



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: July, 2026

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Local Responsibilities and Commitment

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in East Hampshire District Council

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

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

Table ES 1 provides a brief explanation of the key pollutants relevant to Local Air Quality Management and the kind of activities they might arise from.

Table ES 1 - Description of Key Pollutants

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

Air quality within the EHDC is generally good. The latest monitoring data from 2025 shows that compliance with the nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) air quality objectives has been achieved. The air quality objectives for all other pollutants are also likely to be met throughout EHDC.

As a result, there is no need to declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for any pollutants within the district.

Significant progress has been made in developing the local Air Quality Strategy (AQS) ¹ since September 2025. Led by Pennie Brown, Strategy Manager, and supported by a steering group of key stakeholders and partners, the strategy will help ensure air quality remains good across the district and support timely action where conditions deteriorate. The AQS was approved and adopted on 9 July 2026.

Whilst compliant with the objective in 2025, NO₂ (whose main source is road transportation) continues to be the primary pollutant of concern in the EHDC. This is most notable around Bordon Corals, Chalet Hill (diffusion tube BR4) and Bordon High Street (diffusion tube BR5), where concentrations are highest. As a result, emphasis has been placed on consideration of this pollutant within the main body of the ASR.

There was a general increase in annual mean NO₂ concentrations between 2021 and 2022, most likely due to a rebound in traffic volumes following the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2023, concentrations generally decreased, falling to levels similar to those observed during the pandemic. At four of the nine monitoring sites, NO₂ concentrations decreased between 2023 and 2024, while the remaining five sites recorded an increase over the same period. A similar pattern was observed between 2024 and 2025 (albeit at different locations). The Council will therefore continue to remain vigilant and review potential sources that could negatively impact NO₂ concentrations to ensure good air quality is maintained across the district.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

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

The Environmental Improvement Plan² sets out actions to improve air quality and support delivery of the Environment Act 2021 interim and long-term PM_{2.5} targets. Fine particulate

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

² Defra. Environmental Improvement Plan 2023, January 2023

matter (PM_{2.5}) is recognised as one of the pollutants most harmful to human health. The AQS provides more information on local authorities' responsibilities to work towards these new targets and reduce fine particulate matter in their areas.

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

Conclusions and Priorities

The EHDC's main priority for 2026 was to publish the final AQS and begin implementing its actions. Initial priorities include improving air quality information on the Council website to increase public awareness and accessibility of information.

During 2025, the Council worked with a range of stakeholders to support air quality initiatives, including participation in the Regional Air Quality Group and collaboration with a steering group involved in developing the AQS. Partnerships with neighbouring local authorities and organisations such as National Highways also supported this work.

The Council anticipates several challenges in 2026, particularly ongoing resource pressures within the team. In addition, the planned Hampshire Local Government Reorganisation, which will see the EHDC merge with Winchester City Council, New Forest District Council, and Test Valley Borough Council, may create transitional challenges affecting the delivery of air quality measures.

How to get Involved

EHDC has engaged with decision makers and the public through work on the Local Plan and the AQS for 2026–2031. Information on air quality, including ASRs, has also been published on the Council website.

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

The next public consultation on the Local Plan had been expected in the summer of 2026, with the intention of submitting the Local Plan to Government for examination in the summer of 2027. However, Government interventions have affected the planning process and created uncertainty. Further information is available from the [East Hampshire District Council website](#).

Road traffic gives rise to much of the air pollution in the EHDC. The public can get involved and help with this by:

- Walking, cycling, car sharing or using public transport. For information about journey planning visit <http://myjourneyhampshire.com/>;
- Switch to low emission vehicles. Grants are still available: <https://www.gov.uk/plug-in-car-van-grants/what-youll-get>. Further information and advice on electric vehicles and charging locations is available here: <https://www.zap-map.com/>; and
- Maintaining vehicles and driving efficiently by avoiding rapid acceleration and excessive idling.

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in the East Hampshire District Council (EHDC) 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 the EHDC 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.

EHDC does not currently have any declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). A local Air Quality Strategy (AQS) has recently been published to support the maintenance and improvement of air quality across the district. Current measures to prevent and reduce polluting activities are also set out within the Climate and Environment Strategy 2020-2025⁴ and the councils Joint Core Strategy published in June 2014⁵, available at: [Adopted local plan | East Hampshire District Council \(easthants.gov.uk\)](#). Concentrations of NO₂ at all sites have remained well below the relevant threshold at all locations during 2025, and as such, the EHDC need not consider declaring any AQMAs at this stage.

⁴ East Hampshire District Council. Climate and Environment Strategy 2020-2025, August 2020. Available at: <https://cdn.easthants.gov.uk/public/documents/Climate%20Environment%20Strategy%202020-25.pdf>

⁵ East Hampshire District Council. Joint Core Strategy, June 2014. Available at: <https://cdn.easthants.gov.uk/public/documents/DP01%20East%20Hampshire%20District%20Local%20Plan%20Joint%20Core%20Strategy%20COMPLETE.pdf>

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

The comments from Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' (Defra) appraisal of last year's ASR has been considered in this year's ASR. The comments were as follows, with responses provided in **bold**:

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

This has continued in the 2026 ASR.

2. The Council have continued to provide clear evidence of several key actions to improve air quality which have been completed during the current reporting year. In addition, the Council have clearly listed their priorities for the coming year. This is commended and indicative of good practice.

This has continued in the 2026 ASR.

3. Defra recommends that Directors of Public Health approve draft ASRs. Sign off is not a requirement, however collaboration and consultation with those who have responsibility for Public Health is expected to increase support for measures to improve air quality, with co-benefits for all. Please bear this in mind for the next annual reporting process.

The ASR has been approved by the Director of Public Health.

4. The Council are working towards the production of a local Air Quality Strategy (AQS) which is due to be completed by the end of March 2026.

