusion tube concentration recorded in the district during 2025 was at Needingworth Road in St Ives, with a level of 25.2µg/m³. This compares to Pathfinder House (PFH), which recorded a mean concentration of 24.6µg/m³ across the triplicate tubes at that location. In 2024, levels at these sites were 22.5µg/m³ at Needingworth Road and

21.8µg/m³ at PFH. Although these represent the highest concentrations measured, both remain comfortably within the 40µg/m³ objective.

Some sites did experience reductions. The largest decrease was at St Neots 5, where concentrations fell by 0.6µg/m³, from 19.1µg/m³ in 2024 to 18.5µg/m³ in 2025 (a reduction of 2.9%). The greatest percentage decrease was recorded at St Neots 1, with a 4.2% reduction from 11.1µg/m³ in 2024 to 10.6µg/m³ in 2025.

Government guidance, LAQM Technical Guidance 2022 (TG22), requires the application of a bias adjustment factor to diffusion tube monitoring data to account for the inherent uncertainty associated with this method. Huntingdonshire District Council has derived and applied a local bias adjustment factor of 0.76. This is comparable to the national factor of 0.78 obtained from the National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet (03/26). The difference between the local and national factors is minimal; however, as the local factor is slightly lower, it produces marginally lower (more favourable) concentrations.

For example, at Needingworth Road, St Ives, the site recording the highest concentration in the district, the annual mean is 25.2µg/m³ using the local bias adjustment factor, compared to 25.7µg/m³ when applying the national factor. If concentrations had been closer to the objective, a more precautionary approach may have been adopted through use of the national factor. However, the local factor has been applied in this instance due to good data capture, strong precision, and high-quality chemiluminescence results. Further details of the bias adjustment methodology are provided in Appendix C.

Annualisation was required at one site, as data capture was 68.5%, and therefore below the 75% threshold. This shortfall was due to the site being newly installed, with monitoring commencing in April and therefore missing the first three months of data, alongside a missing tube during the June monitoring period, which further reduced data capture. The methodology for annualisation is detailed in Appendix C.

Overall, diffusion tube monitoring in 2025 indicates a general stabilisation, with a slight increase in NO_2 levels compared to 2024. Despite this, all monitoring sites complied with the annual mean NO_2 objective of 40µg/m³, and no results were within 10% of this limit, indicating continued strong compliance. The sustained low concentrations are likely attributable to the relocation of the A14, improvements in vehicle emission standards, and changes in travel behaviour. The recent increase is observed across the district and may be attributable to a range of factors, including meteorological influences. Neighbouring authorities have also reported similar increases, indicating that this trend is not localised to Huntingdonshire and is likely influenced by wider regional or external factors.

Continuous monitors (Analysers for Particulate Matter (PM) and NO_2)

PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 are continuously monitored at the Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) located near Pathfinder House. Results indicate that there were no exceedances of any air quality objectives at this location in 2025.

Data capture for both the NO_2 analyser and the FIDAS (Particulate Matter (PM) analyser) was excellent, at 99.6% and 99.8% respectively. As such, there is no requirement to annualise the data in line with TG22. Further details are provided in Section 3.1 and Appendix C.

The results show that the annual mean PM_{10} concentration increased from 12µg/m³ in 2024 to 14µg/m³ in 2025; however, this remains well within the objective level of 40µg/m³. There was one exceedance of the 24-hour objective (50µg/m³), with a single daily mean of 63µg/m³ recorded in 2025, compared to one exceedance in 2024 at a level of 53µg/m³. It should however be noted that the limit is 50µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year, so the result remains compliant with the objectives.

$PM_{2.5}$ concentrations increased slightly from 7µg/m³ in 2024 to 7.9µg/m³ in 2025. The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023 set a legally binding target for $PM_{2.5}$ of 10µg/m³ (annual mean) to be achieved across England by the end of 2040, assessed at all relevant monitoring stations. The results therefore demonstrate compliance with these regulations.

The NO_2 analyser recorded an annual mean concentration of 24.4µg/m³ in 2025, a slight increase from 23µg/m³ in 2024. No 1-hour mean concentrations exceeded the 200µg/m³ objective.

Much like the diffusion tube data, these results indicate a slight increase in pollution levels recorded at the AQMS. This trend is also reflected in neighbouring districts and is likely to be part of a wider regional phenomenon.

Residential Development:

Huntingdonshire is a growing district, with the number of new properties continuing to rise significantly. Several large-scale, long-term developments are both under construction and progressing through the planning process. Substantial development is ongoing in areas such as St Neots and Alconbury Weald, with other major sites located in St Ives, Godmanchester, Buckden and Huntingdon.

Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan sets out requirements for air quality assessments under Policy LP36. As a result, most large-scale and/or potentially polluting developments are accompanied by an Air Quality Impact Assessment, which evaluates the potential effects of the proposal, including during construction, and identifies any necessary mitigation measures. The Council encourages developers to consider and minimise air quality impacts wherever possible, even where the air quality objectives are unlikely to be exceeded. This approach is also reflected in the emerging Local Plan.

Industrial Development:

As discussed in last year's ASR, an application to the County Council for the construction and operation of a Thermal Treatment Facility at Warboys, intended to generate electricity from non-hazardous residual waste (post-recycling), together with associated plant and infrastructure, was scheduled for determination by the Planning Committee on 8 October 2025, with a recommendation for refusal. However, the applicant withdrew the application on 2 October 2025. As a result, the application was not determined and no longer holds any status.

The Small Waste Incineration Plant (SWIP) near Colne is in the process of surrendering its Schedule 13 Permit and applying for a Part B Permit. This will fall under the remit of the Environment Agency, as the site will be classified as a Medium Combustion Plant. Officers continue to work with the operator and the Environment Agency's Local Authority Unit to secure the most appropriate outcome.

During 2025, a new petrol station was built on the A1 at Sawtry, along with a new cement batching plant located within a quarry at Needingworth. Both sites fall under the Environmental Permitting regime and have received their Permits. No other new permits were issued in 2025.

Partnership working:

Huntingdonshire District Council remains a member of the countywide Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Pollution Group (CPPG) which aims to meet regularly and is attended by local authorities, the County Public Health team and the Environment Agency. The group facilitates the sharing of information and best practice, as well as the development of joint projects. As in 2024, unfortunately the group did not meet during 2025 due to competing

commitments within the subsequent authority responsible for organising the meetings. The group has since been reinstated in early 2026 following a further change in chairmanship.

Huntingdonshire District Council continues to apply for funding from the County Council's Local Transport air quality monitoring budget to support monitoring provision across the district and is grateful for the County Council's ongoing support.

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.

Nationally:

At the national level, key policy drivers include Defra's *Environmental Improvement Plan 2025*, which sets out measures to support continued improvements in air quality and to achieve the recently established interim and long-term targets for fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), recognised as the pollutant of greatest harm to human health. In addition, Defra's *Air Quality Strategy (2023)* provides further detail on the role of local authorities in contributing towards these targets and in reducing population exposure to $PM_{2.5}$.

Locally:

Huntingdonshire is experiencing significant growth, with increasing numbers of new developments requiring effective planning to ensure sustainability. Air quality is addressed through a strong policy framework, particularly within the Local Plan, which requires assessments such as Air Quality Impact Assessments (AQIAs) and, increasingly, Health Impact Assessments (HIAs).

Both national and local planning policies emphasise the importance of minimising air pollution and aligning new development with wider climate change and public health objectives. The Council promotes low-emission design, the provision of electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure, and the implementation of effective construction management practices to mitigate and minimise air quality impacts.

A wide range of local, county, and regional strategies also support improvements in air quality, including those focused on climate change, transport, and sustainable growth.

These are complemented by initiatives such as EV charging provision, business engagement on net zero, and transport policies promoting cleaner travel.

In addition, regulatory measures, including taxi licensing emission standards and environmental permitting, also contribute to air quality management, alongside enforcement of statutory nuisance controls. The Council will continue to review and update its policies to ensure they remain effective and aligned with national priorities.

As well as the above, Huntingdonshire District Council continues to take measures to reduce energy consumption and emissions, which will help to improve air quality. These include the following:

The hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) project discussed in previous ASR's has been rolled out for all standard diesel vehicles in the Council. This, along with the implementation of a green tariff ensuring our electricity is from renewable sources, and the solar panels discussed below means HDC has reduced its carbon emissions by approximately 2,400 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent since 2019.

HDC's Building Energy Strategy was completed in October 25 which outlines steps to support HDC reach the net zero target of 2040.

Between April 25 and June 25, five One Leisure sites had their roof mounted solar panels installed, and a bid was approved for Pathfinder House to have mounted solar panels installed.

A product called Endotherm is currently being investigated. This is a substance that is added to closed water systems and allows the system to reach temperature more quickly which results in less gas required to heat the system.

Staff continue to have access to a 30-minute e-learning course concerning Climate and Environment as part of HDC's staff learning and development, as well as having access to an EV car scheme where they can rent or buy an EV through salary sacrifice.

Community engagement – HDC delivered its third annual Climate Conversation in November 2025, themed 'Together for Tomorrow', bringing together businesses, community groups, residents and experts. The team has also attended other events to promote cost-saving actions that help reduce carbon footprints.

Monitoring:

Air quality monitoring across the district remains a key priority to ensure that any issues can be identified and responded to accordingly, and HDC continues to review and refine its monitoring provision on an ongoing basis. This includes consideration of both low-cost monitors and the diffusion tube network, which was reviewed towards the end of 2024, with adjustments made to the number of tubes and several monitoring locations from the start of April 2025. These changes were timed to align with the completion of the monitoring required under the A14 Development Consent Order as well as the start of the financial year and subsequent renewal of the contract with the tube supplier. Further detail on these amendments is provided above in the Diffusion Tubes section on pages V and Vi.

Planning:

As in previous years, the Environmental Protection Team continues to provide advice to the Planning Team on proposed developments to minimise air pollution impacts, even where there is no risk of air quality objectives being exceeded. This approach is supported by both national and local planning policies, which promote air quality improvements and the minimisation of impacts. Accordingly, even where impacts are considered insignificant, the adoption of good design and best practice measures is encouraged. These include:

- promoting active travel and providing high-quality cycling and walking infrastructure (preferably located away from busy roads) to reduce reliance on private vehicles;
- the provision of electric vehicle rapid charging infrastructure;
- ensuring access to public transport;
- incorporating good standards of building insulation; and
- adopting low-emission design principles.

Policy LP36 of the Huntingdonshire District Council Local Plan sets out the requirements for air quality impact assessments. In line with this policy, most large-scale or potentially polluting developments are supported by an air quality impact assessment. This approach is also reflected in the emerging Local Plan.

Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) also continue to be required for certain developments to control and minimise pollution impacts, particularly particulate matter, during construction activities.

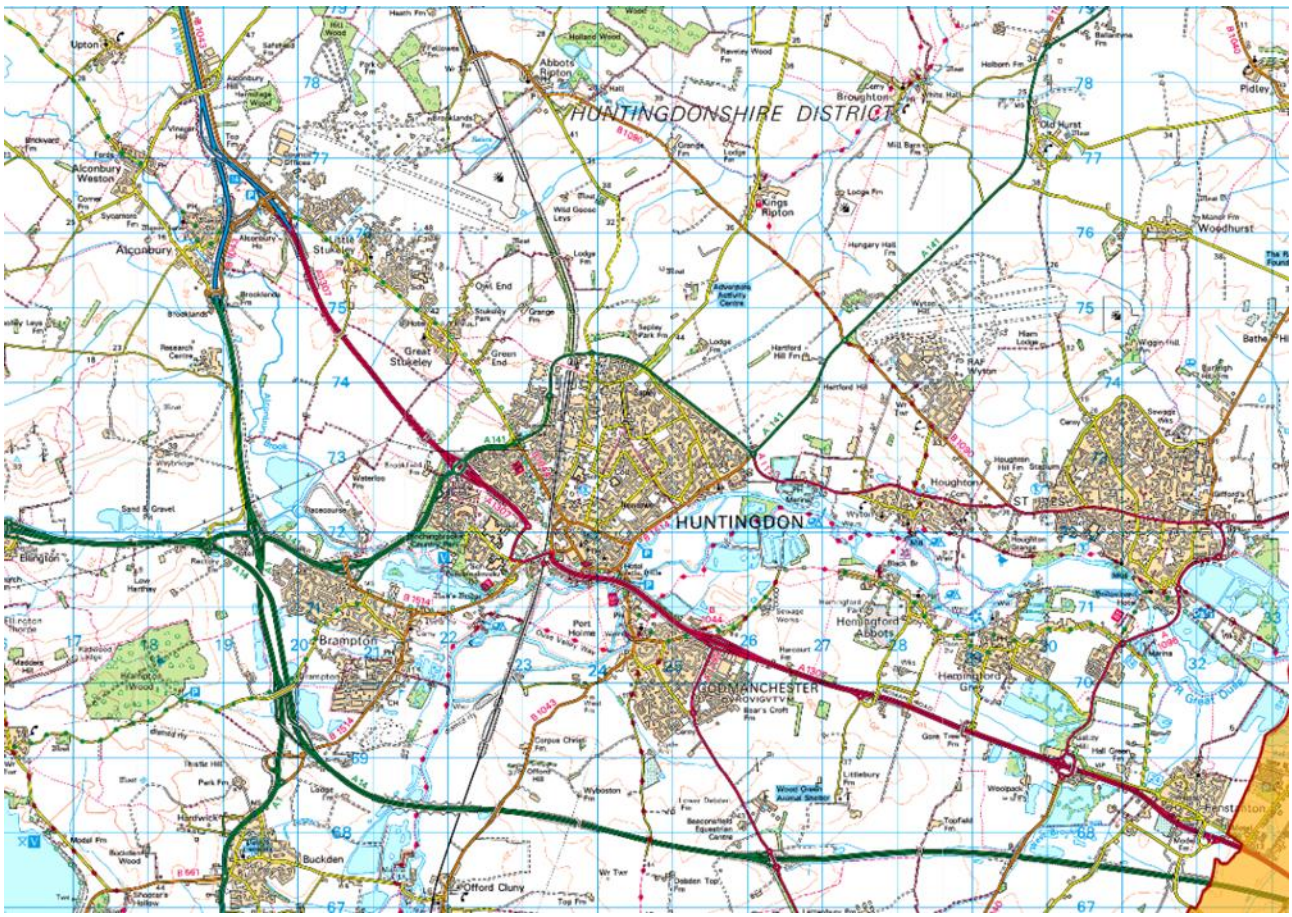
Clean Air Campaigns:

During 2025, Huntingdonshire District Council supported the national Clean Air campaigns, and we provide information regarding these campaigns all year round on our website, as well as signposting to helpful resources, including Defra's website.

A14 upgrade:

The A14 relocation scheme has not only improved traffic flow and reduced congestion through Huntingdon, but monitoring results also suggest it has led to improvements in NO_2 and particulate matter levels within Huntingdon.

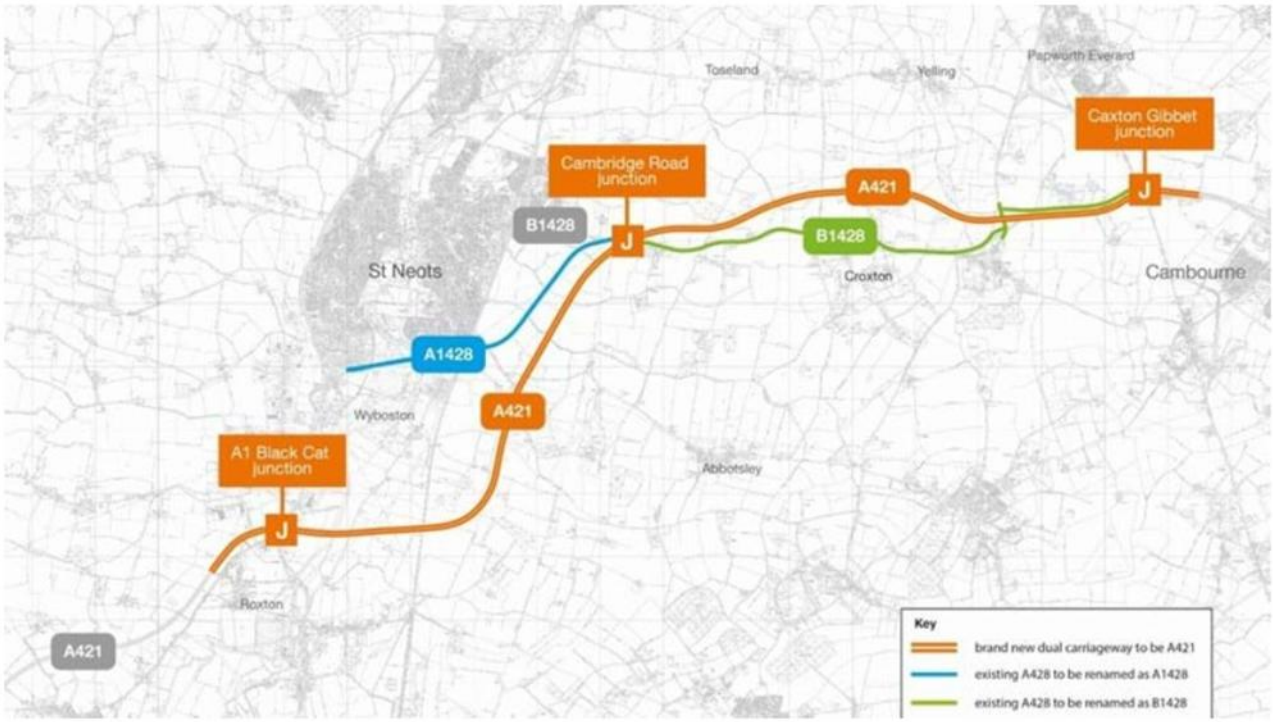
Although the new section of road (green line below) opened in late 2019, associated works on the A1307 (the pink/red route through Huntingdon), including removal of the viaduct, were not completed until May 2022. Monitoring data subsequently confirmed continued strong compliance with national air quality objectives within the Huntingdon AQMA, enabling the Council to put forward evidence to support its revocation in 2025. This followed the revocation of the Council's three other AQMAs in 2024, meaning there are now no longer any designated AQMAs within the district.



