



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

Information	<Local Authority Name> Details
Local Authority Officer	Clare Lydon
Department	Environmental Health
Address	Swale Borough Council, Swale House, East Street Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 3HT
Telephone	01622 602450
E-mail	ehadmin@midkent.gov.uk
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Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Environmental Protection Department of Swale Borough Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

SBC Mid Kent GIS; SBC Mid Kent Environmental Health Team; SBC Planning Policy Team; SBC Active Travel and Climate Officers

This ASR has been approved by:

Clare Lydon - Mid Kent Environmental Protection Team Leader for Swale

Duncan Haynes – Mid Kent Environmental Services Department Manager

This ASR has been submitted signed sign by the Director of Public Health. Signed 25/06/26:



Dr Ellen Schwartz, Deputy Director of Public Health, Kent County Council

If you have any comments on this ASR, please send them to The Environmental Protection Team at:

Swale Borough Council

Swale House East,

Street Sittingbourne

Kent

ME10 3HT

Telephone: 01622 602450 Email: ehadmin@midkent.gov.uk

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Swale

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.

Swale district is located on the centre of the North Kent Coastline, with the western side of the Borough linking to the Thames Gateway and on the eastern side with Canterbury and the Port of Dover. Census 2021 shows in Swale, the population size has increased by 11.7%, from around 135,800 in 2011 to 151,700 in 2021.

The Borough is predominately rural, with three main urban areas: Sittingbourne, Faversham and Sheerness. The Isle of Sheppey is isolated from the mainland by the Swale and linked by the A249 bridge. The port at Sheerness provides a gateway to mainland Europe for freight trade with both international and national markets. Canterbury, Ashford, Maidstone and the Medway Towns surround Swale creating a high demand on transport infrastructure. Central London is just 40 miles away with good access for commuting.

Swale is directly connected to the motorway network at junctions 5 in the west & 6 in the east of the M2, with the M20, M25 and M26 a short distance away. The historically built Roman road renowned for its straightness, the A2 was a major road in south-east England connecting London with the English Channel, through the Port of Dover. The M2 now replaces part of the A2 as the most strategic route. The primary road links west and east of the borough rely predominantly on the A2 corridor or the M2.

The A2 corridor through the Borough suffers from heavy traffic and congestion which has led to the declaration of five Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) along the A2 (AQMA's 1, 2/6, 3, 5 and 7) and another along the B2006 road, located within Sittingbourne's urban and industrial areas (AQMA 4).

Swale Borough Council has a comprehensive nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) monitoring network including measurements by automatic analysers at three locations and an extensive volume of passive diffusion tube devices distributed around the district. We currently have one automatic analyser station located in Ospringe monitoring NO₂ and two automatic analyser stations, with one located in Newington and one at St Paul's Street monitoring NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} (particulates less than 10 and 2.5 microns in diameter).

The Council has progressively adapted the air quality monitoring strategy in accordance with air quality issues specific to our area. We have extended the monitoring network to identify potential hot spots, whilst a number of sites have been relocated to more relevant areas or have been discontinued as part of our annual tube audit, in areas where data has shown that compliance is achieved.

Air quality trends

There has been a steady improvement in NO₂ concentrations locally, and over the past 7 years, which also reflects national trends currently being observed. As advised by DEFRA these air quality improvements are predominantly due to the replacement of older vehicles in the vehicle fleet with newer vehicles that meet stricter emissions standards, and more recently, the uptake of electric vehicles¹.

The latest monitoring has shown pollutants at all three automatic stations, and 59 diffusion tubes did not exceed the National Air Quality Objective for NO₂ annual mean. The highest diffusion tube NO₂ annual mean concentration recorded was at a at Boughton Bypass Hillside Gate, Gate House Slip, Dunkirk with SW181 tube site recording at 39.1 µg/m³ and being within 10% of the air quality objective/ target value. The location for SW181 tube site is on the lamp post at the Boughton Bypass Hillside Gate, Gate House Slip, Dunkirk. The concentration has increased, recording 36.1µg/m³ during 2024.

Monitoring undertaken during 2025 has shown there were no exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean for ZW3, ZW8 and ZW10 automatic sites. All sites displayed a slight continuous decrease over the last five years. Since 2021 ZW3 (Ospringe) decreased from 23.5 to 19.6 µg/m³, ZW8 (St Paul's Street) decreased from 30.6 to 26.3 µg/m³ and ZW10 (Newington) from 22.6 to 18.5 µg/m³. Further to this, there were no exceedances of the hourly mean AQS objective at the three sites in 2025.

Monitoring undertaken during 2025 has shown there were no exceedances of the annual mean PM₁₀ objective at ZW10 and ZW8 automatic monitoring sites. Both sites show a varying trend over the five years with a drop in PM₁₀ concentrations during 2023 and increase in 2024. ZW10 has continued to slightly increase since 2023. During 2025 ZW8 has shown a slight decrease from the previous year.

The highest recorded number exceedances of the PM₁₀ 24-hour mean (50 µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year) occurred at ZW8 (St Paul's Street) during 2024 with 85 exceedances being recorded. During 2025 we have seen a significant decrease in the number of exceedances at St Paul's Street with 45 being recorded. No exceedances PM₁₀ 24-hour mean are observed at ZW10 (Newington).

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/emissions-of-air-pollutants/emissions-of-air-pollutants-in-the-uk-nitrogen-oxides-nox>

The latest monitoring undertaken during 2024 has shown there were no exceedances of the annual mean PM_{2.5} (20 µg/m³) at both ZW10 (10.8 µg/ m³) and ZM10 (10.3 µg/ m³). The trend only slightly varies over the last five years at both sites, with a decrease at both sites from 2023.

Summary information on AQMAs and AQAPs

Previous air quality monitoring had identified six locations within the district that have exceeded the annual Air Quality Objective (AQO) level for NO₂ and one of these locations includes a PM₁₀ declaration. Subsequently this has led to the declaration of six AQMAs within Swale Borough. Since declaring the AQMAs and as part of our statutory duties required by the Local Air Quality Management framework, an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) has been in place in pursuit of improving air quality within the AQMAs and the district.

Swale Borough Council has demonstrated that air quality objectives are being met and will continue to do so in both Teynham and East Street AQMAs. In line with Local Air Quality and Management guidance (LAQM), the Environmental Health team recommended the revocation of Teynham and East Street AQMAs. The decision and authorisation to revoke the two AQMAs was a committee decision dated 10th July 2025². The AQAP has been updated, and a separate section has been added for the revoked AQMAs. The revoked AQMAs are called Air Quality Sensitive Areas, and the Council will continue to monitor NO₂ concentrations within these areas.

The AQAP includes twelve measures and various actions on these have been taken during the reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality, for example; Progressing on the completion of Swale's Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP), additional road cleaning and monitoring at St Paul' Street and the anti-idling campaign.

Regarding AQMAs there has been compliance of the annual mean NO₂ concentrations, being lower than 36µg/m³ (i.e., lower than 10% of the annual mean NO₂ objective of 40 µg/m³) at all AQMAs and monitoring sites (with one site: SW181 site being within 10% of the air quality objective) during 2025. The findings identify that Newington (AQMA 1) and

² <https://services.swale.gov.uk/meetings/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=356&MId=4315&Ver=4>

St Paul's Street (AQMA 4) has been compliant for six consecutive years. Ospringe Street (AQMA 2/6) for three consecutive years, with the year 2022 being higher than 10% of the AQO and the year 2021 being compliant. Keycol Hill (AQMA 7) has been compliant for three consecutive years and two years (2021 and 2022) being higher than 10% of the AQO.

In line with Local Air Quality and Management guidance (LAQM), the Environmental Health team will consider recommending the revocation of Newington and St Paul's Street for NO₂ compliance. Ospringe and Keycol Hill AQMAs will be monitored for another year before a revocation is considered.

St Paul's Street (AQMA 4) continues to exceed the 24 – Hour PM₁₀ AQS objective with 45 exceedances reported during 2025. The number of exceedances has decreased significantly from 2024.

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 Council's Air Quality Action Plan 2023 -2028 (AQAP)³ outlines the strategic and local actions we will undertake to improve air quality in Swale between 2023 and 2028. This AQAP replaces the previous action plan which ran from 2018 to 2022. The action plan now includes twelve measures in pursuit of improving local air quality over the next five years. Measure 6: "20 is plenty" zones - to be monitored and reviewed for AQMAs have been removed from the current AQAP. The AQAP Steering Group agreed to remove measure 6, as it sits under actions being completed for Swale's Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) and Climate & Ecological Emergency (CEE) Action Plan. The type of measure and the progress Swale Borough Council have made during the reporting year of 2025 are presented in table 2.2.

Swale Borough Council is committed to improving air quality, specifically to reduce exposure to its residents to improve and protect the health and amenity of current and

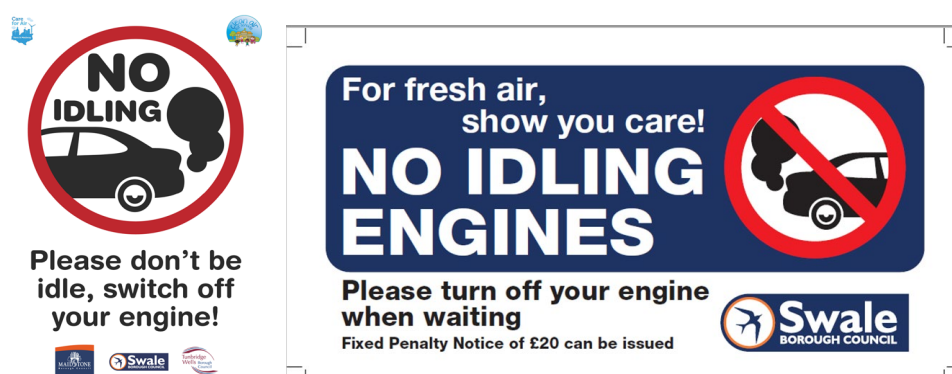
³ https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/451432/AQAP-2023-to-2028_-FINAL_05_09_23-AA.pdf

future generations. We have developed actions and measures which can be categorised under the following topics:

- Air Quality standards within new Local Plan and Guidance;
- Encourage alternative modes to car use to reduce congestion and pollution;
- Initiatives that inform and protect local residents;
- Review infrastructure improvements to encourage active travel;
- Anti-idling enforcement

To improve air quality in our four air quality management areas (AQMAs) and across the whole borough, various actions have continued through 2025:

- Swale Borough Council continues to develop the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIP). This will provide a vital resource for developing active travel and infrastructure improvements within the district.
- The Council also continues to promote and raise awareness of KentAir alert messaging, air quality impacts and solutions through Clean Air Day and the Green Schools Forum.
- Dust management at St Paul's Street (AQMA 4) – additional monitoring, a deep clean of the road and additional road sweeping, as well as engagement with local operators with the aim to reduce PM₁₀ exceedances.
- The Council has continued to have an active anti idling campaign which includes engagement with schools and signage in hotspot areas within the district. Below shows our informal and formal anti idling signage:



Conclusions and Priorities

All monitoring sites within the district reported compliance against the NO₂ Air Quality Standard objectives during 2024. The over-all long-term trend over the last five years shows air quality is improving in the AQMAs.

The Council has been cautious when reviewing results given the potential COVID – 19 pandemic impacts on traffic movements during 2020, whereby there was a significant decrease in road and vehicle use nationally, especially in urban areas. The year 2021 and future years may have also been affected due a behaviour changes in response to the pandemic, for example, more people working from home and shopping online. However, a steady downward trend is observed in NO₂ concentrations at most monitoring sites (passive and automatic). These results reflect current national trends.

In response to the NO₂ annual results and in line with Defra guidance the Environmental Protection team will consider recommending the revocation of Newington and St Paul's Street for NO₂ compliance. Monitoring will continue at these locations, and the AQAP will be updated in a separate section for revoked AQMAs to ensure air quality remains a high-profile issue and to ensure it is able to respond quickly should there be any deterioration in condition of the revoked AQMAs. Ospringle and Keycol Hill AQMAs will be monitored for another year before a revocation is considered.

St Paul's Street (AQMA 4) continues to exceed the 24 – Hour PM₁₀ AQS objective with 45 exceedances reported during 2025. During 2025 measures (additional monitoring and road sweeping) may have contributed to the decrease in exceedances which were significantly lower than those recorded in 2024 (85 exceedances).

The priorities for the Swale Borough Council in addressing air quality for the coming year will be to consider revoking AQMAs that meet the requirement for revocation and complete various measures included in the AQAP for example; to complete the Councils Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIP); ensure the anti-idling campaign continues with signage and engagement with schools; continue dust management to reduce particulates at St Paul's Street; promote and further distribute 'Clean Air Academy' to health care practitioners with support from KCC public health and NHS communication teams; and engage with members to consider next steps in a lobbying role to improve bus infrastructure and services.

There are current challenges in reducing car use within the Borough through improving public transport service and infrastructure. Our AQAP includes a measure to support public transport providers in a lobbying role for improvements to infrastructure and services. This measure is highly reliant on political support and favourability; therefore, will require persistent and continuous pursuit as part of the Councils AQAP steering group to ensure it is achieved. Other challenges anticipated will be timing and actioning measures recommended by LCWIP, as these will be highly dependent on funding bids and grants.

How to get Involved

Swale Borough Council cannot achieve air quality improvements alone. There was a continuation of work with all stakeholders throughout 2025, to provide information to the general public. The following provides more information:

- Residents can stay informed by visiting the Kent Air website (<http://www.kentair.org.uk/>) to learn more about air pollution and local air quality or contact the Environmental Protection Team on 01622 602460 or ehadmin@midkent.gov.uk or <https://swale.gov.uk/bins-littering-and-the-environment/air-quality>
- Canterbury City Council and the Mid Kent Environmental Health Partnership have created the free interactive website called 'Pollution Patrol' through 2021 Defra funding.
 - Sign up <https://pollutionpatrol.org.uk/> - Pollution Patrol is a free interactive website for primary schools, children and their families developed to help raise awareness of air pollution, the damage it can cause and ways that individuals can help to reduce their impact by changing behaviours. The website includes games, an immersive 360° story mode, curriculum-linked teaching resources and a school assembly plan amongst other elements.
- Sign up to the Green Schools Forum at climate@swale.gov.uk
 - The forum provides a platform for primary and secondary schools to discuss issues and projects such as air quality, tree planting and other ecological initiatives. The forum also provides a platform to engage with schools in relation to KCC Smarter Travel scheme which helps schools optimise their travel plans and promote active travel.
- Take action - Walk, wheel, or use public transport to reduce your exposure and contribution to air pollution. Check out [Clean Air Day resources](#)⁴ to celebrate Clean Air Day.
 - The digital training resource 'Clean Air Academy' is accessible for Health Care Practitioners across Kent and Medway. To use the Clean Air Academy, you must register at www.cleanairacademy.org.uk. The resource also provides additional

⁴ <https://www.actionforcleanair.org.uk/campaigns/clean-air-day>

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1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Swale Borough Council during 2025. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), as amended by the Environment Act (2021), and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents.