The AQS for 2026-2031 was approved in July 2026

5. The Council has included a clear and detailed QA/QC section which includes the relevant information. The council is encouraged to maintain this level of detail.

This has continued in the 2026 ASR, as outlined in Appendix C

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

Discussion of trends has also been completed in the 2026 ASR as shown in Figure A.1.

7. The Council have provided excellent mapping of all monitoring locations within EHDC. This allows the reader to see where each monitoring site is located and see if the current monitoring network is still fit for purpose, which is commended. This encouraged for future reports.

This has continued in the 2026 ASR in Appendix D.

EHDC has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.1. Ten measures are included within Table 2.1, with the type of measure and the progress EHDC have made during the reporting year of 2025 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.1.

More detail on these measures can be found within the Climate and Environment Strategy and the Joint Core Strategy.

New funding cycles have also begun for transport related measures, which are ongoing.

EHDC's priorities for the coming year are implementing the AQS and starting work on actions including improving the air quality content on the website.

EHDC worked to implement these measures in partnership with the following stakeholders during 2025:

- Participation with Regional Air Quality Group.
- Worked with steering group in development of AQS.

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that EHDC anticipates facing are continued pressure due to lack of resources in the team, and Hampshire Local Government Reorganisation will see EHDC joining with Winchester City Council, New Forest District Council and Test Valley Borough Council. This restructuring may create barriers to implementation whilst the new governance processes are established.

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	Air Quality Strategy Adoption	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance	2025	2026	EHDC	EHDC	Funded	£10K	Implementation	Not calculated	Improvements in air quality	Strategy written - going through decision making process for adoption	Resource to implement action
2	Air Quality Strategy Implementation	Public Information	Via the internet	2026		EHDC	EHDC		<£10K	Planning	Not calculated	ASR response on delivery of strategy	Work to commence	Resource
3	Parking Strategy	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Procuring alternative refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emission Vehicles within EHDC car parks	2026	2030	EHDC	None	Funded	<£10k	Planning	Not calculated	No. of EV chargers	Work to commence	Resource
4	Horndean Green Trail & Heritage Loop	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Promotion of cycling & walking	2024		Horndean Parish Council EHDC	UKSPF	Funded	£12K	Implementation	Not calculated	Changes in behaviours	UKSPF to improve wayfinding and change behaviours	Resource to implement action
5	East Hampshire Community Transport Service	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	2019	2031	EHDC, Hampshire County Council, Communities First Wessex	EHDC and Hampshire County Council	Funded	£13,789.73 p.a. EHDC contribution from Sept 2025 contract	Implementation	Not calculated	No. of passenger journeys	New four-year funding agreement secured from September 2025 to August 2029, with option to extend to August 2031. Service continues to provide demand-responsive transport for residents with limited transport options, reducing reliance on private vehicle use.	Continued passenger uptake required to demonstrate value for money and maintain long-term sustainability of service.
6	Havant Connect	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	2019	2031	EHDC, Hampshire County Council, Havant Borough Council, Communities First Wessex	EHDC, HCC, HBC	Funded	£5,020.19 p.a. EHDC contribution from Sept 2025 contract	Implementation	Not calculated	No. of passenger journeys made	New four-year funding agreement secured from September 2025. Service continues to provide shared transport for residents unable to access conventional public transport, helping reduce social isolation and car dependency.	Demand levels and wider pressures on community transport funding.
7	East Hants Community Minibus Hire	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	2019	2031	EHDC, Hampshire County Council, Communities First Wessex	EHDC and HCC	Funded	£6,200.45 p.a. EHDC contribution from Sept 2025 contract	Implementation	Not calculated	No of vehicle hires	Four-year funding agreement secured from September 2025. Service continues to provide affordable transport for voluntary and community organisations, supporting shared journeys and reducing the need for multiple individual vehicle trips.	Awareness and uptake amongst community organisations.

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
8	Councillor Community Grants – Active Travel & Sustainable Transport Projects	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	2017	2028	EHDC, Parish Councils, Community Organisations, Volunteer Groups	EHDC Councillor Community Grants	Funded	Approximately £8k–£10k of grants supporting active travel and road safety initiatives	Implementation	Number of projects supported		Community grants awarded to support walking route promotion, footpath accessibility improvements, footpath maintenance equipment, path improvements, road safety initiatives and environmental awareness projects.	Reliance on community organisations to identify and deliver suitable projects.
9	Community Climate Action Fund – 2026	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	2023	2027	EHDC, Parish Councils, Community Organisations, Volunteer Groups	EHDC Councillor Climate Grants	Funded	£129,000 in total	Implementation	Number of projects supported	Number of projects linked to air quality	Air Quality improvements or active travel projects are included as part of our criteria for our Climate Grants.	Number of projects to fund
10	Councillor briefing with public health on climate change which includes air quality	Public Information	Other	2025	2026	District, parish and town councils	EHDC	Funded	Minimal	Completed	Not calculated	Number of people attended	Briefing held on Public Health and Climate Change - well attended	n/a

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 Strategy⁶, 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.

A review of the latest Defra 2021-based background concentration maps⁷ which provide projected pollutant concentrations for years up to 2040, indicates that PM_{2.5} concentrations across the District remain low. The highest predicted annual mean PM_{2.5} concentration within the district is approximately 6.95 µg/m³ in the area northeast of Bordon. This remains below the Environment Act 2021 annual mean PM_{2.5} target of 10 µg/m³ to be achieved by 2040, suggesting generally good particulate air quality across the district.

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) publishes statistics relating to the health impacts of exposure to fine particulate matter pollution⁸. The latest available PHOF indicator D01 data (2024) indicates that the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (PM_{2.5}) in East Hampshire is 4.6%, which is slightly below both the Southeast regional average (5.1%) and the England average (5.3%).

