2026 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

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

Date: June, 2026

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Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Environmental Planning Officer at South Cambridgeshire District Council with the support and agreement of the following officers from Greater Cambridge Partnership and Cambridgeshire County Council.

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in South Cambridgeshire 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. PM_{10} refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or $PM_{2.5}$ are particles under 2.5 micrometres.

South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) is a predominantly rural district, surrounding the city of Cambridge. The district has good transport links to London and the southeast, including strategically important roads: M11, A11 and A14. The district is experiencing significant growth through residential developments in Waterbeach, Cambourne and Northstowe. It is also experiencing economic growth through its high concentration of high-tech businesses and biomedical companies.

Air quality in South Cambridgeshire is considered to be generally good. There are currently no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the district. From 2008 to 2022, an AQMA was present along the A14 from Bar Hill to Milton, but it has since been revoked.

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.

In 2018, SCDC adopted the current Local Plan 2031, which addresses air quality via Policy SC/12[1]. This policy highlights the focus on ensuring any current or future developments do not have adverse effects on air quality by carrying out Air Quality Assessments.

The Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service, which prepares planning policy on behalf of Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council, is currently developing the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. The emerging Local Plan will seek to address air quality issues, including considering the transport accessibility and air quality impacts in the identification of the emerging development strategy as well as through design and infrastructure policies supported by the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (2020)[2].

SCDC is a partner in the Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP), who are working on sustainable transport projects which link SCDC with the city of Cambridge. The Greenway programme will deliver a network of 12 active travel routes between Cambridge and surrounding communities across South Cambridgeshire. The four GCP transport corridor schemes will deliver high quality public transport routes, including extensive stretches of offline busway, along with further walking and cycling improvements, between Cambridge and the surrounding area. In combination these schemes will enable modal shift towards active travel and low/zero emission public transport.

[1] South Cambridgeshire District Council. South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, September 2018.

[2] Greater Cambridge Shared Planning. Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document, January 2020.

SCDC have a Local Air Quality Strategy in place, joint with Cambridge City Council, titled Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy[3]. The strategy was published in line with guidance from LAQM PG.22, adopted in April 2024 and covers the period 2024 to 2029. The objectives of the strategy are to:

- Continue to meet and deliver all the legislative and policy requirements associated with air quality.
- Continue to improve air quality across Greater Cambridge enhancing the health of those living in, working in and visiting Cambridge.
- Work towards World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality Guideline annual averages as longer-term targets with interim targets for delivery within lifetime of strategy (by 2029).

This will be achieved through four priority areas:

- Key Priority 1: Regulatory Policies & Development Control
- Key Priority 2: Infrastructure Improvements
- Key Priority 3: Community Engagement & Promotion
- Key Priority 4: Monitoring

As part of our Key Priority 4, SCDC have expanded the diffusion tube monitoring network in 2025, with the introduction of four new sites. SCDC have continued to deploy Low-Cost monitoring sensors to monitor air quality in areas of concern, or to support Partners with projects to provide baseline/post-intervention monitoring.

Table ES 2 presents a comparison between the UK Air Quality Objectives, the WHO guidelines, and the interim targets presented in the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy, to be achieved within the area by 2029.

[3] Cambridge City Council & South Cambridgeshire District Council. Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy 2024-2029, April 2024

Table ES 2 – Comparison between UK Air Quality Objectives, Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy Targets, The Environmental Targets Regulations, WHO Guidelines

Pollutant	Averaging Period		Concentration (ug/m^3)		
		UK Air Quality Standards Regulations Objective (2010)[4]	Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy Interim Target (2024)	The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023[5]	WHO Air Quality Guidelines (2021)[6]
NO_2	Annual Mean	40	20	-	10
	1-Hour Mean	200	-	-	25
PM_{10}	Annual Mean	40	20	-	15
	24-Hour Mean	50	-	-	45
$PM_{2.5}$	Annual Mean	-	10	10	5
Target Year to be Achieved		**2024**	**2029**	**2040**	**As soon as can be achieved**

Conclusions and Priorities

This Annual Status Report confirms that air quality within SCDC is considered to be generally good and continues to meet the relevant Air Quality Objectives.

In 2025, NO_2 concentration remained below the annual Air Objective of 40µg/m^3. As all monitored location concentrations were below 60µg/m^3, it is considered that the hourly mean objective of 200µg/m^3 was not exceeded at any monitoring location. The highest recorded concentration was 25.6µg/m^3 at DT64, a new site this year. This is significantly below the UK air quality objective annual mean of 40µg/m^3. This concentration is just above the interim target for NO_2 set out in the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy. It is

[4] Defra. Particulate Matter (PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$), March 2025.

[5] Defra. The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations, 2023.

[6] WHO. WHO Air Quality Guidelines, September 2021.

also above the WHO guideline value of an annual average concentration of 10µg/m^3. SCDC will continue to monitor this location and look to measures to improve air quality in 2026 and beyond.

Concentrations of PM_{10} also remained below the annual Air Quality Objectives of 40µg/m^3. The highest recorded PM_{10} concentration was 16.3ug/m^3 at Northstowe. This roadside site was commissioned in 2023 and is an area of development. This concentration is slightly higher than the previous year but still within the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy interim targets and marginally above the WHO air quality guidelines.

Northstowe also recorded the highest $PM_{2.5}$ concentration, 9.3µg/m^3. This recorded concentration meets the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy interim targets but is above the WHO air quality guidelines.

These findings have implications for plan-making and development management, particularly in the context of planned growth. The emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan provides a framework to manage these pressures and support delivery of the Air Quality Strategy priorities.

SCDC have an ambition to reach compliance with the WHO air quality guideline values. In the meantime, SCDC's priority is reaching the interim targets set out in the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy by 2029. While these targets have been reached for some pollutants in some locations, the aim is to achieve these at all monitoring locations, despite the significant continued growth seen throughout the district. This will be done by continuing to deliver the actions and priorities committed to in the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy.

How to get Involved

Previous ASRs from SCDC are available on the website. Links to pages containing automatic monitoring data are also available within the webpage.

As stated on the website, ways to get involved in improving air quality locally include:

- Minimise car use wherever possible.
- Avoid using your car for short trips (under 2 miles) -short trips are very polluting as modern engines need to reach a very high temperature to work efficiently; on short trips it won't reach that temperature.
- For short journeys, try cycling or walking more often – this helps you stay healthy and saves you money in fuel costs.

- For longer journeys, consider public transport options.
- Switch it off – don't leave your car engine idling if you are stationary, for example waiting to pick someone up, in a traffic jam or waiting at level crossings.
- When driving, use techniques that help you use less fuel, like driving more slowly and smoothly -and switching your engine off when stationary, this will not only reduce your emissions of air pollution but will save fuel and therefore money, too.
- Consider making your next vehicle an electric vehicle.
- Join a car club, or car-share regularly.
- Consider working at home where possible (the first lockdown showed widespread improvements in air quality, as the amount that people travelled reduced).
- Use less energy at home – consider a smart meter to monitor usage.
- Opt for 'green energy' tariffs where available or switch to renewable sources of heating or power.
- Reduce the use of solid fuel stoves and open fires – domestic burning is now the single biggest source of particulate matter pollution in the UK (greater than traffic and industry). If you are burning wood or coal, ensure any fuel used meets the new standards of moisture content and emissions.

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) 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 SCDC 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.

SCDC currently does not have any declared AQMAs. A local Air Quality Strategy is in place to prevent and reduce polluting activities. The Local Air Quality Strategy is joint with Cambridge City Council, titled Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy[3] and is available at this link. The strategy was adopted in April 2024 and covers the period 2024 to 2029.

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in South Cambridgeshire District Council

Defra's appraisal of last year's ASR concluded that the report was well structured, detailed, and provided the information specified in the Guidance. The following comments were provided to help inform future reports:

1. *The Council have not confirmed if they have uploaded their monitoring data to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System* – This is confirmed in this ASR.
2. *The Council have mentioned that they will be undertaking monitoring at schools using low-cost sensors. The Council are reminded that these monitors are indicative and cannot provide any conclusions against the AQOs. Should the Council choose to include the monitoring data from these sensors in future ASRs, it is recommended that they are included as separate appendices.* – The low-cost sensor data is provided in Appendix C in this ASR.
3. *The Council have detailed extensive measure through which they continue to improve air quality within the district as well as providing clear priorities for the coming year. This is commended and should be continued in future ASRs.* – This has been included in this year's ASR also.
4. *It is encouraging to see that the Council have provided extensive detail on the actions specific to reducing $PM_{2.5}$ levels within the district, as well as referencing the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) indicator for fractions of mortality attributable to $PM_{2.5}$ emissions. This helps provide context on PM levels in the district*. – This has been included in this year's ASR also.
5. *The Council have provided detailed QA/QC to this year's diffusion tube monitors including use of the latest available version of the National Bias Adjustment Factor Calculator (06/25) and using appropriate reference monitors for annualisation.* – Details of QA/QC are included in this year's ASR also.
6. *The Council have provided detailed trends of NO_2 concentrations within the borough over recent monitoring years, providing analysis on any changes to concentrations from the previous monitoring year. This is commended and this level of detail should be carried forward into future ASRs.* – This has been included in this year's ASR also.

SCDC has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025. These measures are expected to contribute to improvements, supported by their alignment with wider transport and planning strategies. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.1. Eleven measures are included within Table 2.1, with the type of measure and the progress SCDC have made during the reporting year of 2025 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.1.

More detail on these measures can be found in the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy. Key completed measures are:

- Zephyr School Monitoring Projects: a public information campaign involving the use of low cost sensors at points of interest in the area and producing reports which are available on the South Cambridgeshire District Council Website.
- Air Quality at Schools Projects: presentations and workshops in schools and with youth groups to educate young people on air quality. This included topics such as air quality and the link to health, reducing burning and anti-idling.

SCDC expects the following measures to be completed over the course of the next reporting year:

- Finalisation of policy wording included in the emerging Greater Cambridgeshire Local Plan, and draft local plan submitted.
- Finalisation of the CPCA Greater Cambridge Transport Strategy, which will support the emerging Greater Cambridgeshire Local Plan.
- Air Quality promotional work, including ‘Cleaner Skies, Healthier Lives’ project with local primary schools.

SCDC’s priorities for the coming year are:

- To continue to encourage applicants to submit Low Emission Strategies as part of planning applications, when appropriate thresholds are met.
- To continue to implement measures outlined in the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy.
- To continue the development of Infrastructure projects to promote use of public transport, cycle lanes and active travel opportunities. This includes the twelve Greenways leading from SCDC into the city of Cambridge.

- To increase promotion/awareness, through promoting national awareness campaigns such as Clean Air Day/Car Free Day and through working with youth groups and schools in the district.

The delivery of these projects is supported through the Greater Cambridge Local Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which provides a coordinated framework for infrastructure investment alongside growth.

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

- Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP)
- Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC)
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority (CPCA)
- National Highways
- Network Rail
- Cambridge City Council

The continued compliance with national air quality objectives suggests that these approaches are operating effectively in managing development-related impacts.

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that SCDC anticipates facing are uptake of the schemes by the public. SCDC recognises the importance of behavioural change and this year are delivering a project working with schools; educating young people and their families on the small actions we can all take to improve air quality. This is to supplement existing work including social media posts during Clean Air Day and Clean Air Night and articles in the South Cambridgeshire magazine to encourage reducing solid fuel burning.

The measures set out above and in Table 2.1 align with the four priority areas of the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy. The planning system, through both plan-making and development management, plays a cross-cutting role in supporting these priorities. SCDC anticipates that the measures stated will ensure compliance is maintained in the area.

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	Supplementary Planning Document – Low Emission Strategy	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Low Emission Strategy	2019	2022	SCDC Environmental Health Planning Department	Developer Contributions	Funded	<£10k	Implementation	Not possible to measure directly	Number of planning permissions issued with Low Emissions Strategies	Ongoing – Low Emission Strategies required as per South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.	-
2	Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Regional Groups co ordinating programmes to develop area wide strategies to reduce emissions & improve air quality		March 2024	SCDC, Cambridge City Council, GCP, CPCA, Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Public Health	SCDC and Cambridge City	Funded	-	Completed	Range of measures to reduce emissions of all pollutants across Greater Cambridge	Reduction in pollutant levels across existing monitoring network	5-year plan in place (2025-2029)	Many of the measures identified are reliant on partners and / or external funding. Delivery timescales can be impacted by changes in political leadership
3	Delivery of Infrastructure projects to promote use of public transport, cycle lanes and active travel opportunities	Alternatives to private vehicle use.	Other	N/A	Ongoing	Led by GCP with Cambridgeshire County Council, CPCA, Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service, Cambridge City Council and SCDC	Central Government and partner organisations	Partially funded	<£10 million	Implementation	Reduce number of private vehicles on road leading to decrease in pollutants including NO_2 and PM (10 & 2.5)	Reduction in private vehicles on road / increase in alternative travel methods (bus passengers, walking, cycle numbers) plus ongoing air quality monitoring across network	Long Term Delivery of key projects. Of note in 2025 and continuing into 2026 are ongoing delivery of Greenways, Cambourne to Cambridge public enquiry (awaiting decision outcome).	Projects can be delayed for various reasons including changes in political leadership and subsequent priorities, delays in planning and changing costs affecting budgets and delivery
4	Emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan	Policy Guidance & Development Control	Air Quality Planning & Policy Guidance	N/A	2026	Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service	Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service, Cambridge City Council & SCDC	Funded	-	Implementation	Reduce development emissions via the Local Plan's 'Pollution' policy, and delivered through local policy and planning controls	Minimised emissions	Development is ongoing and consultation taken place. The current schedule is for the draft plan submission in late 2026.	Uncertainty of steer and policy coming out of central government
5	Greater Cambridge Transport Strategy	Policy Guidance & Development Control	Other Policy	N/A	Unknown	CPCA	CPCA, Cambridgeshire County Council & Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service	Funded	-	Implementation	Enable effective transition away from private vehicle to more sustainable forms of travel	Increased bus services, increased bus tickets brought, reduced private vehicles on road, increased walking and cycling	In Development	Access to funds and lack of engagement from Partner organisation
6	Waterbeach Train Station	Alternatives to private vehicle use	Other	2020	2027	GCP / Network Rail / CPCA	GCP/ Network Rail	Funded	>£10 million	Planning	Reduce exhaust emissions but increasing rail use and reduce reliance on private vehicles	Footfall at station	A contractor has been appointed, and construction of the Haul Road has begun. Construction to start imminently.	-
7	Licencing conditions to require low emission taxis	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Taxi Licensing conditions	2025	2030	Cambridge City Council and SCDC	Cambridge City Council and SCDC	Funded	-	Implementation	Reduce exhaust emissions	All taxis low emission by 2030		Concerns amongst taxi drivers to source low emission vehicles. Review policy in 2027.
8	Travel Hubs	Alternatives to private vehicle use	Bus based Park & Ride	2019	2027	GCP	GCP	Funded	>£10 million	Planning	Reduce exhaust emissions and increasing Travel Hub/bus use and reduce reliance on private vehicles	Uptake of Travel Hubs	Planning permission granted for one Travel Hub and construction to begin in 2026/2027. Three other Travel Hubs in planning phase.	Planning restrictions/ timescales.