A428 upgrade:

Construction of a new 10-mile dual carriageway (shown in orange on the plan below), along with a series of junction improvements, began in 2023 on the A428 between the Black Cat and Caxton Gibbet roundabouts. This scheme has a direct impact on traffic flows within and to the south of St Neots.

The works are covered by a Development Consent Order, which includes a range of compliance conditions such as the requirement to implement management plans to minimise and control dust and air pollution during construction. Regular liaison meetings are held between the construction team and all relevant local authorities, including Huntingdonshire District Council, where issues such as pollution control are reviewed to ensure appropriate mitigation measures are in place.



The road is due to open in 2027. Further information on the project can be seen at: A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet improvements - National Highways

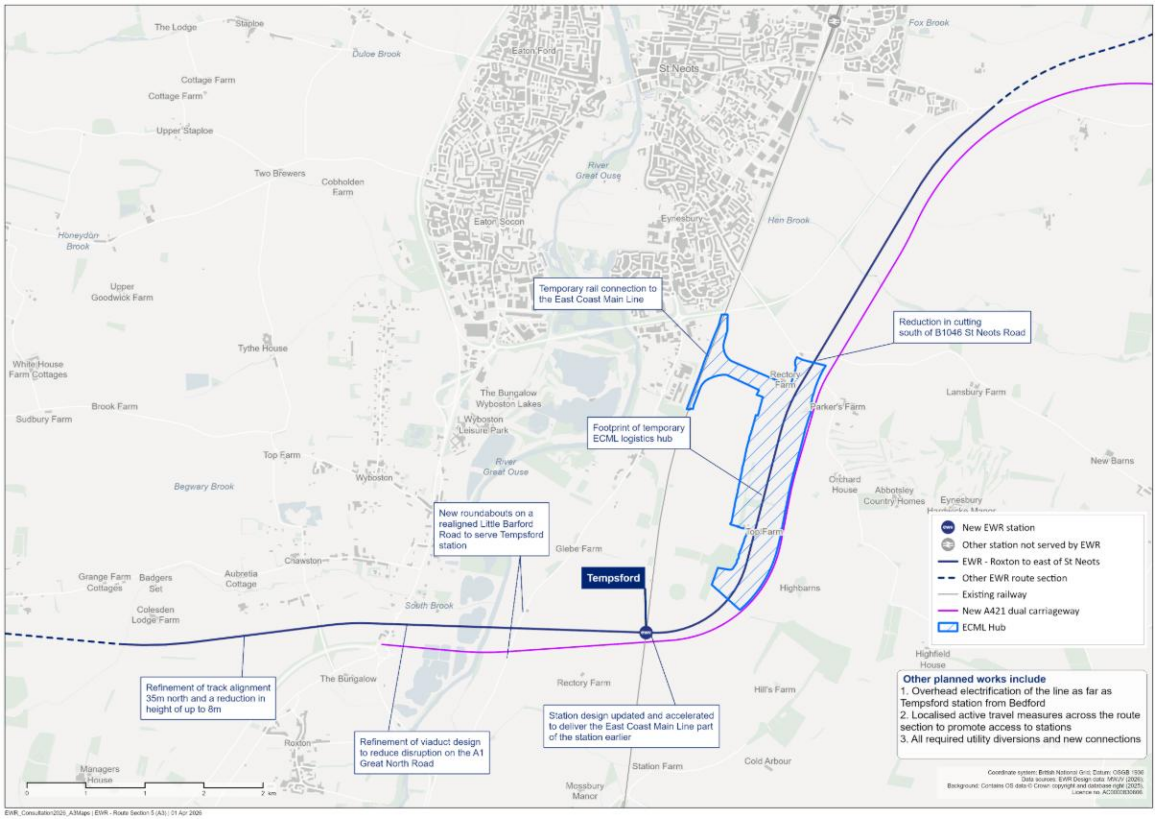
East West Rail:

East West Rail (EWR) is a nationally significant rail infrastructure project aimed at improving transport links between Oxford and Cambridge. The sections most relevant to Huntingdonshire are highlighted below. The project remains in the planning stage and has recently completed its final consultation ahead of submitting a Development Consent Order application.

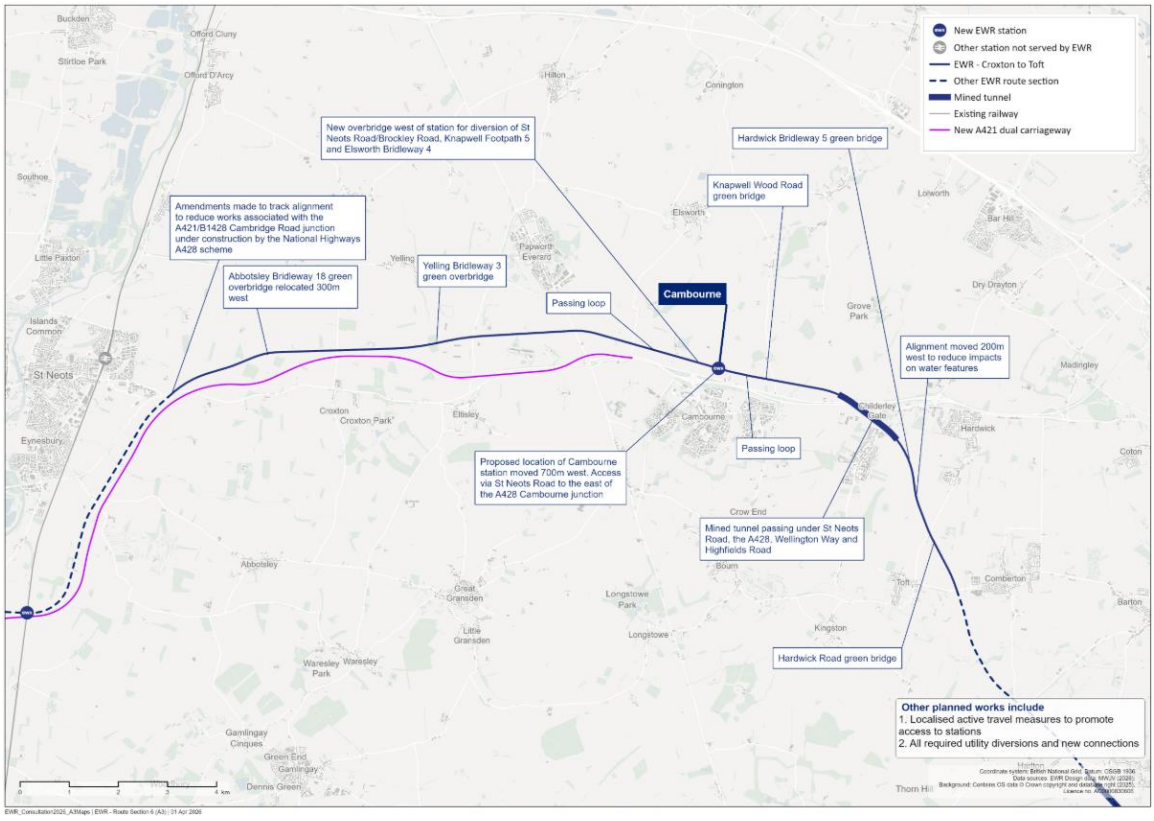
This consultation sought feedback on updated proposals, reflecting further design development, ongoing stakeholder engagement, environmental assessments, traffic and transport modelling, and responses to the previous consultation held in January 2025.

EWR has the potential to affect Huntingdonshire during the construction phase. The Council is working closely with the applicants to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are in place to control pollution should the scheme be approved. In the longer term, the railway would offer an alternative to road travel, helping to reduce traffic-related emissions.

Proposed route to the south of St Neots:



Proposed route to the east of St Neots:



More information can be found at the EWR website: [East West Rail | Home]

Conclusions and Priorities

Overall, 2025 has seen a slight increase in concentrations of NO_2, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ compared with 2024. Similar trends have been observed in neighbouring authorities, suggesting this reflects a regional, or possibly national, pattern rather than a local pollution source, and could be influenced by meteorological factors.

Most monitoring locations recorded an increase in NO_2. The highest concentration measured by diffusion tube was at Needingworth Road, St Ives (25.2µg/m³), which is marginally higher than the mean triplicate value at Pathfinder House (24.6µg/m³). However, both values remain well below the national objective of 40µg/m³. Huntingdon 4 (St Peters Road/Ermine Street) was the only other location to record a concentration above 20µg/m³, at 23µg/m³; all other sites measured below this level. All monitoring sites therefore demonstrate good compliance with national objectives, as illustrated in the graphs in Appendix A.

The automatic continuous monitoring station at Pathfinder House recorded an annual mean NO_2 concentration of 24.4µg/m³, representing an increase of 1.4µg/m³ compared with 2024. No 1-hour mean concentrations exceeded 200µg/m³. The annual mean PM_{10} concentration increased by 2µg/m³ to 14µg/m³ in 2025, remaining well within the objective level of 40µg/m³. Although there was one exceedance of the 24-hour PM_{10} objective (50µg/m³), this is not a concern as the objective permits up to 35 exceedances per year. $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations increased from 7µg/m³ in 2024 to 7.9µg/m³ in 2025. Again, a similar trend has been reported in neighbouring authorities.

Monitoring data indicate that there were no exceedances of the national air quality objectives at any monitoring location across the district of Huntingdonshire. Sustained strong compliance has enabled the Council to revoke the final Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Huntingdon, which was completed in 2025. With no AQMAs remaining, there is no longer a requirement for Huntingdonshire District Council to produce an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP). Consequently, an Air Quality Strategy (AQS) has been drafted and is expected to be published for consultation in 2026.

Despite ongoing development and infrastructure projects across Huntingdonshire, it is not considered likely that these will result in any breaches of the national air quality objectives.

Priorities:

In addition to completing and adopting a new AQS, the main priorities for 2026 and beyond for Huntingdonshire District Council in relation to air quality are:

Policies, new development and air quality

The Council will continue to use a comprehensive framework of local, regional, and national planning policies and strategies to ensure new development is sustainable, minimises air quality impacts, supports net zero ambitions, and promotes healthier, low emission communities. This approach will be maintained in 2026, alongside ensuring that construction impacts are considered and appropriate mitigation is secured for relevant development proposals.

Public Awareness

The Council aims to improve public understanding of air quality, provide accessible information, and promote behaviour change, through awareness campaigns, partnerships, and support for sustainable transport and low-emission practices, to help residents reduce both their exposure to pollution, and their own emissions.

Domestic Burning

Domestic wood-burning, often used as a secondary heating source, is a major contributor to harmful $PM_{2.5}$ emissions both internally and externally, so the Council aims to reduce avoidable impacts through awareness, promotion of cleaner alternatives, and encouragement of best practice, whilst recognising its necessity for some households.

Indoor Air Quality

Indoor air quality, shaped by everyday activities and sources such as cooking, cleaning, and damp and mould, has a major impact on health, so the Council aims to raise awareness and promote practical actions to reduce indoor pollution and improve living environments, taking action against landlords where required.

Reducing Road Traffic Emissions

Road transport is a key source of harmful emissions, so the Council aims to improve air quality and public health by working with partners to reduce car use, promote active and public transport, and support cleaner vehicle technologies and fuels.

Monitoring

Air quality monitoring provides essential data to understand pollution levels, identify risks, and track trends, enabling the Council to meet statutory duties, inform decision-making, and ensure effective, transparent action to protect public health. We will maintain and continue to review our monitoring provision to ensure it is appropriate.

In addition to the above we will continue to improve and maintain partnership working, both with internal and external stakeholders to ensure a holistic approach to improving air quality.

These measures are discussed further in Section 2.2 below.

Challenges:

With the removal and relocation of various diffusion tubes in 2025 the reporting requirement has been more challenging, especially as we had to align the change with the tube contract, so it did not come into effect until April, meaning any further missing tubes resulted in annualisation being required. This was necessary at one site.

A continued challenge is to ensure sufficient resources are available for the air quality function but the main ongoing challenge, as highlighted last year, remains to balance economic growth within Huntingdonshire, whilst ensuring compliance with the air quality objectives and promoting and encouraging best practice to minimise pollution where possible, especially where this is not necessarily a legal requirement.

How to get Involved

As awareness of air quality issues continues to grow, Huntingdonshire District Council responds to enquiries from residents and community groups and provides information on local air quality as required. The Council also supports national campaigns such as Clean Air Day and Clean Air Night to raise awareness and share practical advice on reducing exposure and emissions.

Members of the public can play an important role in improving local air quality by making simple changes to everyday activities. Actions such as improving home insulation (also helping to reduce heating bills), reducing car use, car sharing, using public transport, walking/cycling, avoiding engine idling, choosing energy-efficient products, and switching to low-emission vehicles where possible can all help to reduce pollution and benefit health and wellbeing.

Public Transport and low carbon travel:

For more information on public transport within Cambridgeshire please visit the County Council website at: Public transport, Park and Ride and Guided Busway - Cambridgeshire County Council. The Energy Saving Trust provide expert advice for sustainable travel, from active travel to efficient driving tips.

Heating and wood burning:

Make sure boilers are regularly serviced and maintained in good working condition, and when replacing them, try to choose a model with a low NOx emission rating.

An increasing concern for air quality is the impact of domestic wood burning, particularly where stoves and open fires are used for decorative purposes rather than as a primary heating source. Residents are encouraged to consider cleaner alternatives where possible and to follow best practice to minimise emissions. There are a number of steps members of the public who use these can take to reduce environmental and health impacts. More information can be found on our website at Wood Burning Stoves - Huntingdonshire.gov.uk, where we also signpost to Defra's advice on this aspect.

Bonfires:

Avoid having bonfires altogether by composting garden waste and recycling rubbish instead of burning it.

Energy efficiency:

Additional information on improving energy efficiency can be found under the Council's 'Sustainability and Greener Living' webpages, Sustainability & Greener Living - Huntingdonshire.gov.uk, alongside advice from the Energy Saving Trust at Energy Saving Trust.

Further advice on air quality and how to reduce exposure is available through Defra's website and national campaign websites such as Clean Air Day | Action for Clean Air.

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Huntingdonshire 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 Huntingdonshire 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.

Following the revocation of *AQMA 1: Huntingdon* in 2025, Huntingdonshire District Council no longer has any declared AQMAs. A local Air Quality Strategy (AQS) is currently being developed to help prevent and reduce polluting activities, while reinforcing the Councils vision to continually improve environmental quality across the district. This work supports the priorities set out in the council's Corporate Plan, including improving quality of life for local people, creating a better Huntingdonshire for future generations and ensuring compliance with statutory obligations.

The AQS is currently in draft form. Following the change in administration on 7 May 2026, the Corporate Plan is undergoing a review, and any relevant updates will be incorporated into the draft air quality strategy. The draft AQS is expected to be published for consultation in 2026 and will be made available on the Council's website once finalised.

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

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

DEFRA conclusions	Huntingdonshire District Council response
1. The Council have put together a good quality ASR submission and should be commended for their efforts.	Comment welcomed and noted.
2. For consistency purposes, a screenshot of the National bias adjustment factor database should be included to verify the correct factor has been calculated.	Noted and completed – See Appendix C.
3. The Council have correctly applied robust QA/QC protocols and have selected an appropriate bias adjustment factor using a local factor.	Comment welcomed and noted.
4. As the Huntingdon AQMA is due to be revoked in the next year, updates on this and the development of an AQS should be included in next year's ASR.	Noted and completed.
5. Maps of the AQMA boundaries and monitoring locations have been included, which is commended. However, labels could be included in future to be able to identify monitoring sites more easily.	This was completed on some of the maps, however it will be made clearer and the Tube ID will be used, instead of location.
6. HDC has stated that the Defra 2024 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar was adhered to in 2024.	Correct. This is also true for 2025.
7. The ASR has been signed off by the Director of Public Health. This is not a requirement but is encouraging to see.	Comment welcomed and noted. HDC intend to continue this consultation process.
8. Last year's appraisal comments have been included and addressed, which is commended.	Comment welcomed and noted.

9. HDC have included clear trends graphs with comparisons to the AQO, this is commended.	Comment welcomed and noted.

Huntingdonshire 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 measures completed, in progress, or planned are set out in Table 2.1. Fourteen measures are included, with the type of measure and the progress made by Huntingdonshire District Council during the 2025 reporting year outlined. Where barriers have restricted, or continue to restrict, the implementation of any measure, these are also identified within Table 2.1.

More detail on these measures will be within the Air Quality Strategy when finalised.