EHDC is working towards reducing PM_{2.5} concentrations through collaborative regional review and the development of future monitoring and management measures. A review of PM assessment and monitoring across Hampshire is currently being undertaken by the Hampshire Regional Air Quality Group. This review aims to consider options for

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

⁷ Defra. Background Mapping for Local Authorities 2021. Available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-maps?year=2021>

⁸Public Health Outcomes Framework. D01 – Fraction of mortality attributable to particular air pollution. Available At: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data#page/1/gid/1000043/pat/6/ati/401/are/E07000214/iid/30101/age/230/sex/4/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/ovw-do-0_car-do-0

progressing towards compliance with relevant PM_{2.5} targets and improving the understanding of particulate pollution across the region.

In addition, the AQS proposes actions focused on improving PM_{2.5} monitoring within the district. These actions include investigating options for direct PM_{2.5} monitoring and exploring the potential use of low-cost sensors to enhance local air quality data collection and assessment. These measures are intended to support the Council's ongoing work towards reducing PM_{2.5} exposure and improving local air quality management.

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2025 by EHDC 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

EHDC did not undertake any automatic (continuous) monitoring in 2025.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

EHDC undertook non-automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 9 sites during 2025. Table A.2 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites.

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

At the end of 2025, diffusion tube monitoring at two locations in Whitehill Bordon, BR2 (Bordon Chalet Court) and WR1 (Whitehill Petersfield Road), was discontinued due to recorded concentrations consistently remaining below air quality objectives. The monitoring equipment has subsequently been relocated to Liphook in response to concerns raised by local residents regarding traffic-related air quality impacts at a double roundabout with a pedestrian-controlled crossing, ensuring monitoring is now better targeted to an area of perceived higher risk. Monitoring results for the new locations will be reported in next year's ASR.

3.2 Individual Pollutants

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

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.4 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

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 would distance corrected values where relevant, but this has not been required for the 2025 dataset due to the low concentrations monitored.

There were no exceedances of the annual mean NO₂ objective at any monitoring location within EHDC during 2025. The highest annual mean NO₂ concentration was recorded at monitoring location BR4, measuring 22.5 µg/m³.

Figure A.1 presents trends in annual mean NO₂ concentrations at monitoring locations since 2020. Most sites show an increase between 2021 and 2022, likely due to a rebound in traffic following the easing of COVID-19 travel restrictions. In 2023, concentrations generally decreased to levels similar to those seen during the COVID-19 period. At four of the nine sites (AB1, WR1, HR1 and HR7), NO₂ decreased between 2023 and 2024, while the remaining five (BR4, BR2, BR5, BU1 and PB1) increased. A similar pattern is seen between 2024 and 2025, with decreases at BR4, BR2, BU1 and PB1, and increases at AB1, BR5, WR1, HR1 and HR7.

As none of the diffusion tube sites recorded annual mean NO₂ concentrations greater than 60 µg/m³, it is unlikely that the 1-hour mean NO₂ objective was exceeded at any of these locations in 2025, which is consistent with previous years' results.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

EHDC did not undertake any automatic monitoring during 2025.

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)
AB1	Alton. Orchard House	Background	472109	139487	NO ₂	No	0.0	N/A	No	3.0
BR4	Bordon. Corals (1), Chalet Hill	Roadside	479666	135345	NO ₂	No	0.0	2.9	No	2.6
BR2	Bordon. Chalet Court	Roadside	479695	135356	NO ₂	No	2.0	3.0	No	1.5
BR5	Bordon. High Street (1)	Roadside	479654	135312	NO ₂	No	2.0	1.9	No	2.3
BU1	Bordon. 18 Bassenthwaite	Background	479795	136267	NO ₂	No	0.0	N/A	No	1.7
WR1	Whitehill. Petersfield Road	Roadside	479314	134307	NO ₂	No	2.3	1.0	No	2.0
PB1	Petersfield. Town Hall	Background	474989	123241	NO ₂	No	0.7	N/A	No	2.0
HR1	Horndean. London Road	Roadside	470554	113582	NO ₂	No	0.0	2.0	No	2.6
HR7	Horndean - Gales Brewery	Roadside	470665	113259	NO ₂	No	18.0	2.3	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 NO₂ Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

EHDC did not undertake any automatic monitoring during 2025.

Table A.4 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
AB1	472109	139487	Background	91,7	84,6	9.8	10.7	8.5	7.7	7.9
BR4	479666	135345	Roadside	100,0	100,0	35.6	26.4	19.5	23.7	22.5
BR2	479695	135356	Roadside	83,3	82,7	16.0	15.8	12.7	14.8	14.1
BR5	479654	135312	Roadside	100,0	100,0	24.8	25.0	18.8	19.8	21.4
BU1	479795	136267	Background	100,0	100,0	8.6	9.2	7.2	8.3	8.2
WR1	479314	134307	Roadside	75,0	75,0	21.9	22.6	21.4	17.1	20.0
PB1	474989	123241	Background	91,7	90,4	10.1	10.0	8.9	9.4	9.0
HR1	470554	113582	Roadside	91,7	92,3	24.4	23.1	21.8	20.5	20.7
HR7	470665	113259	Roadside	75,0	75,0	23.1	24.2	21.0	19.5	21.3

☒ 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/m³.