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	Council Waste Fleet transition to EVs	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Public Vehicle Procurement Prioritising uptake of low emission vehicles	-	2030	Cambridge City Council and SCDC	SCDC, Cambridge City and CPCA	Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Implementation	Reduce exhaust emissions	Number of electric waste vehicles.	In progress – construction of the Council's solar park underway to charge the vehicles.	Limitations in battery technology, meaning it is not possible to have EV bin lorries on all routes.
10	Air Quality Promotional Work	Public information	Other	2022	2026	SCDC	SCDC	Funded	<£10k	Implementation	Not possible to measure directly	Number of events held/ awareness raising posts created/ articles in magazines	Social media posts & events during campaigns (e.g. Clean Air Day/Night). Working with schools and youth groups. Articles in the South Cambridgeshire resident's magazine and in Zero Carbon Communities magazine.	Officer time / funding
11	County Electric Vehicle Policy and LEVI funding	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Refuelling infrastructure to promote Low Emissions Vehicles, EV, recharging, Gas fuel recharging	2023	2030	Cambridgeshire County Council	Office for Low Emission Vehicles (OLEV)	Partially funded	£1 million - £10 million	Planning	Reduction in tail pipe emissions by encouraging transition to electric vehicles.	Number of installations / increases in electric vehicles on road	Project ongoing	Funding cycles

N.B. Progress reported in relation to planning-related measures shows that air quality considerations are being consistently applied through the development management process. This includes the use of air quality assessments, incorporation of mitigation measures, and the integration of design and transport-related interventions within new development

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[7], 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.

SCDC undertakes monitoring for PM2.5 at all its automatic monitoring sites. The results are presented in 3.2.3. SCDC also has a number of low-cost Zephyr sensors that can monitor PM2.5 and can be used to identify hotspots or areas where action may be required. A summary of our low-cost monitoring sensor results is shown in Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC.

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

- Taxi Policy to encourage low emission vehicles (existing measure - item 7 in Table 2.1).
- Delivery of Infrastructure projects to promote use of public transport, cycle lanes and active travel opportunities, including the twelve Greenways feeding into Cambridge (existing measure – item 3 in Table 2.1).
- Promote reduce and/or better burning as part of our Air Quality Promotional work (existing measure – item 10 in Table 2.1).
- Control of demolition and construction dust via. planning conditions (existing measure – item 1 & 4 in Table 2.1).

These are all presented in Table 2.1 in more detail. In addition to transport and behavioural measures, planning policy can support reductions in PM2.5 through building design, heating systems, and site layout, as well as by influencing exposure through the design of the built environment.

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

Although SCDC does not have any Smoke Control Areas, measures to highlight the air quality impacts of solid fuel burning will continue to be taken and studies to identify areas of high risk will also be taken forward.

The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities reports the health impacts of PM2.5 through the fraction of mortality attributed to particulate air pollution. This was reported as 5.2% for South Cambridgeshire in 2024 (the most recently available data)[8].

[8] Department of Health and Social Care. Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, 2024.

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2025 by SCDC 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

SCDC undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring of NO_2, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ at three sites during 2025. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the automatic monitoring sites.

The South Cambridgeshire District Council - Air Quality monitoring service page presents automatic monitoring results for South Cambridgeshire District Council, with automatic monitoring results also available through the UK-Air website .

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations. 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

SCDC undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO_2 at 40 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: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations. 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: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC.

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: Monitoring Results 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: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.1 includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

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.

In 2025, diffusion tubes recorded no exceedances of the NO_2 air quality objective in SCDC. The highest recorded concentration was 25.6µg/m^3 at DT64, a new site this year. This is significantly below the UK air quality objective annual mean of 40µg/m^3. This concentration is just above the interim target for NO_2 set out in the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy. It is also above the WHO guideline value of an annual average concentration of 10µg/m^3.

As concentrations were below 60µg/m^3 it is considered that the hourly mean objective of 200 µg/m^3 was not exceeded at any locations.

Similarly to 2024, there were no exceedances of the annual or hourly mean recorded at any of the automatic monitoring stations in 2025.

In Table 3.1 below, comparisons are shown between the 2025 diffusion tube dataset and the 2024 dataset. All results in the Table have been bias adjusted.

Table 3.1 – Comparison of Diffusion Tube NO_2 Concentrations Between 2024 and 2025

Diffusion Tube ID	2024 NO_2 Monitoring Result	2025 NO_2 Monitoring Result	Increase/ Decrease between 2024-2025	Difference ($\mu g/m^3$)
DT2	18.3	17.3	Decrease	-1.0
DT4	15.6	15.1	Decrease	-0.5
DT-6N	13.0	13.4	Increase	+0.4
DT-8N	10.6	11.8	Increase	+1.2
DT13	11.2	11.5	Increase	+0.3
DT14	15.0	14.1	Decrease	-0.9
DT15	10.5	11.2	Increase	+0.7
DT17	8.1	9.4	Increase	+1.3
DT22	11.2	13.2	Increase	+2.0
DT28	10.8	12.1	Increase	+1.3
DT-28N	14.3	15.1	Increase	+0.8
DT29	7.2	8.0	Increase	+0.8
DT-32N	14.4	13.9	Decrease	-0.5
DT34	9.0	9.3	Increase	+0.3
DT37	13.0	13.6	Increase	+0.6
DT38	9.8	10.8	Increase	+1.0
DT40	9.6	10.0	Increase	+0.4
DT41	12.5	12.5	-	-
DT42	11.8	12.5	Increase	+0.7
DT43	11.5	11.7	Increase	+0.2
DT44	12.9	14.0	Increase	+1.1
DT45	13.4	14.0	Increase	+0.6
DT46	12.5	11.7	Decrease	-0.8
DT47	12.6	14.6	Increase	+2.0
DT48	20.6	21.3	Increase	+0.7
DT49	19.5	18.5	Decrease	-1.0
DT50	11.5	12.1	Increase	+0.6
DT52	9.9	10.8	Increase	+0.9
DT53	9.8	10.8	Increase	+1.0
DT54	12.3	14.1	Increase	+1.8
DT55	20.9	20.2	Decrease	-0.7
DT56	22.4	21.3	Decrease	-1.1
DT57	18.0	17.9	Decrease	-0.1
DT58	14.8	14.8	-	-
DT59	9.5	12.0	Increase	+2.5
DT61	9.8	10.1	Increase	+0.3

Diffusion Tube ID	2024 NO_2 Monitoring Result	2025 NO_2 Monitoring Result	Increase/ Decrease between 2024-2025	Difference ($\mu g/m^3$)
DT63	-	11.7	-	-
DT64	-	25.6	-	-
DT65	-	11.0	-	-
DT66	-	14.3	-	-

Table 3.1 shows that of the 36 comparable diffusion tubes, 25 (69%) recorded higher concentrations in 2025 when compared with 2024. The largest observed increase was +2.5 $\mu g/m^3$. The remaining 11 (31%) either stayed the same or showed a decrease, the largest being -1.1 $\mu g/m^3$.

For two of the diffusion tube sites, data capture was less than 75% but above 25% for these sites, therefore annualisation was carried out, details are in Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC. No concentrations were found to be within 10% of the annual mean NO_2 Air Quality Objective, therefore distance correction was not required.

Table 3.2 – Comparison of Diffusion Tube NO_2 Concentrations Between 2021 and 2025

Diffusion Tube ID	2021 NO_2 Monitoring Result	2025 NO_2 Monitoring Result	Increase/ Decrease between 2021-2025	Difference ($\mu g/m^3$)
DT2	21.1	17.3	Decrease	-3.8
DT4	17.0	15.1	Decrease	-1.9
DT-6N	16.5	13.4	Decrease	-3.1
DT-8N	13.1	11.8	Decrease	-1.3
DT13	12.1	11.5	Decrease	-0.6
DT14	17.1	14.1	Decrease	-3.0
DT15	11.9	11.2	Decrease	-0.7
DT17	12.2	9.4	Decrease	-2.8
DT22	13.5	13.2	Decrease	-0.3
DT28	13.9	12.1	Decrease	-1.8
DT-28N	17.3	15.1	Decrease	-2.2
DT29	7.8	8.0	Increase	+0.2
DT-32N	15.3	13.9	Decrease	-1.4
DT34	12.3	9.3	Decrease	-3.0
DT37	-	13.6	-	-
DT38	-	10.8	-	-

Diffusion Tube ID	2021 NO_2 Monitoring Result	2025 NO_2 Monitoring Result	Increase/ Decrease between 2021-2025	Difference (µg/m^3)
DT40	-	10.0	-	-
DT41	-	12.5	-	-
DT42	-	12.5	-	-
DT43	-	11.7	-	-
DT44	-	14.0	-	-
DT45	-	14.0	-	-
DT46	-	11.7	-	-
DT47	-	14.6	-	-
DT48	-	21.3	-	-
DT49	-	18.5	-	-
DT50	-	12.1	-	-
DT52	-	10.8	-	-
DT53	-	10.8	-	-
DT54	-	14.1	-	-
DT55	-	20.2	-	-
DT56	-	21.3	-	-
DT57	-	17.9	-	-
DT58	-	14.8	-	-
DT59	-	12.0	-	-
DT61	-	10.1	-	-
DT63	-	11.7	-	-
DT64	-	25.6	-	-
DT65	-	11.0	-	-
DT66	-	14.3	-	-

Table 3.2 shows the longer-term trends (five years) in diffusion tube results in SCDC. Of the only 14 comparable sites, all but one showed a decrease in recorded concentration in 2025 when compared to 2021. The largest decrease was -3.8µg/m^3 recorded at DT2.

Data capture was above 75% for all automatic sites, therefore no annualization was required. No concentrations were found to be within 10% of the annual mean Air Quality Objective, therefore distance correction was not required.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

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.

Table A.7 in Appendix A: Monitoring Results 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.

All recorded concentrations of PM_{10} are below the annual mean air quality objective of 40µg/m^3. The highest recorded concentration was 16.3µg/m^3 at Northstowe. Northstowe is a planned New Town of up to 10,000 new homes which is located about 10km north-west of Cambridge. Phase 1 of the development is now complete, with Phases 2 and 3a currently under construction, with work yet to comment on Phase 3b.

All sites were below the interim target of 20µg/m^3 set out in the Greater Cambridge air quality strategy.

The only monitoring station with PM_{10} data from the last 5 years, Impington, shows levels have remained relatively stable, with a slight increase (+2.3µg/m^3) when comparing 2025 with 2024. Both Harston and Northstowe showed an increase in 2025 when compared to 2024, by +2.6µg/m^3 and +2.4µg/m^3 respectively, but recorded values are still well below the targets stated above.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

Table A.8 in Appendix A presents the ratified and adjusted monitored $PM_{2.5}$ annual mean concentrations for the past five years.

All the monitoring stations in SCDC recorded annual $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations below the 12 µg/m^3 interim target for 2028 as well as the 10µg/m^3 target to be achieved by 2040 as part of The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023. All recorded concentrations are also below the interim target for 2029 from the Greater Cambridge Air Quality Strategy, which is also 10µg/m^3. However, all recorded concentrations did exceed the WHO guideline value of 5µg/m^3. The highest recorded concentration was 9.3µg/m^3 recorded at Northstowe.

The only monitoring station with $PM_{2.5}$ data from the last 5 years, Impington, shows levels have decreased, by 3.9µg/m^3, when comparing 2021 and 2025 concentrations. However, all three sites recorded increases in $PM_{2.5}$ in 2025 when compared to 2024.

In 2025 when compared to 2024, Impington site had an increase of +1.9µg/m^3, Harston +1.2µg/m^3 and Northstowe +1.4µg/m^3.

Further interpretation of these changes would help determine whether they reflect short-term variation or emerging pressures associated with growth and transport patterns.