As the AQMA was still in place, last year's ASR contained measures from the 2009 joint AQAP which were out of date. With the revocation, these have now been updated and key completed and ongoing measures are:

- The A14 upgrade and associated works were fully completed in May 2022, resulting in most traffic being diverted onto the new A14, further away from Huntingdon. In accordance with LAQM Helpdesk advice and Technical Guidance 2022 (TG22), the Huntingdon AQMA was re-evaluated using 2022, 2023 and 2024 monitoring data. As compliance has been consistently maintained, revocation of the AQMA was completed in 2025. See Appendix C for more information.
- With the revocation of the final AQMA HDC have now drafted an Air Quality Strategy and this will be finalised as soon as practicable.
- HDC's Building Energy Strategy was completed in October 2025 which outlines steps to support HDC to reach the net zero target of 2040.
- Between April 2025 and June 2025, five One Leisure sites had their roof mounted solar panels installed, and a bid was approved for Pathfinder House to have mounted solar panels installed.
- A product called Endotherm is currently being investigated. This is a substance that is added to closed water systems and allows the system to reach temperature quicker which results in less gas required to heat the system and therefore less emissions.
- The implementation of air quality policies within the Local Plan is ongoing. The Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 includes a specific air quality policy requiring a

low-emission strategy in certain circumstances. It also provides guidance on electric vehicle provision, with the aim of encouraging a shift towards electrically powered transport in line with national planning policy. To ensure that air quality considerations remain integral to development, officers continue to advise the Local Planning Authority, developers, and air quality consultants on current public health guidance, seeking to minimise health impacts, even where there is no anticipated breach of air quality standards. Accordingly, even where impacts are deemed insignificant, developers are encouraged to incorporate good design and best practice measures, such as electric vehicle rapid charging infrastructure, appropriate insulation, and provision for active travel. This approach is also reflected in the emerging Local Plan.

- The above point also includes Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP's) which are required on larger developments to ensure developers minimise and control dust and pollution from construction sites.
- The rest of the measures within Table 2.2 are ongoing measures

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

- District and County Planning and Development Teams
- A428 Project Team
- EWR project Team
- Neighbouring Local Authorities
- Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Team

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

- Completion and adoption of Air Quality Strategy. This will ensure air quality is effectively managed, considered and improved across the district through a clear, coordinated framework of actions, helping to protect public health and continue to meet national objectives.
- All ongoing measures will continue to be completed to minimise pollution as far as possible.

Huntingdonshire District Council's priorities for the coming year are:

- To develop an Air Quality Strategy.
- Promote good indoor air quality and ensure landlords comply with their duties to take appropriate action where required.
- Ensure that the impacts of construction activities are consistently assessed and that appropriate mitigation measures are applied to relevant development proposals.
- To continue strengthening partnership working with Planning and the Council's Climate team, while also promoting collaborative opportunities with Highways, the County Public Health team, and other key stakeholders.
- To continue seeking and utilising funding opportunities to support the air quality monitoring service and explore opportunities for introducing air quality sensors to support public awareness and education.
- To maintain regulation of industrial processes under the Environmental Permitting regime, while providing advice and guidance on further mitigation measures to minimise pollution wherever possible.
- To consider additional actions the Council can take to reduce its own emissions, working towards the goal of achieving a net zero Huntingdonshire by 2040.

Huntingdonshire District Council anticipates that the main challenges and barriers to implementation will continue to include securing sufficient resources to prioritise this work, ensuring partner availability for effective collaboration, and addressing uncertainties around the suitability and data reliability of low-cost sensors to avoid committing to options that may involve high ongoing costs or limited data accuracy.

The measures outlined above and in Table 2.2 have successfully resulted in continued compliance across the district.

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	Develop an Air Quality Strategy	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	N/A	31/03/2027	HDC Environmental Health, Communications Team	Internal	Funded	Low	Implementation	Reduced Emissions from raising awareness	Improving air quality, reduced emissions and raising awareness	First draft completed	Resource constraints and competing service priorities may delay finalisation. Alignment may be required with Local Plan and corporate strategies.
2	Implementation of Air Quality policies in the local plan	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	N/A	Ongoing	HDC Environmental Health, Planning Department	Internal	Funded	Low	Implementation	Minimise emissions from development and ensure no breach in air quality objectives	Compliance with Local Plan air quality policies	Policies applied in development management; ongoing consultation between Environmental Health and Planning	Dependence on planning policy strength and consistency
3	Require Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP) on major developments to ensure effective dust control during demolition and construction.	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	N/A	Ongoing	HDC Environmental Health, Planning Department	Internal	Funded	Low	Implementation	Minimise emissions from construction activities, with a focus on particulate matter	Number of complaints regarding construction sites	Planning conditions applied to major developments	Monitoring compliance during construction phase can be resource-intensive
4	Promotion of Sustainable Transport in New Developments	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Transport	N/A	On-going	HDC, County Council Highways, Developers	Internal for each organisation	Funded	Low	Implementation	Reduced traffic emissions through modal shift	Number of developments with travel plans / EV charging provision	Requirements embedded in planning decisions	Viability constraints; reliance on behaviour change
5	Air Quality Awareness Campaigns	Public Health / Behaviour Change	Public Information	N/A	On-going	HDC Environmental Health, Communications Team	Internal	Funded	Low	Implementation	Indirect reduction through behaviour change	Number of campaigns participated in	Campaigns delivered via social media and council website	Difficult to quantify behaviour change impact.
6	Salary Sacrifice Car Lease Scheme for HDC employees	Promoting low emission transport	Other	N/A	On-going	HDC Human Resources	Internal	Funded	Low	Implementation	Reduction in N02 and PM due to newer/less polluting fleet	Number of employees leasing ULEV	HDC has introduced a Car Lease Scheme for employees, to encourage uptake of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles, (inc. EV's) to reduce emissions.	Increase car costs may limit affordability.
7	Flexible working arrangements	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Facilitate Home Working	N/A	On-going	HDC Human Resources	Internal	Funded	Low	Implementation	Reduction in N02 and PM due to employees not commuting	-	Since Covid HDC has allowed staff to work from home when practical to do so.	HDC has recently introduced a requirement for staff to return to the office for a minimum of two days per week. This is expected to increase travel demand, although levels will remain below those seen prior to the Covid-19 pandemic.
8	Promote green waste services and discourage use of bonfires	Public Information	Via website / via leaflets	N/A	On-going	HDC Environmental Health, Waste Team, Communications Team	Internal	Funded	Low	Implementation	Reduction in particulate emissions	Number of bonfire complaints	Individuals subject to complaints are provided with guidance on alternative waste disposal methods. Information discouraging the use of bonfires is available on the Council's website. Large-scale developments are advised not to burn waste on site.	HDC charge for green waste collection.

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
9	Promote indoor air quality and ensure landlords are taking action as required	Public information	Via website / Via leaflets	N/A	On-going	HDC Environmental Health, Housing, Communications Team	Internal	Funded	Low	Implementation	Minimise damp and mould	Number of damp and mould complaints	Information provided to residents and landlords, and action taken where required	Age/type of housing. New developments near noise sources keeping windows closed and therefore less ventilation.
10	Air Quality Monitoring	Public information	Via website	N/A	On-going	HDC Environmental Health, Communications Team	Internal	Funded	Low/Medium	Implementation	Monitor pollution levels around the district	Annual results	Regular review of diffusion tube network to ensure any hotspots covered. Continued provision of the Automatic Monitoring Station to ensure particulates are also measured.	Ongoing costs and staff resources required for maintenance, calibration, and data management of low-cost sensors can place sustained pressure on budgets and capacity.
11	Installation of solar panels	Alternative fuels	Alternative fuels	N/A	2025	HDC Facilities, Energy and Sustainability, Contractor	Internal	Funded		Completed	Reduced emissions from corporate buildings	Energy costs	5 One Leisure sites had their roof mounted solar panels installed in 2025, and a bid was approved for Pathfinder House to have mounted solar panels installed	This should be completed by 2027
12	Endotherm	Efficiency	Efficiency	N/A	2026/2027	HDC Facilities, Energy and Sustainability, Contractor	Internal	Funded		Planning	Reduced emissions from corporate buildings	Energy costs	This is a substance that is added to closed water systems and allows the system to reach temperature quicker which results in less gas required to heat the system and therefore less emissions	Investigating if this is feasible
13	Environmental Permits	Environmental Permits	Other	N/A	On-going	HDC Environmental Health	Internal	Funded	Low	Implementation	Minimise emissions from Permitted sites	Risk Score	Most sites are classified as a low risk, however there are some medium risk processes HDC are working with to ensure they take action to reduce their risk score.	Certain improvements can be expensive, meaning their implementation may take longer to achieve.
14	Taxi Licensing Conditions	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Taxi Licensing Conditions	N/A	On-going	HDC Licensing Team	Internal	Funded	Low	Implementation	Reduction in N02 and PM as cleaner vehicles	Number of LEV and EV's licensed as taxis	A new private hire vehicle must as a minimum meet Euro 6 emission standards (Euro 5 for vehicles with a mechanical tail-lift)	On-going

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

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

Two targets for $PM_{2.5}$ have been set under The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023

- Annual Mean Concentration Target ('concentration target') - a maximum concentration of 10µg/m^3 to be met across England by 2040
- Population Exposure Reduction Target ('exposure target') - a 35% reduction in population exposure by 2040 (compared to a base year of 2018).

Defra has published an Environmental Improvement Plan setting interim targets and describing how these will be met. This can be viewed here Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

$PM_{2.5}$ monitoring has been carried out at Pathfinder House in Huntingdon since 2014, with results showing an overall downward trend. The annual mean concentration in 2025 was 7.9µg/m³, representing an increase from 7.0µg/m³ in 2024, but remaining below the 2022 level of 8.3µg/m³. As illustrated in Table A.8 and Figure A.5 (Appendix A), concentrations have generally declined over time, with the lowest level recorded in 2023. This reduction may in part be attributed to the relocation of the A14, although other factors such as meteorological conditions, construction activity, and temperature variations (influencing domestic heating demand) are likely to have contributed. The increase observed in 2025 is consistent with trends seen in neighbouring authorities, alongside corresponding rises in PM_{10} and NO_2.

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

Huntingdonshire District Council is taking the following measures to address $PM_{2.5}$:

- An Air Quality Strategy (AQS) has been drafted, incorporating consideration of $PM_{2.5}$ alongside the requirements set out in Defra's Environmental Improvement Plan and the Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023. (Measure 1 in Table 2.2).
- Ongoing engagement with the Local Planning Authority and developers requesting pre-application advice, to ensure that appropriate air quality mitigation is incorporated into major developments to minimise impacts (and smaller developments if considered necessary). (Measure 2 in Table 2.2).
- Planning conditions continue to be applied, where appropriate, requiring the submission of Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) to control pollution from demolition and construction activities. (Measure 3 in Table 2.2).
- Provision of advice to residents to discourage bonfires and unnecessary wood burning, including signposting to Defra guidance on reducing emissions from solid fuel use and highlighting associated indoor air quality risks. (Measure 8 in Table 2.2).
- The Council will continue to support national initiatives such as Clean Air Day and Clean Air Night, promoting awareness and directing the public to relevant air quality resources. (Measure 5 in Table 2.2).
- Continue to provide information and guidance to members of the public regarding Solid Fuel Restrictions and work in partnership with the County Trading Standards Team to highlight any issues.
- Regulated facilities are monitored and enforced under the Environmental Permitting regime, with ongoing advice provided to minimise emissions and drive continuous environmental improvement. (Measure 13 in Table 2.2).
- Officers attend quarterly Cambridgeshire Pollution Prevention Group meetings, working in partnership with neighbouring authorities, the County Council and the Environment Agency to share best practice and address air quality issues collaboratively.
- The measures outlined in Section 2.2 deliver co-benefits across multiple pollutants, including $PM_{2.5}$.

Huntingdonshire does not currently have any Smoke Control Areas within the district.

Public Health Outcomes Framework:

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) is a tool used to monitor progress and understand trends in public health outcomes. It provides a framework for identifying key health indicators and assessing the impact of interventions on population health. The PHOF enables local authorities to compare their performance against national averages and identify areas for improvement. Air pollution is included as a key indicator due to the substantial body of evidence linking it to adverse health outcomes. The PHOF aims to increase healthy life expectancy, reduce inequalities in life expectancy, and improve health outcomes across communities. The Public Health Indicator for $PM_{2.5}$ provides a useful measure of the health burden associated with particulate concentrations within the district of Huntingdonshire.

Following a change in the calculation methodology introduced in early 2022 (see previous ASRs for further detail), caution should be exercised when interpreting trends, as data up to and including 2021 were derived using a different approach.

The Public Health England PHOF indicator D01 *'Air pollution: estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution'* for Huntingdonshire was 5.3% in 2024 (the most recent year available), representing a slight decrease from 5.4% in 2023. The 2024 value for Huntingdonshire is consistent with the Cambridgeshire and England figures and is 0.1% lower than the East of England regional figure.

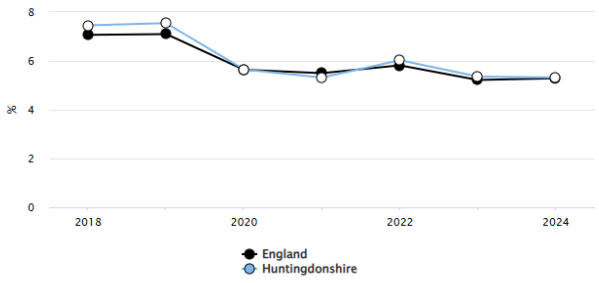
Public Health Outcomes Framework data trends for Huntingdonshire compared with England:

D01 - Air pollution: estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution

Proportion - %

Show confidence intervals Show 99.8% CI values

▶ More options



Recent trend: Could not be calculated

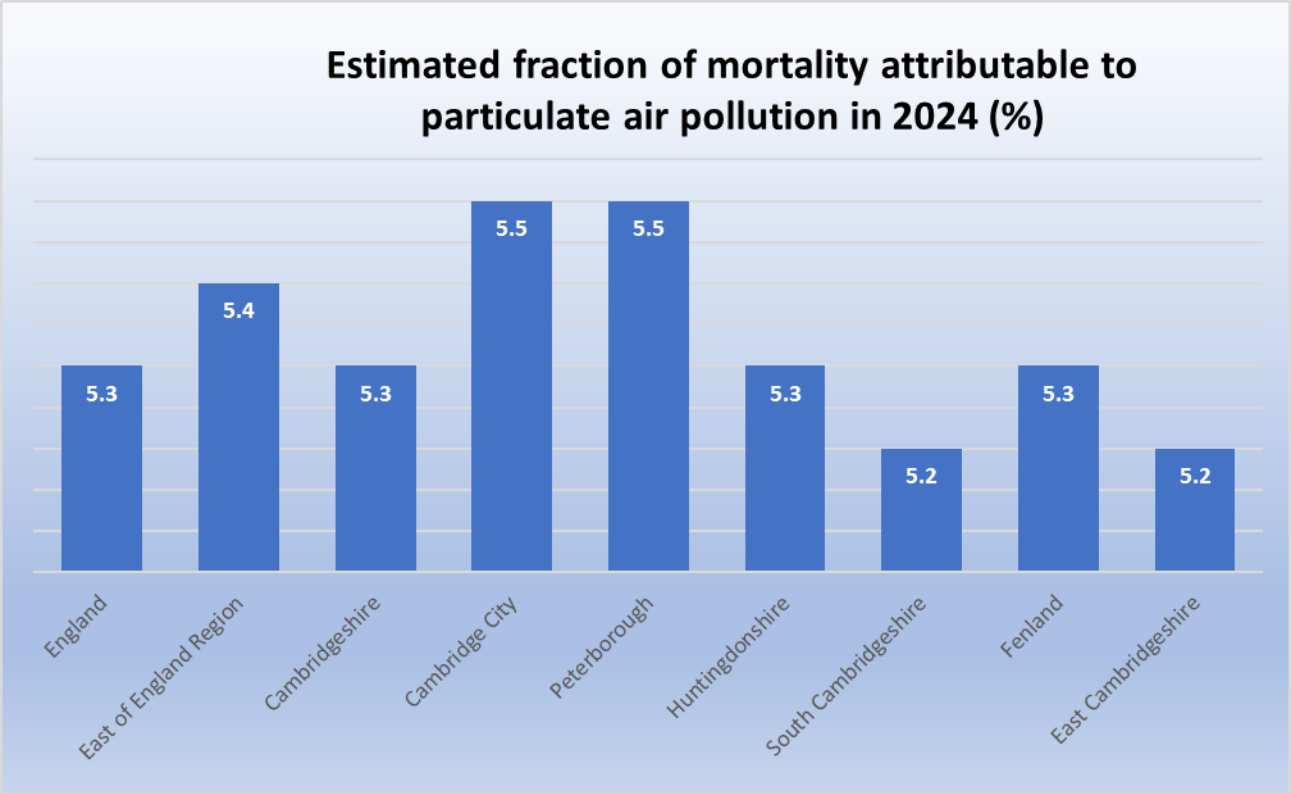
Period		Huntingdonshire Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	England
2018	○	-	7.5%	-	-	7.1%
2019	○	-	7.5%	-	-	7.1%
2020	○	-	5.7%	-	-	5.6%
2021	○	-	5.3%	-	-	5.5%
2022	○	-	6.0%	-	-	5.8%
2023	○	-	5.4%	-	-	5.2%
2024	○	-	5.3%	-	-	5.3%

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Indicator Definitions and Supporting Information

Source: [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care]

Locally Huntingdonshire's figures are similar to the surrounding local authorities:



Source: [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care]

The 2024 data for all districts within Cambridgeshire, as well as for the East of England and England, indicate that the proportion of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution has remained broadly stable compared to 2023.