The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether 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 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 Swale Borough Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

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

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) 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.

A summary of AQMA declared by Swale Borough Council can be found in St Paul's Street (AQMA 4) continues to exceed the 24 – Hour PM₁₀ AQS objective with 45 exceedances reported during 2025 (figure A.14). The number of exceedances has decreased significantly from 2024 where we saw 85 exceedances bringing levels down close to those observed in 2023 (42 exceedances).

Risks associated with not revoking the AQMA:

- Defra will not appraise Air Quality Action Plan's (AQAPs) that have AQMA compliant for five years unless a likely exceedance has been identified in the area.
- Swale Borough Council currently (2023 -2028) has one Strategic Air Quality Action Plan covering all AQMA in the district. Therefore, keeping an AQMA in place when it should be revoked risks Defra not accepting any revisions required to the current AQAP (required every 5 years) or if we need to declare a new AQMA.
- For example, if any monitoring results identify new areas where the Air Quality Objectives are not being met, we would not be able to create an action plan for these areas, due to not revoking AQMA that are now compliant.
Subsequently we would be in breach of the legislation because we do not have an action plan for areas that should have one.
- Keeping AQMA in place longer than required risks diluting their meaning and impacting public trust in local air quality management

Table 2.1. The table presents a description of the four AQMA(s) that are currently designated within Swale Borough Council. Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs provides maps of AQMA(s) and also the air quality monitoring locations in relation to the AQMA(s). The air quality objectives pertinent to the current AQMA designation(s) are as follows:

- NO₂ annual mean
- PM₁₀ 24-hour mean

Table A3 (automatic monitoring) and table A4 (non-automatic) provides a review of the Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results between years 2021 to 2025. It shows there has been compliance of the annual mean NO₂ concentrations being lower than 36µg/m³ (i.e., lower than 10% of the annual mean NO₂ objective of 40 µg/m³) at all AQMAs during 2025.

Below outlines the NO₂ compliance achieved in each AQMA:

- Newington (AQMA 1) and St Paul's Street (AQMA 4) has been compliant for six consecutive years.
- Ospringe Street (AQMA 2/6) for three consecutive years with the year 2022 being higher than 10% of the AQO and the year 2021 being compliant.
- Keycol Hill (AQMA 7) has been compliant for three consecutive years and two years (2021 and 2022) being higher than 10% of the AQO.

The revocation of an AQMA should be considered following three consecutive years of compliance with the relevant objective as evidenced through monitoring. Defra also advises there should not be any declared AQMAs for which compliance with the relevant objective has been achieved for a consecutive five-year period.

In line with Local Air Quality and Management guidance (LAQM), the Environmental Health team will consider recommending the revocation of Newington and St Paul's Street for NO₂ compliance. Monitoring will continue at these locations and as part of the revocation process the AQAP will be updated to include a separate section for revoked AQMAs to ensure air quality remains a high-profile issue and to ensure it is able to respond quickly should there be any deterioration in condition of the revoked AQMAs. Ospringe and Keycol Hill AQMAs will be monitored for another year before a revocation is considered.

St Paul's Street (AQMA 4) continues to exceed the 24 – Hour PM₁₀ AQS objective with 45 exceedances reported during 2025 (figure A.14). The number of exceedances has decreased significantly from 2024 where we saw 85 exceedances bringing levels down close to those observed in 2023 (42 exceedances).

Risks associated with not revoking the AQMAs:

- Defra will not appraise Air Quality Action Plan's (AQAPs) that have AQMAs compliant for five years unless a likely exceedance has been identified in the area.
- Swale Borough Council currently (2023 -2028) has one Strategic Air Quality Action Plan covering all AQMAs in the district. Therefore, keeping an AQMA in place when it should be revoked risks Defra not accepting any revisions required to the current AQAP (required every 5 years) or if we need to declare a new AQMA.
- For example, if any monitoring results identify new areas where the Air Quality Objectives are not being met, we would not be able to create an action plan for these areas, due to not revoking AQMAs that are now compliant.
Subsequently we would be in breach of the legislation because we do not have an action plan for areas that should have one.
- Keeping AQMAs in place longer than required risks diluting their meaning and impacting public trust in local air quality management

Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	Highest Concentration: Declaration	Highest Concentration: Current Year	Number of Years Compliant with Air Quality Objective	Name and Date of AQAP Publication	Web Link to AQAP
AQMA 1: Newington	Declared 2009	NO ₂ Annual Mean	An area encompassing A2 and Newington High Street	YES	50 µg/m ³	No exceedance: 25.2 µg/m ³	Six consecutive years	Strategic AQAP 2023	swale.gov.uk/aqap
AQMA 2/6: Ospringe Street	Declared as AQMA 2 in 2011, extended in 2016, consolidated as AQMA 6 in 2017	NO ₂ Annual Mean	Area incorporating all of Ospringe Street near Faversham (A2/Ospringe)	YES	48 µg/m ³	No exceedance: 30.4 µg/m ³	Three consecutive years with one year (2022) being higher than 10% of the AQO and year 2021 being compliant	Strategic AQAP 2023	swale.gov.uk/aqap
AQMA 4: St Paul's Street, Milton, Sittingbourne	Declared 2013	NO ₂ Annual Mean	Area incorporating St Paul's Street, Sittingbourne (B2006)	NO	62 µg/m ³	No exceedance: 27.8 µg/m ³	Six consecutive years	Strategic AQAP 2023	swale.gov.uk/aqap

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	Highest Concentration: Declaration	Highest Concentration: Current Year	Number of Years Compliant with Air Quality Objective	Name and Date of AQAP Publication	Web Link to AQAP
AQMA 4: St Paul's Street, Milton, Sittingbourne	Declared 2020	PM ₁₀ 24 Hour Mean	Area incorporating St Paul's Street, Sittingbourne (B2006)	NO	42 Exceedances of 50 µg/m ³	45 Exceedances of 50 µg/m ³	Zero	Strategic AQAP 2023	swale.gov.uk/aqap
AQMA 7: Keycol Hill	Declared 2020	NO ₂ Annual Mean	Area incorporating Keycol Hill, Sittingbourne (A2)	YES	36 µg/m ³	No exceedance: 27.7 µg/m ³	Three consecutive years and two years (2021 and 2022) being higher than 10% of the AQO	Strategic AQAP 2023	swale.gov.uk/aqap

☒ Swale Borough Council confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date.

☒ Swale Borough Council confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to Defra.

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

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

- Sufficient explanations have been included in Appendix C regarding why the AQMAs have not been revoked yet. This is welcomed.
- SBC have stated that all diffusion tubes were deployed in accordance with the 2024 diffusion tube calendar. This is commended.
- The ASR has received sign off from the Director of Public Health, which is commended.
- In table A.4 the number of decimal spaces is inconsistent. It is recommended to ensure the number of decimal spaces across the table for the data capture is uniform to make it more consistent and less confusing before publishing the ASR.
 - This was rectified prior to publication
- Table B.1 is missing the bias adjustment factor in the column headings. It is noted that the local bias adjustment factor was included in the notes, however, it is recommended to include the bias adjustment factor in the column heading before publishing the ASR.
 - This was rectified prior to publication
- It is commended that the Council responded to last year's comments and included the feedback to further improve the ASR.
- The trends presented in Appendix A are formatted in a way that is clear and easy to understand, it is also helpful that figures have been grouped by location to allow for ease of comparison. The Council also provide discussion of trends for each separate figure to allow for more focused research into trends for each district.
- SBC have included the Public Health Outcomes Framework D01 indicator within their report, as well as a comparison to England and the South-East region. This is an example of good practice and helps provide context for measures that tackle PM_{2.5}.

Swale Borough Council has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.2. Twelve measures are included within Table 2.2, with the type of measure and the progress Swale Borough Council have made during the reporting year of 2025 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.2.

More detail on these measures can be found in their respective Air Quality Action Plan 2023 -2028. Key completed measures are:

- Explore AQMA traffic management options (measure 8)
- Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIP) supporting study and evidence (measure 2).
- Anti-idling campaign - Swale Borough Council has worked with residents, schools and parish councils to identify several hotspot locations in the borough where drivers regularly leave their engines idling. A total of 94 formal anti-idling signs has been installed in various locations around the borough (measure 9).
- The Council continues to promote and raise awareness of KentAir alert messaging, air quality impacts and solutions through Clean Air Day messaging and the Green Schools Forum (measure 3)
- Dust management at St Paul's Street (AQMA 4) – additional monitoring, a deep clean of the road and additional road sweeping, as well as engagement with local operators has taken place over 2025. The aim of this work has been to reduce PM₁₀ concentrations, where mud and dust is being deposited and recirculated on the highway from operator vehicles (measure 5).

Swale Borough Council expects the following measures to be completed over the course of the next reporting year:

- Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIP) – prioritise multiple walking and cycling routes. Complete public consultation and finalise LCWIP.
- Dust management at St Paul's Street (AQMA 4) – reviewing option for rezoning the cleaning program assigned to St Paul's Street. This will provide long term additional cleansing of the road to reduce PM₁₀ concentrations.

- Continue anti-idling campaign - review signage within the district and install additional signage to raise awareness of the anti-idling campaign in hotspot locations.
- Continue to liaise with Medway Council to discuss transboundary impacts and mitigation options. Working towards lowering NO₂ emissions in Newington and Keycol Hill AQMAs.

Swale Borough Council's priorities for the coming year are to ensure AQAP 'task and finish' groups continue to work on milestones for measures and to complete the above projects. To also review the revocation of AQMAs that fall below the national air quality objectives.

Swale Borough Council worked to implement these measures in partnership with the following stakeholders during 2025:

- Kent County Council (KCC)
- Neighbouring local authorities

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Swale Borough Council anticipates facing are, for example, promoting the Clean Air Academy and uptake usage of the education tool; limited resource for anti-idling patrols; and actioning measures recommended by LCWIP, as these will be highly dependent on funding bids and grants; public transport improvements to bus infrastructure/service measure is highly reliant on political support and favourability. Therefore, requires persistent and continuous drive from the Councils AQAP steering group to ensure it is achieved.

Progress on the following measures has been slower than expected due to:

- Swale's Green School Forum – funding opportunities to support school projects.
- Clean Air Academy – delays have occurred in promoting the education tool through KCC Public Health.
- Public transport improvements to bus infrastructure/service – highly dependent on political support and comes with significant costs that can only be derived by wider County support.

Swale Borough Council anticipates that the measures stated above and in Table 2.2 will achieve compliance for NO₂ in all AQMAs.

Whilst the measures stated above and in Table 2.2 will help to contribute towards compliance, Swale Borough Council anticipates that further additional measures not yet prescribed might be required in subsequent years to achieve compliance and enable the revocation of St Paul's Street AQMA 4 for particulates (PM₁₀).

Table 2.2 – 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	Continue to develop Air Quality standards within Local Plan. Review and KCC development control policies	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Local Plan Review; Air Quality Policy and other policies; Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance; Low Emissions Strategy	2023	2028	SBC and KCC planning policy	Staff costs	Funded	<10K	Implementation	Lower NOx and PM ₁₀ emissions - Air Quality standards to reduce district-wide emissions	Implementation of policy and planning responses	Updated Air Quality Policy has been included in the Regulation 18 Local Plan which is due for consultation in January 2026	Air Quality is considered in the site selection for allocations. The emerging Local Plan will include a policy on Air Quality.
2	Complete a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) for the district and work with KCC to improve of Swale's walking and cycling infrastructure	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network and active travel	2023	2034	SBC (Active Travel; GIS and Planning) and KCC (PRW, Highways)	Developers & highway infrastructure funding	Partially Funded	£10k - 50k	Implementation	Lower NOx and PM ₁₀ emissions	Completion of improved walking and cycling routes	LCWIP public consultation - opened from 1st September to 26th October. Results are being analysed, and feedback will be provided in the next ASR	Various processes are required to complete this project which can take time to complete

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
3	Air pollution alerts, information to raise awareness on impacts and solutions	Public Information	Via the Internet, leaflets and other mechanisms	2016	Ongoing	MidKent Partnership and, Kent and Medway Air Quality Partnership	SBC budget for website and data management	Funded	<£15K	Completed and ongoing	Lower NOx and PM ₁₀ emissions	Number of people using the alert service in Swale	CEE team continuing to promote air quality tools via the Green Schools Forum and Green Grid Community Forum. There are 45 subscribers to the alert system in Swale	
4	To apply for Defra Air Quality Grant scheme to facilitate funding for the most suitable AQAP measures	Other	Other	2023	2025	SBC	Defra and SBC match funding	Partially Funded	< £10k	Completed	Lower NOx and PM ₁₀ emissions in AQMA(s) and public health benefits	Number of successful Defra bids	Clean Air Academy launched in November 2024: Online tool for health professionals to use to assist patients with CHD/COPD in navigating air quality information. Our colleagues at TMC Communications delivered a presentation at the Kent and Medway Respiratory	The health care project is reliant on support from KCC public health and NHS contacts. Some support issues have occurred previously. KCC plan to actively work to promote the resource in 2026. This will include articles for the school nurse newsletter, Respiratory Network newsletter and the Primary

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
													Network Conference in 2025 to promote the tool. A total of 71 delegates attended the conference and following TMC's presentation, we gained 25 new registrations from attendees, bringing the total to 100	Care newsletter with access to the CAA. Defra's Air Quality Grant has stopped; therefore, no further projects will come from this funding stream
5	To reduce emissions from activities with Environmental Permits	Environmental Permits	Measures to reduce pollution through IPPC Permits going beyond BAT	2023	2026	SBC	SBC staff costs	Funded	<10K	Ongoing	Lower PM ₁₀ emissions at St Paul's Street (AQMA 4)	Number of measures and performance monitoring data	The Council are liaising with the Environment Agency in relation dust management at a nearby permitted site. Through the planning process a nearby lorry park now has a hard surface and is providing S106 contribution which can go towards measures such as	Additional monitoring of dust on the road and cleansing has continued along St Paul's Street. The Environmental Protection team are liaising with the cleansing team to review rezoning St Pauls Street from zone 3 to 2 as part of the cleansing