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

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

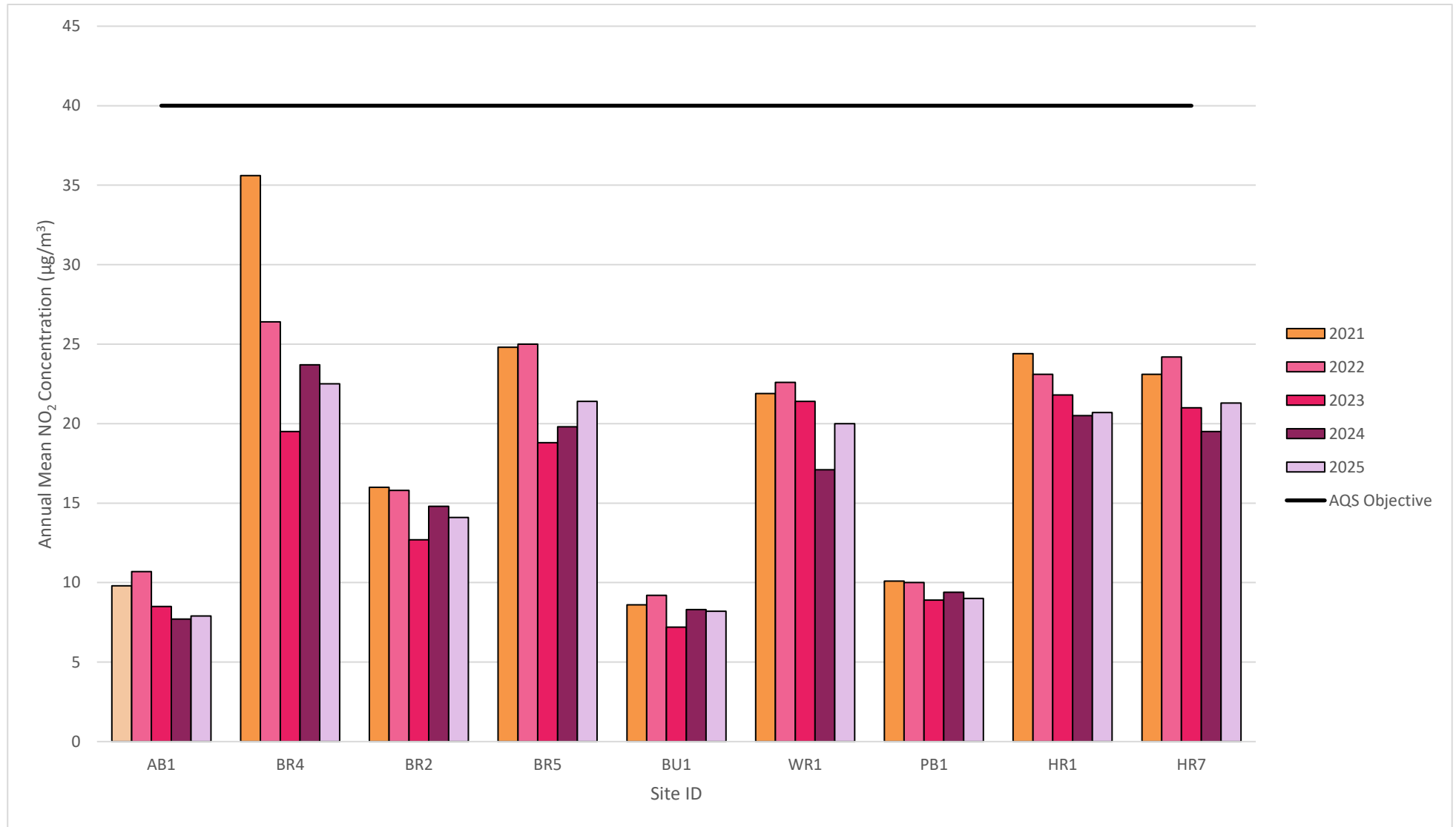
Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

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

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

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

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations



Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

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

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted <(0.92)>	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
AB1	472109	139487		13.54	9.88	9.02	7.06	5.77	6.07	6.26	8.25	8.35	9.37	11.21	8.6	7.9	-	-
BR4	479666	135345	31.88	31.46	18.74	21.1	24.68	22.68	19.61	24.54	26.14	17.21	28.54	26.92	24.5	22.5	-	-
BR2	479695	135356		21.07	15.09	10.96		13.53	14.46	12.99	16.08	16.85	16.91	15.56	15.3	14.1	-	-
BR5	479654	135312	32.55	33.71	25.16	25.00	12.25	19.80	20.65	15.74	22.14	26.22	23.82	22.18	23.3	21.4	-	-
BU1	479795	136267	15.67	12.29	9.30	9.42	6.27	5.26	5.72	6.48	8.86	8.30	8.96	11.03	9.0	8.2	-	-
WR1	479314	134307	26.06	30.50	23.63	16.63		15.72	15.86			19.13	24.23	23.43	21.7	20.0	-	-
PB1	474989	123241	15.39	14.77	10.01	8.56	8.1	6.47	5.91	7.35	9.68		10.32	10.58	9.7	9.0	-	-
HR1	470554	113582	27.77	27.56	25.64	17.43	17.65	17.22	18.28		21.08	21.78	26.58	26.76	22.5	20.7	-	-
HR7	470665	113259	34.52		28.45	20.85	20.57	15.98			22.61	16.10	24.61	24.67	23.2	21.3	-	-

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

Notes:
Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.
NO₂ annual means exceeding 60µg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.
See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

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

New or Changed Sources Identified Within EHDC During 2025

No new or changed sources with the potential to impact air quality were identified within EHDC during 2025. Air quality continued to be considered as part of the planning and development process, with developers required to provide air quality assessments where necessary and implement appropriate mitigation measures during construction phases to minimise potential impacts.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by EHDC During 2025

No additional air quality studies, supporting assessments, or investigations were undertaken during 2025, beyond those abovementioned.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

EHDC's NO₂ diffusion tubes are supplied and analysed by Gradko International Ltd using the 50% TEA in Acetone method. This method conforms to the guidelines set out in Defra's 'Diffusion Tubes for Ambient NO₂ Monitoring: Practical Guidance' document.