4 Conclusion

Overall, the findings demonstrate that air quality is being managed effectively within the current policy framework, supported by the combined role of the Local Plan, Air Quality Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

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)
IMP	Impington (A14)	Roadside	543739	261625	NO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	NO	N/A	Chemiluminescent; BAM; TEOM-FDMS	12.0	2.0	2.0
HARS	Harston (A10)	Roadside	542542	250940	NO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	NO	N/A	Chemiluminescent; TEOM-FDMS	14.0	4.5	2.0
NSTOW	Northstowe	Roadside	539897	267660	NO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	NO	N/A	Chemiluminescent; TEOM-FDMS	13.0	3.0	2.0

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)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m)	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser	Height (m)
DT2	High St, Histon	Roadside	543770	263678	NO_2	No	0.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT4	High St, Sawston	Urban Background	548600	249136	NO_2	No	0.5	1.0	No	2.0
DT-6N	22 High St, Linton	Urban Background	555942	246680	NO_2	No	1.0	2.0	No	2.0

DT-8N	47 High St, Harston	Roadside	542555	251001	NO_2	No	5.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT13	Brook Close, Histon	Urban Background	543955	263588	NO_2	No	2.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT14	Water Lane, Histon	Roadside	544050	263306	NO_2	No	2.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT15	Cambridge Rd, Impington	Urban Background	544243	261819	NO_2	No	7.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT17	Sheepfold Lane, Upper Cambourne	Urban Background	531300	260226	NO_2	No	5.0	0.5	No	2.0
DT22	Flack End, Orchard Pk	Roadside	545435	261906	NO_2	No	7.0	4.5	No	2.0
DT28	22 Topper St, Orchard Pk	Roadside	545169	261764	NO_2	No	4.0	0.5	No	2.0
DT-28N	Cambridge Road, Milton	Roadside	547436	262295	NO_2	No	15.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT29	Church Yard, Abington	Urban Background	552961	249251	NO_2	No	14.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT-32N	Banworth Lodge, A10	Roadside	548742	264698	NO_2	No	8.0	0.5	No	2.0
DT34	Jeavons Lane, Great Cambourne	Roadside	532092	259086	NO_2	No	6.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT37	Old Railway Tavern, Longstanton	Roadside	539847	268153	NO_2	No	3.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT38	High St, Longstanton	Roadside	539569	266845	NO_2	No	1.5	2.0	No	2.0
DT40	White Croft Road Meldreth	Roadside	537459	245587	NO_2	No	2.0	1.5	No	2.0
DT41	2 Mill Street Gamlingay	Roadside	523722	252314	NO_2	No	1.0	1.5	No	2.0

DT42	38a Mill Street Gamlingay	Roadside	523740	252081	NO_2	No	1.0	1.5	No	2.0
DT43	Mortlock Street. Melbourn	Roadside	538336	244625	NO_2	No	5.5	1.5	No	2.0
DT44	High Street Melbourn	Roadside	538268	244767	NO_2	No	0.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT45	High Street Harston	Roadside	542402	250737	NO_2	No	4.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT46	Station Road Shelford	Roadside	546498	252169	NO_2	No	1.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT47	Cambridge Rd, Shelford	Roadside	545631	253220	NO_2	No	11.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT48	Cambridge Road (north) Linton	Roadside	555871	246594	NO_2	No	2.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT49	Cambridge Road (south) Linton	Roadside	555884	246573	NO_2	No	2.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT50	Cambridge Road, Fulbourn	Roadside	551476	255933	NO_2	No	3.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT52	Lambs Lane Cottenham	Roadside	544700	267535	NO_2	No	5.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT53	Station Road, Waterbeach	Roadside	549931	265054	NO_2	No	2.0	3.0	No	2.0
DT54	High Street Cottenham	Roadside	545088	267586	NO_2	No	5.0	0.0	No	2.0
DT55	High Street Willingham	Roadside	540195	270063	NO_2	No	3.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT56	A1998 Kneesworth	Roadside	534495	244434	NO_2	No	6.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT57	High Street, Fen Ditton	Roadside	548582	260286	NO_2	No	2.0	2.0	No	2.0

DT58	High Street Swavesey	Roadside	536195	268796	NO_2	No	1.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT59	Weavers Field, Girton	Roadside	542430	261497	NO_2	No	5.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT61	High Street Over	Roadside	537414	270677	NO_2	No	1.0	2.0	No	2.0
DT63	Ermine Street,Papworth Everard	Roadside	528611	262836	NO_2	No	6.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT64	A1998, Kneesworth	Roadside	534479	244551	NO_2	No	2.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT65	Wollards Lane, Great Shelford	Roadside	546135	251952	NO_2	No	2.0	0.5	No	2.0
DT66	High Street Sawston	Roadside	548632	249410	NO_2	No	1.0	1.0	No	2.0

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
IMP	543739	261625	Roadside	99.7	99.7	16	16	15.0	16.3	14.1
HARS	542542	250940	Roadside	99.7	99.7	-	-	12.1	10.7	11.8
NSTOW	539897	267660	Roadside	99.7	99.7	-	-	12.1	10.5	11.8

☒ **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
DT2	543770	263678	Roadside	75.0	75.0	21.1	19.9	17.5	18.3	17.3
DT4	548600	249136	Urban Background	82.7	82.7	17.0	17.1	15.0	15.6	15.1
DT-6N	555942	246680	Urban Background	90.4	90.4	16.5	15.8	13.7	13.0	13.4
DT-8N	542555	251001	Roadside	90.4	90.4	13.1	13.0	11.3	10.6	11.8
DT13	543955	263588	Urban Background	90.4	90.4	12.1	12.7	11.6	11.2	11.5
DT14	544050	263306	Roadside	90.4	90.4	17.1	17.7	15.1	15.0	14.1
DT15	544243	261819	Urban Background	82.7	82.7	11.9	11.7	15.1	10.5	11.2
DT17	531300	260226	Urban Background	90.4	90.4	-	-	-	8.1	9.4
DT22	545435	261906	Roadside	90.4	90.4	13.5	14.2	11.7	11.2	13.2
DT28	545169	261764	Roadside	90.4	90.4	13.9	13.5	11.0	10.8	12.1
DT-28N	547436	262295	Roadside	90.4	90.4	17.3	15.1	13.4	14.3	15.1
DT29	552961	249251	Urban Background	90.4	82.7	7.8	8.0	6.9	7.2	8.0
DT-32N	548742	264698	Roadside	90.4	90.4	15.3	16.9	13.8	14.4	13.9
DT34	532092	259086	Roadside	90.4	90.4	12.3	10.3	8.9	9.0	9.3
DT37	539847	268153	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	13.2	13.0	13.6
DT38	539569	266845	Roadside	65.4	65.4	-	-	10.3	9.8	10.8
DT40	537459	245587	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	10.3	9.6	10.0
DT41	523722	252314	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	15.9	12.5	12.5
DT42	523740	252081	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	11.4	11.8	12.5

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
DT43	538336	244625	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	10.7	11.5	11.7
DT44	538268	244767	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	12.2	12.9	14.0
DT45	542402	250737	Roadside	80.8	80.8	-	-	11.8	13.4	14.0
DT46	546498	252169	Roadside	75.0	75.0	-	-	13.3	12.5	11.7
DT47	545631	253220	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	11.4	12.6	14.6
DT48	555871	246594	Roadside	75.0	75.0	-	-	-	20.6	21.3
DT49	555884	246573	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	-	19.5	18.5
DT50	551476	255933	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	9.6	11.5	12.1
DT52	544700	267535	Roadside	82.7	82.7	-	-	-	9.9	10.8
DT53	549931	265054	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	-	9.8	10.8
DT54	545088	267586	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	-	12.3	14.1
DT55	540195	270063	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	-	20.9	20.2
DT56	534495	244434	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	-	22.4	21.3
DT57	548582	260286	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	-	18.0	17.9
DT58	536195	268796	Roadside	90.4	75.0				14.8	14.8
DT59	542430	261497	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	-	9.5	12.0
DT61	537414	270677	Roadside	82.7	82.7				9.8	10.1
DT63	528611	262836	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	-	-	11.7

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) (2)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
DT64	534479	244551	Roadside	90.4	90.4	-	-	-	-	25.6
DT65	546135	251952	Roadside	75.0	65.4	-	-	-	-	11.0
DT66	548632	249410	Roadside	82.7	82.7	-	-	-	-	14.3

☒ **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/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