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
													additional deep cleans and road sweeping.	schedule. This would mean additional cleaning and monitoring to reduce particulates along the road.
6 Removed														
7	Continue to improve and develop the EV infrastructure within the district	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Other	2022	2030	SBC and KCC Network Innovations	OZEV (ORCS & LEVI); SBC; Private Investment	Partially Funded	£50k - £100k	Ongoing	Lower NOx and PM ₁₀ emissions	Number of charge points/ charge points per population	There is steady growth of EV ownership in Swale, but demand for our chargers is not necessarily increasing to the point where further installations of EV chargers in council owned car parks would be considered.	Difference in strategy between SBC & KCC could be a barrier. DNO costs and grid capacity also is a barrier.
8	Explore AQMA specific traffic management options	Traffic Management	Strategic highway improvements	2023	2028	SBC and KCC highways	S106 funding	Funded	<40K	Completed	PM ₁₀ emissions at St Paul's Street	Number of measures and performance monitoring data	Completed: SBC scoping transport assessment concluded that chosen traffic management options	Additional comments on St Paul's Street are added above under measure 5

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
													would not improve the flow of traffic or reduce particulates along St Paul's Street AQMA 4. The assessment provided additional evidence on the localised sources i.e., particulates being transported from nearby industrial sites and being recirculated within the AQMA	
9	Continue anti-idling enforcement, signage and educational campaign	Other	Anti-idling enforcement	2022	2028	Environmental Protection and parking team (SBC)	SBC budget and S106 contributions	Funded	<10K	Completed and ongoing	Lower NOx and PM ₁₀ emissions at hotspot areas	Monitoring complaints and idling patrols feedback	We continue to respond to anti idling complaints and liaise with schools to raise awareness. 33 anti-idling signs were installed during September 2025 (Sheerness, Faversham and	Uncertainty for future funding

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
													Sittingbourne)	
10	Car clubs and EV bike hire schemes on development and public spaces in line with SBC EV Strategy, CEE plan	Alternatives to private vehicle use	Public car and cycle hire	2022	2025	SBC	SBC budget and S106 contributions	Funded	£10k - 50k	Completed	Lower NOx and PM10 emissions	Number of car clubs and bike hire schemes	The two car clubs and now ended due to limited usage to sustain them. EV bike hire schemes remain financially unfeasible. Climate and ecological emergency projects officer are working with schools to look at installing school bike libraries. Swale Cycle is continuing. 198 bikes have been distributed back into the community through the scheme so far in 2025.	Reliant on developer contributions and popularity relative to location. New car clubs recommended for relevant sites via planning process
11	Work in partnership with Medway Council and KCC to	Policy Guidance and				SBC, Medway District Council and	S106 contributions and				Lower NOx and PM10 emissions	Implementation of actions	Air Quality Modelling, to accompany Regulation 19 of the	

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
	agree mitigation and mechanism to manage transboundary impacts from development on air quality between Newington and Rainham.	Development Control	Other policy	2023	2028	KCC highways	SBC staff costs	Partially Funded	< £10k	Implementation	ns in Newington and Keycol Hill AQMAs		Local Plan, will look at the transboundary air quality impacts with Medway and other Local Authorities. Allocations for the Local Plan have not yet been chosen. This will be done for Regulation 19 consultation. Air quality will be a consideration.	
12	Explore opportunities for EV charge points at AQMA's: Newington (Village Hall), Ospringe (SBC car park), East Street (Tesco car park or nearby schools) St Paul's Street	Promoting Low Emission Transport	EV recharging	2023	2028	SBC	OZEV (ORCS & LEVI); SBC; Private Investment ; S106 contributions	Partially funded	£50k - £100k	On hold	Lower NOx and PM10 emissions	No. charge points/ No. charge points per population	No additional charge points were installed during 2025	Demand for EVs is still not reaching a threshold where further installations would be considered.

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
	(businesses nearby)													
13	Public transport improvements to bus infrastructure /service	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Public transport improvements - interchange stations and services	2025	2028	SBC and KCC	No current funding sources. SBC revenue for staff costs	Not Funded	£500k - £1 million	Planning	Lower NOx and PM10 emissions	Greater uptake of usage	Discussion have taken place at the Bus Partnership Area committee meeting; however currently no lobbying actions have been completed.	This measure is highly reliant on political support and favourability; therefore, will require persistent and continuous pursuit as part of the Councils AQAP steering group to ensure it is achieved.

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 Strategy⁵, 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.

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)⁶ data tool compiled by Public Health England (DO1) shows the estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in 2024 for Swale as 5.3%. This is slightly higher than the regional percentage (5.1%) and the same as the national estimated fraction.

It is recognised that measures to reduce NO₂ and PM₁₀ should also have a beneficial effect on PM_{2.5} concentrations. LAQM Table A.1 – Action Toolbox provides a summary of measures and their effect on reducing NO_x and PM₁₀ emissions, including if they also reduce PM_{2.5}. The toolbox has been used as a guide in selecting the current AQAP measures to ensure a reduction in PM_{2.5} emissions.

⁵ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

⁶ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/public-health-outcomes-framework/at-a-glance/E07000113.html?area-name=Swale>

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

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

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1

Swale Borough Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at ZW3 (Ospringe), ZW8 (St Paul's Street) and ZW10 (Newington) sites during 2025. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the automatic monitoring sites. NB. Local authorities do not have to report annually on the following pollutants: 1,3 butadiene, benzene, carbon monoxide and lead, unless local circumstances indicate there is a problem. The [Kentair](https://www.kentair.org.uk/data)⁷ page presents automatic monitoring results for Swale Borough 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. Further details on how the monitors are calibrated and how the data has been adjusted are included in Appendix C.

⁷ <https://www.kentair.org.uk/data>

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Swale Borough Council undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 59 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.

The following 8 sites were closed:

1. SW169: Nettle Way, Thistle Hill Estate, Minster
2. SW172 Murston Road (25) Murston, Sittingbourne
3. SW173 Tonge Road (Homeview) Murston, Sittingbourne
4. SW174 Ruins Barn Road, Tunstall, Sittingbourne
5. SW151 Lamp post outside Beatrice Lodge, London Road, Sittingbourne
6. SW182 40 London Road, Teynham
7. SW171 Water Lane Ospringe
8. SW168 Western Link Road - Davington Fields Roundabout

Relocated sites:

1. SW188 37 Ospringe Road Faversham
2. SW189 124 Whitstable Road Faversham

Sites (except Isle of Sheppey) are removed if they are below $32 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for (more than) > 2 years. The Isle of Sheppey sites are removed if they are below $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for (more than) > 2 years. This is because it is a developing area, and all sites are currently low. Short term research sites are only added for one year and are removed if below $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Relocation of sites was considered and included in the audit.

In line with Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (TG22) the deployment of new monitoring sites is usually evidence-based relative to traffic congestion data outlined in Swale Transport model with predicted congested areas and where future development is planned. Each site is also reviewed relative to topography and relevant receptors.

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

3 (automatic data) and Table A.4 (non-automatic – diffusion tubes) in Appendix A compare the ratified and adjusted monitored NO_2 annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Note that the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

For diffusion tubes, the full 2025 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B. Note that the concentration data presented in Table B.1 includes distance corrected values, only where relevant.

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 $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

There is no passive monitoring sites where the NO₂ annual mean is greater than 60µg/m³, therefore in accordance with DEFRA LAQM.TG (22) there are no sites likely to be at risk of exceeding the 1-hour mean AQS objective.

Table A.3 shows there has been compliance of the annual mean NO₂ concentrations (40µg/m³) at all three automatic monitoring stations during 2025. Measured concentrations at automatic stations were below the annual NO₂ mean Air Quality Objective/ target value during 2025. ZW8 (St Paul's Street – AQMA 4) recorded the NO₂ annual mean concentration as 26.3 µg/m³ and has been compliant for 6 consecutive years. ZW3 (Ospringle – AQMA 2/6) recorded the NO₂ annual mean concentration as 19.6 µg/m³ and has been compliant for three consecutive years with one year (2022) being higher than 10% of the AQO and year 2021 being compliant. Installed in 2021, ZW10 (Newington – AQMA 1) automatic station recorded the NO₂ annual mean concentration as 18.5 µg/m³ and has been compliant for 6 consecutive years. There were also no measured exceedances of the 1-hour Air Quality Objective during 2024 by either of the automatic monitoring sites.

Table A.4 shows during 2025 all 59 diffusion tube monitoring sites recorded annual mean NO₂ concentrations below air quality target value of 40 µg/m³. The majority of tubes sites show a decrease in concentrations since 2024 and over the last five years with some slight increases over years 2021 and 2022. However, this might be due to the unprecedented impact of the Covid pandemic, where concentrations were untypically lower. A long-term slight decreasing trend is identified at most passive monitoring sites shown in figures A.2 to A.12 from 2024 to 2025. All diffusion tube monitoring sites were below 60 µg/m³, indicating that an exceedance of the 1- hour mean objective is unlikely.

During 2025 the highest non-automatic NO₂ annual mean concentration recorded was at a at Boughton Bypass Hillside Gate, Gate House Slip, Dunkirk with SW181 tube site recording at 39.1 µg/m³ and being within 10% of the air quality objective/ target value. The location for SW181 tube site is on the lamp post at the Boughton Bypass Hillside Gate, Gate House Slip, Dunkirk. The concentration has increased recording 36.1µg/m³ during 2024.

Regarding AQMAs, diffusion tube monitoring during 2025 recorded NO₂ annual mean concentrations below air quality target value of 40 µg/m³ at all sites SW19 (22.4 µg/ m³), SW42 (25.2 µg/ m³), SW66 (21.6 µg/ m³), SW78 (20.7µg/ m³), SW167 triplicate (16.1 µg/ m³) within

Newington (AQMA 1). Figure A.3 shows subject to 2022 peak there is a slight downward trend among most sites observed in 2025. Newington AQMA has been compliant for six consecutive years.

Diffusion tube monitoring during 2024 recorded NO₂ annual mean concentrations below air quality target value of 40 µg/m³ at all sites SW28 (32.4 µg/ m³), SW29 (29.1 µg/ m³), SW30 triplicate (22.2 µg/ m³), SW31 (25.5 µg/ m³), SW96 (28 µg/ m³), SW171 (8.8 µg/ m³), SW120 (28.2 µg/ m³), SW135 (31.1 µg/ m³) within Ospringe (AQMA 2/6).

Diffusion tube monitoring during 2025 recorded NO₂ annual mean concentrations below air quality target value of 40 µg/m³ at all sites SW28 (30.4 µg/ m³), SW29 (26.5 µg/ m³), SW30 triplicate (21.1 µg/ m³), SW31 (25.3µg/ m³), SW96 (23.9 µg/ m³), SW120 (25.4 µg/ m³), SW135 (26.4µg/ m³) within Ospringe (AQMA 2/6). Figure A.10 presents a varying downward trend since 2022. Ospringe AQMA has been compliant for three consecutive years with one year (2022) being higher than 10% of the AQO and year 2021 being compliant.

Diffusion tube monitoring during 2025 recorded NO₂ annual mean concentrations below air quality target value of 40 µg/m³ at all sites SW51 (27.8 µg/ m³), SW71 (25.1 µg/ m³) and SW89 (26.6 µg/ m³) triplicate within St Pauls Street (AQMA 4). All sites shown in figure A.4 have decreased since 2022. St Pauls Street has been compliant for six consecutive years.

Diffusion tube monitoring during 2025 recorded NO₂ annual mean concentrations below air quality target value of 40 µg/m³ at all sites SW121 (25.8 µg/m³), SW124 (27.3 µg/m³), SW144 (24.1 µg/m³) and SW154 (27.7 µg/m³) within the Keycol Hill (AQMA 7) and all sites shown in figure A.6 show a decreasing trend since 2022. Keycol Hill AQMA has been compliant for three consecutive years and two years (2021 and 2022) being higher than 10% of the AQO.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Table A.6 in Appendix A: Monitoring Results compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40µg/m³.

Table A.7 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored PM₁₀ daily mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 50 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year.

During 2025 there were no exceedances of the annual mean PM₁₀ objective at all three automatic monitoring sites. Recorded concentrations (annual mean PM₁₀) were 32.8 µg/m³ at ZW8 (St Paul's Street – AQMA 4) and 18.6 µg/m³ at ZW10 (Newington – AQMA 1). The lowest annual mean PM₁₀ concentration at ZW8 (St Paul's Street) was observed in 2023 (32.2 µg/ m³), followed by an increase in 2024 (36.6 µg/ m³). Figure A13 shows a slight increase in annual mean PM₁₀ concentrations since 2023 at site ZW10 (Newington) and a slight decrease at site ZW8.

Since 2019 ZW8 (St Paul's Street - AQMA 4), subject to a slight decrease in 2023, the number of exceedances has increased continuously with 85 exceedances during 2024 (figure A.14). During 2025 the concentration has decreased to 45 exceedances. ZW8 has been non-compliant for the 24 – Hour PM₁₀ AQS objective for seven consecutive years. Figure A14 shows years 2023 and 2025 have been the lowest concentrations over the last five years. No exceedances the 24 – Hour PM₁₀ AQS objective was observed at ZW10.

As discussed in section 2.1 the Councils Environmental Protection and Cleansing Teams are working together on various mitigation actions to reduce and monitor non-tail pipe emissions along St Paul's Street i.e., a 'deep clean' of the road, additional monitoring regime and road sweeping.

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. Monitoring for PM_{2.5} was undertaken at existing sites ZW8 (St Paul's Street) and ZW10 (Newington). The 2025 recorded PM_{2.5} concentrations at site ZW8 was 10.8 µg/m³ and 10.3 µg/m³ at ZW10. Figure A.15 shows a slight decreasing trend since 2023 and no significant change over the last five years at both sites.