Gradko International participates in the AIR NO₂ PT scheme⁹. This scheme forms an integral part of the UK NO₂ Network's QA/QC and is a useful tool in assessing the analytical performance of those laboratories supplying diffusion tubes to Local Authorities for use in the context of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM). In AIR NO₂ PT rounds AR062 - AR074 (covering periods from February 2024 – February 2026) Gradko achieved 100% satisfactory scores in all but two rounds (68 and 69), which has since been rectified.

⁹ LGC (2025) Summary of Laboratory Performance in AIR NO₂ Proficiency Testing Scheme February 2023 – February 2025) Available at: <https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/AIR-PT-Rounds-55-to-68-January-2023-to-February-2025.pdf>

Diffusion Tube deployments have been completed in line with the 2025 Diffusion Tube monitoring Calendars.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

Annualisation is required for any site with data capture less than 75% but greater than 25%. No diffusion tube monitoring sites had a data capture less than 75% in 2025, so therefore did not require annualising.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2025 ASR have been corrected for bias using an adjustment factor. Bias represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to under or over-read relative to the reference chemiluminescence analyser. LAQM.TG22 provides guidance with regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO₂ continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

EHDC have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.92 to the 2025 monitoring data, as there is no local automatic monitoring against which to calculate a local adjustment factor. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by EHDC over the past five years is presented in Table C.1.

Figure C.1 – National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Spreadsheet Calculation for 2025

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										This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2026			
Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods										LAQM Helpdesk Website			
Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used and the version of the spreadsheet													
This spreadsheet will be updated every few months: the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.													
The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECOM and the National Physical Laboratory.					Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.								
Step 1:		Step 2:		Step 3:		Step 4:							
Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List		Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List		Select a Year from the Drop-Down List		Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor shown in blue at the foot of the final column.							
If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.		If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.		If a year is not shown, we have no data.		If you have your own co-location study then see footnote 1. If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953							
Analysed By:		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	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		UB	City Of London Corporation	12	24	22	8.4%	G	0.92
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		R	City Of London Corporation	12	31	28	9.8%	G	0.91
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		R	Lb Hounslow	10	31	25	22.1%	G	0.82
Gradko		50% TEA in Acetone		2025		UC	Falkirk Council	11	27	25	6.1%	G	0.94
Gradko		50% TEA in Acetone		2025		UB	Falkirk Council	11	11	15	-22.6%	G	1.29
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		KS	Marleybone Road Intercomparison	12	37	31	17.7%	G	0.85
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		SU	Redcar And Cleveland Borough Council	12	11	9	29.0%	G	0.78
Gradko		50% TEA in Acetone		2025		R	London Borough Of Merton	12	27	22	22.7%	G	0.81
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		UB	London Borough Of Wandsworth	12	20	18	9.0%	G	0.92
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		R	London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames	12	15	18	-17.8%	G	1.22
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		KS	London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames	10	30	26	15.9%	G	0.86
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		B	London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames	12	13	13	1.5%	G	0.99
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		R	Sandwell Mbc	11	28	24	16.6%	G	0.86
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		UB	Sandwell Mbc	11	19	20	-5.2%	G	1.05
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		UB	City Of York Council	12	13	12	13.4%	G	0.88
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		R	City Of York Council	12	20	19	6.6%	G	0.94
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		R	City Of York Council	10	16	15	7.0%	G	0.93
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		R	City Of York Council	11	21	18	18.1%	G	0.85
Gradko		50% TEA in acetone		2025		Overall Factor ¹ (18 studies)					Use	0.92	

Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	3/26	0.92
2024	National	04/25	0.88
2023	National	09/24	0.83
2022	National	09/23	0.82
2021	National	09/23	0.82

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO₂ concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table

B.1. No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within EHDC required distance correction during 2025, as a function of their low monitored concentrations.