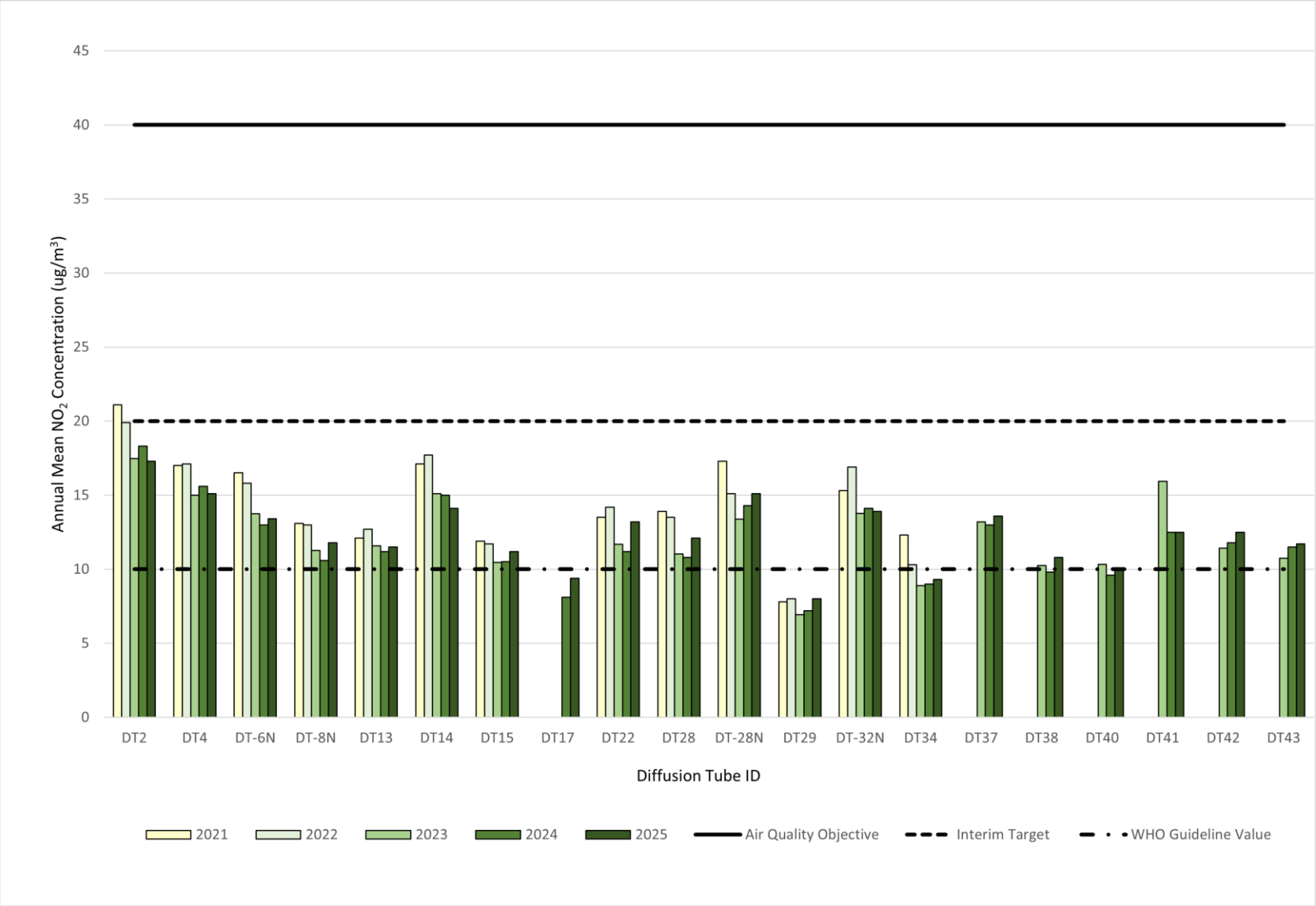


Figure A.2 – Trends in Annual Mean NO_2 Concentrations

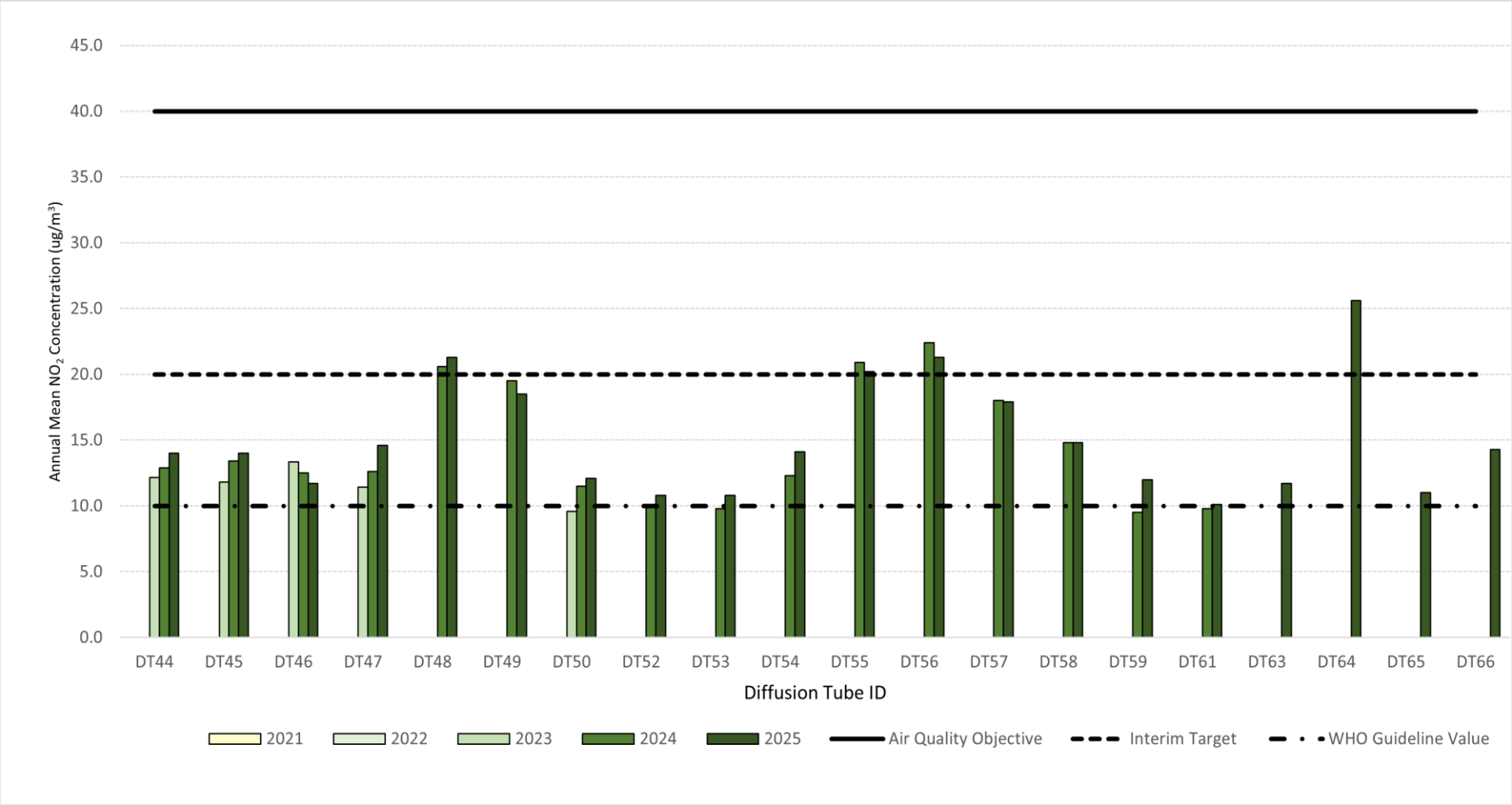


Table A.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m^3

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
IMP	543739	261625	Roadside	99.7	99.7	0	0	0	0	0
HARS	542542	250940	Roadside	99.7	99.7	0	0	**0 (58)**	0	0
NSTOW	539897	267660	Roadside	99.7	99.7	0	0	**0 (51)**	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
IMP	543739	261625	Roadside	91.1	91.1	15	18	15.6	13.7	16.0
HARS	542542	250940	Roadside	77.5	77.5	-	-	13.4	12.2	14.8
NSTOW	539897	267660	Roadside	95.7	95.7	-	-	-	13.9	16.3

☒ **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.3 – Trends in Annual Mean PM_{10} Concentrations

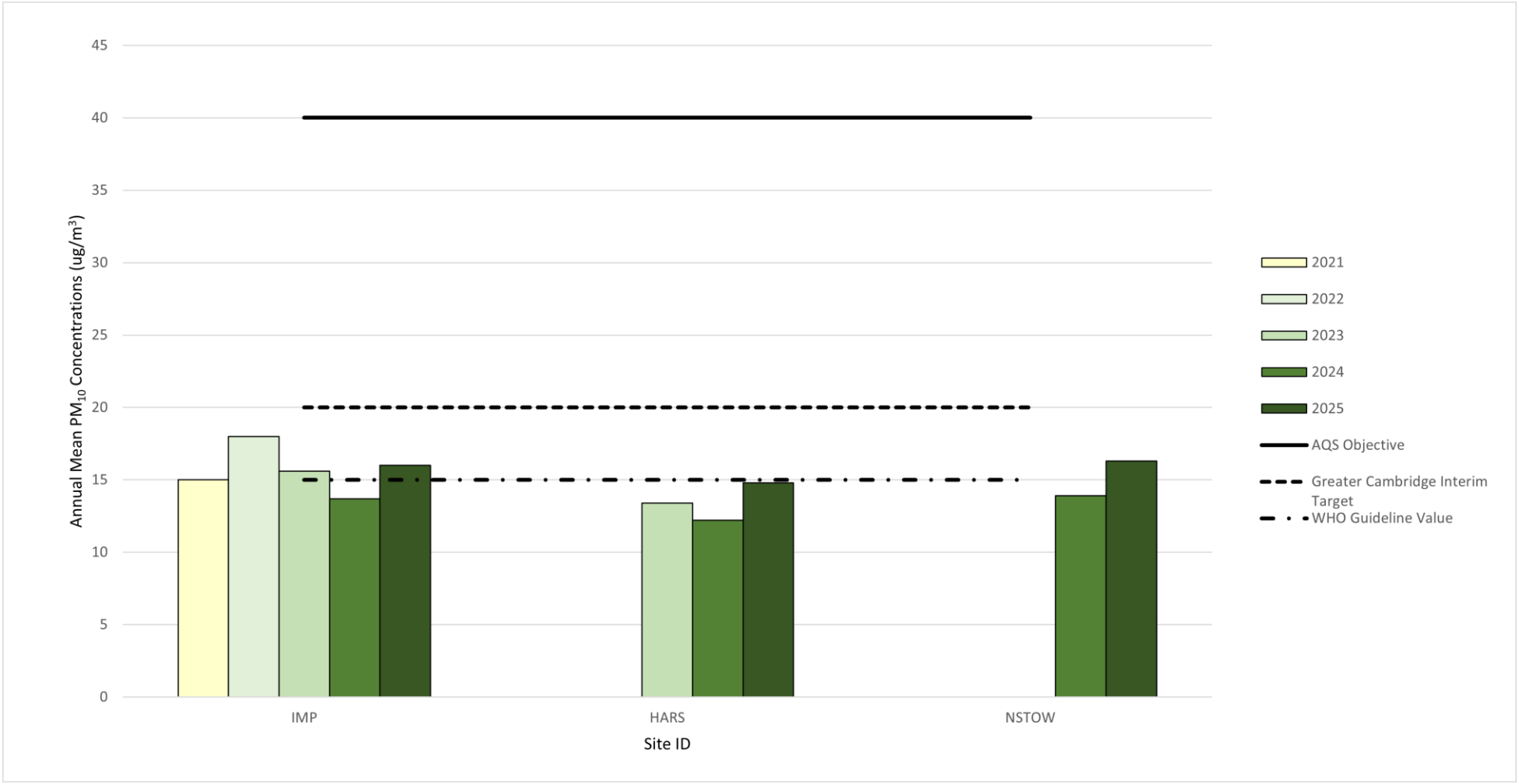


Table A.7 – 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Monitoring Results, Number of PM_{10} 24-Hour Means > 50µg/m^3

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
IMP	543739	261625	Roadside	91.1	91.1	**0**	2 (28)	0	1	1
HARS	542542	250940	Roadside	77.5	77.5	-	**-**	0 (19)	0 (22)	1 (27)
NSTOW	539897	267660	Roadside	95.7	95.7	-	-	0 (12)	1 (24)	2

Notes:

Results are presented as the number of 24-hour periods where daily mean concentrations greater than 50µg/m^3 have been recorded.

Exceedances of the PM_{10} 24-hour mean objective (50µg/m^3 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.4 – Trends in Number of 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Results > 50µg/m³

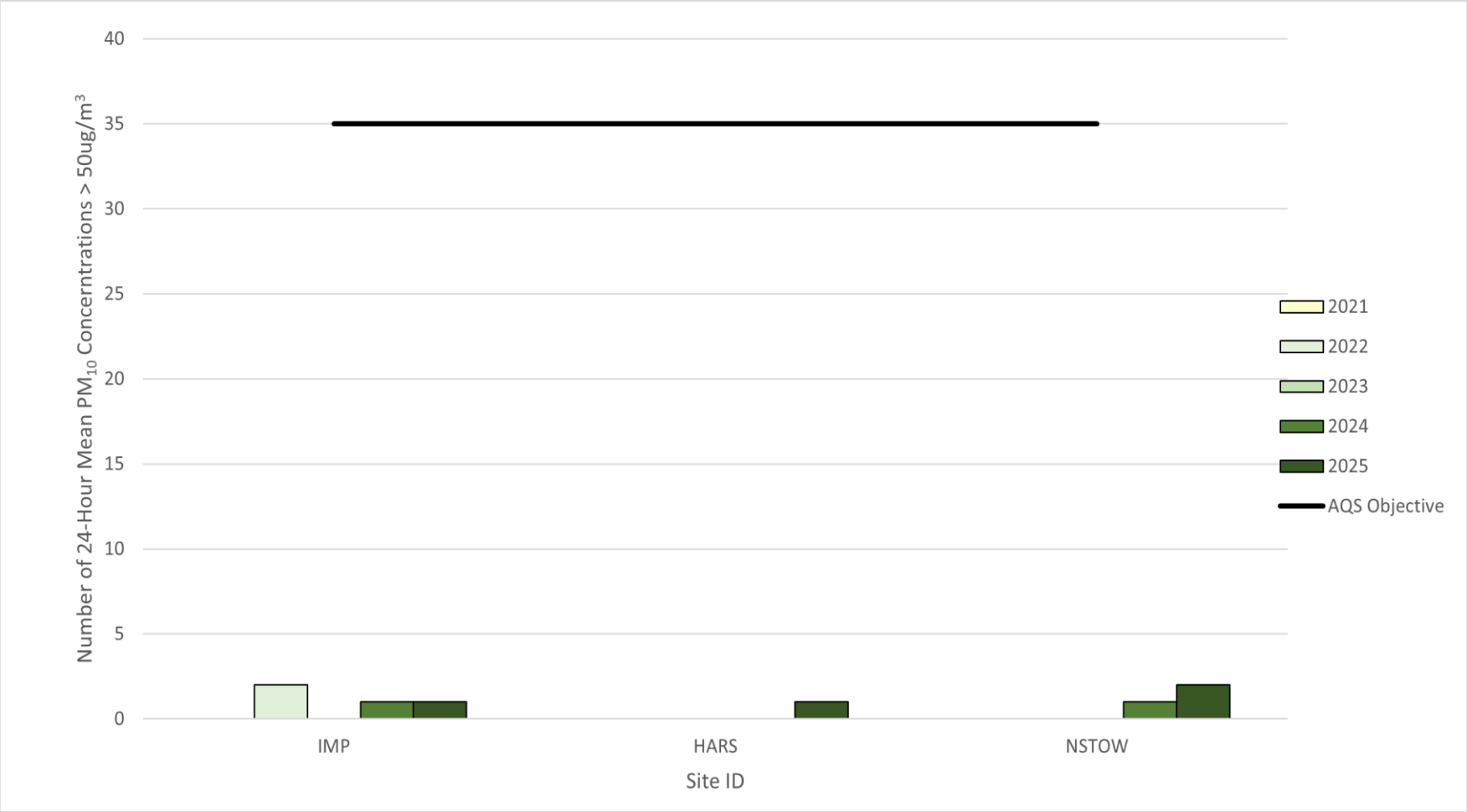


Table A.8 – Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ Monitoring Results (µg/m^3)

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
IMP	543739	261625	Roadside	81.2	76.0	13	7.5	7.7	7.2	9.1
HARS	542542	250940	Roadside	77.8	77.8	-	-	8.2	7.5	8.7
NSTOW	539897	267660	Roadside	94.1	94.1	-	-	-	7.9	9.3

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

Notes:

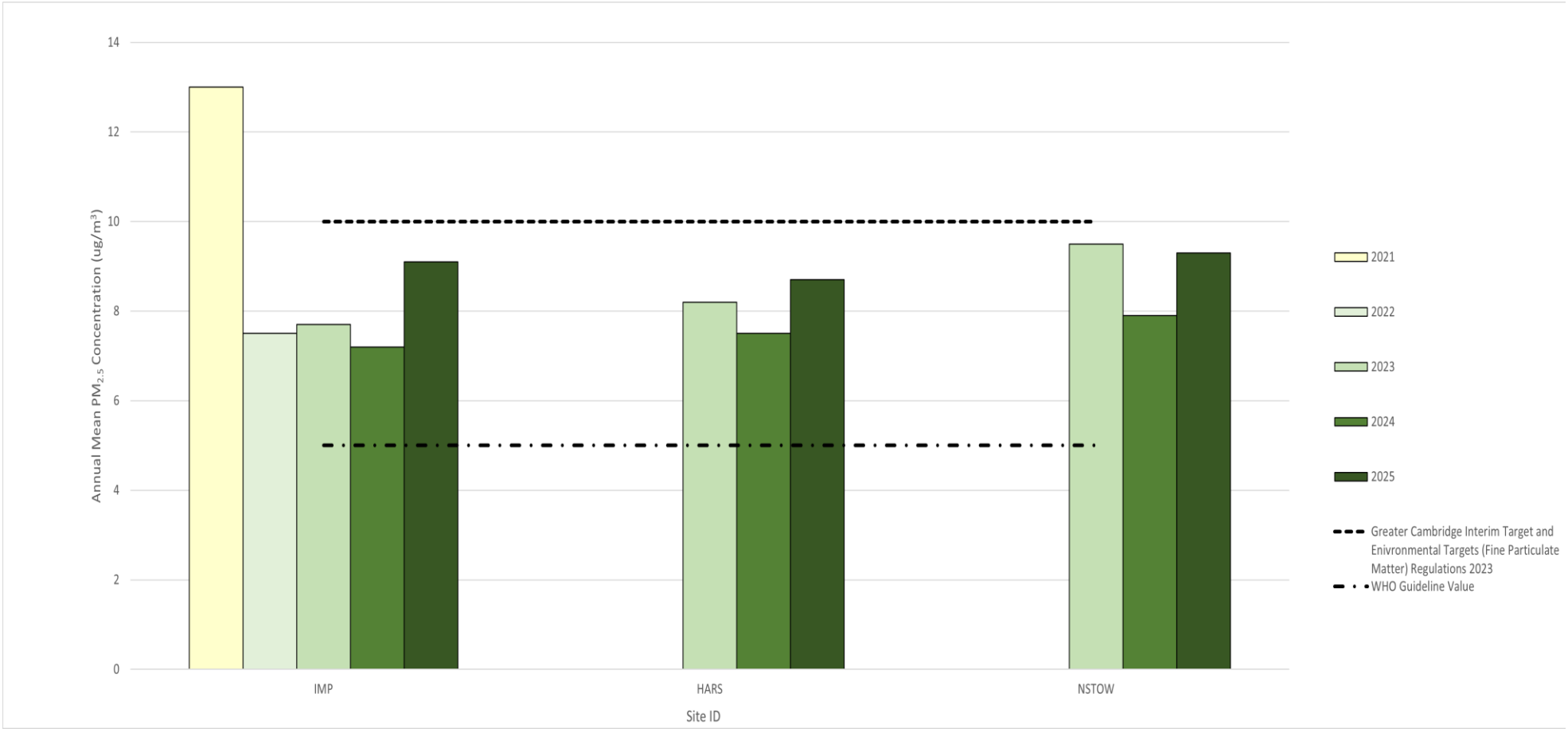
The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m^3.