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)
ZW8	St Paul's Street	Roadside	590264	164396	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	Yes	AQMA 4	Chemiluminescent BAM x 2	9.0	2.5	3.2
ZW2/6	Ospringe	Roadside	600360	160869	NO ₂	Yes	AQMA 2/6	Chemiluminescent	0.5	1.7	2.0
ZW10	Newington	Roadside	585970	164787	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	Yes	AQMA 1	Chemiluminescent BAM x 2	2.6	3.3	2.1

Notes:

(1) N/A if not applicable

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

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

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
Isle of Sheppey										
SW86	Swale Foyer, Bridge Road, Sheerness	Roadside	591726	175018	NO ₂	No	4.0	2.4	No	2.1
SW127	Lamp post o/s 14 Halfway, Halfway	Roadside	593151	172962	NO ₂	No	9.0	2.5	No	2.1
SW128	Lamp post o/s 12a Queenborough Road, Halfway	Roadside	593092	172870	NO ₂	No	3.0	1.5	No	2.1
SW133	159/161 High Street, Sheerness	Roadside	592208	174596	NO ₂	No	0.5	1.5	No	2.0
SW164	Lamp post o/s 45 Minster Road, Halfway	Roadside	593292	172897	NO ₂	No	4.0	1.1	No	1.9
SW166	Lower Road, Minster Nr Barton Hill Roundabout	Roadside	594021	171626	NO ₂	No	20.0	1.5	No	2.0
SW170	Minster Road (132) Minster	Roadside	593822	172812	NO ₂	No	1.6	2.0	No	2.0
Newington										
SW19	5 High Street, Newington	Roadside	585904	164794	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA1	5.0	1.0	No	2.1

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)
SW42	A2 Newington opposite Church Lane	Roadside	585935	164787	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA ₁	0.5	1.3	No	2.1
SW66	A2 Newington O/S 94 High Street, Newington	Roadside	586080	164746	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA ₁	0.5	1.1	No	2.3
SW78	55-57 High Street, Newington	Roadside	585951	164792	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA ₁	0.1	2.2	No	1.9
SW167.1 SW167.2 SW167.3	Newington Air Quality Station	Roadside	585970	164788	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA ₁	4.0	3.2	Yes	1.0
St Paul's Street										
SW51	O/S 14/16 St Pauls Street, Sittingbourne	Roadside	590236	164408	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA ₄	0.5	2.0	No	2.0
SW71	O/S 8 Staple Close, Staplehurst Road, Sittingbourne	Roadside	590098	164455	NO ₂	No	4.4	3.3	No	1.8
SW89.1, SW89.2, SW89.3	St Pauls AQ Station, St Pauls Street, Milton	Roadside	590252	164397	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA ₄	11.1	1.9	Yes	2.3
Sittingbourne										
SW140	Lamp post 36/38 Chalkwell Road, Sittingbourne	Roadside	590079	164367	NO ₂	No	1.0	1.1	No	2.0

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
SW141	Drainpipe 37/39 Chalkwell Road, Sittingbourne	Roadside	590071	164375	NO ₂	No	1.0	1.6	No	2.1
SW162	Lamp post 1 Staplehurst Road, Sittingbourne B2006 Staplehurst Link Road	Roadside	590093	164438	NO ₂	No	20.0	1.6	No	2.1
Keycol Hill										
SW121	Squirrel Cottage, Keycol Hill façade	Roadside	587936	164267	NO ₂	Yes AQMA 7	1.0	9.3	No	2.1
SW124	31/33 Keycol Hill, Sittingbourne	Roadside	587775	164320	NO ₂	Yes AQMA 7	1.0	1.5	No	1.8
SW144	3/5 Keycol Hill, Sittingbourne	Roadside	587917	164277	NO ₂	Yes AQMA 7	1.0	4.8	No	2.0
SW154	Bus stop o/s 9/11 Keycol Hill, Sittingbourne	Roadside	587874	164292	NO ₂	No	9.0	1.5	No	2.2
Sittingbourne and Murston										
SW158	Lamp post Mill Way o/s Sanctuary Homes (Milton Pipes) Site, Sittingbourne	Roadside	587874	164292	NO ₂	No	12.0	2.9	No	2.0

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
SW159	Lamp post jct Gas Road & Mill Way, Sittingbourne	Roadside	590567	164439	NO ₂	No	40.0	1.8	No	2.0
SW163	Lamp post Opp Regent Park, Eurolink Way, Sittingbourne	Roadside	590850	163852	NO ₂	No	30.0	2.2	No	2.1
SW147	Flats 1-20 St Michaels Road, Sittingbourne	Roadside	590370	163877	NO ₂	No	1.0	4.0	No	2.0
SW176	Lamp post BB013 o/s 53 Bell Road, Sittingbourne	Roadside	590892	163297	NO ₂	No	12.0	1.7	No	2.0
East Street and Bapchild										
SW56	126 East Street, Sittingbourne	Roadside	591453	163465	NO ₂	No	1.0	3.1	No	2.0
SW152	Lamp post o/s 157/159 East Street, Sittingbourne	Roadside	591423	163484	NO ₂	No	4.0	1.8	No	2.0
SW177	Lamp post ETCU111 o/s Hemspted House, A2 London Road, Bapchild	Roadside	593295	163037	NO ₂	No	20.0	0.9	No	2.5
Teynham										

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)
SW153	Lamp post o/s 190/192 London Road, Teynham	Roadside	594748	162602	NO ₂	No	1.5	1.5	No	1.9
SW184	144 London Road, Teynham	Roadside	594869	162559	NO ₂	No	1.0	1.5	No	2.1
SW80	LTR Supplies, 107, London Road, Teynham	Roadside	595155	162472	NO ₂	No	0.6	1.5	No	1.8
SW91	Adj to 72 London Road, Teynham	Roadside	595150	162461	NO ₂	No	0.0	2.4	No	1.8
SW183	27 London Road, Teynham	Roadside	595447	162383	NO ₂	No	0.7	1.0	No	2.0
SW186	Lamp post ELDI015 143 London Road, Teynham	Roadside	594993	162525	NO ₂	No	1.0	1.5	No	2.0
SW187	Lamp post 52 London Road, Teynham	Roadside	595234	162435	NO ₂	No	1.0	2.8	No	2.0
Ospringe										
SW28	Mayors Arms, Ospringe Street, Faversham	Roadside	600225	160887	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA 2/6	1.0	1.5	No	2.4
SW29	43 Ospringe Street, Faversham	Roadside	600286	160868	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA 2/6	1.0	2.4	No	2.1
SW30.1, SW30.2, SW30.3	Ospringe AQ Station	Roadside	600363	160869	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA 2/6	1.7	2.5	Yes	2.1

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)
SW31	4 Ospringe Street, Faversham	Roadside	600444	160848	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA 2/6	1.0	1.5	No	2.5
SW96	Maison Dieu, Ospringe Street	Roadside	600358	160859	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA 2/6	1.0	1.5	No	2.3
SW120	1-3 Ospringe Street, Ospringe, Faversham	Roadside	600456	160836	NO ₂	Yes - AQMA 2/6	1.0	1.4	No	2.3
SW135	Lamp post outside 31/33 Ospringe Street, Ospringe	Roadside	600326	160860	NO ₂	No	0.5	2.5	No	2.0
Faversham and Boughton										
SW179	Lamp post LC004 26 London Road, Faversham	Roadside	601246	160624	NO ₂	No	6.0	1.0	No	2.0
SW180	Lamp post ECGW5 Boughton Bypass Forge Cottage, London Road Dunkirk (Canterbury Bound)	Roadside	608781	158807	NO ₂	No	11.0	1.0	No	1.9
SW181	Lamp post Boughton Bypass Hillside Gate, Gate House Slip, Dunkirk	Roadside	609178	158730	NO ₂	No	12.0	1.7	No	1.9

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)
	(Faversham Bound)									
SW188	37 Ospringle Road Faversham	Roadside	600839	161099	NO ₂	No	2.0	1.6	No	1.9
SW189	124 Whitstable Road Faversham	Roadside	602471	161110	NO ₂	No	2.0	1.8	No	1.9
Rural and background										
SW07	Capel Hill Farm, Harty Ferry Road	Rural	600758	169576	NO ₂	No	8.0	10.0	No	1.7
SW34	Hernhill Village Hall, Hernhill	Rural	606624	161108	NO ₂	No	0.5	10.0	No	2.1
SW88	Sonora Way, Sittingbourne	Urban Background	589318	165045	NO ₂	No	5.8	1.8	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 NO₂ Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ZW8	590264	164396	Roadside	98.5	98.5	30.6	30.4	26.5	26.4	26.3
ZW3	600360	160869	Roadside	99.5	99.5	23.5	24.8	20.9	20.3	19.6
ZW10	585970	164787	Roadside	94.9	94.9	22.6	21.9	20.3	17.6	18.5

☒ 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 NO₂ 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/m³.

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ 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 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
Isle of Sheppey										
SW86	591726	175018	Roadside	84.6	84.6	23.1	24.0	21.1	19.7	21.6
SW127	593151	172962	Roadside	92.3	92.3	23.4	23.7	22.7	18.8	18.9
SW128	593092	172870	Roadside	100.0	100.0	27.4	25.2	23.4	20.8	21.9
SW133	592208	174596	Roadside	90.4	90.4	25.0	25.2	21.6	20.9	20.3
SW164	593292	172897	Roadside	100.0	100.0	21.6	19.2	19.5	18.4	16.3
SW166	594021	171626	Roadside	100.0	100.0		23.1	20.4	20.3	19.0
SW170	593822	172812	Roadside	100.0	100.0			20.7	19.5	18.3
SW185	590090	167912	Roadside	100.0	100.0				16.4	14.9
Newington										
SW19	585904	164794	Roadside	100.0	100.0	27.9	29.3	27.1	24.8	22.4
SW42	585935	164787	Roadside	90.4	90.4	33.1	35.8	30.6	27.3	25.2

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
SW66	586080	164746	Roadside	100.0	100.0	26.4	26.9	25.3	20.2	21.6
SW78	585951	164792	Roadside	100.0	100.0	26.9	30.1	24.3	22.4	20.7
SW167.1, SW167.2, SW167.3	585970	164788	Roadside	100.0	100.0		19.9	17.8	16.2	16.1
St Paul's Street										
SW51	590236	164408	Roadside	100.0	100.0	34.4	32.7	29.3	27.5	27.8
SW71	590098	164455	Roadside	100.0	100.0	28.9	29.4	25.8	26.0	25.1
SW89.1, SW89.2, SW89.3	590252	164397	Roadside	100.0	100.0	31.9	31.7	26.6	27.1	26.6
Sittingbourne										
SW140	590079	164367	Roadside	92.3	92.3	31.8	31.6	28.9	27.3	27.1
SW141	590071	164375	Roadside	100.0	100.0	27.9	29.9	30.0	25.8	24.1
SW162	590093	164438	Roadside	90.4	90.4	29.4	27.1	26.4	24.9	24.9
Keycol Hill										

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
SW121	587936	164267	Roadside	100.0	100.0	34.6	34.4	30.0	28.9	25.8
SW124	587775	164320	Roadside	100.0	100.0	36.9	39.1	32.8	29.8	27.3
SW144	587917	164277	Roadside	100.0	100.0	33.7	34.6	28.1	26.5	24.1
SW154	587874	164292	Roadside	100.0	100.0	34.7	36.5	32.9	28.1	27.7
Sittingbourne, Murston and Tunstall										
SW158	587874	164292	Roadside	100.0	100.0	33.8	34.1	31.3	30.2	27.0
SW159	590567	164439	Roadside	100.0	100.0	30.3	30.6	27.5	25.6	23.4
SW163	590850	163852	Roadside	100.0	100.0	27.1	26.7	24.7	22.7	22.2
SW147	590370	163877	Roadside	100.0	100.0	27.7	26.8	23.7	25.6	23.8
SW176	590892	163297	Roadside	92.3	92.3				16.2	15.9
SW177	593295	163037	Roadside	100.0	100.0				24.5	23.5
East Street										
SW56	591453	163465	Roadside	100.0	100.0	30.0	30.8	27.9	27.2	24.0

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
SW152	591423	163484	Roadside	100.0	100.0	25.6	23.3	21.3	21.6	21.3
Teynham										
SW153	594748	162602	Roadside	100.0	100.0	21.5	23.9	21.7	21.1	19.5
SW184	594869	162559	Roadside	100.0	100.0				15.5	15.2
SW80	595155	162472	Roadside	65.4	65.4	25.3	26.7	20.3	23.2	22.2
SW91	595150	162461	Roadside	100.0	100.0	24.7	28.3	23.3	25.6	21.5
SW183	595447	162383	Roadside	100.0	100.0				23.7	19.3
SW186	594993	162525	Roadside	82.7	82.7				17.8	17.5
SW187	595234	162435	Roadside	100.0	100.0				18.0	15.8
Ospringle										
SW28	600225	160887	Roadside	100.0	100.0	34.3	38.1	31.0	32.4	30.4
SW29	600286	160868	Roadside	100.0	100.0	29.0	32.7	28.6	29.1	26.5
SW30.1, SW30.2, SW30.3	600363	160869	Roadside	82.7	82.7	23.0	25.7	23.0	22.2	21.1

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
SW31	600444	160848	Roadside	100.0	100.0	30.0	32.4	26.6	25.5	25.3
SW96	600358	160859	Roadside	100.0	100.0	26.7	32.8	25.4	28.0	23.9
SW120	600456	160836	Roadside	100.0	100.0	29.4	32.8	27.4	28.2	25.4
SW135	600326	160860	Roadside	100.0	100.0	30.6	35.3	30.4	31.1	26.4
Faversham and Boughton										
SW179	601246	160624	Roadside	92.3	92.3				21.5	21.3
SW180	608781	158807	Roadside	100.0	100.0				27.9	25.4
SW181	609178	158730	Roadside	100.0	100.0				36.1	39.1
SW188	600839	161099	Roadside	92.3	92.3					12.5
SW189	602471	161110	Roadside	100.0	100.0					12.9
Rural and background										
SW07	600758	169576	Rural	100.0	100.0	7.7	8.0	7.3	7.2	7.8
SW34	606624	161108	Rural	92.3	92.3	7.3	8.5	7.5	6.7	7.7
SW88	589318	165045	Urban Background	75.0	75.0	16.3	16.5	14.3	13.9	13.7

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

☒ Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted.

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

Notes:

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

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective of $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are shown in **bold**.