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken in 2025 by Huntingdonshire 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

Huntingdonshire District Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at one site during 2025. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the automatic monitoring sites.

The equipment consists of a Serinus S40 NOx analyser and a FIDAS 200 particulate monitor, both of which are MCERTS certified. Data collection for 2025 again exceeded 99%, as it did in 2024. More information regarding this can be found in Appendix C.

The Huntingdon Pathfinder House Data Download - Air Quality monitoring service (airqualityengland.co.uk) page presents automatic monitoring results for Huntingdonshire District Council, with automatic monitoring results also available through the UK-Air website at Interactive monitoring networks map - Defra, UK.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on how the monitors are calibrated and how the data has been adjusted are included in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Huntingdonshire District Council undertook non-automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO_2 at 44 sites during 2025.

Table A.2 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites.

As discussed earlier, following a review at the end of 2024, changes to the diffusion tube network were implemented in April 2025 alongside a new contract with the lab. Tubes originally installed to meet A14 Development Consent Order monitoring requirements showed no air quality concerns, and the subsequent network review reduced sites from 58 to 44, removing locations with consistent compliance while maintaining effective coverage. Ongoing review will ensure monitoring remains targeted.

Annualisation was required at one site, as data capture was 68.5%, and therefore below the 75% threshold. This shortfall was due to the site being newly installed, with monitoring commencing in April and therefore missing the first three months of data, alongside a missing tube during the June monitoring period, which further reduced data capture. The methodology for annualisation is detailed in Appendix C.

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.3 and Table A.4 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

40µg/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).

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. (i.e. where results are within 10% of the objective, therefore for 2025 this was not required at any site within Huntingdonshire).

Data from the diffusion tubes indicated there were no breaches of the 40µg/m^3 annual mean objective during 2025 and the majority of sites showed either stabilisation or a slight increase in NO_2 levels. As discussed in the Executive Summary section, the largest increase was recorded at Sawtry 1, where concentrations rose by 2.9µg/m³, from 10.6µg/m³ in 2024 to 13.5µg/m³ in 2025 (a 27% increase). The greatest percentage increase was observed at Southoe 1, with a 29% rise from 7.7µg/m³ in 2024 to 9.9µg/m³ in 2025. Despite these increases, concentrations at both sites remain significantly below the air quality objective of 40µg/m³.

The highest diffusion tube concentration recorded in the district during 2025 was at Needingworth Road in St Ives, with a level of 25.2µg/m³, which is again comfortably within the 40µg/m³ objective.

Some sites did experience reductions. The largest decrease was at St Neots 5, where concentrations fell by 0.6µg/m³, from 19.1µg/m³ in 2024 to 18.5µg/m³ in 2025 (a reduction of 2.9%). The greatest percentage decrease was recorded at St Neots 1, with a 4.2% reduction from 11.1µg/m³ in 2024 to 10.6µg/m³ in 2025.

Government guidance, LAQM Technical Guidance 2022 (TG22), requires the application of a bias adjustment factor to diffusion tube monitoring data to account for the inherent uncertainty associated with this method. Huntingdonshire District Council has derived and applied a local bias adjustment factor of 0.76. This is comparable to the national factor of 0.78 obtained from the National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet (03/26). The difference between the local and national factors is minimal; however, as the local factor is slightly lower, it produces marginally lower (more favourable) concentrations, for example, at Needingworth Road, St Ives, the site recording the highest concentration in the district, the annual mean is 25.2µg/m³ using the local bias adjustment factor, compared to 25.7µg/m³ when applying the national factor. If concentrations had been closer to the objective, a more precautionary approach may have been adopted through use of the

national factor. However, the local factor has been applied in this instance due to good data capture, strong precision, and high-quality chemiluminescence results. Further details of the bias adjustment methodology are provided in Appendix C.

Annualisation was required at one site, as data capture was 68.5%, and therefore below the 75% threshold. This shortfall was due to the site being newly installed, with monitoring commencing in April and therefore missing the first three months of data, alongside a missing tube during the June monitoring period, which further reduced data capture. The methodology for annualisation is detailed in Appendix C.

Overall, diffusion tube monitoring in 2025 indicates a general stabilisation, with a slight increase in NO_2 levels compared to 2024. Despite this, all monitoring sites complied with the annual mean NO_2 objective of 40µg/m³, and no results were within 10% of this limit, indicating continued strong compliance. The sustained low concentrations are likely attributable to the relocation of the A14, improvements in vehicle emission standards, and changes in travel behaviour. The recent increase is observed across the district and may be attributable to a range of factors, including meteorological influences. Neighbouring authorities have also reported similar increases, indicating that this trend is not localised to Huntingdonshire and is likely influenced by wider regional or external factors.

Data capture for the NO_2 analyser was excellent, at 99.6%. As such, there is no requirement to annualise the data in line with TG22. Further details are provided in Appendix C. The results show the annual mean NO_2 concentration at 24.4µg/m³ in 2025, a slight increase from 23µg/m³ in 2024. This can be seen in Table A.3, whereas Table A.5 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO_2 hourly mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 200µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year and demonstrates there were no 1-hour means above 200µg/m^3. There were also no annual means greater than 60µg/m^3 for any of the diffusion tubes around the district, which (in line with TG22) indicates that an exceedance of the 1-hour mean objective was not likely to have occurred at any of the monitoring locations.

NO_2 results from the continuous monitor can be viewed online at the Air Quality England website at Huntingdon Pathfinder House Data Download - Air Quality monitoring service (airqualityengland.co.uk) where data can be downloaded.

Much like the diffusion tube data, these results indicate a slight increase in pollution levels recorded at the AQMS. This trend is also reflected in neighbouring districts; however, the data demonstrates that in 2025 all sites met the NO_2 objective of 40µg/m^3 and no results

were within 10% and therefore a distance correction calculation is not required and has not been completed.

All data has been properly ratified and corrected for bias where applicable.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

PM_{10}, is continuously monitored at the Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) located near Pathfinder House in Huntingdon.

Table A.6 in Appendix A: Monitoring Results compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM_{10} annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m^3.

Data capture for the FIDAS (Particulate Matter (PM) analyser) was excellent, at 99.8% respectively. As such, there is no requirement to annualise the data in line with TG22. Further details are provided in Appendix C.

As discussed earlier, the results show that the annual mean PM_{10} concentration increased from 12µg/m³ in 2024 to 14µg/m³ in 2025; however, this remains well within the objective level of 40 µg/m³.

Table A.7 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored PM_{10} daily mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 50µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year. There was one exceedance of the 24-hour objective (50µg/m³), with a single daily mean of 63µg/m³ recorded in 2025, compared to one exceedance in 2024 at a level of 53µg/m³. It should however be noted that the limit is 50µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year, so the result remains compliant with the objectives.

Tables A.6 and A.7 and the accompanying charts show the general trend over the last five years and indicate that there is an overall reduction in PM_{10}. However, much like the diffusion tube data, 2025 results indicate a slight increase in pollution levels recorded at the AQMS. This trend is also reflected in neighbouring districts and results show that there were no exceedances of any of the air quality objectives in 2025 at this location.

PM_{10} results can also be viewed online at the Air Quality England website at Huntingdon Pathfinder House Data Download - Air Quality monitoring service (airqualityengland.co.uk) where data can be downloaded.

There are no proposed changes to the monitoring network or plans to declare an AQMA due to PM_{10}.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

$PM_{2.5}$ is continuously monitored at the Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) located near Pathfinder House.

Table A.8 in Appendix A and the associated chart presents the ratified and adjusted monitored $PM_{2.5}$ annual mean concentrations for the past five years indicating a stabilisation with $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations increasing slightly from 7µg/m³ in 2024 to 7.9µg/m³ in 2025. The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023 set a legally binding target for $PM_{2.5}$ of 10µg/m³ (annual mean) to be achieved across England by the end of 2040, assessed at all relevant monitoring stations. The results are therefore compliant with these regulations. As with the other results this data indicates a slight increase in pollution levels recorded at the AQMS. This trend is also reflected in neighbouring districts and is likely to be part of a wider regional phenomenon.

As discussed above in the PM_{10} section, the monitor had excellent data capture above 99%, so there was no requirement to annualise the data in line with TG22. $PM_{2.5}$ results can also be viewed online at the Air Quality England website at Huntingdon Pathfinder House Data Download - Air Quality monitoring service (airqualityengland.co.uk) where data can be downloaded.

There are no proposed changes to the monitoring network or plans to declare an AQMA due to $PM_{2.5}$.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Which AQMA? (1)	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1,2)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (1)	Inlet Height (m)
PFH	Huntingdon	Roadside	524102	271540	NO2, PM10, PM2.5, PM1	YES	No 1. Huntingdon	Chemiluminescent Light Scattering, Light Scattering, Light Scattering.	3	7	2.5

Notes:

(1) N/A if not applicable

(2) 0m if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on the façade of a residential property).

Table A.2 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
St Neots 1	The Paddocks	Kerbside	517869	260132	NO2	No	22.0	22.0	No	2.5
St Neots 2	18 Cromwell Gardens	Roadside	519541	260280	NO2	No	8.0	4.0	No	2.5
St Neots 3	119 Cambridge Rd	Roadside	519925	260291	NO2	No	0.0	11.0	No	2.5
St Neots 4 - New Location	Cole Walk, Wintringham	Suburban	520795	260048	NO2	No	0.0	21.0	No	2.5
St Neots 5	8-10 High Street (Post Office)	Kerbside	518323	260263	NO2	No	0.0	1.0	No	2.5
St Neots 6	35 High Street (Traffic lights)	Kerbside	518433	260321	NO2	No	0.0	1.0	No	2.5
St Neots 7 - New Location	Russell Street	Urban Background	518445	260535	NO2	No	0.0	0.0	No	2.5
St Neots 8	122 Lindisfarne Close	Suburban	518707	258260	NO2	No	4.0	31.0	No	2.5
St Neots 9	5 Duchess Close	Suburban	516370	259514	NO2	No	3.0	5.0	No	2.5
St Neots 10	81 Great North Road	Roadside	516921	258382	NO2	No	15.0	1.7	No	2.5
Southoe 1	2 Lees Lane	Roadside	518714	264308	NO2	No	24.0	2.0	No	2.5
Buckden 1	6 Perry Road	Roadside	518981	267370	NO2	No	0.0	12.0	No	2.5

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
Buckden 2	4 High Street (Roundabout)	Roadside	519082	267433	NO2	No	0.0	1.0	No	2.5
Buckden 3	34 High Street (shop)	Roadside	519161	267624	NO2	No	0.0	1.0	No	2.5
Brampton 1	1 Laws Crescent	Roadside	520155	271561	NO2	No	32.0	2.0	No	2.5
Catworth 1	1 Thrapston Road	Rural	508409	274876	NO2	No	42.0	42.0	No	2.5
Tilbrook 1 - New Location	Station Rd, North of Tilbrook	Rural	508015	269720	NO2	No	185.0	225.0	No	2.5
PFH 1	Pathfinder House	Roadside	524102	271540	NO2	No	8.0	6.0	Yes	2.5
PFH 2	Pathfinder House	Roadside	524102	271540	NO2	No	8.0	6.0	Yes	2.5
PFH 3	Pathfinder House	Roadside	524102	271540	NO2	No	8.0	6.0	Yes	2.5
Huntingdon 1	Ermine Street	Roadside	523575	272174	NO2	No	0.0	3.0	No	2.5
Huntingdon 2 - New Location	A141 Huntingdon	Suburban	524417	274278	NO2	No	6.0	20.0	No	2.5
Huntingdon 3	6 George Street	Kerbside	523661	271802	NO2	No	0.0	1.0	No	2.5
Huntingdon 4 - New Location	St Peters Road/Ermine Street	Roadside	523416	272424	NO2	No	2.0	2.0	No	2.5

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
Huntingdon 5	18 Blethan Drive	Roadside	522293	272909	NO2	No	3.0	2.0	No	2.5
Huntingdon 6	40 Hartford Road	Roadside	524274	271939	NO2	No	4.0	2.0	No	2.5
Huntingdon 7	6 Brampton Road	Roadside	523432	271760	NO2	No	10.0	2.0	No	2.5
Godmanchester 1	25 Cambridge Villas	Roadside	525319	270571	NO2	No	3.0	12.0	No	2.5
Fenstanton 1	Hilton Road	Roadside	531427	268397	NO2	No	20.0	2.0	No	2.5
Earith 1	High Street Earith	Roadside	538460	274797	NO2	No	0.0	1.8	No	2.5
St Ives 1	2 The Pound	Urban Background	531206	272334	NO2	No	5.0	1.0	No	2.5
St Ives 2	59 Greenfields	Suburban	530850	270286	NO2	No	6.0	1.5	No	2.5
St Ives 3 - New Location	Marley Road	Roadside	531480	273277	NO2	No	5.0	1.5	No	2.5
St Ives 4	Hill Rise	Kerbside	530529	272357	NO2	No	6.0	1.0	No	2.5
St Ives 5	Needingworth Road	Roadside	531963	272142	NO2	No	5.0	1.5	No	2.5
Ramsey 1	5 Blenheim Road	Urban Background	528433	284936	NO2	No	4.0	2.0	No	2.5
Yaxley 1	2 London Road	Roadside	517480	292309	NO2	No	13.0	2.0	No	2.5

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
Stibbington 1	7 Great North Road	Roadside	508326	298684	NO2	No	22.0	2.0	No	2.5
Alwalton 1	2 Royce Road	Roadside	513132	295723	NO2	No	11.0	4.0	No	2.5
Sawtry 1	81 Fen Lane	Suburban	517440	283443	NO2	No	4.0	2.0	No	2.5
Alconbury 1	54 Manor Lane	Roadside	518954	276010	NO2	No	6.0	2.0	No	2.5
Great Stukeley 1	Church of Jesus Christ - Ermine Street	Roadside	522000	274607	NO2	No	33.0	1.0	No	2.5
Bluntisham 1	Raptor Centre B1040	Roadside	533719	275865	NO2	No	15.0	3.0	No	2.5
Warboys 1 - New location	Station Road	Roadside	531326	281889	NO2	No	60.0	2.0	No	2.5

Notes:

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

(2) N/A if not applicable.

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

Site 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
PFH	524102	271540	Roadside	99.6	99.6	27	28.2	24.98	23	24.4

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

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

☒ **Where exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective occur at locations not representative of relevant exposure, the fall-off with distance concentration has been calculated and reported concentration provided in brackets for 2025.**

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**.

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

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

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

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

Table A.4 – 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
St Neots 1	517869	260132	Kerbside	92.1	92.1	13.7	13.9	12.1	11.1	10.6
St Neots 2	519541	260280	Roadside	100.0	100.0	14.8	17.0	14.7	13.3	14.8
St Neots 3	519925	260291	Roadside	100.0	100.0	12.2	13.9	12.9	11.7	13.2
St Neots 4 - New Location	520795	260048	Suburban	100.0	75.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.2
St Neots 5	518323	260263	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	21.0	23.2	20.8	19.1	18.5
St Neots 6	518433	260321	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	20.2	22.9	21.0	18.6	19.9
St Neots 7 - New Location	518445	260535	Urban Background	89.0	68.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.1
St Neots 8	516370	259514	Suburban	82.5	82.5	12.4	14.6	11.9	10.3	12.3
St Neots 9	518714	264308	Suburban	100.0	100.0	15.8	17.6	14.2	13.5	14.6
St Neots 10	516921	258382	Roadside	100.0	100.0	17.8	20.3	17.9	16.6	16.2
Southoe 1	518714	264308	Roadside	100.0	100.0	10.4	11.1	9.4	7.7	9.9
Buckden 1	518981	267370	Roadside	100.0	100.0	14.3	18.1	14.6	15.7	17.5

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) (2)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Buckden 2	519082	267433	Roadside	100.0	100.0	15.6	16.1	14.6	13.2	13.0
Buckden 3	519161	267624	Roadside	100.0	100.0	17.8	20.8	16.8	15.7	17.2
Brampton 1	520155	271561	Roadside	100.0	100.0	14.5	14.7	13.0	11.2	12.6
Catworth 1	508409	274876	Rural	100.0	100.0	11.7	13.2	11.8	10.8	11.8
Tilbrook 1 - New Location	508015	269720	Rural	100.0	75.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1
PFH 1, PFH 2, PFH 3	524102	271540	Roadside	100.0	100.0	26.3	28.2	24.0	21.8	24.6
Huntingdon 1	523575	272174	Roadside	100.0	100.0	21.2	21.9	16.4	15.9	17.2
Huntingdon 2 - New Location	524417	274278	Suburban	100.0	75.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.4
Huntingdon 3	523661	271802	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	23.9	22.6	16.8	16.3	16.7
Huntingdon 4 - New Location	523416	272424	Roadside	100.0	75.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.0
Huntingdon 5	522293	272909	Roadside	100.0	100.0	11.7	12.9	11.0	9.4	11.7
Huntingdon 6	524274	271939	Roadside	100.0	100.0	14.9	17.6	14.9	13.1	15.7
Huntingdon 7	523432	271760	Roadside	90.1	90.1	21.4	21.5	18.9	17.3	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
Godmanchester 1	525319	270571	Roadside	100.0	100.0	10.9	11.8	10.9	8.6	10.6
Fenstanton 1	531427	268397	Roadside	100.0	75.0	11.0	13.0	10.3	9.9	9.8
Earith 1	538460	274797	Roadside	100.0	100.0	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9
St Ives 1	531206	272334	Urban Background	100.0	100.0	11.3	12.9	11.0	9.7	12.0
St Ives 2	530850	270286	Suburban	100.0	100.0	13.0	13.4	12.6	11.2	12.5
St Ives 3 - New Location	531480	273277	Roadside	100.0	75.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.0
St Ives 4	530529	272357	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	19.8	21.9	19.1	17.0	18.5
St Ives 5	531963	272142	Roadside	100.0	100.0	24.3	24.5	23.4	22.5	25.2
Ramsey 1	528433	284936	Urban Background	100.0	100.0	12.8	13.4	12.0	11.0	13.1
Yaxley 1	517480	292309	Roadside	100.0	100.0	19.3	19.9	17.4	14.8	16.5
Stibbington 1	508326	298684	Roadside	100.0	100.0	14.0	15.9	11.6	13.7	14.7
Alwalton 1	513132	295723	Roadside	100.0	100.0	12.6	13.1	10.9	10.9	13.1
Sawtry 1	517440	283443	Suburban	100.0	100.0	13.1	14.2	11.9	10.6	13.5

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) (2)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alconbury 1	518954	276010	Roadside	100.0	100.0	13.9	15.3	12.5	11.6	13.3
Great Stukeley 1	522000	274607	Roadside	100.0	100.0	10.2	11.1	8.1	7.4	8.6
Bluntisham 1	533719	275865	Roadside	90.1	90.1	**N/A**	17.5	15.5	14.7	15.4
Warboys 1 - New location	531326	281889	Roadside	100.0	75.0	7.7	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	6.5

☒ **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 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.