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.5 – 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 (µg/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 (0.78)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
DT2	543770	263678	-	-	23.3	23.2	16.3	23.9	-	20.8	23.5	20.7	27.5	20.5	22.2	17.3	-	
DT4	548600	249136	29.7	25.9	21.5	17.9	16.2	16.4	-	14.2	-	18.3	16.7	16.4	19.3	15.1	-	
DT-6N	555942	246680	28.4	20.7	21.6	16.3	11.4	13.2	-	11.6	15.9	14.8	18.4	16.1	17.1	13.4	-	
DT-8N	542555	251001	22.9	20.1	21.5	16.0	10.5	10.1	-	11.6	13.7	11.7	14.9	13.8	15.2	11.8	-	
DT13	543955	263588	25.3	20.8	18.3	13.4	9.1	10.8	-	8.7	11.6	11.6	16.7	15.8	14.7	11.5	-	
DT14	544050	263306	20.2	24.4	21.1	17.8	12.1	14.6	-	12.8	15.2	18.2	21.1	21.3	18.1	14.1	-	
DT15	544243	261819	24.9	19.5	16.9	13.4	8.3	10.8	-	9.8	15.7	9.1	-	14.7	14.3	11.2	-	
DT17	531300	260226	20.7	16.0	14.0	9.3	7.7	10.8	-	6.3	9.9	11.1	15.3	11.5	12.1	9.4	-	
DT22	545435	261906	23.7	22.5	22.8	17.0	13.1	12.8	-	11.2	13.0	13.8	18.1	17.8	16.9	13.2	-	
DT28	545169	261764	24.8	22.2	19.6	13.9	9.8	11.9	-	9.4	12.4	13.3	16.4	16.9	15.5	12.1	-	
DT-28N	547436	262295	33.7	25.1	19.6	13.9	10.7	12.7	-	12.6	18.9	19.4	24.2	21.9	19.3	15.1	-	
DT29	552961	249251	16.3	13.3	12.9	9.5	5.8	7.2	-	4.1	-	11.3	11.3	10.4	10.2	8.0	-	
DT-32N	548742	264698	23.4	22.8	20.2	15.0	13.5	15.6	-	12.9	15.6	17.6	19.7	19.3	17.8	13.9	-	
DT34	532092	259086	16.7	17.8	14.3	7.8	8.7	7.9	-	7.9	10.8	10.8	13.9	14.2	11.9	9.3	-	
DT37	539847	268153	25.6	21.6	17.7	17.0	13.2	15.0	-	14.1	15.4	15.8	18.8	17.7	17.4	13.6	-	
DT38	539569	266845	24.4	20.7	-	11.0	8.9	11.1	-	8.6	-	-	17.7	15.7	14.8	10.8	-	
DT40	537459	245587	22.9	18.3	16.2	13.0	7.4	9.3	-	7.3	9.8	9.1	15.7	11.9	12.8	10.0	-	
DT41	523722	252314	25.3	21.2	17.3	11.7	10.4	10.5	-	10.8	12.7	15.1	22.4	18.3	16.0	12.5	-	
DT42	523740	252081	24.6	21.1	18.1	13.8	10.7	11.7	-	10.7	13.8	14.6	18.7	17.9	16.0	12.5	-	
DT43	538336	244625	21.7	20.6	18.7	14.7	9.6	12.8	-	8.9	12.7	12.1	17.5	15.2	15.0	11.7	-	
DT44	538268	244767	22.9	23.1	24.7	15.8	14.1	15.4	-	11.6	15.4	16.5	19.4	18.2	17.9	14.0	-	
DT45	542402	250737	29.5	23.3	22.4	17.0	12.6	15.8	-	11.6	13.4	16.9	17.2	-	18.0	14.0	-	
DT46	546498	252169	-	-	18.3	17.2	9.9	11.4	-	12.5	16.4	13.7	23.0	12.7	15.0	11.7	-	
DT47	545631	253220	31.3	22.5	22.9	17.0	11.6	15.5	-	12.7	15.8	14.4	22.3	19.3	18.7	14.6	-	
DT48	555871	246594	41.5	35.6	-	23.1	17.7	-	-	19.0	22.9	24.6	32.7	28.8	27.3	21.3	-	
DT49	555884	246573	35.8	27.5	27.3	24.9	21.8	22.8	-	17.3	19.6	22.5	17.4	23.5	23.7	18.5	-	
DT50	551476	255933	23.2	19.6	23.3	17.6	10.6	12.0	-	9.7	12.2	10.8	15.9	15.1	15.5	12.1	-	

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.78)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
DT52	544700	267535	23.0	18.7	16.8	11.8	9.3	-	-	10.7	9.2	12.1	15.6	11.0	13.8	10.8	-	
DT53	549931	265054	23.6	18.0	15.8	11.7	9.6	10.0	-	9.3	10.0	13.1	16.7	14.3	13.8	10.8	-	
DT54	545088	267586	24.4	24.3	19.3	17.2	13.1	11.9	-	13.9	18.0	16.1	21.0	19.3	18.0	14.1	-	
DT55	540195	270063	38.9	29.6	27.1	23.0	21.8	25.1	-	19.7	23.7	25.9	23.6	26.2	25.9	20.2	-	
DT56	534495	244434	24.2	33.7	34.0	30.1	22.3	26.6	-	22.7	25.5	27.1	26.2	28.5	27.4	21.3	-	
DT57	548582	260286	31.4	27.7	26.6	20.7	17.2	19.5	-	17.3	19.9	19.0	28.3	25.1	23.0	17.9	-	
DT58	536195	268796	31.6	24.5	16.2	-	-	17.2	-	11.8	17.4	12.7	21.2	17.8	18.9	14.8	-	
DT59	542430	261497	22.8	21.7	16.8	13.7	9.5	11.7	-	9.5	14.4	13.1	18.3	17.7	15.4	12.0	-	
DT61	537414	270677	19.0	16.3	14.3	-	8.3	11.9	-	9.3	12.1	11.6	14.4	12.2	12.9	10.1	-	
DT63	528611	262836	23.4	19.8	21.4	12.5	9.9	12.5	-	9.2	11.6	13.0	16.7	15.7	15.1	11.7	-	
DT64	534479	244551	43.6	34.0	31.7	31.6	28.6	34.9	-	26.6	30.3	33.1	37.2	29.4	32.8	25.6	-	
DT65	546135	251952	23.8	-	18.5	-	10.4	10.0	-	7.4	11.3	11.1	15.5	-	13.5	11.0	-	
DT66	548632	249410	33.6	21.8	-	14.6	14.0	17.0	-	11.9	15.5	15.7	23.0	16.4	18.4	14.3	-	

☒ **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.**

☒ **SCDC 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 South Cambridgeshire District Council During 2025

Although Greater Cambridge is an area of significant growth, SCDC is confident that the policies put in place within the planning system such as the Local Plan and Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document, ensure that new developments do not cause an increase in emissions.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by South Cambridgeshire District Council During 2025

Aside from the Zephry studies presented in Appendix C – Summary of Low Cost Air Quality Sensor Monitoring, South Cambridgeshire District Council has not completed any additional works within the reporting year of 2025.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The supplier of diffusion tubes for SCDC in 2025 was SOCOTEC Didcot. The tubes were prepared using the method 50% TEA in acetone.

SOCOTEC participated in the AIR-PT analysis scheme which ran from May 2022 to June 2024. For all months in this study, SOCOTEC received 100% satisfactory results based upon a z-score of ≤ ± 2.

All July results were omitted for 2025 as the diffusion tubes did not make it to the SOCOTEC laboratory and are assumed to be lost in the post. Annualisation has been used as necessary.

The monitoring has been completed in adherence with the 2025 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

Automatic sites selected for annualisation were the closest to SCDC with data capture over 85%. Wicken Fen and St Osyth could not be used as a site for annualisation in 2025

as data capture was below 85%. Therefore, London Harringey Priory Park South was used as the next closest AURN monitor, approximately 50km south of the district, with over 85% data capture.

The selected sites met the criteria outlined in LAQM TG.22 and align with those used in previous ASRs where possible for consistency in the results.

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

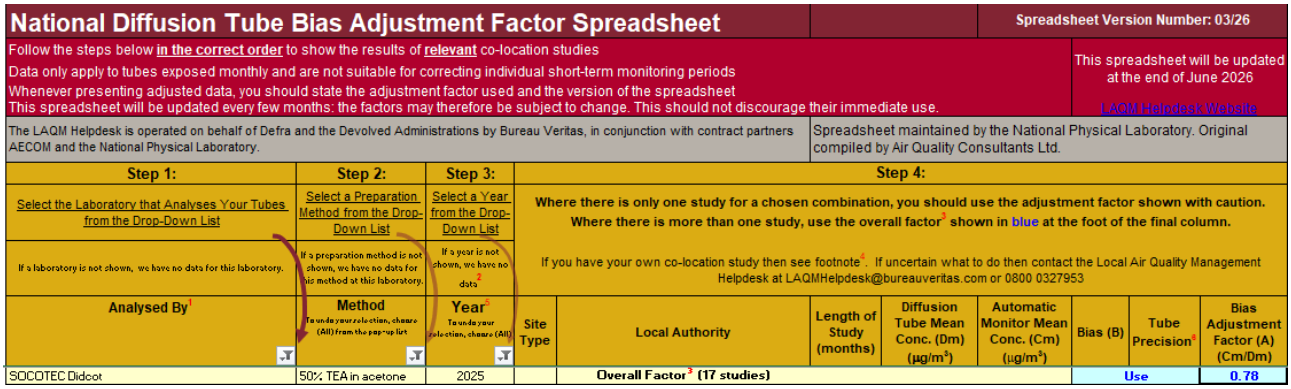
Site ID	Annualisation Factor Northampton Spring Park	Annualisation Factor London Harringey Priory Park South	Annualisation Factor Borehamwood Meadow Park	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean
DT38	0.9644	0.9113	0.9405	0.9388	14.8	13.9
DT65	1.0215	1.0703	1.0292	1.0403	13.5	14.0

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2026 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. SCDC do not currently have any triplicate co-location studies to determine a local bias factor, therefore a national bias adjustment factor has been applied.

SCDC have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.78 to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by SCDC over the past five years is presented in Table C.2 and a picture of the most recent version of the most recent National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet for the relevant laboratory and methodology can be found in Figure C.1 – National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet (v03/26).

Figure C.1 – National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet (v03/26)



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

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

This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2026

LAQM Helpdesk Website

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

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

Step 1:	Step 2:	Step 3:	Step 4:
Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List	Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List	Select a Year from the Drop-Down List	Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor[3] shown in blue at the foot of the final column.
If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.	If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.	If a year is not shown, we have no data[2]	If you have your own co-location study then see footnote[4]. If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953

Analysed By[1]	Method (To undo your selection, choose (All) from the pop-up list)	Year[2] (To undo your selection, choose (All))	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m³)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m³)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision[4]	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025		Overall Factor[3] (17 studies)				Use		0.78

Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor

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

NO_2 Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO_2 concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO_2 fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO_2 concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1. The diffusion tube data presented in the 2026 ASR did not require any distance correction.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

The analysers utilised by SCDC are chemiluminescence for NOx. Particulate matter is measured by a combination of BAMs and TEOM-FDMS.

QA/QC of the automatic monitoring is carried out by Ricardo. Audits of the monitoring stations are carried out three times a year by Ricardo. SCDC is also a member of the Calibration Club, operated by Ricardo – AEA.

Servicing of the analysers are carried out twice a year in the appointed Equipment Support Unit (ESU), ACEOM (Air Monitors). The sites are calibrated once a month by the Local Site Operator (LSO). In SCDC, the LSO is a Council Officer. Calibration outputs are forwarded to Ricardo for QA/QC and ratification.

Data for the automatic monitoring is available here: South Cambridgeshire District Council - Air Quality monitoring service

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

The type of PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$ monitor(s) utilised within SCDC do not require the application of a correction factor.

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation

All automatic monitoring locations within SCDC 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

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. Where appropriate, automatic annual mean NO_2 concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table A.3. The automatic data presented in the 2026 ASR did not require any distance correction.

Summary of Low Cost Air Quality Sensor Monitoring

SCDC uses low-cost air quality sensor monitoring (Zephyrs) to undertake local air quality studies, either in areas of air quality concern or to support specific projects. SCDC publishes reports to support these studies on our website, available here: Air quality monitoring - South Cambs District Council.

Our Zephyr sensors monitor air quality in the short-term, therefore we apply annualisation in line with LAQM.TG22 to the results to ensure they are representative of the full calendar year. The low-cost monitor results are also compared to our automatic monitoring locations to ensure the results are reliable. A description of the air quality projects undertaken during 2025 are summarised in Table C.3 – Summary of Low Cost Sensor Projects and the results of the studies are shown in Tables C.3 – C.10.