NO_2 annual means exceeding $60\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 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 NO₂ Concentrations at the automatic monitoring sites

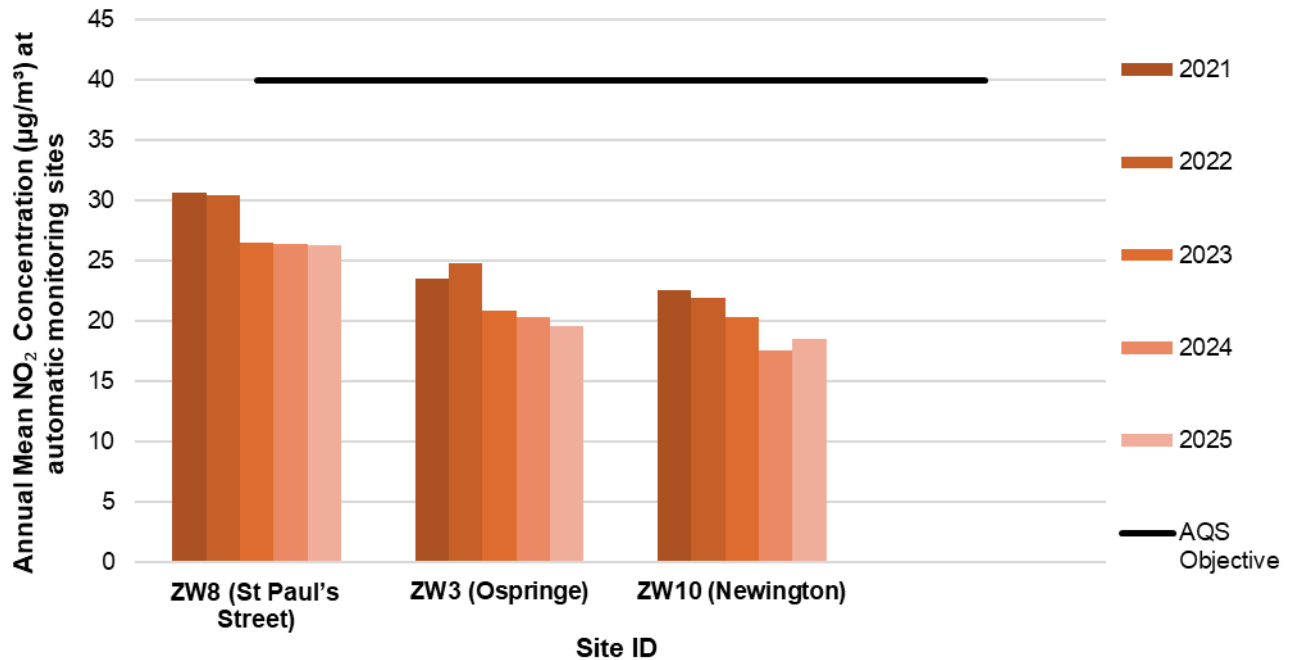


Figure A.1 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations for automatic sites (ZW8, ZW3 and ZW10) between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a general trend of reduction experienced across the sites.

Figure A.2 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at monitoring sites within the Isle of Sheppey

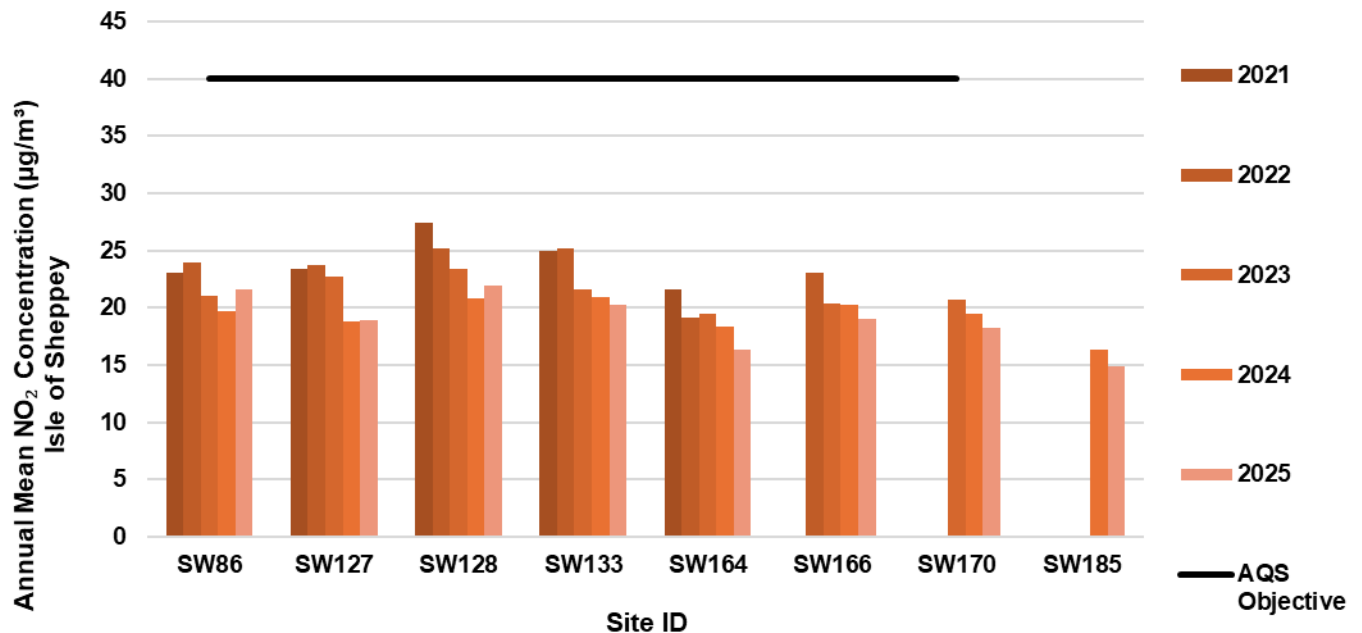


Figure A.2 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations at monitoring sites within the Isle of Sheppey between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a general trend of reduction experienced across the sites.

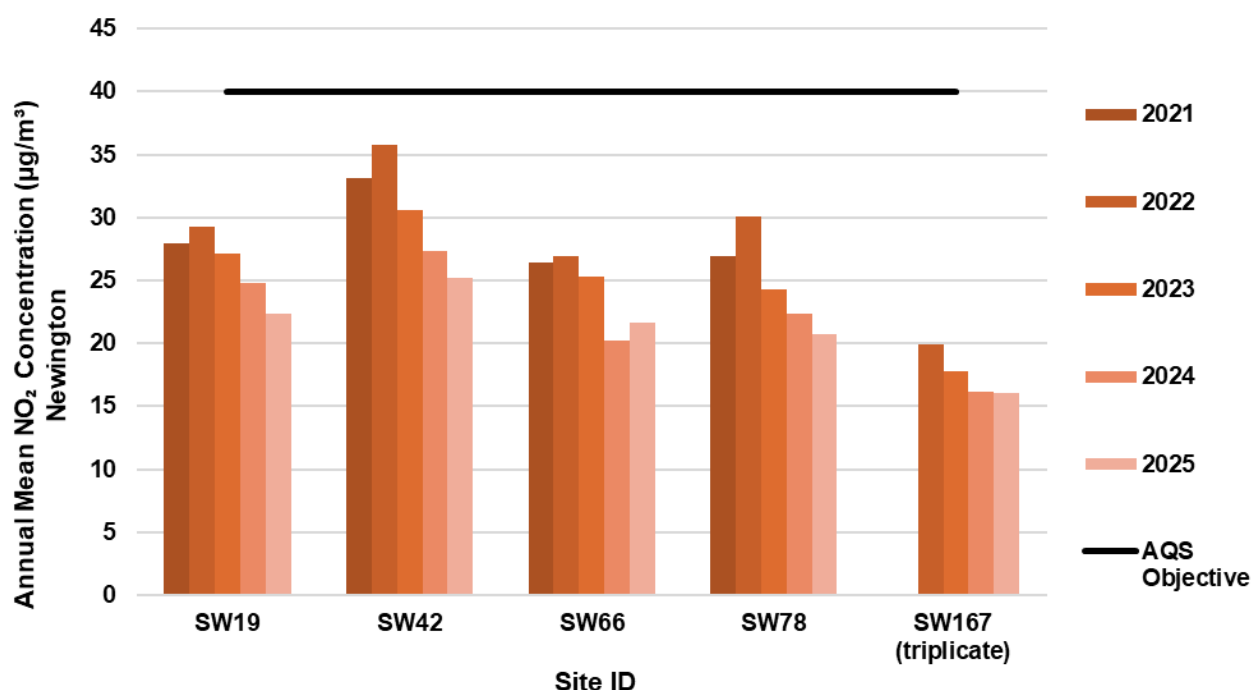
Figure A.3 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentration within Newington (AQMA 1)

Figure A.3 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations at monitoring sites within Newington (AQMA 1) between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a slight increase in 2022, however a general trend of reduction is experienced across the sites.

Figure A.4 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations within St Paul's Street (AQMA 4)

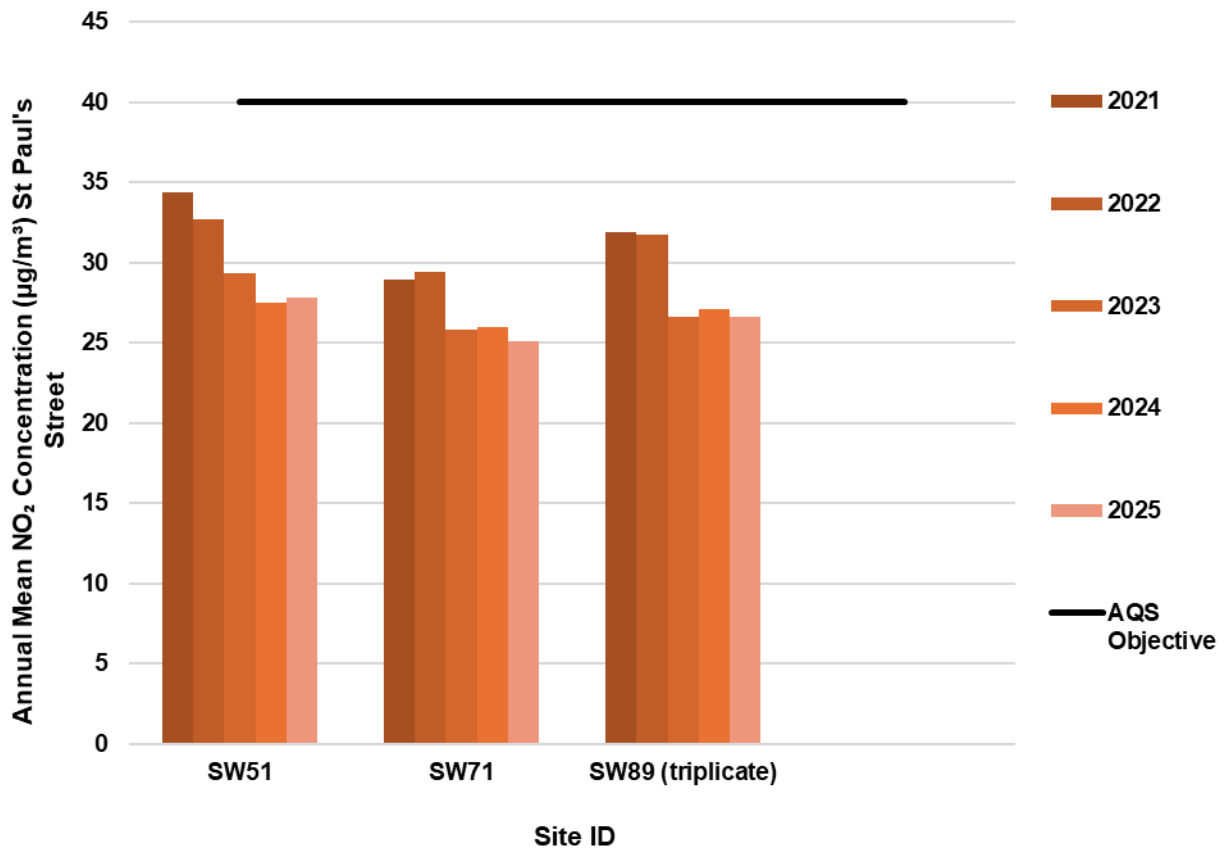


Figure A.4 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations at monitoring sites along St Paul's Steet (AQMA 4) between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a slight increase in 2022, however a general trend of reduction is experienced across the sites.

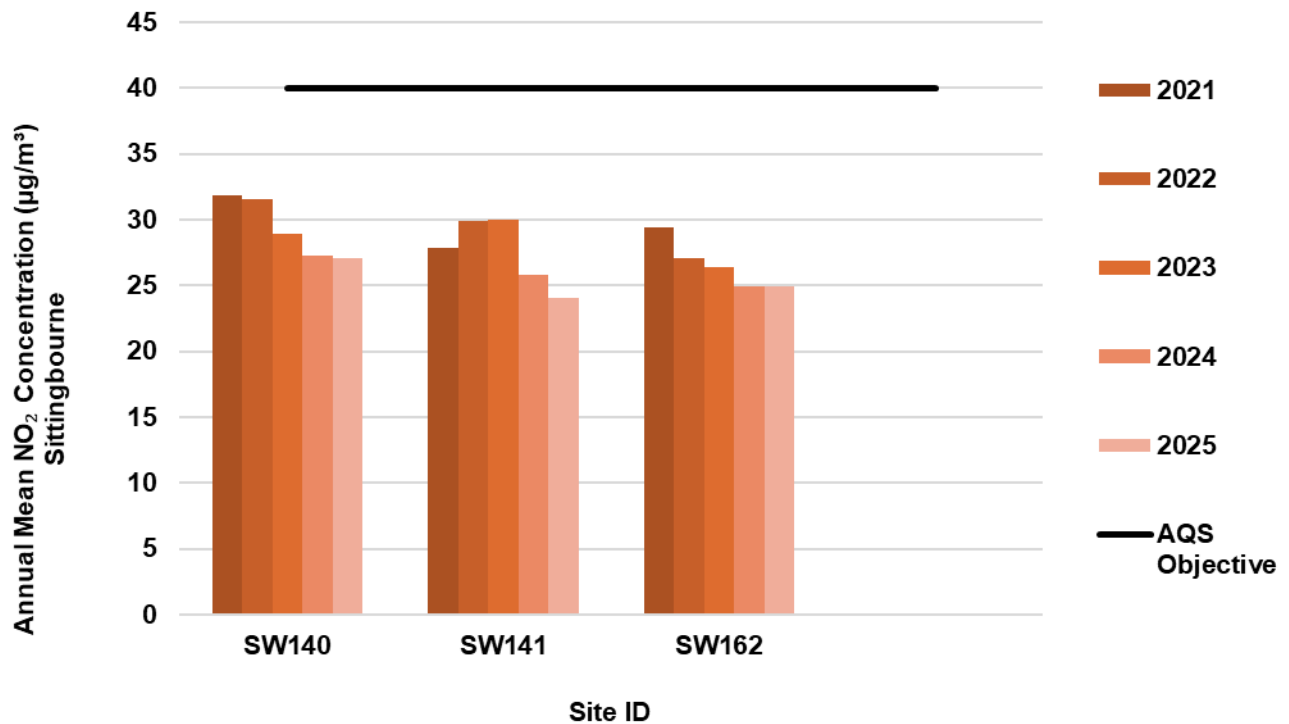
Figure A.5 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations within Sittingbourne

Figure A.5 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations at monitoring sites within Sittingbourne between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a general trend of reduction is experienced across the sites.