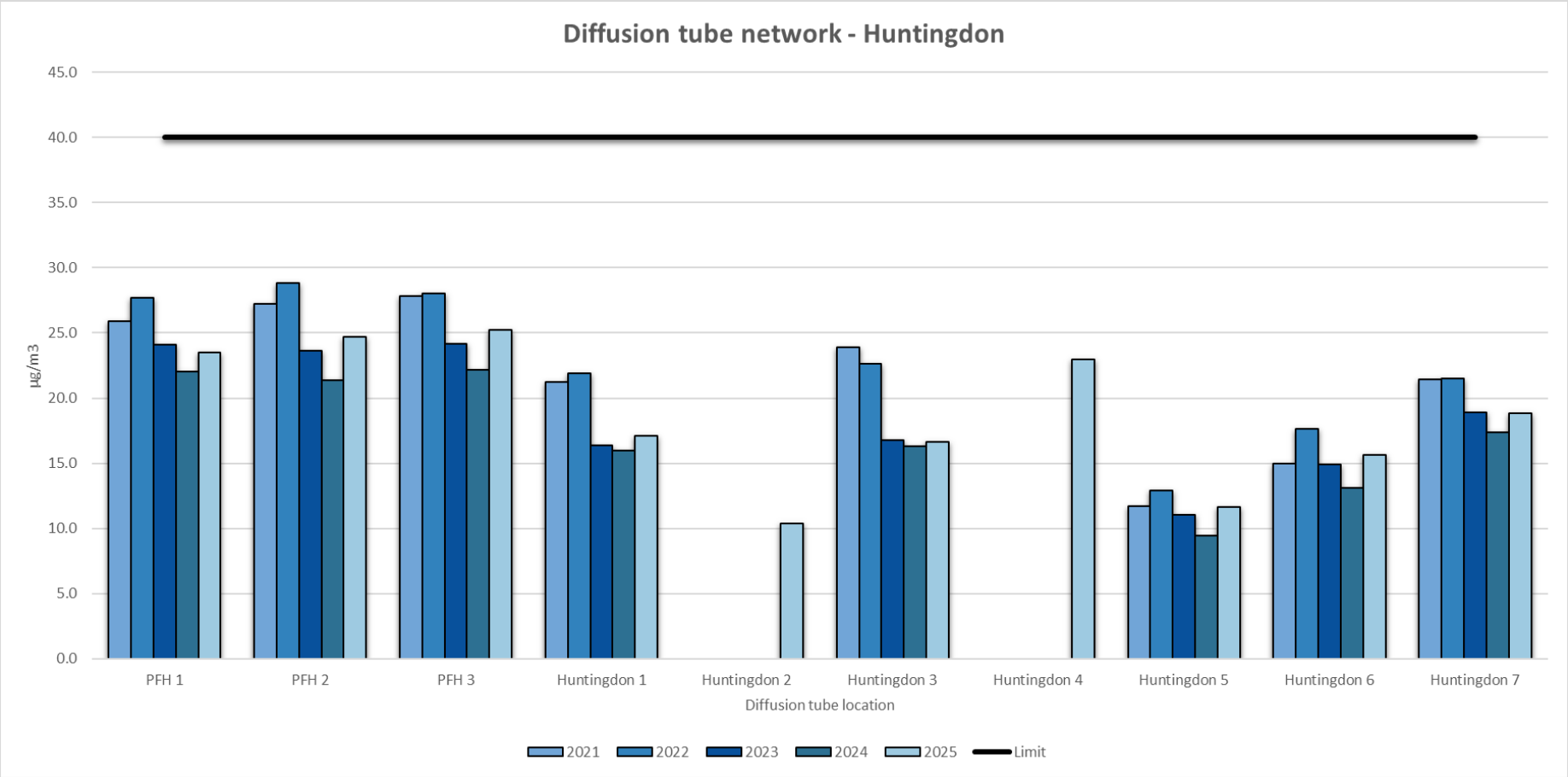
Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

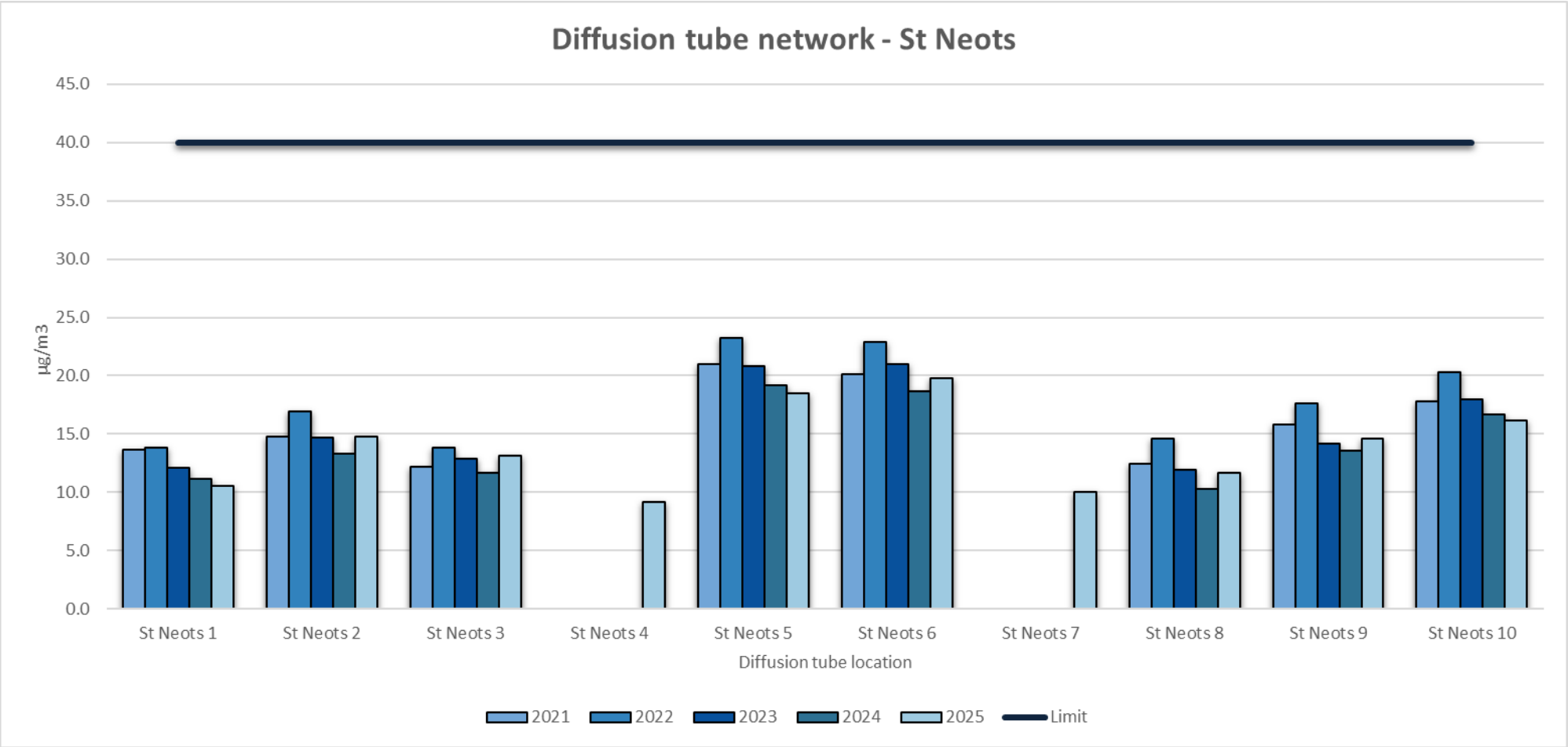
(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

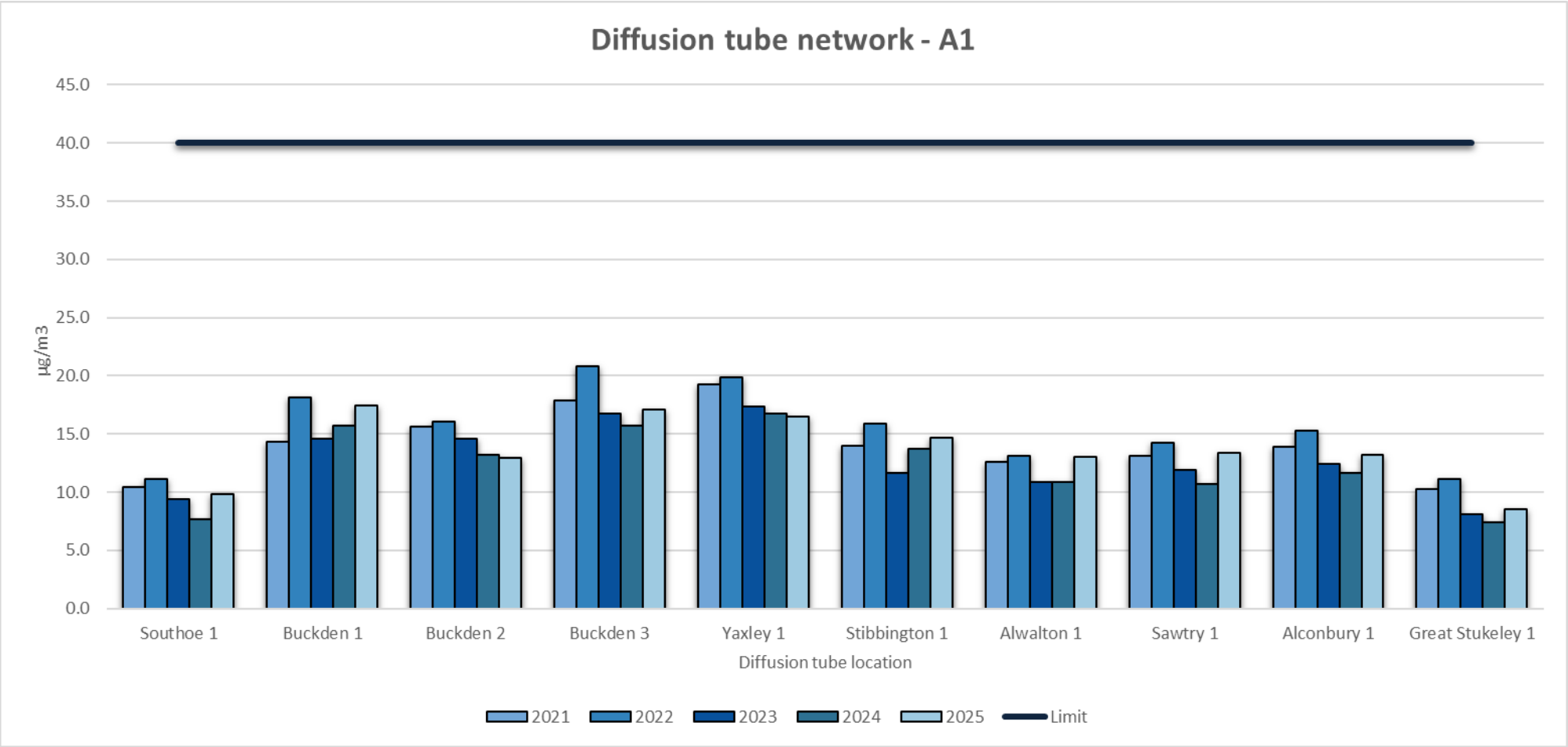
(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

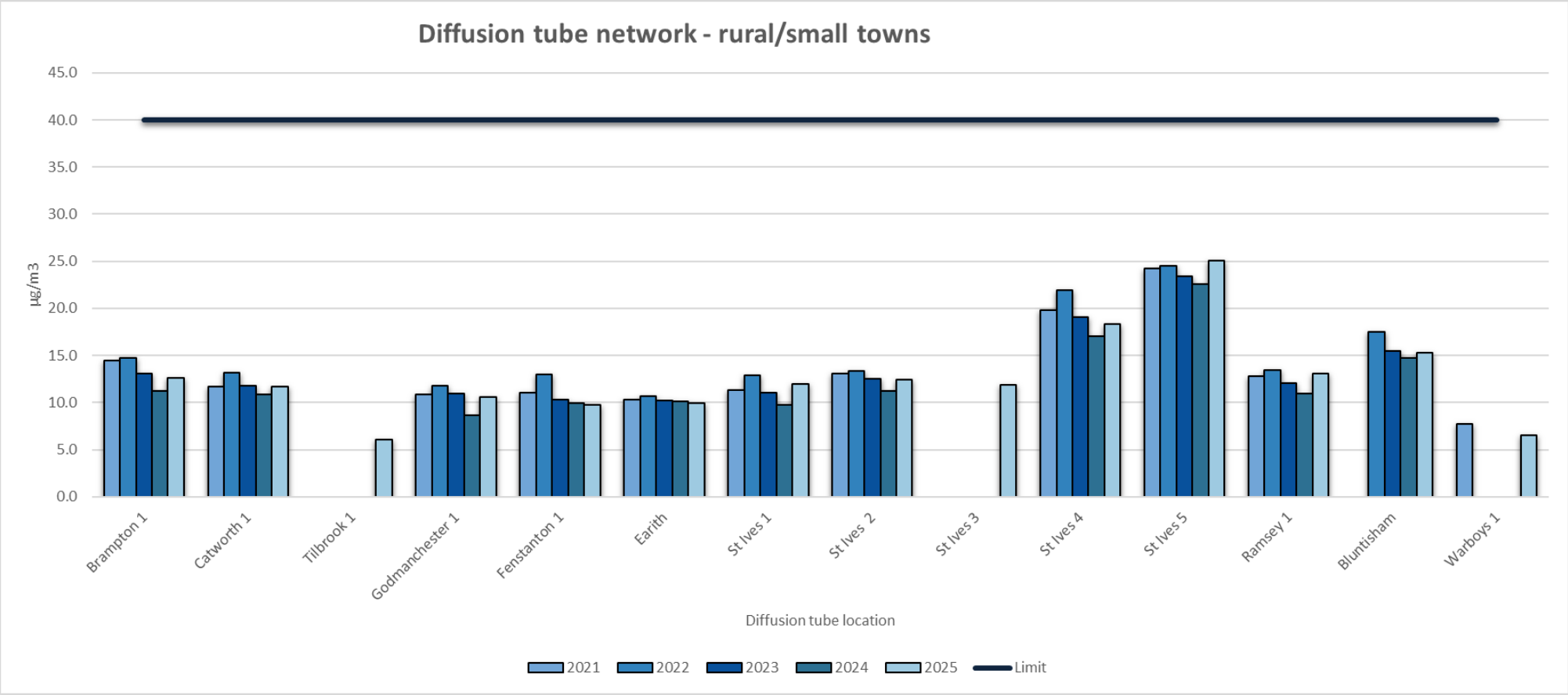
Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO_2 Concentrations

The presentation of all of the following charts has been completed in line with Defra's requirements to take account of readers who are colour blind. If you have any issues viewing the charts, please contact us on the details at the top of this report and we can provide the information in another format.