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

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

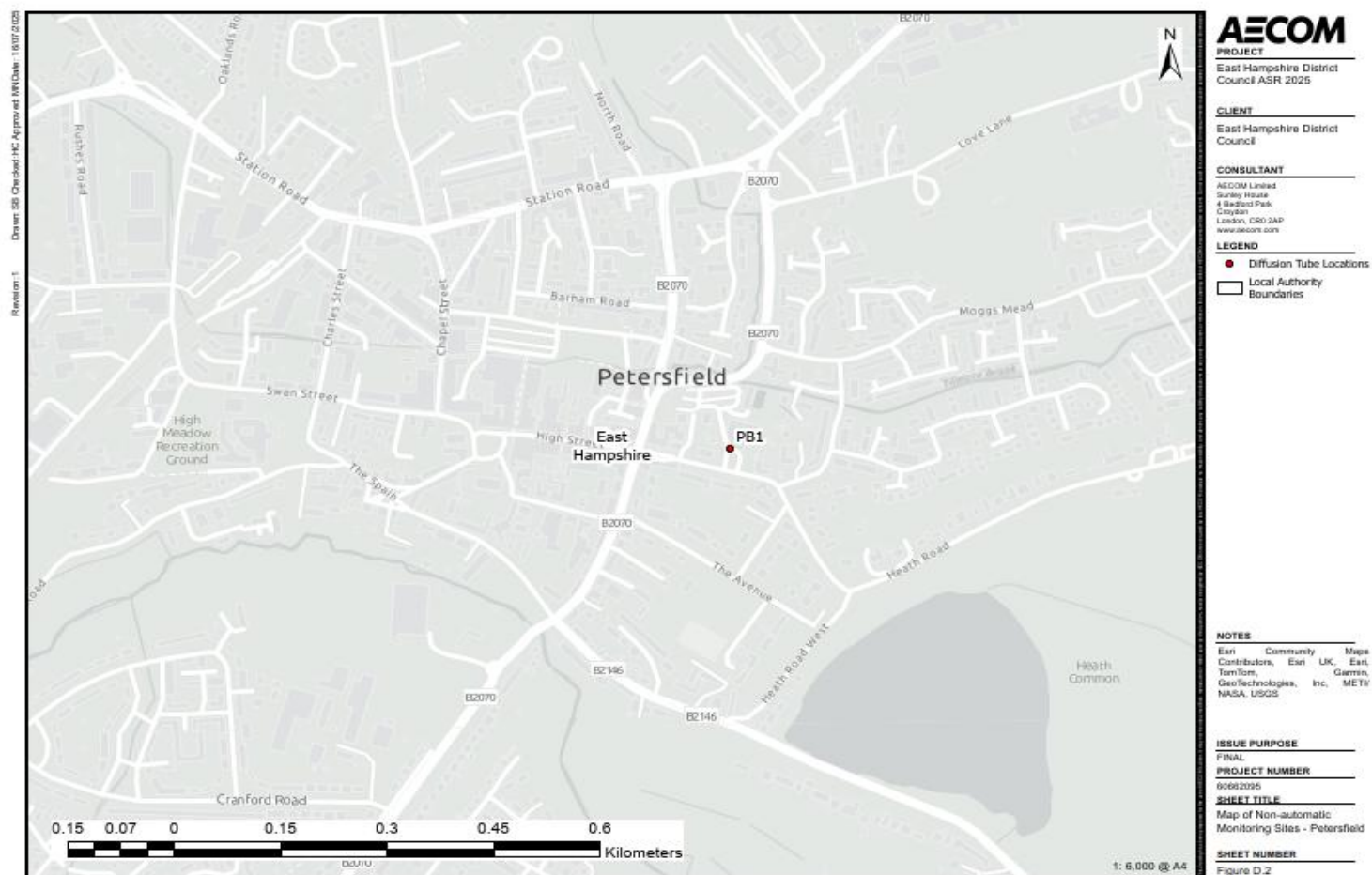


Figure D.2 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites – Bordon

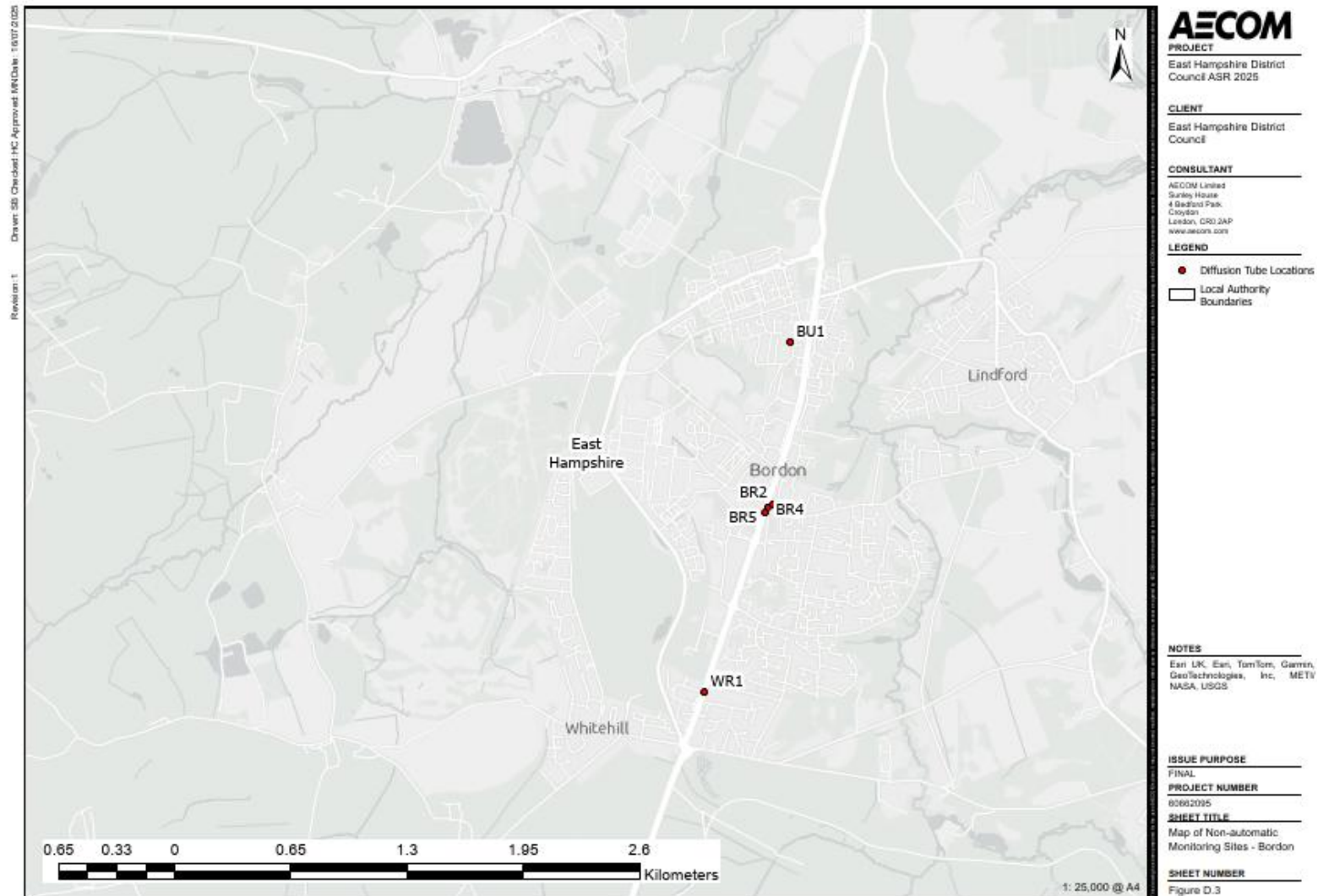


Figure D.3 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site – Alton