Figure A.6 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations within Keycol Hill (AQMA 7)

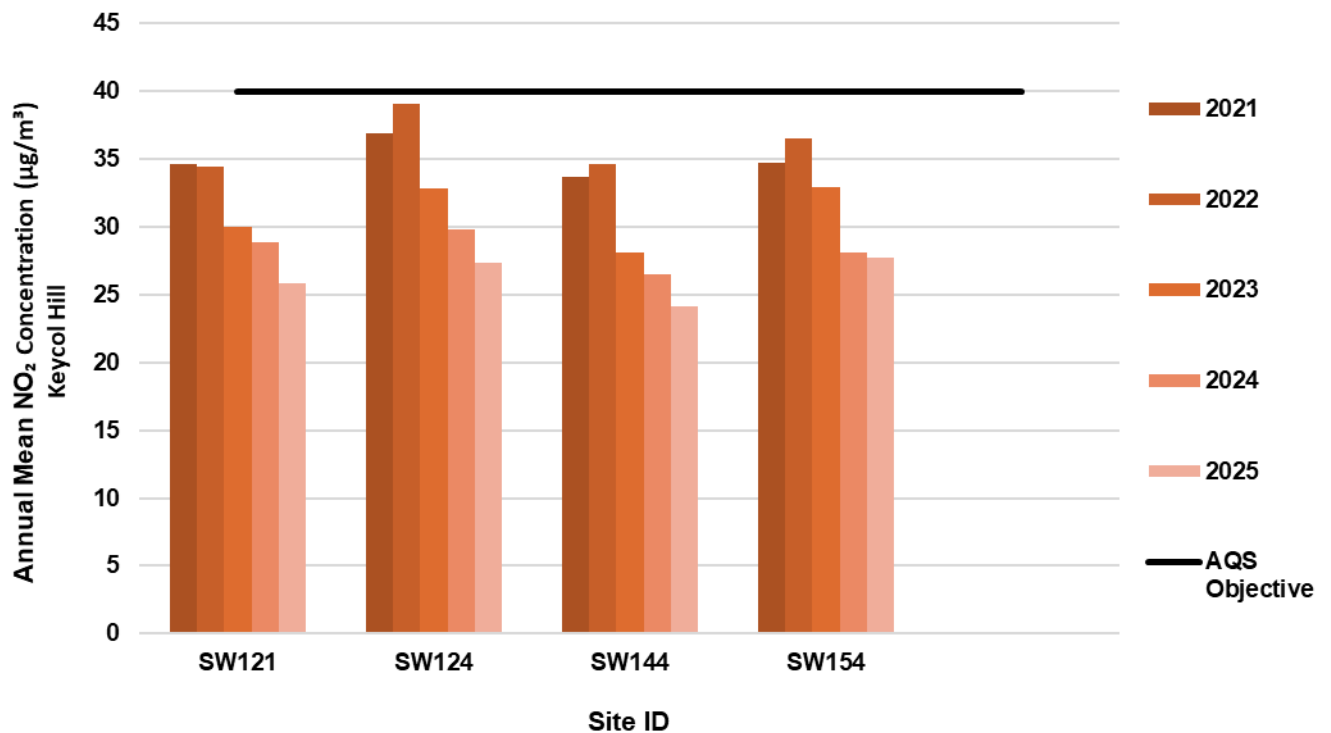


Figure A.6 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations at monitoring sites within Keycol Hill (AQMA 7) between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a general trend of reduction is experienced across the sites.

Figure A.7– Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations within Sittingbourne, Munston and Tunstall

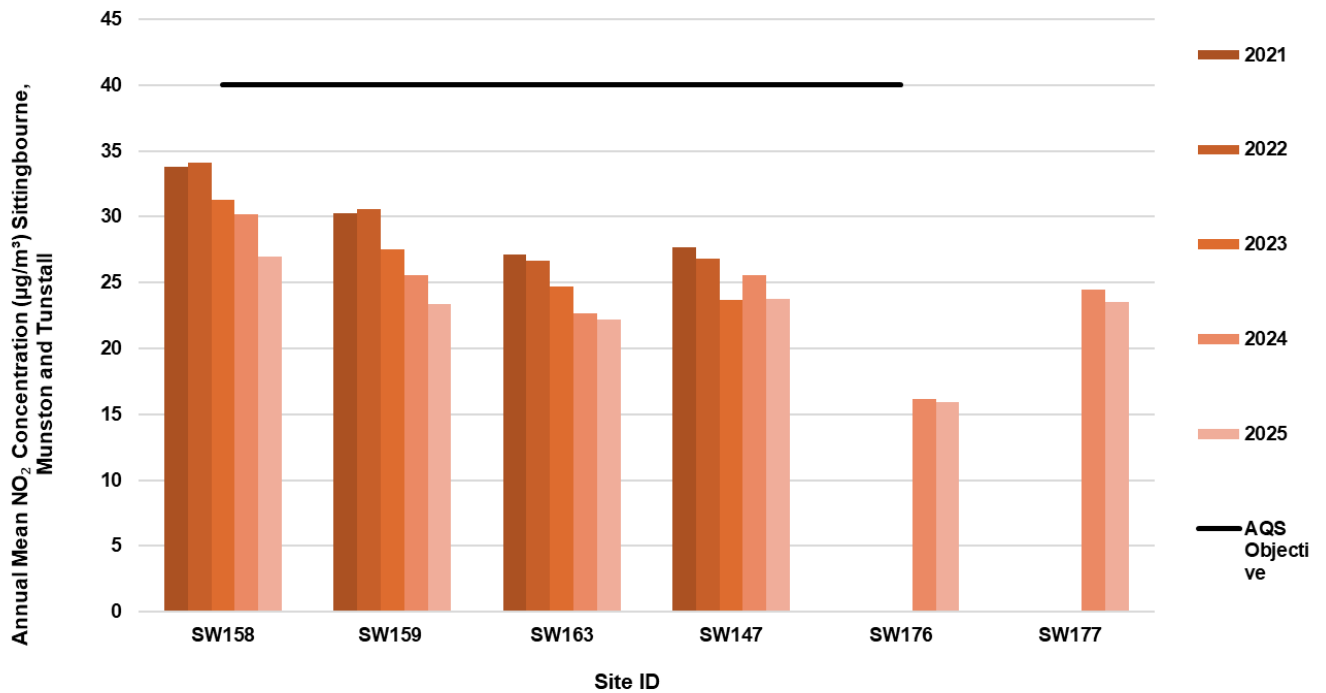


Figure A.7 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations at monitoring sites within Sittingbourne, Munston and Tunstall between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a general trend of reduction is experienced across the sites.

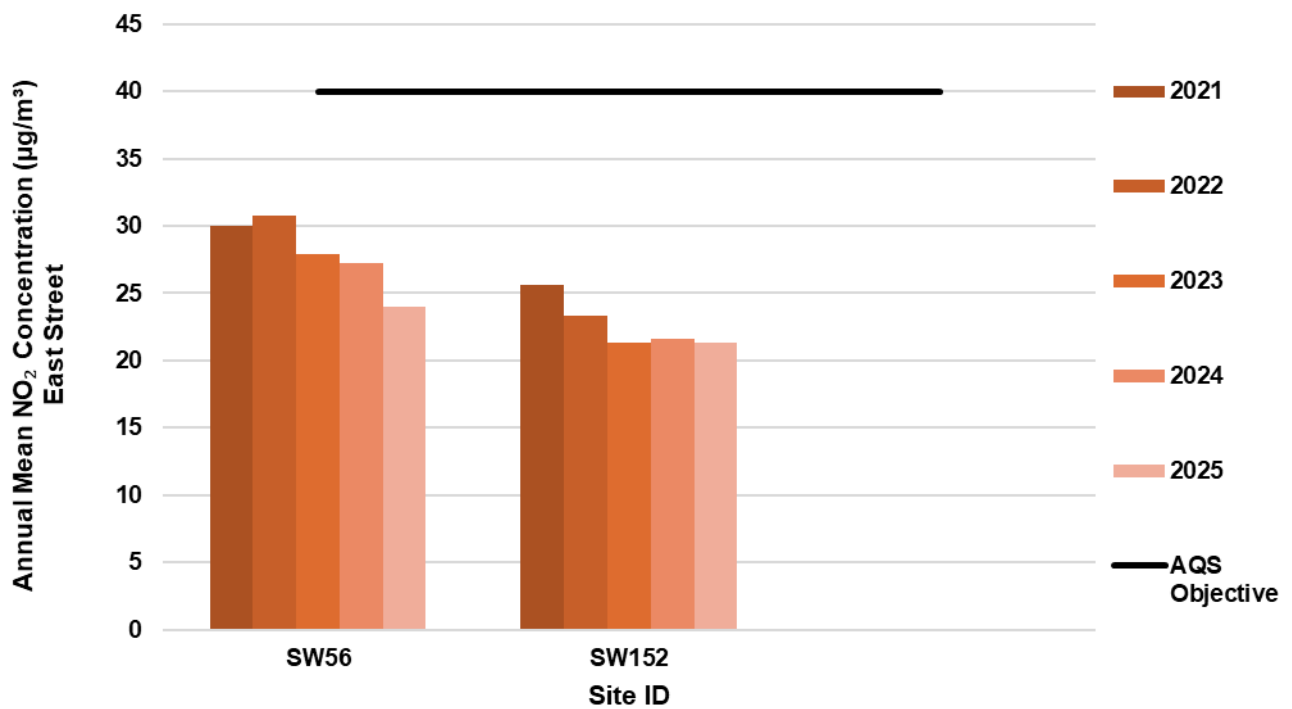
Figure A.8– Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations within East Street

Figure A.8 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations at monitoring sites within East Street sites (SW56 and SW152) between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a general trend of reduction is experienced across the sites.

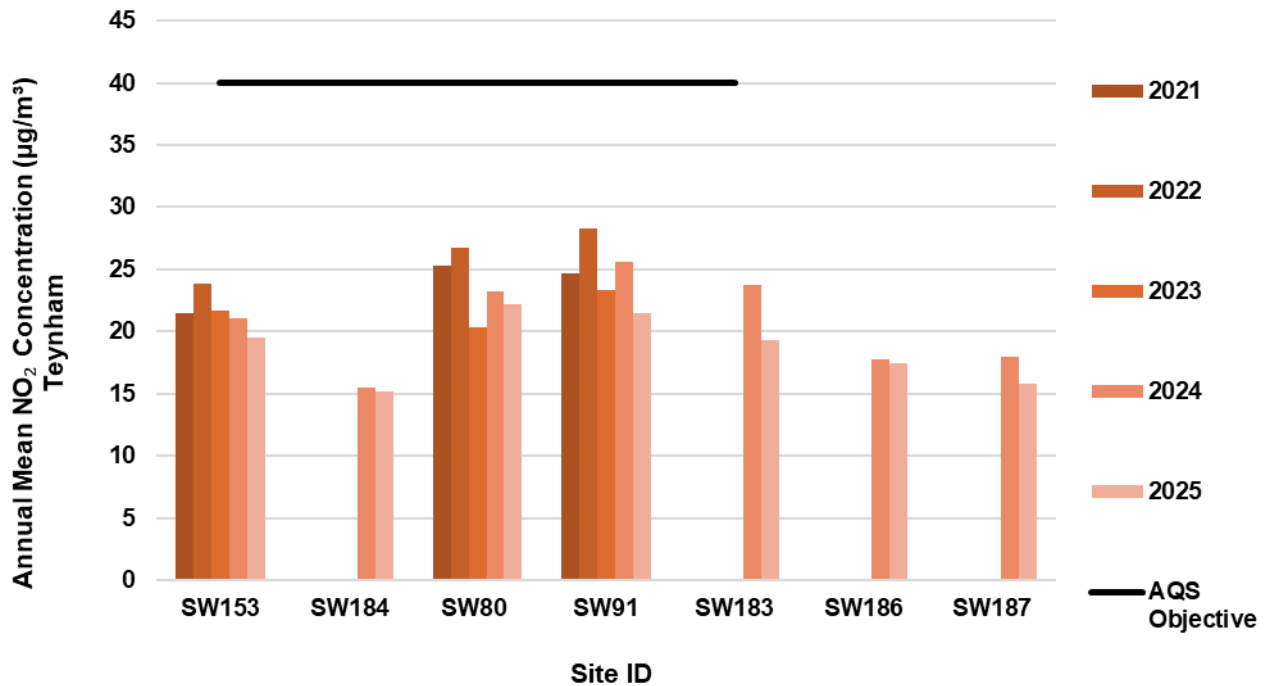
Figure A.9– Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations within Teynham

Figure A.9 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations at monitoring sites within Teynham between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a general trend of reduction across most sites. The trend varies over the five years at SW80 and SW183, with a decrease being observed from the previous year.