Diffusion tube network - St Neots
45.0
40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
µg/m3
St Neots 1
St Neots 2
St Neots 3
St Neots 4
St Neots 5
St Neots 6
St Neots 7
St Neots 8
St Neots 9
St Neots 10
Diffusion tube location
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
Limit


Diffusion tube network - A1
45.0
40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
µg/m3
Southoe 1
Buckden 1
Buckden 2
Buckden 3
Yaxley 1
Stibbington 1
Alwalton 1
Sawtry 1
Alconbury 1
Great Stukeley 1
Diffusion tube location
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
Limit


Diffusion tube network - rural/small towns
45.0
40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
µg/m3
Brampton 1
Catworth 1
Tilbrook 1
Godmanchester 1
Fenstanton 1
Earith
St Ives 1
St Ives 2
St Ives 3
St Ives 4
St Ives 5
Ramsey 1
Bluntisham
Warboys 1
Diffusion tube location
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
Limit

NO_2 Continuous Automatic Air Quality Monitoring Station:

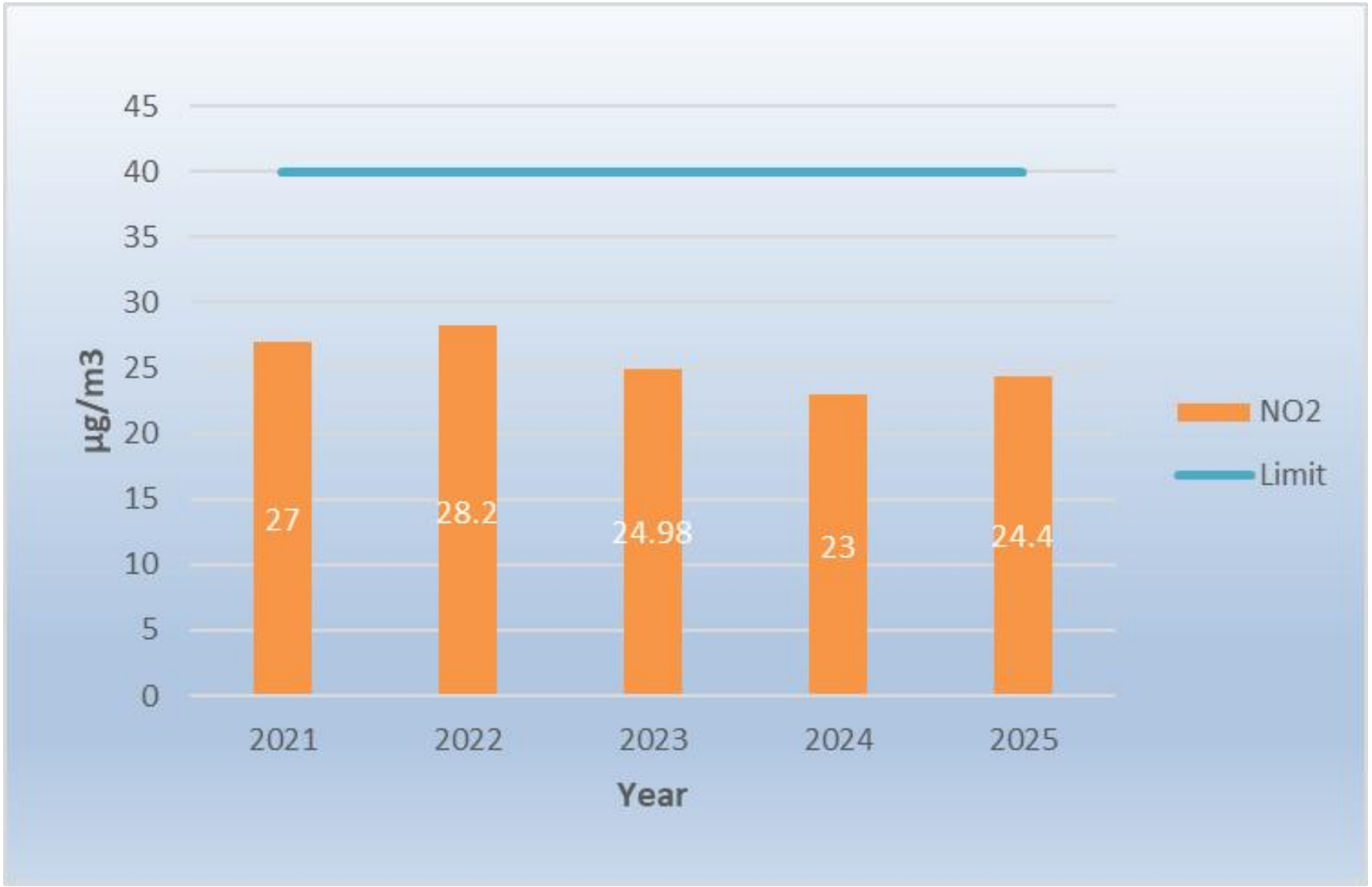


Table A.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m^3

Site 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
PFH	524102	271540	Roadside	99.6	99.6	0	0 (86.4µg/m3)	0	0	0

Notes:

Results are presented as the number of 1-hour periods where concentrations greater than 200µg/m^3 have been recorded.

Exceedances of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective (200µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 99.8th percentile of 1-hour means is provided in brackets.

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

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

Table A.6 – Annual Mean PM_{10} Monitoring Results ($\mu g/m^3$)

Site 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
PFH	524102	271540	Roadside	99.8	99.8	15	14.8	13.54	12	14.0

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

Notes:

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

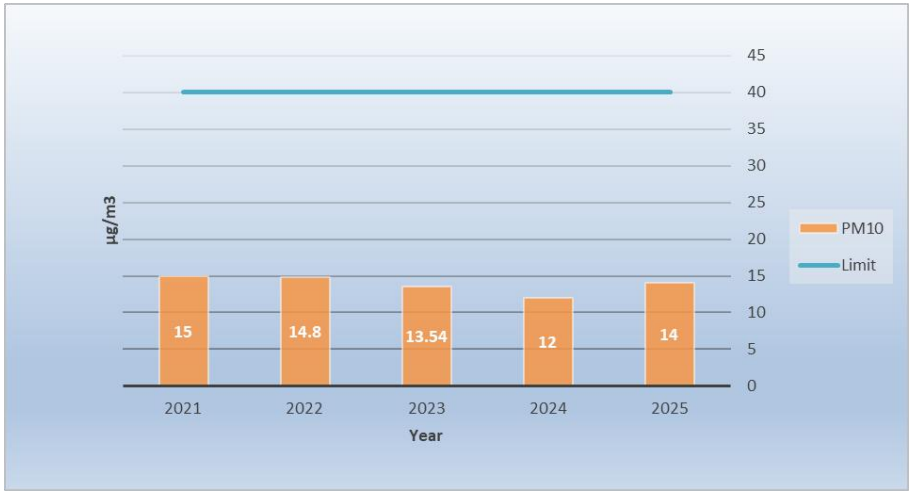
Exceedances of the PM_{10} annual mean objective of $40\mu g/m^3$ are shown in **bold**.

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.

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

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

Figure A.2 – Trends in Annual Mean PM_{10} Concentrations



The presentation of this, and the following charts, has been completed to take account of readers who are colour blind, if you have any issues viewing the chart please contact us on the details at the top of this report and we can provide the information in another format.

Table A.7 – 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Monitoring Results, Number of PM_{10} 24-Hour Means > 50µg/m³

Site 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
PFH	524102	271540	Roadside	99.8	99.8	1	1 (26.1µg/m3)	0	1	1

Notes:

Results are presented as the number of 24-hour periods where daily mean concentrations greater than 50µg/m³ have been recorded.

Exceedances of the PM_{10} 24-hour mean objective (50µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 90.4th percentile of 24-hour means is provided in brackets.

(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.3 – Trends in Number of 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Results > 50µg/m³

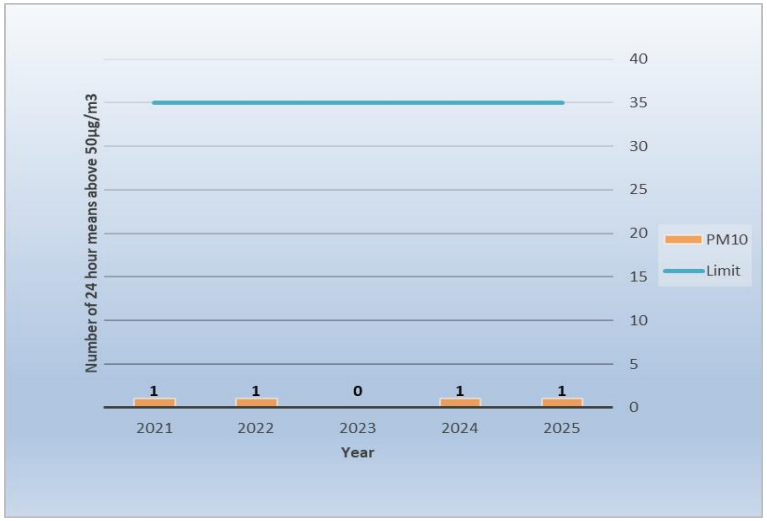


Table A.8 – Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ Monitoring Results (µg/m³)

Site 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
PFH	524102	271540	Roadside	99.8	99.8	8	8.3	6.99	8	7.9

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

Notes:

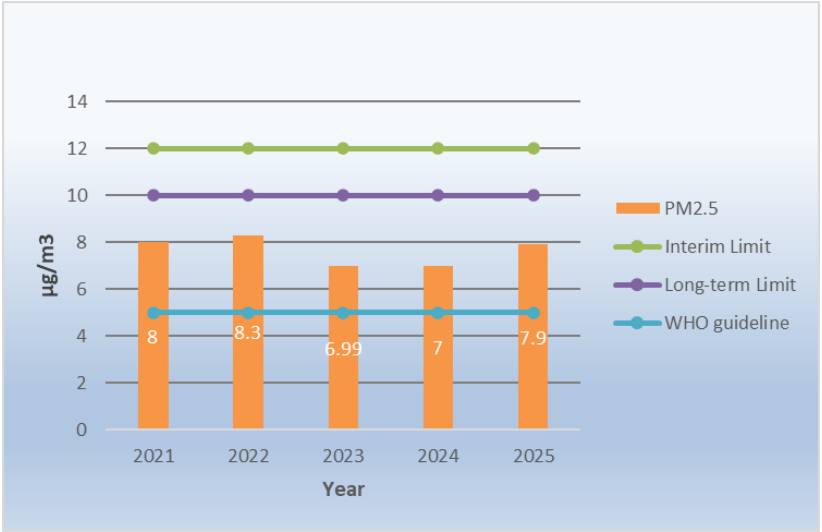
The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

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.

(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.4 – Trends in Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations



Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

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

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.76)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
St Neots 1	517869	260132		20.9	15.5	15.5	10.8	12.1	11.6	8.8	12.9	11.8	16.6	16.7	13.9	10.6	-	
St Neots 2	519541	260280	32.3	26.1	22.2	16.3	21.9	13.9	13.2	14.7	16.2	15.9	21.8	18.4	19.4	14.8	-	
St Neots 3	519925	260291	25.1	22.7	22.4	15.4	14.6	14.2	12.4	12.8	14.8	18.1	16.5	18.1	17.3	13.2	-	
St Neots 4 - New Location	520795	260048				13.4	12.3	10.7	9.0	9.3	11.8	12.0	15.5	14.6	12.1	9.2	-	
St Neots 5	518323	260263	28.6	30.8	32.4	23.7	20.5	23.7	21.7	16.9	20.6	21.1	23.1	28.4	24.3	18.5	-	
St Neots 6	518433	260321	36.8	33.3	36.3	28.9	18.4	21.1	18.0	21.0	24.6	21.6	26.3	26.5	26.1	19.9	-	
St Neots 7 - New Location	518445	260535				12.3	8.4		7.3	7.9	11.5	10.5	15.2	14.9	11.0	10.1	-	
St Neots 8	516370	259514	26.3	21.0	20.3	14.7		11.6	10.6	10.8		10.6	19.5	15.1	16.1	12.3	-	
St Neots 9	518714	264308	31.8	24.9	25.2	16.8	27.4	13.8	12.5	11.3	15.3	15.1	17.9	18.1	19.2	14.6	-	
St Neots 10	516921	258382	28.8	27.6	26.3	23.0	16.2	16.6	15.7	14.2	18.6	18.8	25.6	23.8	21.3	16.2	-	
Southoe 1	518714	264308	17.6	19.7	24.8	13.5	9.4	7.8	7.1	10.5	11.0	6.7	12.8	15.0	13.0	9.9	-	
Buckden 1	518981	267370	24.8	31.4	33.4	29.0	22.6	17.4	15.3	19.7	20.2	17.2	21.7	22.8	23.0	17.5	-	
Buckden 2	519082	267433	22.0	22.1	20.6	17.5	13.4	16.6	17.0	12.7	17.2	11.6	17.7	16.3	17.1	13.0	-	
Buckden 3	519161	267624	31.3	29.8	26.5	27.5	17.8	18.5	15.8	18.5	21.4	17.9	22.0	22.6	22.5	17.2	-	
Brampton 1	520155	271561	23.5	23.9	21.9	19.9	11.8	10.3	11.7	11.2	14.8	12.4	18.1	19.2	16.6	12.6	-	
Catworth 1	508409	274876	21.8	18.4	18.3	18.2	10.7	15.3	11.0	13.8	15.5	13.9	14.8	13.6	15.4	11.8	-	
Tilbrook 1 - New Location	508015	269720				11.8	5.8	6.3	5.1	5.8	7.2	8.3	9.9	11.2	7.9	6.1	-	
PFH 1	524102	271540	35.4	35.8	36.6	38.5	28.1	27.1	24.4	30.0	28.2	28.3	28.5	30.4	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with PFH 1, PFH 2 and PFH 3 - Annual data provided for PFH 3 only

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 (0.76)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
PFH 2	524102	271540	35.1	37.0	36.0	42.2	29.2	28.4	22.8	27.0	30.4	30.7	40.2	31.0	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with PFH 1, PFH 2 and PFH 3 - Annual data provided for PFH 3 only
PFH 3	524102	271540	43.0	37.5	40.5	42.2	29.3	27.1	24.9	27.6	29.7	30.1	36.8	30.0	32.2	24.6	-	Triplicate Site with PFH 1, PFH 2 and PFH 3 - Annual data provided for PFH 3 only
Huntingdon 1	523575	272174	29.2	30.0	28.8	29.6	17.8	17.5	17.3	18.0	20.4	16.6	23.3	21.1	22.5	17.2	-	
Huntingdon 2 - New Location	524417	274278				19.7	14.1	10.6	10.3	12.0	10.1	12.8	16.4	16.8	13.6	10.4	-	
Huntingdon 3	523661	271802	30.4	25.0	22.0	28.4	14.2	18.3	15.1	17.9	20.4	19.9	25.4	25.4	21.9	16.7	-	
Huntingdon 4 - New Location	523416	272424				43.7	24.9	30.1	25.5	25.4	28.2	30.7	31.7	31.4	30.2	23.0	-	
Huntingdon 5	522293	272909	22.7	20.8	19.0	19.7	9.9	12.3	11.1	10.0	12.3	13.3	15.7	16.5	15.3	11.7	-	
Huntingdon 6	524274	271939	33.3	23.9	22.3	25.5	12.9	21.1	17.8	16.6	17.7	17.7	20.3	17.4	20.5	15.7	-	
Huntingdon 7	523432	271760	33.2	28.2	29.4	31.9		21.2	19.1	15.7	21.6	23.6	25.1	23.9	24.8	18.9	-	
Godmanchester 1	525319	270571	22.3	19.5	19.8	20.4	8.1	8.4	8.5	7.1	11.1	12.1	15.5	13.6	13.9	10.6	-	
Fenstanton 1	531427	268397				21.4	8.2	9.8	9.0	9.3	11.7	12.6	17.1	16.2	12.8	9.8	-	
Earith 1	538460	274797	19.8	17.6	17.4	20.5	8.4	10.0	10.4	8.0	9.5	10.8	11.7	12.3	13.0	9.9	-	
St Ives 1	531206	272334	27.3	22.2	17.4	26.7	7.4	10.6	9.1	9.9	12.1	12.5	18.0	16.0	15.8	12.0	-	
St Ives 2	530850	270286	27.0	13.6	21.2	24.9	13.4	11.6	14.5	9.7	12.7	15.2	16.6	16.1	16.4	12.5	-	
St Ives 3 - New Location	531480	273277				32.4	11.5	10.4	11.6	12.1	14.1	15.0	18.7	15.3	15.7	12.0	-	
St Ives 4	530529	272357	33.2	26.5	31.8	36.5	19.6	19.9	17.9	17.0	19.0	21.3	23.7	23.7	24.2	18.5	-	
St Ives 5	531963	272142	37.8	39.7	40.9	59.6	30.4	25.3	24.9	25.8	24.4	25.3	31.3	30.1	33.0	25.2	-	
Ramsey 1	528433	284936	25.5	21.4	21.1	31.2	10.7	11.7	11.0	11.0	13.1	13.0	18.7	18.0	17.2	13.1	-	
Yaxley 1	517480	292309	31.9	28.0	24.5	38.1	15.8	16.8	17.9	15.6	20.2	11.3	19.3	20.7	21.7	16.5	-	
Stibbington 1	508326	298684	24.8	19.3	22.0	41.3	11.0	17.9	14.6	15.6	15.8	14.9	18.1	16.4	19.3	14.7	-	

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 (0.76)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
Alwalton 1	513132	295723	20.5	17.8	18.5	35.4	11.0	14.2	15.5	12.5	15.4	10.5	17.4	16.5	17.1	13.1	-	
Sawtry 1	517440	283443	23.9	23.2	21.5	44.2	13.2	9.7	10.1	11.2	13.1	10.8	13.9	17.0	17.7	13.5	-	
Alconbury 1	518954	276010	27.3	22.0	27.1	18.9	14.0	10.8	9.9	13.5	16.1	14.5	15.8	18.5	17.4	13.3	-	
Great Stukeley 1	522000	274607	23.2	14.7	12.8	9.5	6.3	7.2	7.9	6.8	8.2	9.9	13.6	14.4	11.2	8.6	-	
Bluntisham 1	533719	275865	33.0	21.8	22.7	16.3		17.4	15.2	17.7	18.8	19.2	21.5	17.9	20.1	15.4	-	
Warboys 1 - New location	531326	281889				7.5	7.4	12.4	7.3	7.2	8.0	8.5	10.2	8.4	8.5	6.5	-	

Indicates missing data, mainly due to new site deployment occurring in line with the new tube contract/financial year.