Table C.3– Summary of Low Cost Sensor Projects

Unit ID	Site Name	Description of Study	Dates of Study
Unit 440	Weavers Field, Girton	Parish Council request to monitor NO_2 emissions associated with the A14, due to concerns that the geography of the area and prevailing wind direction could be causing a local hot-spot.	January – October 2025
Unit 440	Haggis Gap, Fulbourn	Resident concern around PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions over the winter months due to the high number of solid fuel appliances in the area.	November 2025 – April 2026
Unit 772	Comberton Village College	Comberton Village College approached SCDC regarding concerns around buses idling outside the College during pick-up and drop-off times. SCDC deployed a monitor to support the school to understand whether idling is happening and the potential affect it is having on air quality in the local area.	November 2024 – July 2025
Unit 745	Church Street, Great Shelford	Parish Council request to measure NO_2 and particulate emissions along the High Street in Great Shelford due to the amount of congestion. This study is the first of two locations along the High Street, the second location is currently being monitored and will be reported on in next year's ASR.	March 2025 – September 2025
Unit 745	Bar Hill Primary School	A project with our partners at Cambridgeshire County Council to provide air quality monitoring in support of a potential School Street initiative at Bar Hill Primary School.	December 2025 – June 2026 [Currently ongoing – will be reported on in next year's ASR]

Table C.4– Details of Low Cost Sensor Sites

Unit ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	Sensor Type	In AQMA?	Which AQMA? (1)	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1,2)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (1)	Inlet Height (m)
Unit 440	Weavers Field, Girton	Suburban	542430	261498	NO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Zephyr	No	N/A	80	1.0	2
Unit 440	Haggis Gap, Fulbourn	Roadside	551732	256074	NO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Zephyr	No	N/A	12	3.0	2
Unit 772	Comberton Village College	Roadside	537552	255997	NO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Zephyr	No	N/A	4	58	2
Unit 745	Church Street, Great Shelford	Roadside	545826	251852	NO_2, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Zephyr	No	N/A	2	2	2

Table C.5 – Monthly Air Quality Sensor Monitoring Results (NO_2)

Site Name	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean Data
Weavers Field, Girton	542430	261498	24.7	20.7	22.2	17.5	14.3	15.7	15.6	16.1	19.6	20.3	-	-	19.2
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn	551732	256074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.2	20.4	21.8	18.35
Comberton Village College	537552	255997	14.3	12.8	12.4	10.9	12.4	11.7	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	10.2

Site Name	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean Data
Church Street, Great Shelford	545826	251852	-	-	-	14.0	13.0	21.3	22.0	21.5	18.1	16.1	-	-	24.8

Table C.6 – Monthly Air Quality Sensor Monitoring (NO_2) – Annualisation Summary

Site Name	Annualisation Factor Wicken Fen	Annualisation Factor Northampton	Annualisation Factor Norwich	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean
Weavers Field, Girton	1.01	1.04	1.05	1.03	18.66	19.2
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.85	21.60	18.35
Comberton Village College	0.87	0.90	0.88	0.88	11.51	10.2
Church Street, Great Shelford	1.30	1.45	1.38	1.38	18.0	24.8

Table C.7 – Monthly Air Quality Sensor Monitoring Results (PM_{10})

Site Name	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean Data
Weavers Field, Girton	542430	261498	17.0	20.9	20.0	14.2	7.2	7.0	6.1	6.0	5.1	9.7	-	-	10.9

Site Name	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean Data
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn	551732	256074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	8.1	10.4	10.38
Comberton Village College	537552	255997	17.2	22.1	20.1	15.1	7.9	8.1	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	12.35
Church Street, Great Shelford	545826	251852	-	-	-	17.0	9.3	8.9	8.1	7.8	6.2	11.3	-	-	11.1

Table C.8 – Monthly Air Quality Sensor Monitoring (PM_{10}) – Annualisation Summary

Site Name	Annualisation Factor Wicken Fen	Annualisation Factor Northampton	Annualisation Factor Norwich	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean
Weavers Field, Girton	0.95	-	0.98	0.96	11.3	10.9
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn	1.07	-	0.94	1.00	10.33	10.38
Comberton Village College	0.93	-	0.94	0.94	13.16	12.35
Church Street, Great Shelford	1.1	-	1.2	1.1	9.8	11.1

Table C.9 – Monthly Air Quality Sensor Monitoring Results ($PM_{2.5}$)

Site Name	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean Data
Weavers Field, Girton	542430	261498	11.1	13.9	13.4	10.1	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.4	6.4	-	-	7.7
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn	551732	256074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	5.0	6.4	5.82
Comberton Village College	537552	255997	10.8	13.8	13.0	10.0	5.5	5.6	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	7.27
Church Street, Great Shelford	545826	251852	-	-	-	11.5	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.5	3.9	7.2	-	-	9.0

Table C.10 – Monthly Air Quality Sensor Monitoring ($PM_{2.5}$) – Annualisation Summary

Site Name	Annualisation Factor Wicken Fen	Annualisation Factor Northampton	Annualisation Factor Norwich	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean
Weavers Field, Girton	0.96	1.01	0.99	0.99	7.8	7.7
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn	0.94	0.85	0.88	0.89	6.53	5.82
Comberton Village College	0.84	0.87	0.87	0.86	8.44	7.27
Church Street, Great Shelford	1.37	1.39	1.33	1.36	6.6	9.0

Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations

Figure D.1 – Map of Monitoring Sites across the District

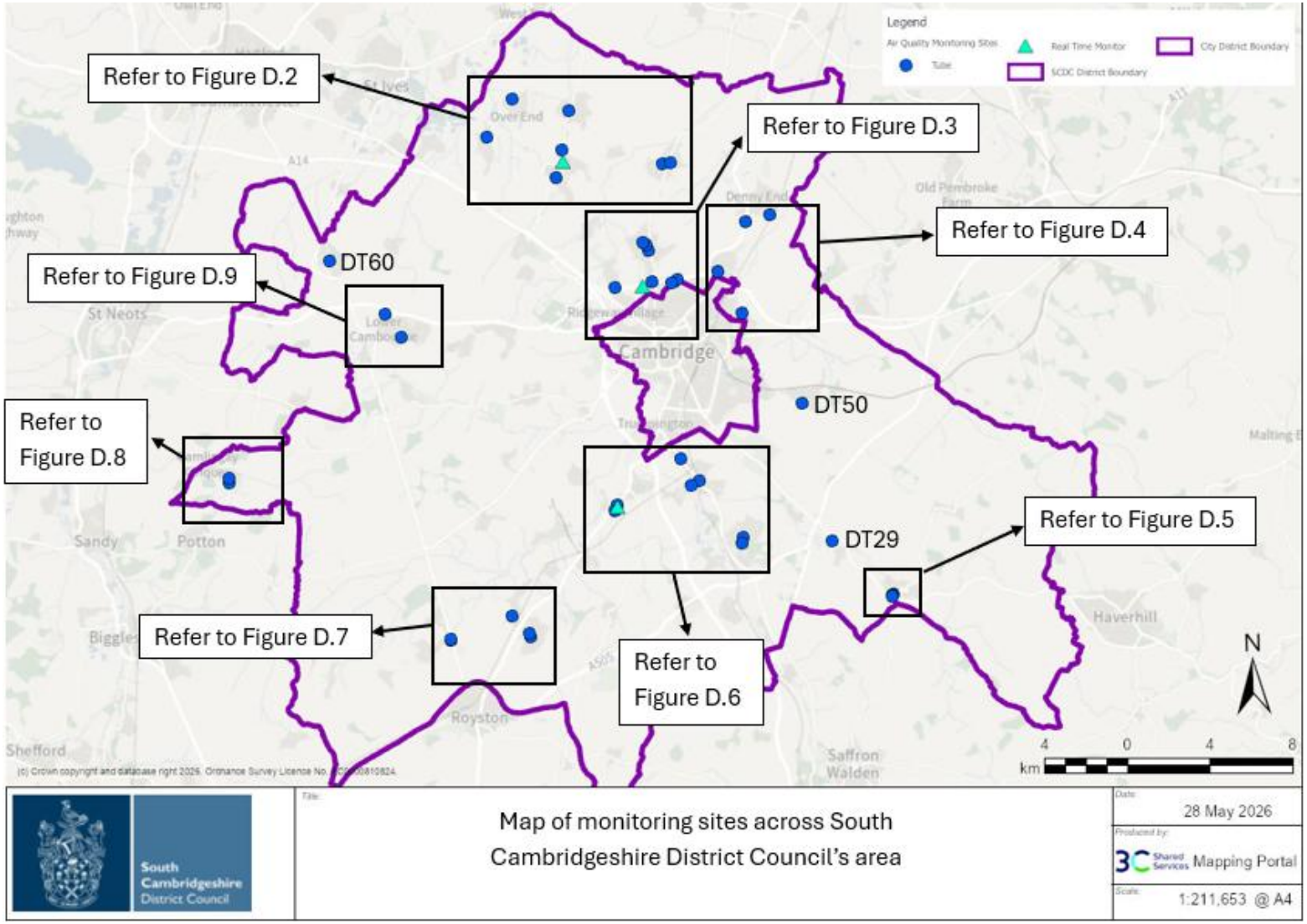


Figure D.2 – Map of Monitoring Sites across the District

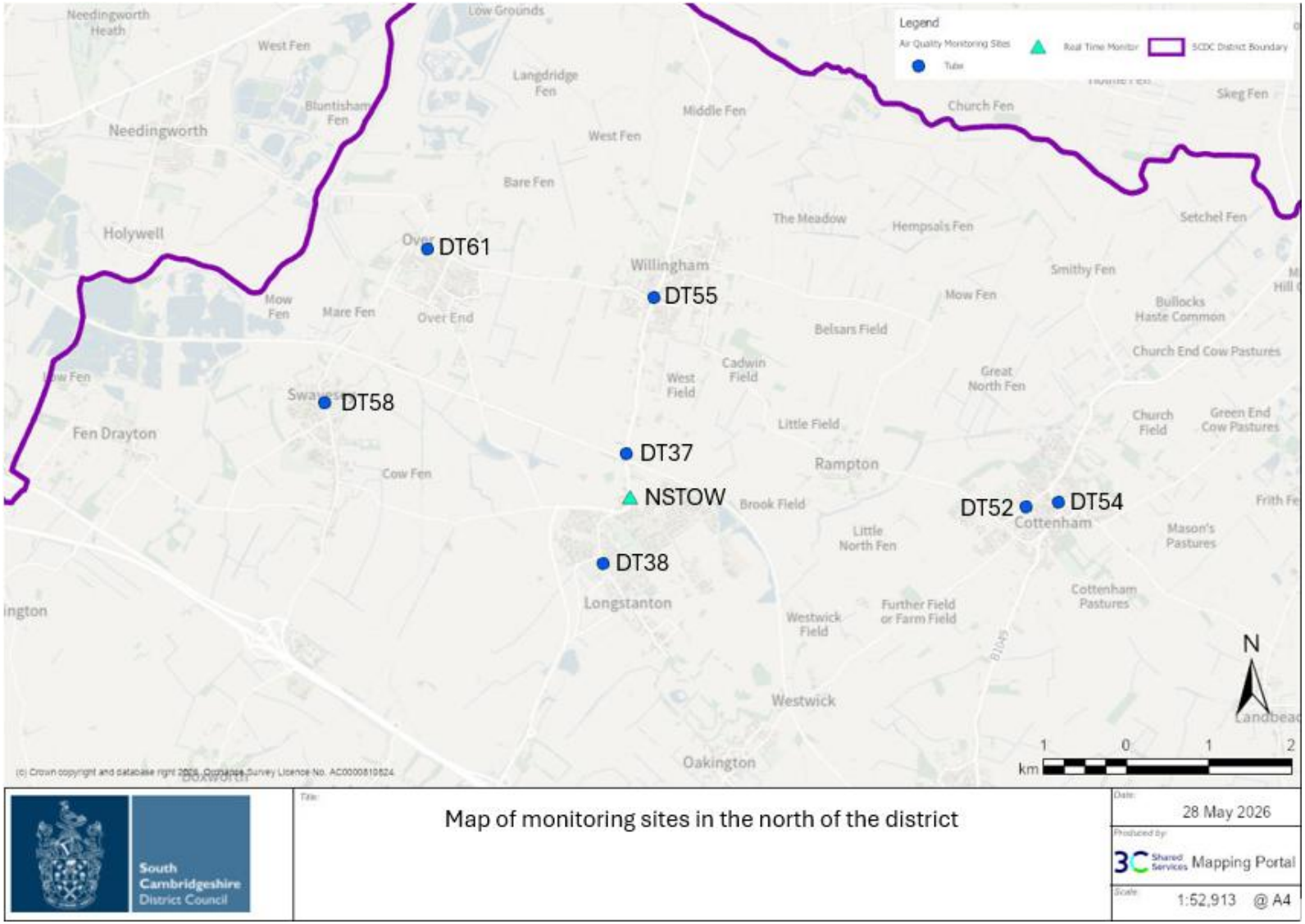


Figure D.3 – Map of Monitoring Sites across the District

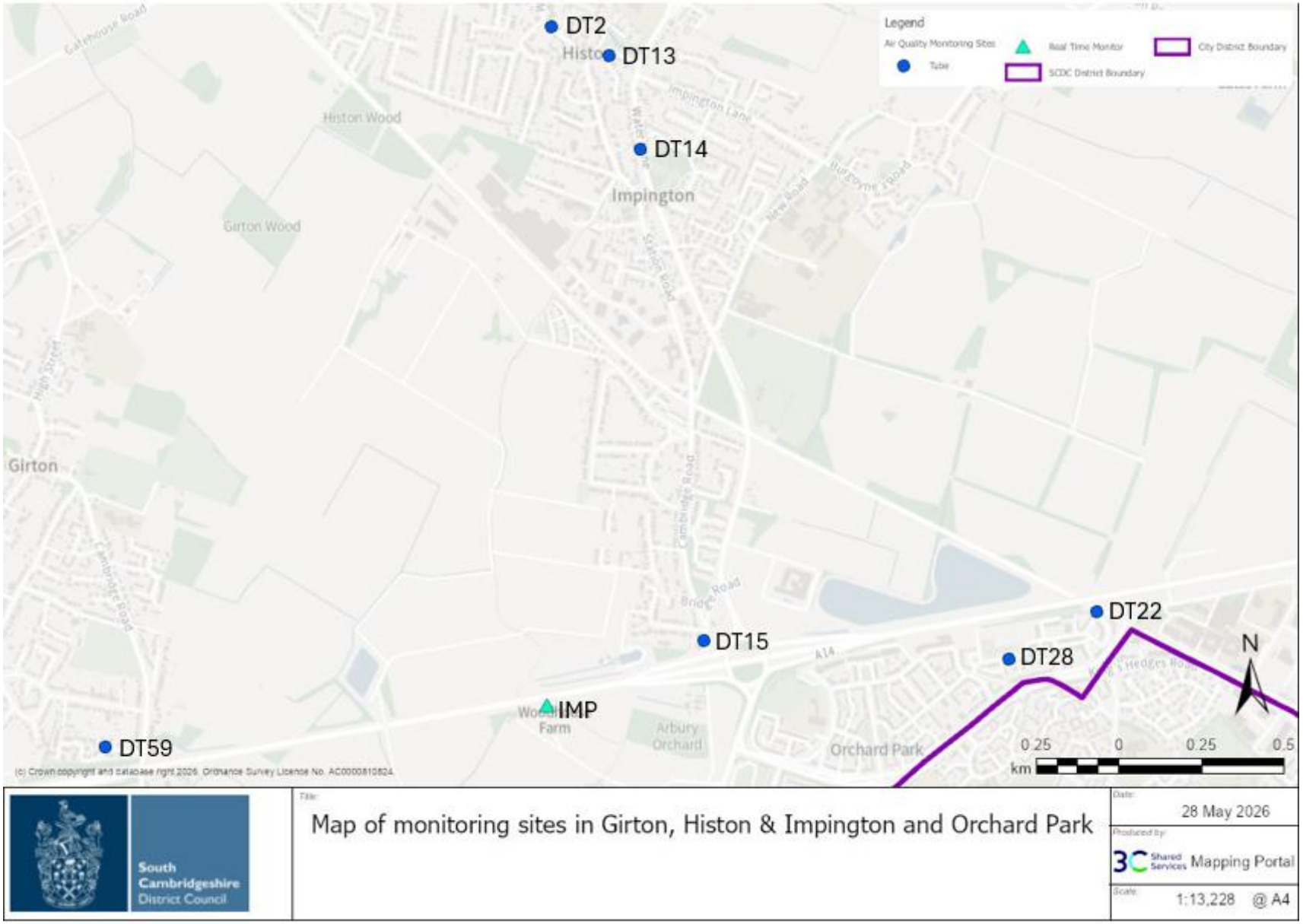

DT2
DT13
DT14
DT15
DT22
DT28
DT59
IMP
Histon Wood
Impington
Girton Wood
Girton
Orchard Park
Legend
Air Quality Monitoring Sites
Tube
Real Time Monitor
SCDC District Boundary
City District Boundary
N
0.25
0
0.25
0.5
km
(c) Crown copyright and database right 2026. Ordnance Survey Licence No. AC0000810824.
South Cambridgeshire District Council
Map of monitoring sites in Girton, Histon & Impington and Orchard Park
28 May 2026
3C Shared Services Mapping Portal
1:13,228 @ A4