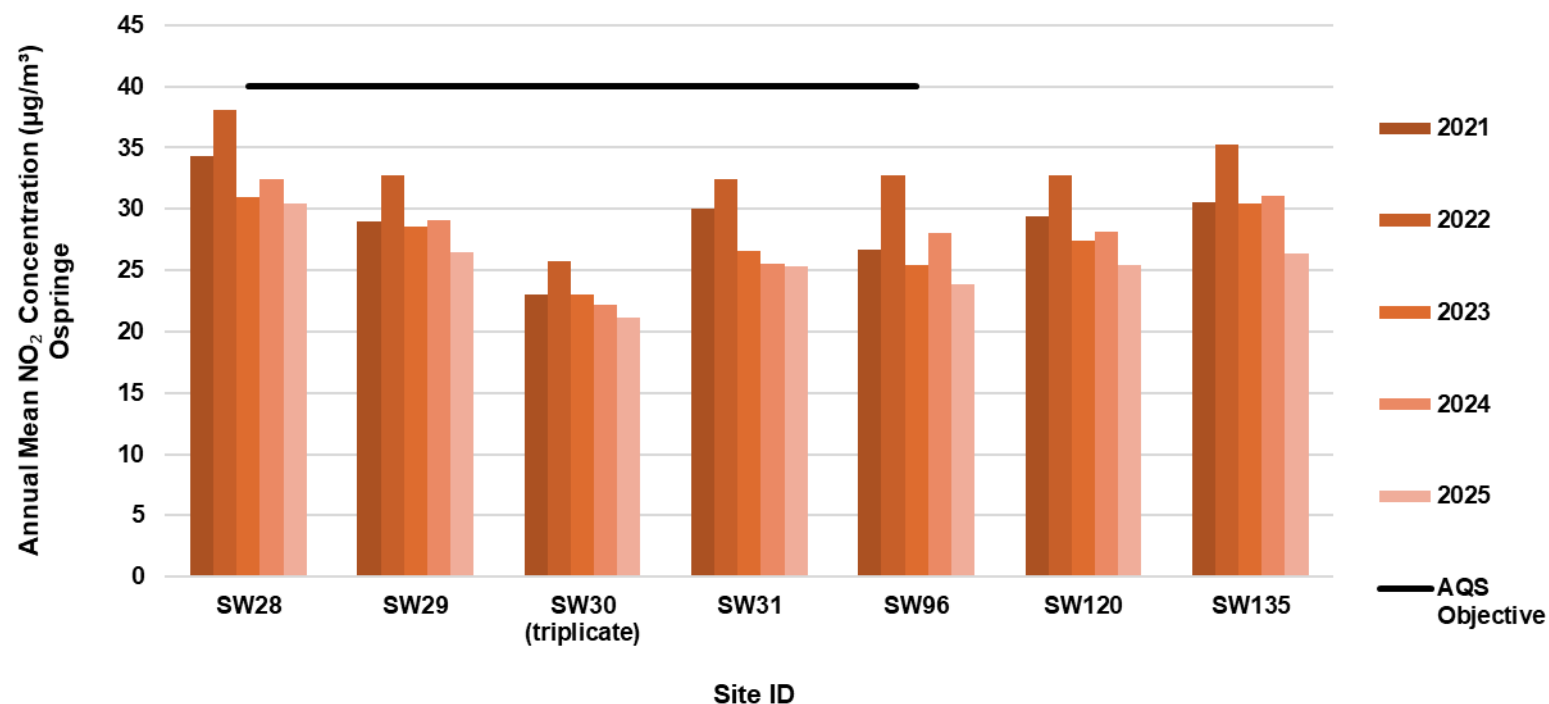
Figure A.10– Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations within Ospringe (AQMA 3/6)

Figure A.10 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations at monitoring sites within Ospringe between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a general trend of reduction is experienced across the sites since 2022.

Figure A.11– Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations within Faversham and Boughton

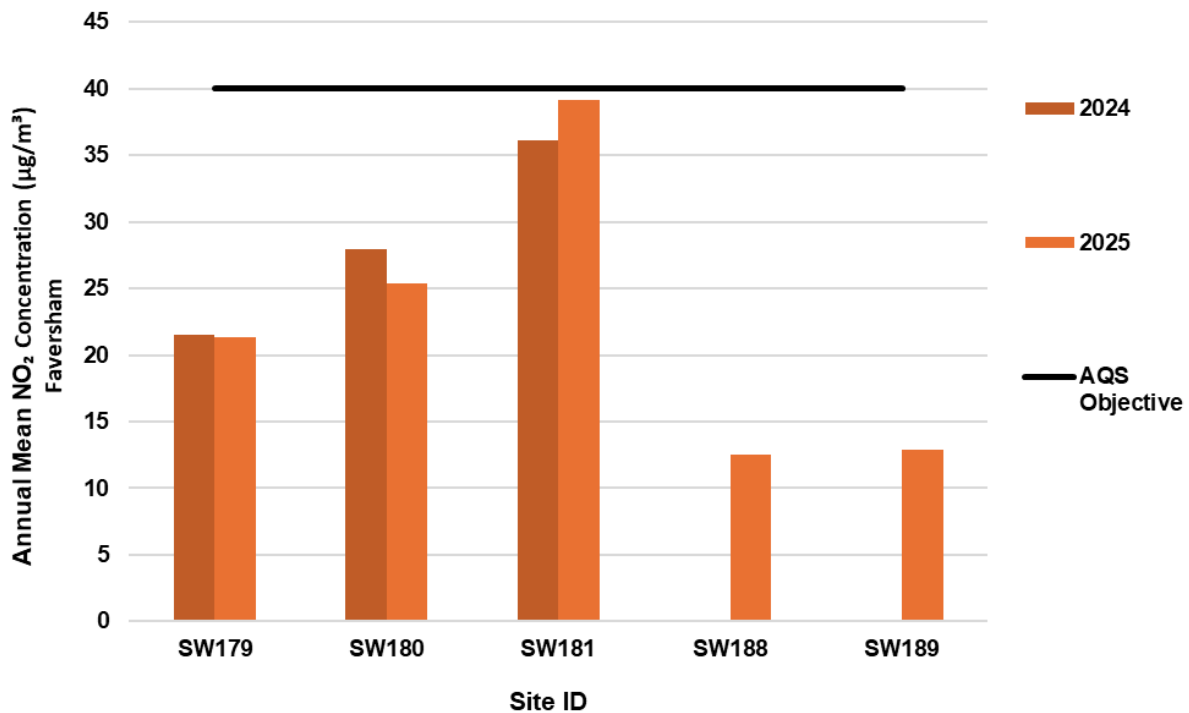


Figure A.11 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations at monitoring sites within Faversham and Boughton between years 2024 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025, however SW181 is within 10% of the AQS. There is a slight reduction experienced across the SW179 and SW180 sites since 2024.

Figure A.12– Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations within the Background and Urban Rural sites

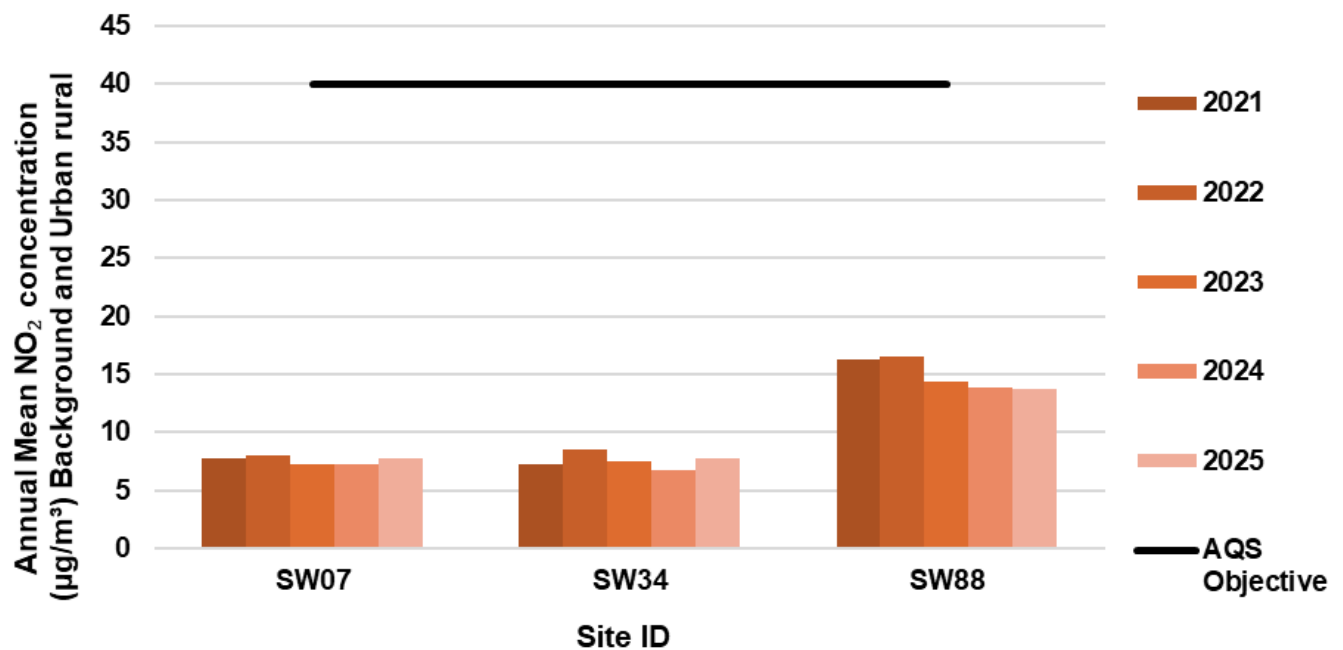


Figure A.12 presents NO₂ annual mean concentrations within the Background and Urban Rural sites between years 2024 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025 and there is a general trend of reduction is experienced in site SW88. There was no significant change in sites SW07 and SW34 over the five years.

Table A.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m³

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ZW8	590264	164396	Roadside	98.5	98.5	0	0	0	0	0
ZW3	600360	160869	Roadside	99.5	99.5	1	0	0	0	0
ZW10	585970	164787	Roadside	94.9	94.9	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

Results are presented as the number of 1-hour periods where concentrations greater than 200µg/m³ have been recorded.

Exceedances of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective (200µg/m³ 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 PM₁₀ Monitoring Results (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ZW8	590264	164396	Roadside	96.7	96.4	37.1	37.5	32.2	36.6	32.8
ZW10	585970	164787	Roadside	91.3	91.3	17.1	18.2	16.1	17.3	18.6

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

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ 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%).

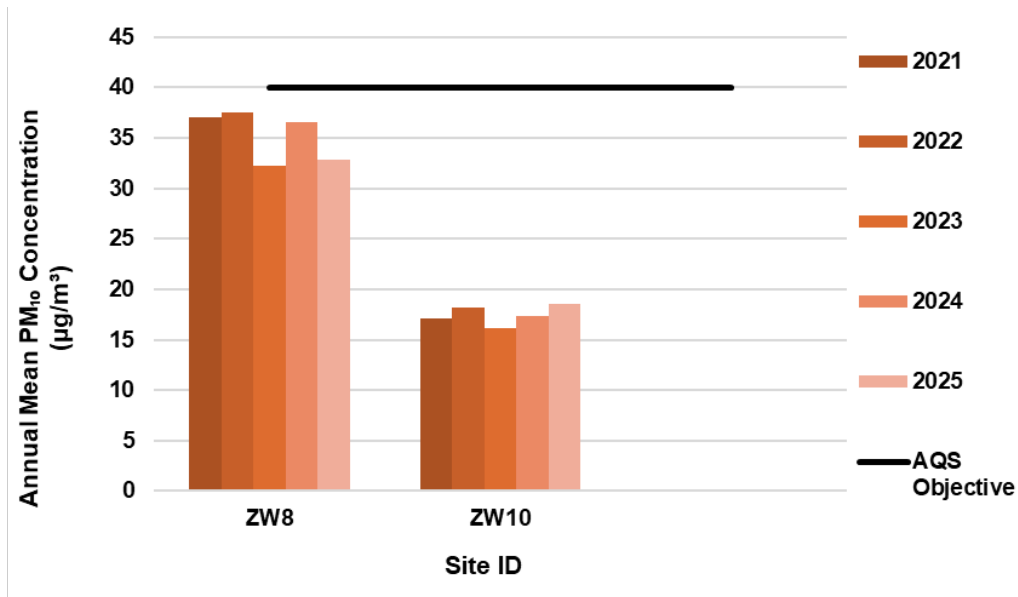
Figure A.13 – Trends in Annual Mean PM₁₀ Concentrations

Figure A.12 presents PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations for sites ZW8 and ZW10 between years 2021 to 2025. There are no exceedances of the annual mean objective in 2025. Site ZW8 presents a varying trend over the five years, with a decrease in 2023 (32.2 µg/m³) compared to 2022 (37.5 µg/m³), followed by an increase in 2024 (36.6 µg/m³). However, since 2022 a decreasing trend is observed overall. There is no significant change in concentrations at site ZW10.

Table A.7 – 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results, Number of PM₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50µg/m³

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ZW8	590264	164396	Roadside	96.7	96.4	59	62	42	85	45
ZW10	585970	164787	Roadside	91.3	91.3	0	5	0	2	4

Notes:

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

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ 24-hour mean objective (50µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

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

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

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

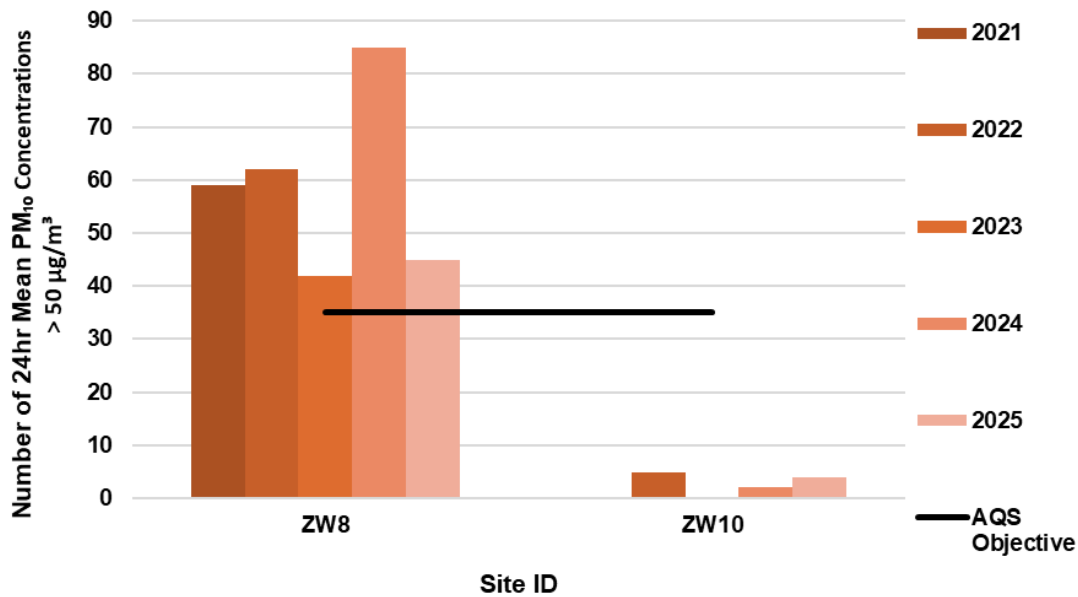
Figure A.14 – Trends in Number of 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Results > 50µg/m³

Figure A.14 presents the PM₁₀ 24-Hour Means above 50µg/m³ for sites ZW8 and ZW10 between years 2021 to 2025. Over the five years ZW8 at St Paul's Street (AQMA 4) has continued to exceed the air quality objective PM₁₀ 24-Hour Means above 50µg/m³, with the highest concentration recorded in 2024 (85 exceedances). A significant decrease is observed in 2025 (45 exceedances) bringing levels down close to those observed in 2023 (42. Exceedances). No exceedances are observed at ZW10 monitoring site.