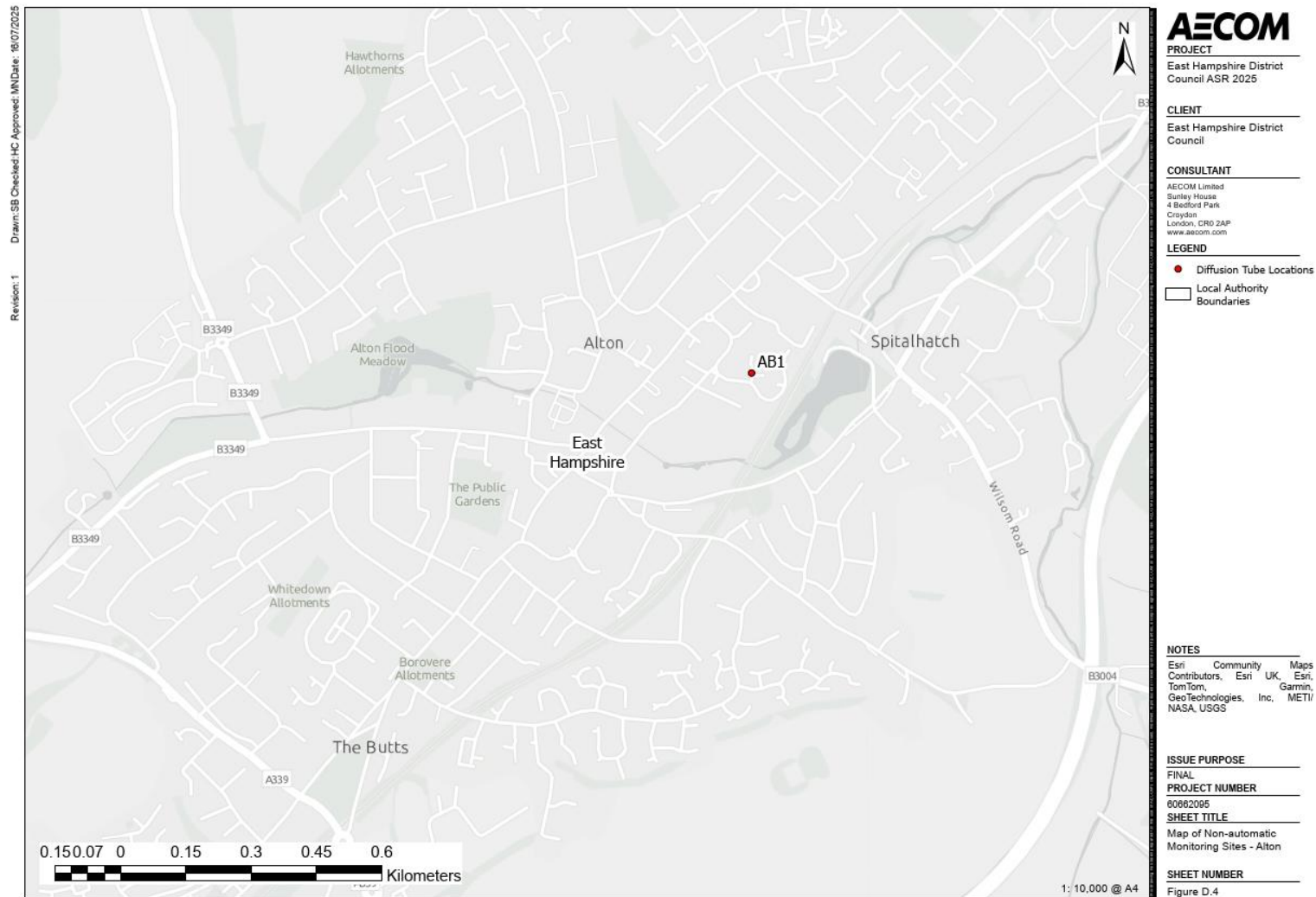


Figure D.4 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites – Horndean

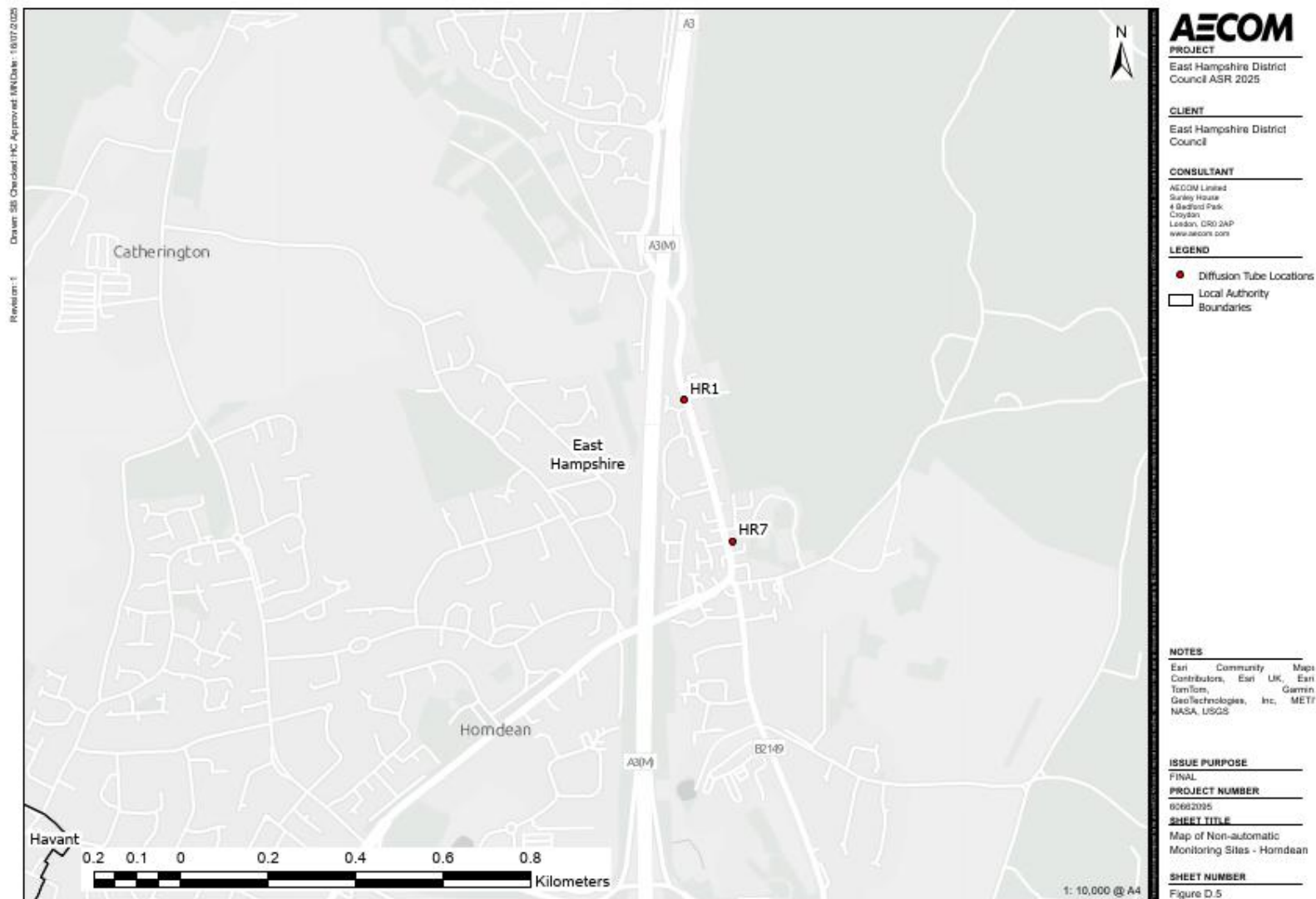
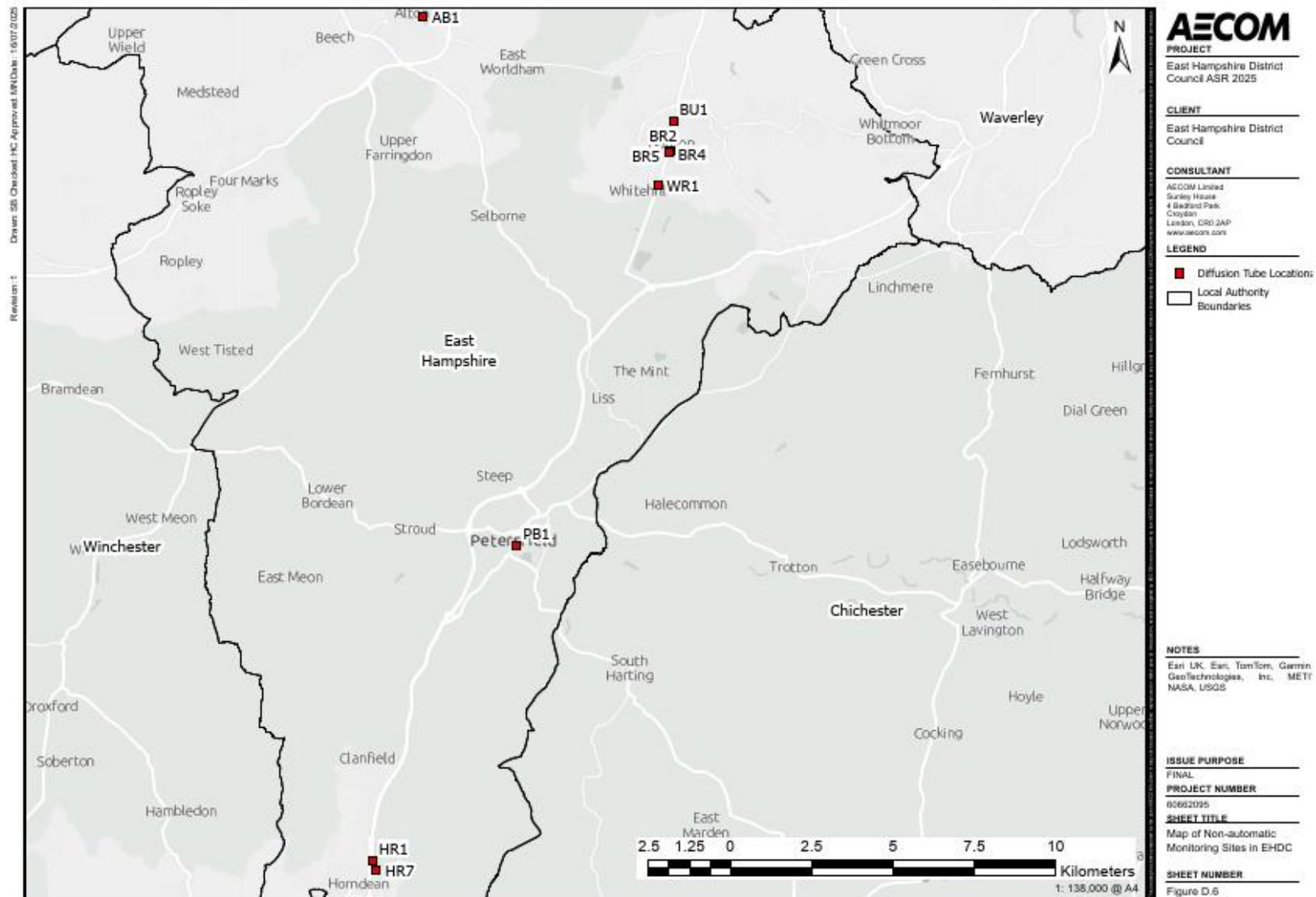


Figure D.5 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites in EHDC



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England¹⁰

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

¹⁰ The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Glossary of Terms

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

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