Figure D.4 – Map of Monitoring Sites across the District

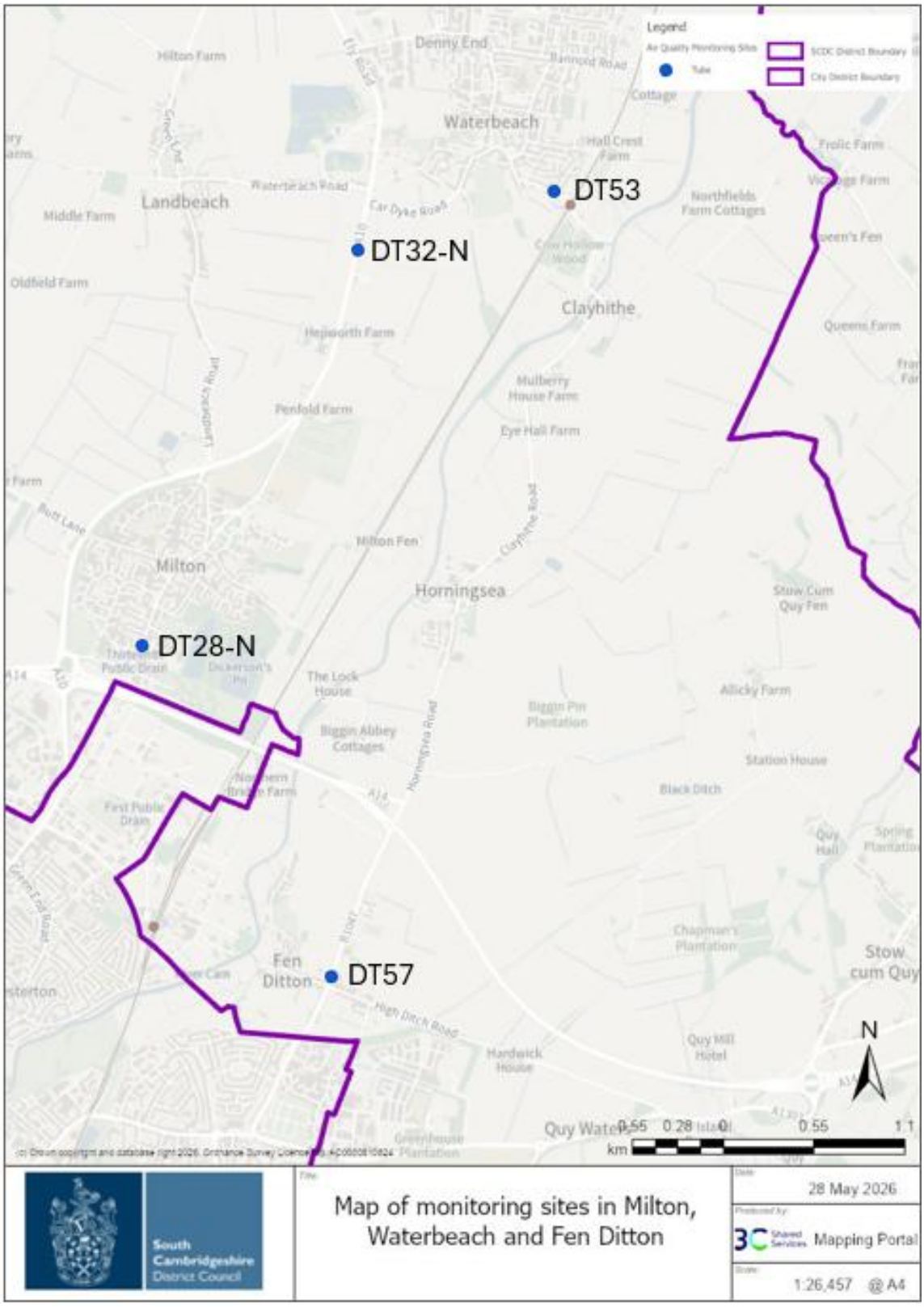


Figure D.5 – Map of Monitoring Sites across the District

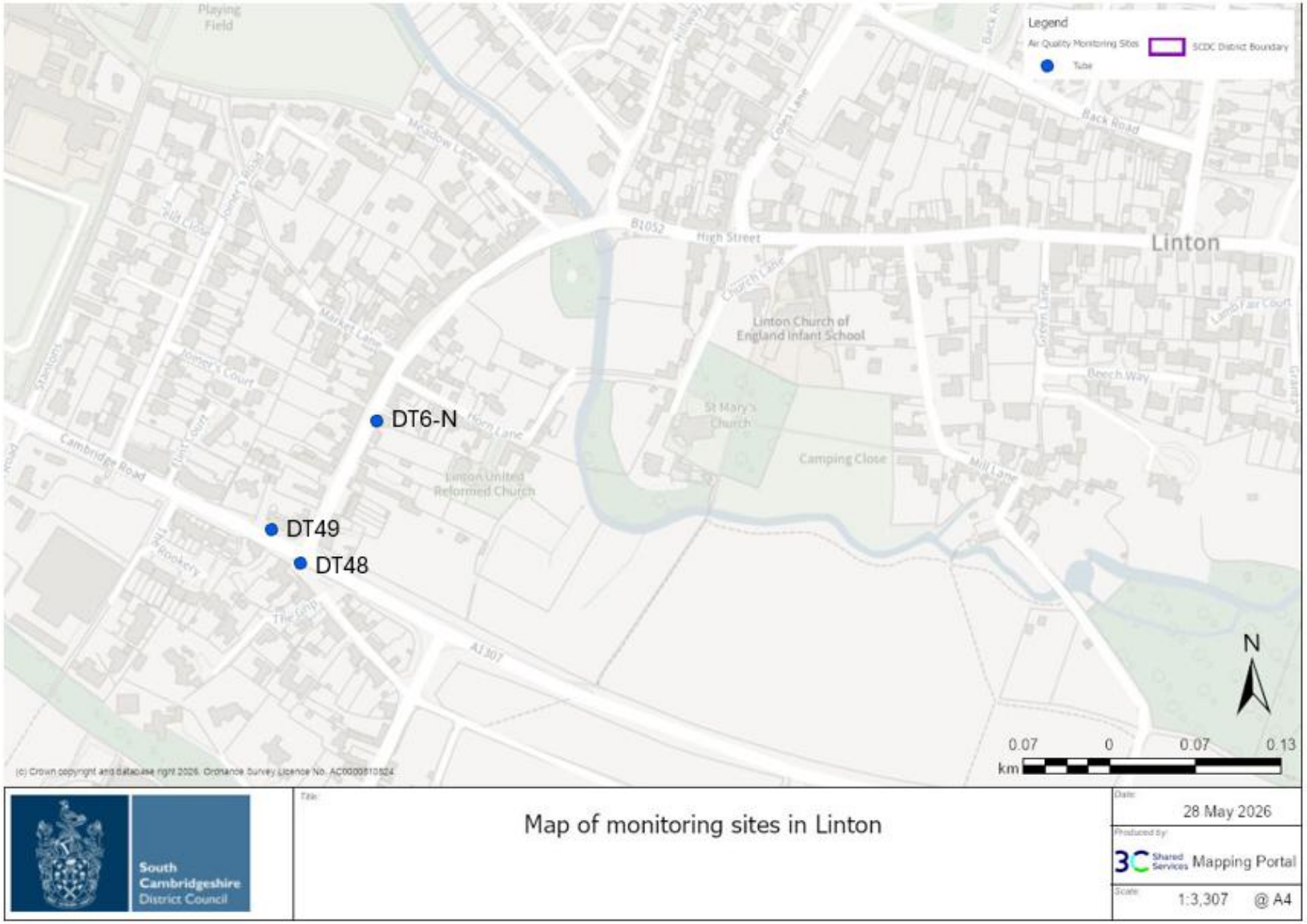


Figure D.6 – Map of Monitoring Sites across the District

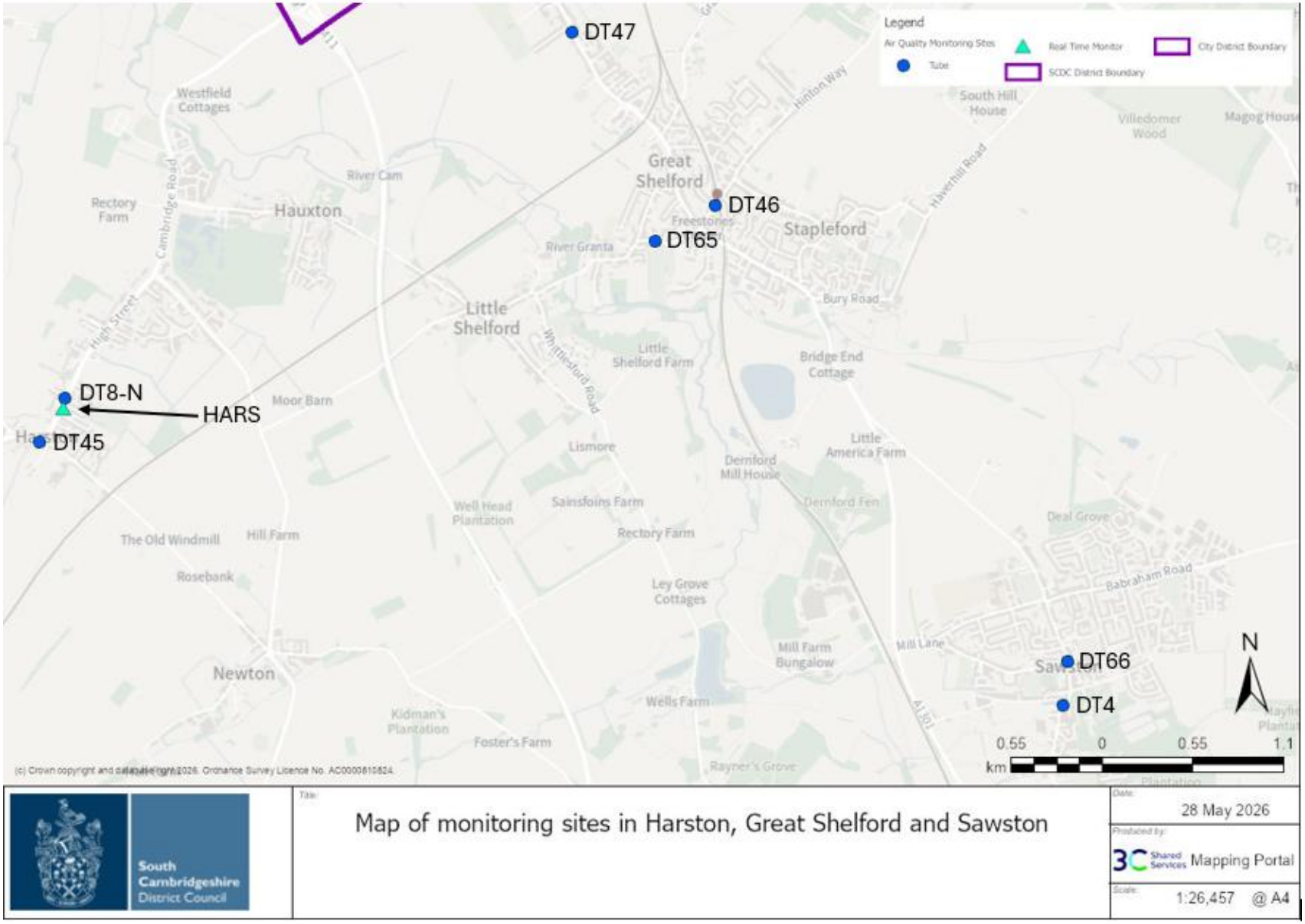


Figure D.7 – Map of Monitoring Sites across the District

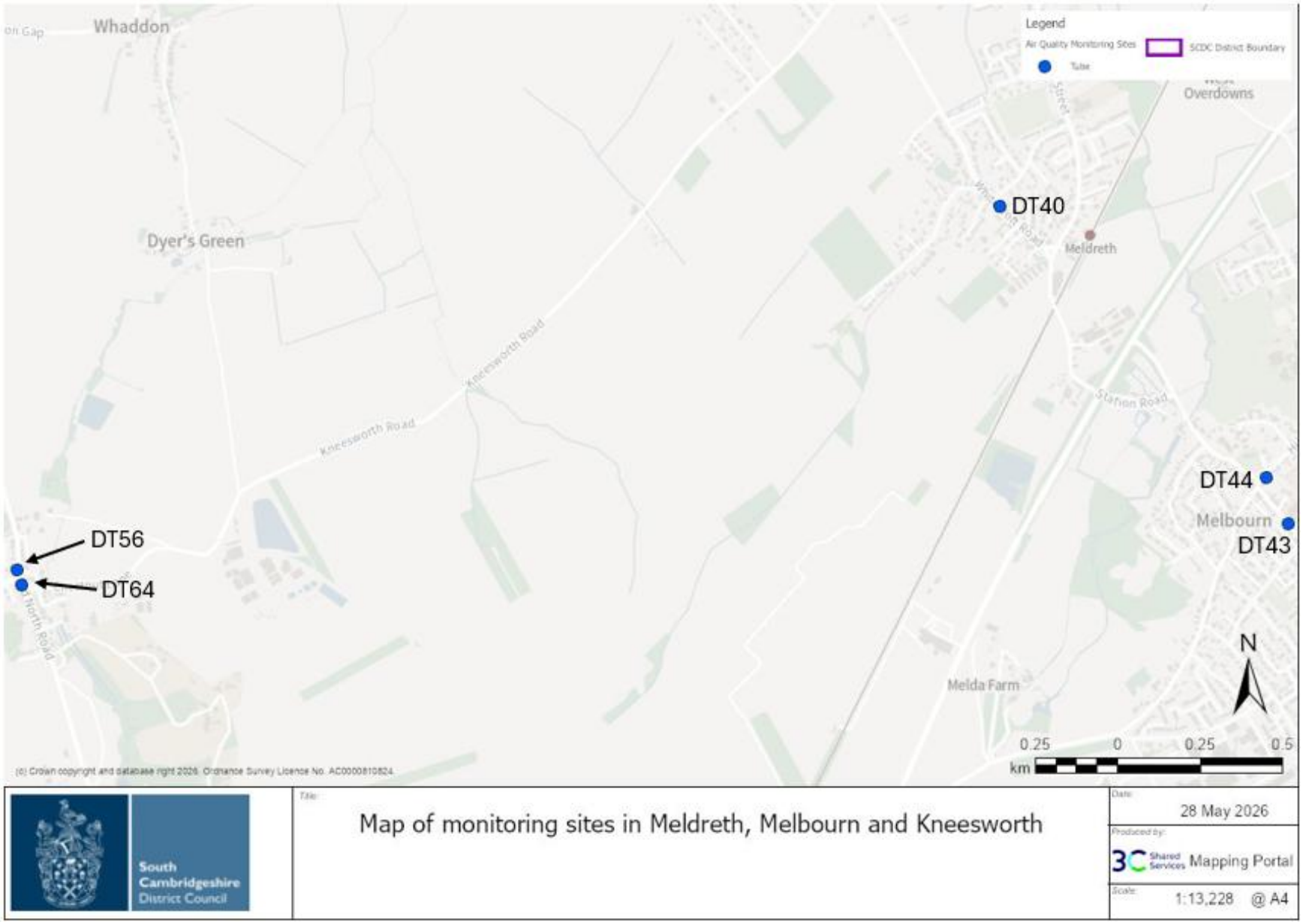


Figure D.8 – Map of Monitoring Sites across the District

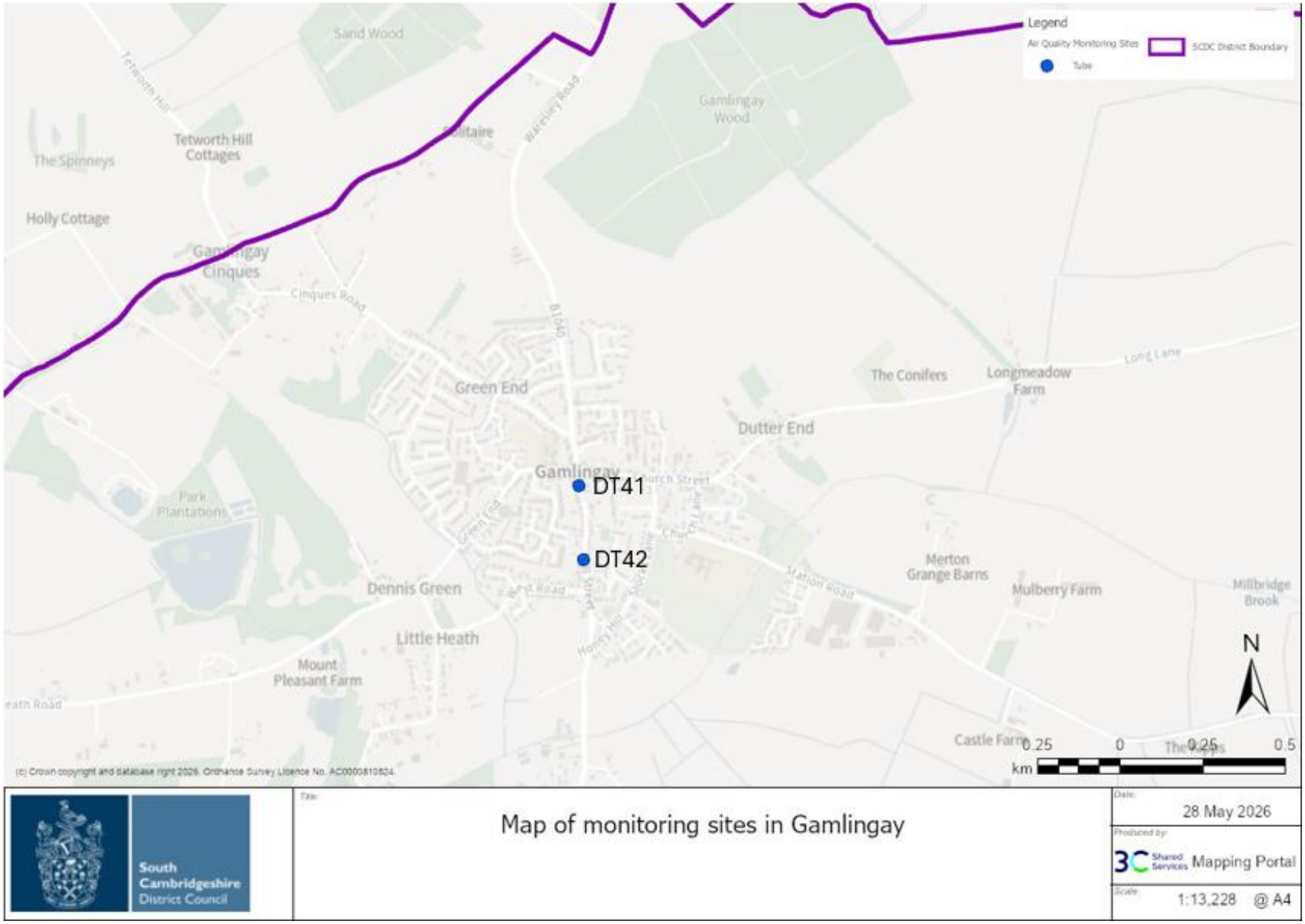
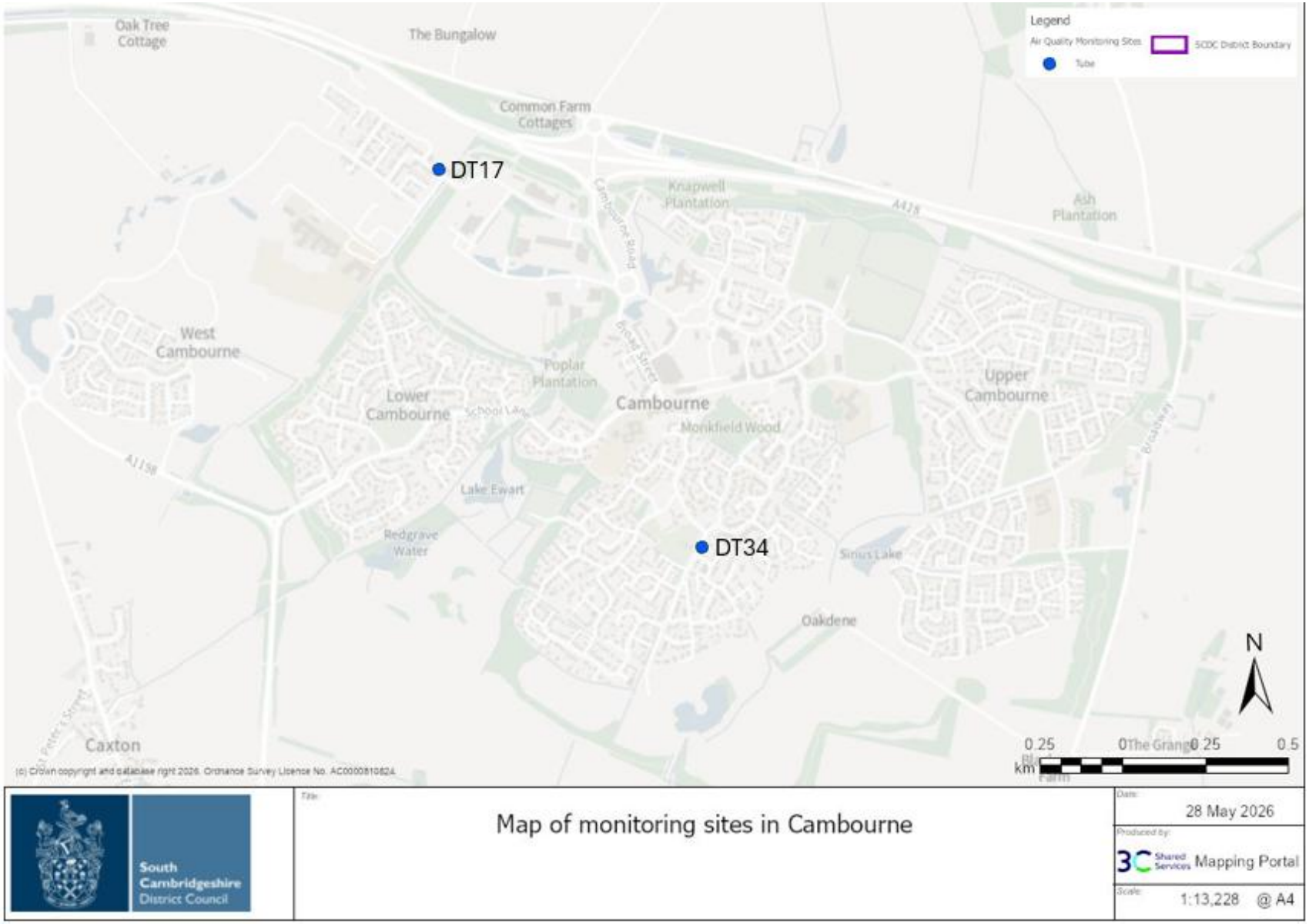


Figure D.9 – Map of Monitoring Sites across the District



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England[9]

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

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

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the local authority intends to achieve air quality limit values'
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives
ASR	Annual Status Report
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
CPCA	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – Air quality screening tool produced by National Highways
GCP	Greater Cambridge Partnership
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
SCDC	South Cambridgeshire District Council
SO_2	Sulphur Dioxide
WHO	World Health Organisation

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