☒ **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.**

☒ **Huntingdonshire District 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 Huntingdonshire During 2025

Continued residential and industrial development is taking place, but Huntingdonshire District Council has not identified any significant new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2025. See page ix above for more detail.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Huntingdonshire During 2025

Following the collection of sufficient evidence demonstrating ongoing compliance within the Huntingdon AQMA, Huntingdonshire District Council prepared a report proposing its revocation. This was presented to the Licensing and Protection Committee on 22 October 2025, which authorised the Environmental Health Service Manager to proceed with revocation of the Huntingdon AQMA. The report, along with the revocation order, is available to view on the Council's website here:

https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/environmental-issues/noise-nuisance-pollution/air-quality/

The documents are not attached as appendices due to their size.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

Huntingdonshire District Council continue to have a contract with SOCOTEC to provide and analyse diffusion tubes. The method of preparation is by spiking acetone: triethanolamine (50:50) onto the grids prior to the tubes being assembled. Samples are analysed at the Didcot testing facility in accordance with SOCOTEC's standard operating procedure ANU/SOP/1015. This method meets the guidelines set out in DEFRA's 'Diffusion Tubes For Ambient NO2 Monitoring: Practical Guidance.' The analysis of diffusion tube samples to determine the amount of nitrogen dioxide present on the tube is also within the scope of SOCOTEC's UKAS schedule. In the AIR PT inter-comparison scheme for comparing spiked Nitrogen Dioxide diffusion tubes, SOCOTEC currently holds the highest rank of a Satisfactory laboratory.

Diffusion tube monitoring has been completed in adherence with the Defra 2024 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

Annualisation was required at one site in 2025 (Russell Street, Diffusion Tube ID St Neots 7). This was because the location was newly established, with monitoring commencing in April, resulting in three months of missing data at the start of the year. In addition, the June tube was missing, reducing data capture below 75%, at 68.5% and therefore annualisation was necessary.

Wicken Fen was considered as a potential background site; however, it had insufficient annual data capture (<85%) and was therefore not used for annualisation.

Annualisation was completed via the diffusion tube data processing tool from sites that form part of the national AURN network and met the requirements of TG22.

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

Site ID	Annualisation Factor Wicken Fen	Annualisation Factor Northampton Spring Park	Annualisation Factor Borehamwood Meadow Park	Annualisation Factor Leicester University	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean
St Neots 7 - New Location	-	1.2378	1.1983	1.1600	1.1987	11.0	13.2

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.

Due to the excellent data capture for the continuous analyser Huntingdonshire District Council have applied a local bias adjustment factor of 0.76 to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Huntingdonshire District Council over the past five years is presented in

Table C.2.

The local bias adjustment factor of 0.76 is comparable to the national factor of 0.78 obtained from the National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet (03/26), as can be seen below:

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

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

This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2026

LAQM Helpdesk Website

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

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

Step 1: Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List

If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.

Step 2: Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List

If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.

Step 3: Select a Year from the Drop-Down List

If a year is not shown, we have no data[2]

Step 4:

Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor[3] shown in blue at the foot of the final column.

If you have your own co-location study then see footnote[4]. If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953

Analysed By[1]	Method	Year	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	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	26.5%	G	0.78
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025		Overall Factor[3] (17 studies)				Use		0.78

The difference between the local and national factors is minimal; however, as the local factor is slightly lower, it produces marginally lower (more favourable) concentrations.

For example, at Needingworth Road, St Ives, the site recording the highest concentration in the district, the annual mean is 25.0µg/m³ using the local bias adjustment factor, compared to 25.7µg/m³ when applying the national factor. If concentrations had been closer to the objective, a more precautionary approach may have been adopted through use of the national factor. However, the local factor has been applied in this instance due to good data capture, strong precision, and high-quality chemiluminescence results.

The use of a localised bias adjustment factor has been deemed appropriate in previous years and has been used since the replacement of our monitoring equipment, with the exception of 2022 where a national figure was utilised due to poor data capture.

Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	Local	-	0.76
2024	Local	-	0.79
2023	Local	-	0.75
2022	National	03/23	0.76
2021	Local	-	0.72

Table C.3 – Local Bias Adjustment Calculation

	Local Bias Adjustment Input 1	Local Bias Adjustment Input 2	Local Bias Adjustment Input 3	Local Bias Adjustment Input 4	Local Bias Adjustment Input 5
Periods used to calculate bias	12				
Bias Factor A	0.76 (0.73 - 0.8)				
Bias Factor B	31% (25% - 38%)				
Diffusion Tube Mean (µg/m^3)	32.2				
Mean CV (Precision)	5.7%				
Automatic Mean (µg/m^3)	24.5				
Data Capture	100%				
Adjusted Tube Mean (µg/m^3)	24 (24 - 26)				

Notes:

A single local bias adjustment factor has been used to bias adjust the 2025 diffusion tube results.

NO_2 Fall-off with Distance from the Road – non automatic monitoring

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.

As distance correction should be considered at any monitoring site where the annual mean concentration exceeds 36µg/m³ where the monitor is not located at a point of relevant exposure, it should be noted that, based on the results obtained, no diffusion tube NO_2 monitoring locations within Huntingdonshire required distance correction during 2025.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

During 2025, Huntingdonshire District Council held a service contract for its automatic Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) with Matts Monitors, alongside a contract with Ricardo to provide independent Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) audits and data management, including ratification. QA/QC and servicing reports are available on request.

Fully ratified results are available online via the Air Quality England website at [Huntingdon Pathfinder House Data Download - Air Quality monitoring service (airqualityengland.co.uk)] where data can be accessed and downloaded. All automatic monitoring data presented within the ASR is fully ratified.

Local Authority officers visit the site and complete a calibration approximately every two weeks as part of Local Site Operator (LSO) duties. Servicing and QA/QC audits are undertaken on a six-monthly basis.

PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ Monitoring Adjustment

The FIDAS 200 particulate monitor utilised within Huntingdonshire does not require the application of a correction factor for PM10. However, for PM2.5 a factor of 0.9434 is applied. This follows section 7.174 in TG22. The data downloaded from the AQE website already has this correction factor applied.

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation

The automatic monitoring station within Huntingdonshire recorded data capture of greater than 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.

NO_2 Fall-off with Distance from the Road – automatic monitoring

As with non-automatic monitoring, 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 NO_2 fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website.

As mentioned above under the diffusion tube section, distance correction should be considered at any monitoring site where the annual mean concentration is greater than 36µg/m^3 and the monitoring site is not located at a point of relevant exposure. Due to the results obtained at the automatic NO_2 monitoring location within Huntingdonshire, no distance correction was required during 2025.

Summary of Low Cost Air Quality Sensor Monitoring

Huntingdonshire District Council does not currently complete any low cost air quality sensor monitoring.

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

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

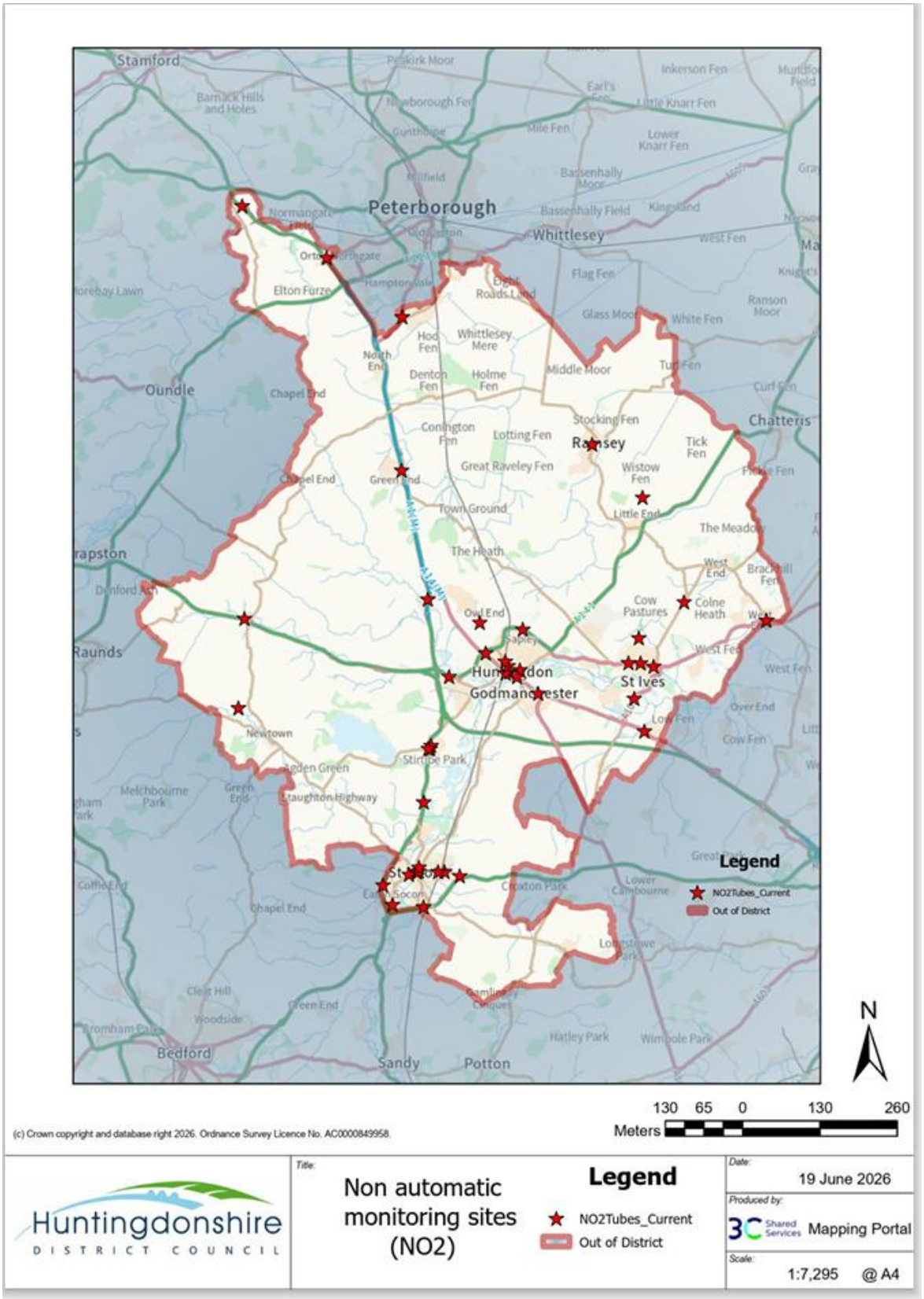


Figure D.2 – Map of Huntingdon Diffusion Tube NO_2 monitoring locations:

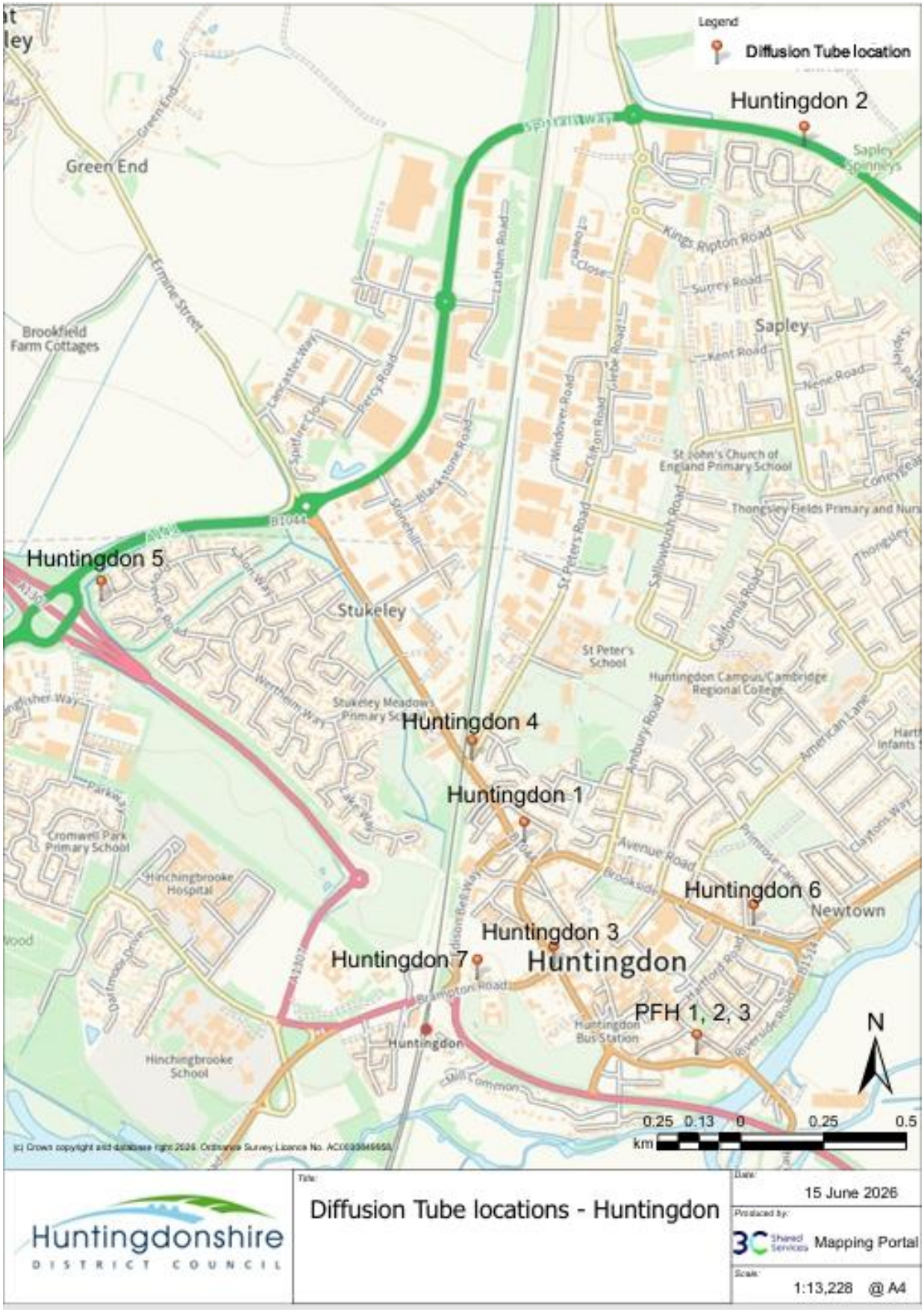

Legend
Diffusion Tube location
Huntingdon 2
Huntingdon 5
Huntingdon 4
Huntingdon 1
Huntingdon 6
Huntingdon 3
Huntingdon 7
PFH 1, 2, 3
Huntingdon
Green End
Sapley
Stukeley
Newtown
Brookfield Farm Cottages
Cromwell Park Primary School
Hinchingbrooke Hospital
Hinchingbrooke School
St John's Church of England Primary School
St Peter's School
Huntingdon Campus/Cambridge Regional College
Huntingdon Bus Station
A14
A1307
B1044
0.25 0.13 0 0.25 0.5
km
N
Huntingdonshire DISTRICT COUNCIL
Diffusion Tube locations - Huntingdon
15 June 2026
Mapping Portal
1:13,228 @ A4

Figure D.3 – Map of St Ives Diffusion Tube NO_2 monitoring locations:

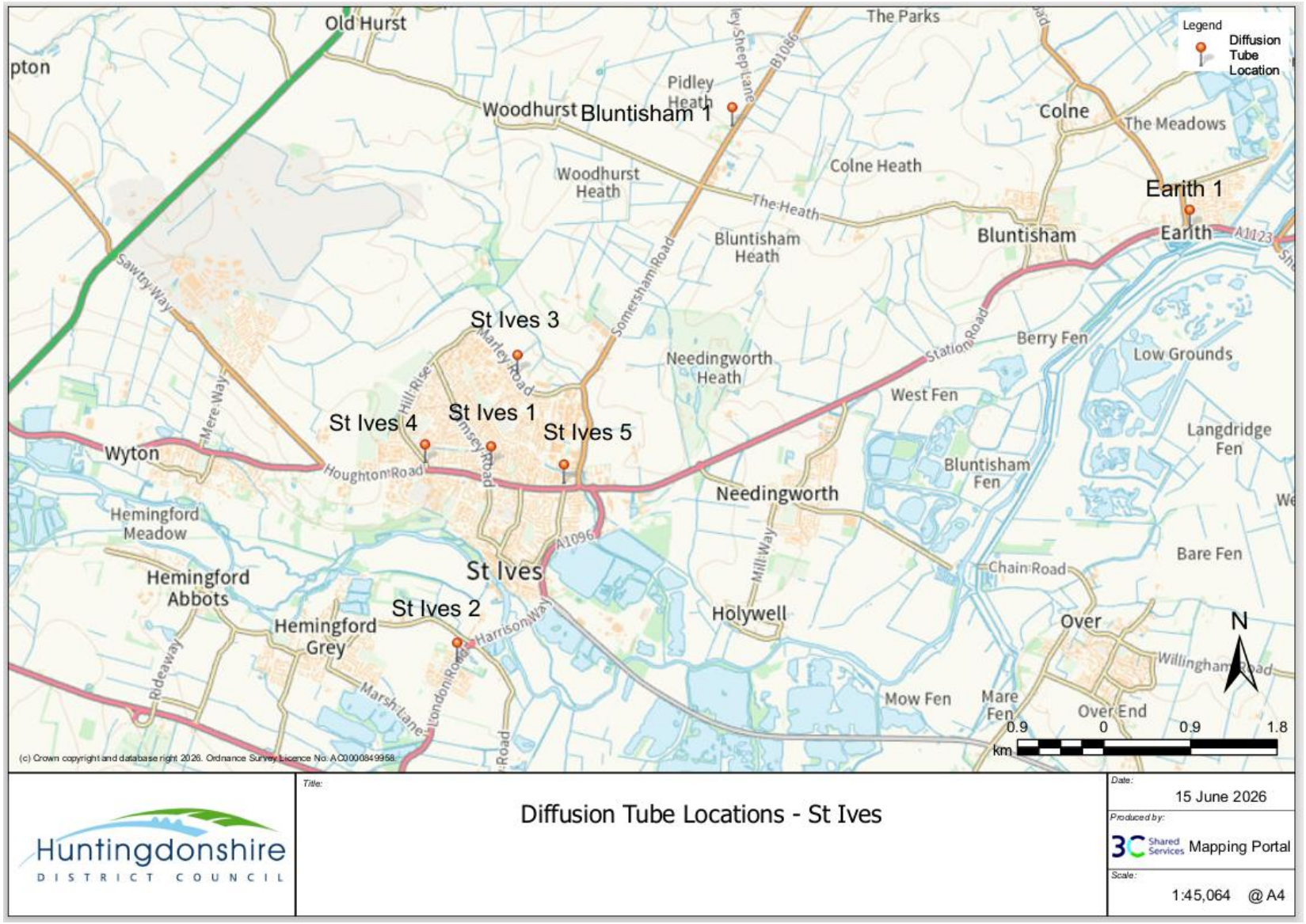


Figure D.4 – Map of St Neots Diffusion Tube NO_2 monitoring locations:

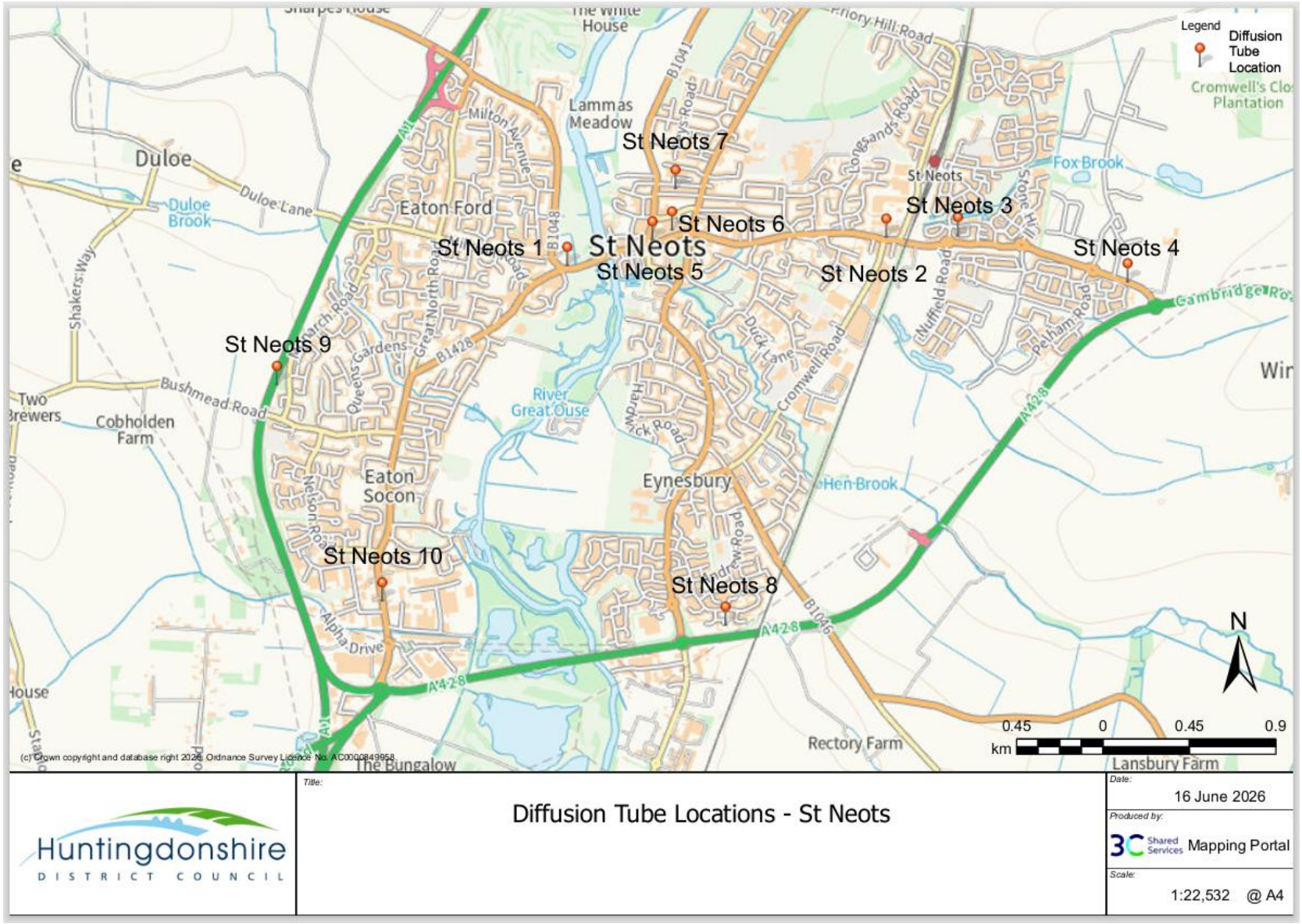


Figure D.5 – Map of Buckden & Brampton Diffusion Tube NO_2 monitoring locations:

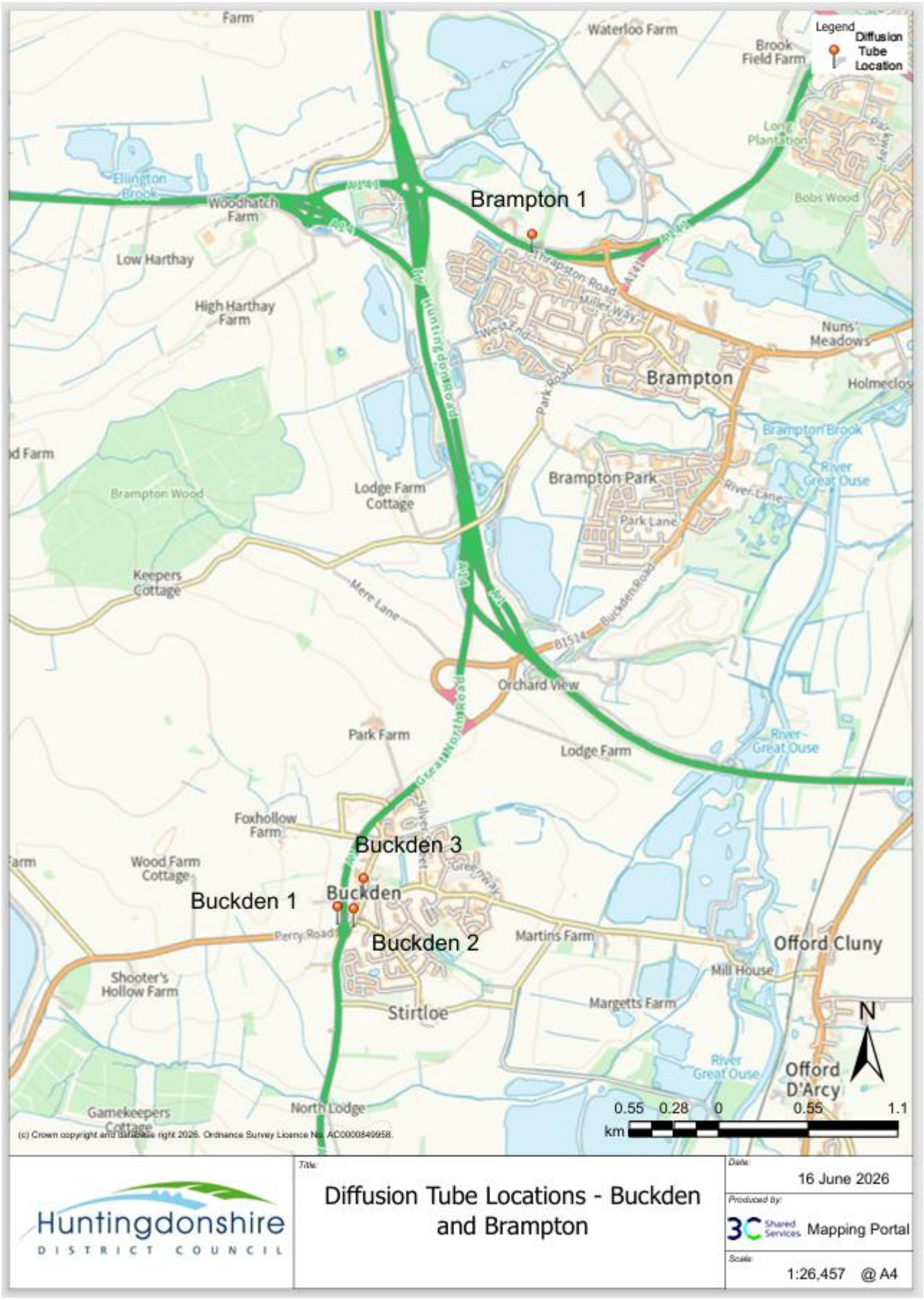


Figure D.6 – Map of the Automatic NO_2, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring location:

130 65 0 130 260

Meters

Huntingdonshire DISTRICT COUNCIL

Title: Huntingdonshire's Air Quality Monitoring Station

Date: 13 June 2024

Produced by: 3C Shared Services Mapping Portal

Scale: 1:200,000 @ A4

Figure D.7 – Map of the Automatic NO_2, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring location:

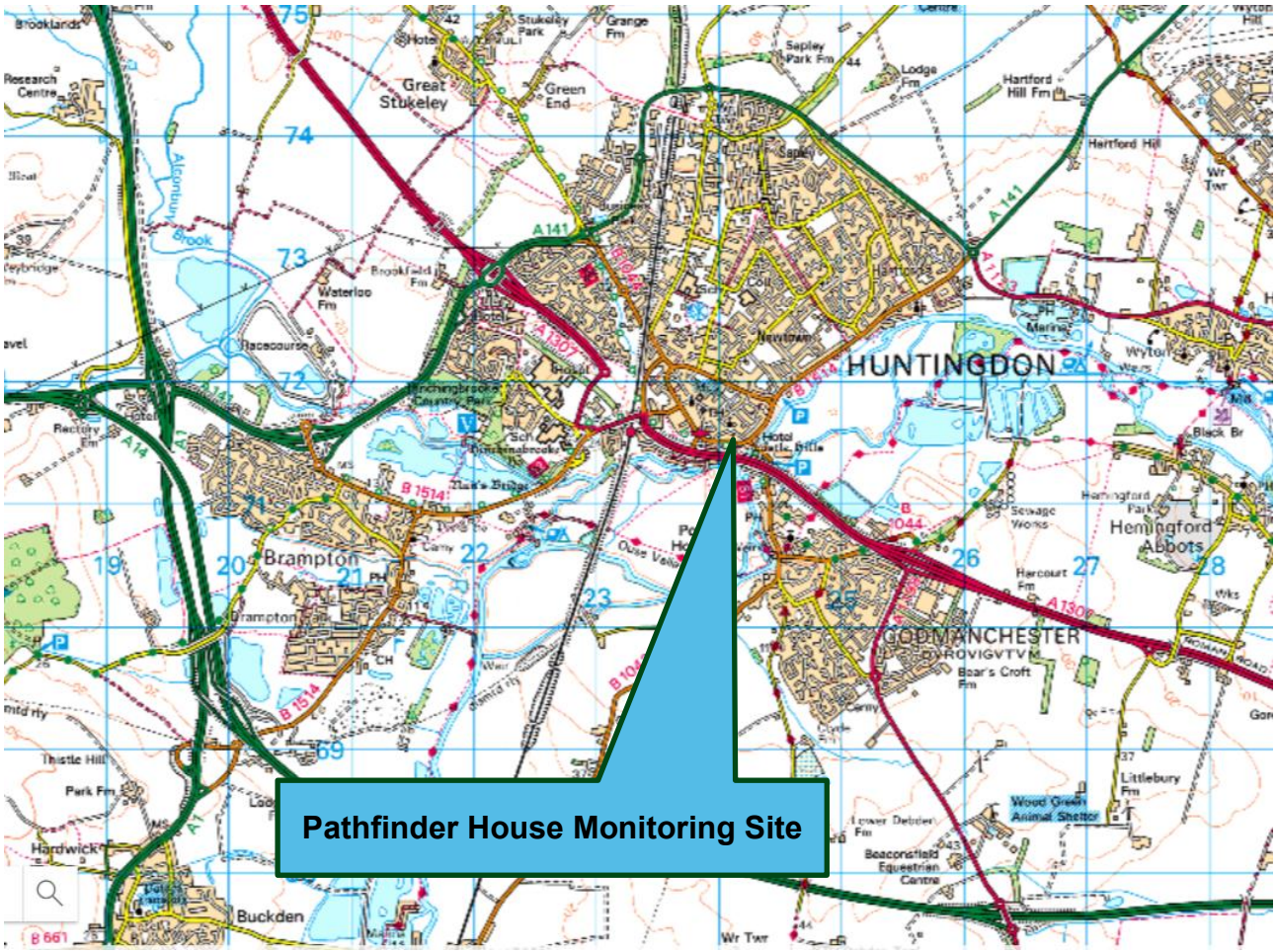
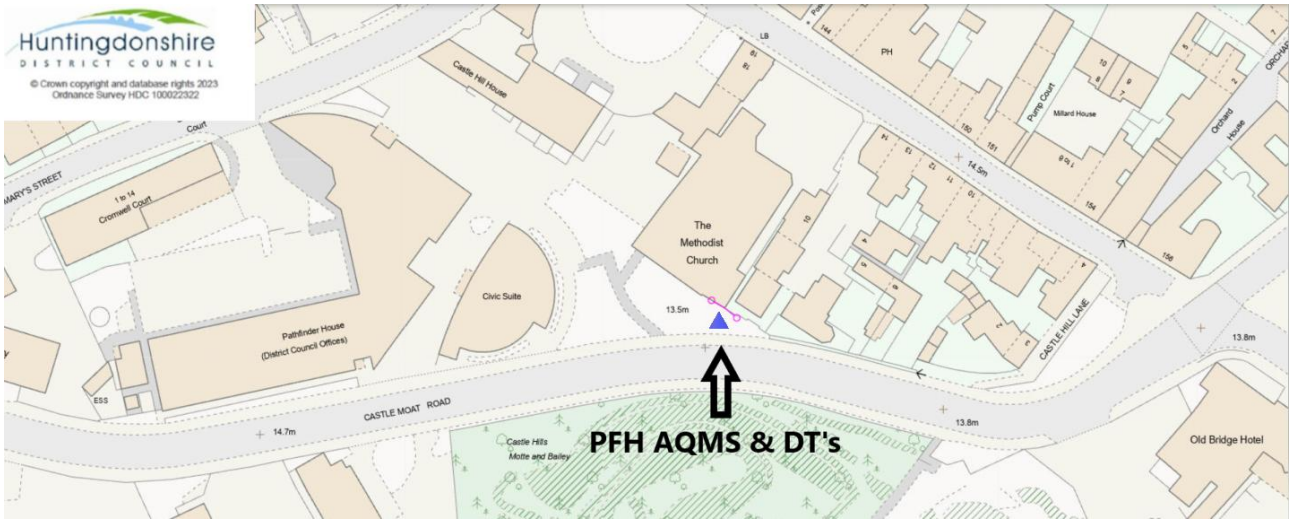


Figure D.8 – Map of the Automatic NO_2, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ and PFH diffusion tubes monitoring location:



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

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

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective: Concentration	Air Quality Objective: Measured as
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	200µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	40µg/m^3	Annual mean
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	50µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	40µg/m^3	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	350µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	125µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	266µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean

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

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
AQMS	Air Quality Monitoring Station (Automatic)
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
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
HDC	Huntingdonshire District Council
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
TG22	TG22 Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance TG22

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.