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

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ZW8	590264	164396	Roadside	97.2	97.2	11.3	11.5	11.6	10.11	10.8
ZW10	585970	164787	Roadside	93.1	93.1	11.8	12.4	12.1	9.5	10.3

☒ **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/m³.

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

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

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

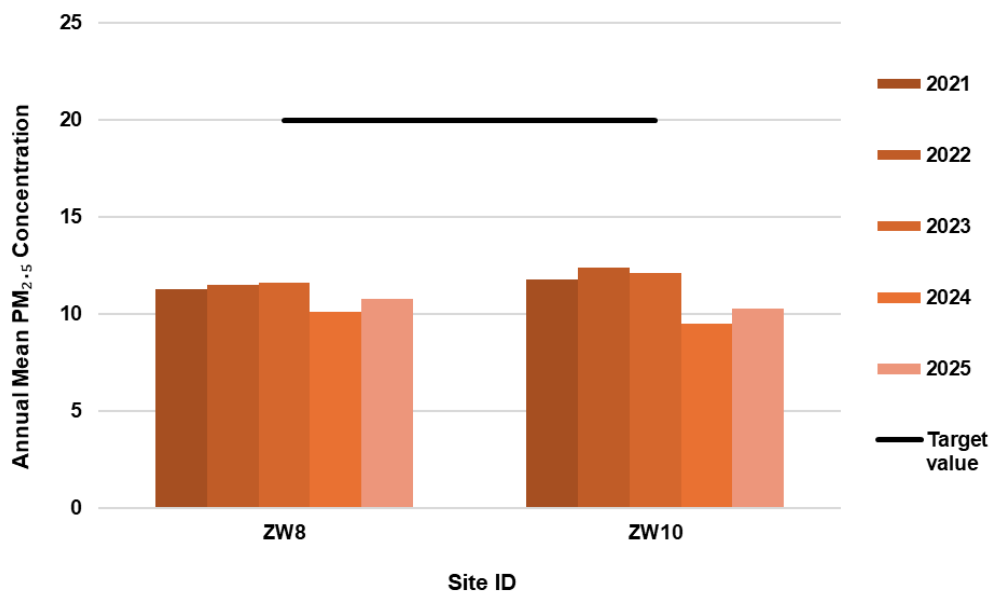
Figure A.15 – Trends in Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations

Figure A 15 presents the trends in Annual Mean PM_{2.5} concentrations at ZW8 and ZW10 monitoring sites. Both sites have recorded a slight downward trend over the 5 years. A slight increase is observed at both sites from 2024 to 2025, however lower than previous years.

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 <(x.x)>	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
Isle of Sheppey																		
SW86	591726	175018	38.5	35.9	35.8		27.8		24.6	23.9	25.0	21.6	23.6	28.4	28.5	21.6	-	
SW127	593151	172962	38.4		35.6	35.8	21.4	22.5	19.7	14.8	18.3	16.1	22.4	30.1	25.0	18.9	-	
SW128	593092	172870	27.3	39.2	39.8	43.3	30.0	26.5	25.6	18.7	22.2	19.9	27.1	26.7	28.9	21.9	-	
SW133	592208	174596	39.0	36.3	34.6	27.0		23.9	23.8	20.7	22.8	22.7	16.1	27.7	26.8	20.3	-	
SW164	593292	172897	36.2	22.2	27.2	22.8	18.1	22.7	17.9	10.9	18.5	18.8	19.3	23.9	21.5	16.3	-	
SW166	594021	171626	29.2	19.8	33.8	33.3	20.9	27.0	19.2	22.2	21.1	22.2	26.4	25.5	25.1	19.0	-	
SW170	593822	172812	38.6	34.3	32.9	29.8	17.0	20.3	18.7	9.1	19.4	13.5	26.4	29.3	24.1	18.3	-	
SW185	590090	167912	31.9	25.5	27.6	22.1	19.2	17.0	13.3	12.8	15.5	12.8	18.7	20.1	19.7	14.9	-	
Newington																		

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 <(x.x)>	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
SW19	585904	164794	43.0	36.6	36.4	30.5	21.5	28.7	24.1	24.6	24.0	26.3	26.1	32.3	29.5	22.4	-	
SW42	585935	164787	51.6	44.0	43.8	30.9	21.2	33.8		28.9	29.3	18.7	32.2	30.8	33.2	25.2	-	
SW66	586080	164746	43.0	33.6	34.9	33.1	16.4	30.5	26.2	27.4	21.3	23.9	25.8	26.3	28.5	21.6	-	
SW78	585951	164792	37.8	37.5	41.9	20.6	24.9	23.2	24.8	21.4	21.6	22.7	22.1	28.7	27.3	20.7	-	
SW167.1	585970	164788	30.6	26.9	28.0	24.0	12.5	18.8		15.7	14.5	18.3	19.6	19.6	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with SW167.1, SW167.2 and SW167.3 - Annual data provided for SW167.3 only
SW167.2	585970	164788	29.4	26.9	29.2	16.3	12.8	18.9	19.7	15.6	16.2	15.0	19.3	21.5	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with SW167.1, SW167.2 and SW167.3 - Annual data provided for SW167.3 only
SW167.3	585970	164788	57.7		28.4	24.8	13.1	18.9	19.5	15.9	15.1	16.9	18.5	20.9	21.3	16.1	-	Triplicate Site with SW167.1, SW167.2 and SW167.3 - Annual data provided for SW167.3 only
St Paul's Street																		
SW51	590236	164408	45.1	46.3	56.0	48.2	36.1	21.5	29.7	31.6	28.5	28.0	32.1	36.7	36.7	27.8	-	

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 <(x.x)>	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
SW71	590098	164455	51.9	44.5	45.7	27.9	20.9	25.2	33.8	23.2	26.0	30.0	31.5	37.3	33.2	25.1	-	
SW89.1	590252	164397	43.2	45.1	46.3	45.0	25.2	32.9	28.9	28.0	28.0	30.5	34.9	37.0	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with SW89.1, SW89.2 and SW89.3 - Annual data provided for SW89.3 only
SW89.2	590252	164397	48.6	43.3	43.1	40.5	26.5	34.2	26.4	29.5	27.7	27.9	36.5	32.3	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with SW89.1, SW89.2 and SW89.3 - Annual data provided for SW89.3 only
SW89.3	590252	164397	49.8	44.2	47.1	41.8	27.1	33.8	26.5	29.6	29.6	24.2	34.6	35.3	35.1	26.6	-	Triplicate Site with SW89.1, SW89.2 and SW89.3 - Annual data provided for SW89.3 only
Sittingbourne																		
SW140	590079	164367	49.3	43.5	48.9	37.4	26.1	34.9	27.3	31.7	30.2	27.0		36.8	35.7	27.1	-	
SW141	590071	164375	44.3	40.3	47.4	32.5	23.7	27.5	30.1	22.8	26.6	23.2	32.4	30.6	31.8	24.1	-	
SW162	590093	164438	40.0	43.9	50.6	25.7	29.3	28.9		22.6	25.5	31.1	30.7	32.8	32.8	24.9	-	
Keycol Hill																		
SW121	587936	164267	39.1	37.2	39.3	36.7	42.5	36.2	31.2	33.1	32.2	19.6	28.7	32.5	34.0	25.8	-	

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 <(x.x)>	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
SW124	587775	164320	56.5	33.4	50.3	33.3	21.6	33.0	33.6	32.7	34.5	30.7	34.4	38.2	36.0	27.3	-	
SW144	587917	164277	23.6	40.4	44.8	34.3	24.1	36.0	29.8	32.3	30.7	25.1	32.0	29.2	31.9	24.1	-	
SW154	587874	164292	45.6	50.3	54.1	50.4	32.2	31.8	27.7	31.4	31.4	20.0	28.0	35.8	36.6	27.7	-	
																-	-	
Sittingbourne																		
SW158	587874	164292	41.7	47.6	45.6	37.8	30.8	32.8	27.9	32.5	29.4	31.9	32.6	37.0	35.6	27.0	-	
SW159	590567	164439	45.0	42.1	43.7	28.6	23.3	27.5	25.8	22.0	25.3	25.8	29.7	32.1	30.9	23.4	-	
SW177	593295	163037	44.4	44.9	43.2	39.8	20.8	28.6	26.1	24.1	17.0	21.7	29.4	32.6	31.1	23.5	-	
SW163	590850	163852	38.3	39.3	41.4	37.8	26.2	33.6	28.2	28.1	29.4	24.7	2.2	22.2	29.3	22.2	-	
SW147	590370	163877	46.6	40.8	42.2	33.4	21.0	31.3	27.3	23.1	26.3	28.8	32.7	23.2	31.4	23.8	-	
SW176	590892	163297	31.6	29.9	30.3	20.9	14.4		17.6	13.7	16.3	14.2	17.9	24.3	21.0	15.9	-	
East street																		
SW56	591453	163465	45.1	39.6	38.0	32.4	22.1	33.6	27.0	24.7	29.1	28.7	28.6	31.2	31.7	24.0	-	

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 <(x.x)>	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
SW152	591423	163484	35.3	38.2	43.4	27.4	27.3	22.8	27.3	21.4	21.8	23.4	23.8	25.1	28.1	21.3	-	
Teynham																		
SW153	594748	162602	40.9	35.8	35.7	27.3	17.4	24.8	20.6	17.9	21.1	23.1	17.6	27.1	25.8	19.5	-	
SW184	594869	162559	27.2	27.6	29.0	23.3	15.1	15.9	18.3	14.0	12.8	17.5	20.1	20.3	20.1	15.2	-	
SW80	595155	162472	39.1	41.7	41.8		24.7			23.5	21.7	25.3	24.2		30.3	22.2	-	
SW91	595150	162461	46.1	37.2	36.2	25.9	16.9	14.6	25.1	23.1	24.4	25.6	32.3	32.9	28.4	21.5	-	
SW183	595447	162383	33.7	37.0	38.2	31.3	19.4	18.5	23.5	19.3	17.7	20.9	20.4	25.1	25.4	19.3	-	
SW186	594993	162525	23.5	33.0	32.2	29.8	13.4		22.4	19.3	16.2	19.4	21.8		23.1	17.5	-	
SW187	595234	162435	30.8	29.9	29.5	0.7	32.9	19.4	8.4	16.8	15.3	18.6	23.1	24.8	20.9	15.8	-	
Ospringe																		
SW29	600286	160868	50.8	45.4	44.1	15.6	25.6	35.9	32.3	28.9	31.5	32.7	38.0	39.3	35.0	26.5	-	
SW30.1	600363	160869		34.0	37.6	27.5		26.9	25.0	23.2	23.0	24.9	30.6	33.7	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with SW30.1, SW30.2 and SW30.3 - Annual data provided for SW30.3 only

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted <(x.x)>	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
SW30.2	600363	160869		35.0	35.2	32.1		23.5	25.6	19.5	22.1	21.2	29.3	34.9	-	-	-	Triplicate Site with SW30.1, SW30.2 and SW30.3 - Annual data provided for SW30.3 only
SW30.3	600363	160869		32.3	34.0	26.5		21.6	24.4	25.8	23.9	23.4	24.4	33.9	27.8	21.1	-	Triplicate Site with SW30.1, SW30.2 and SW30.3 - Annual data provided for SW30.3 only
SW31	600444	160848	35.0	44.6	48.9	44.1	31.6	25.0	31.3	27.2	24.7	24.4	29.2	35.5	33.5	25.3	-	
SW96	600358	160859	42.2	37.7	36.7	31.1	22.9	31.1	24.6	26.0	30.2	29.2	31.3	36.1	31.6	23.9	-	
SW120	600456	160836	46.1	38.7	37.4	28.7	25.6	33.7	32.3	29.7	31.9	26.9	34.2	37.9	33.6	25.4	-	
SW135	600326	160860	43.5	37.4	42.6	29.1	25.3	40.7	35.7	28.8	24.4	30.9	35.5	44.3	34.9	26.4	-	
																-	-	
Faversham																		
SW28	600225	160887	43.7	47.8	50.2	46.0	34.5	40.7	35.5	31.1	34.9	35.3	38.4	43.1	40.1	30.4	-	
SW179	601246	160624		46.3	39.7	33.1	21.6	25.5	23.3	20.3	20.9	23.7	25.2	29.8	28.1	21.3	-	
SW180	608781	158807	44.8	38.6	38.8	38.6	28.7	30.8	32.4	29.3	26.3	28.0	25.3	41.0	33.6	25.4	-	
SW181	609178	158730	59.3	56.1	64.4	62.3	47.3	43.9	40.4	52.9	44.6	49.0	47.5	50.9	51.6	39.1	24.4	

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 <(x.x)>	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
SW188	600839	161099	21.2	21.3	24.6	18.3	11.1	13.3	12.2	11.4	13.5	12.7		22.1	16.5	12.5	-	
SW189	602471	161110	14.0	26.9	27.3	16.5	13.9	11.1	17.4	13.1	11.9	14.6	16.4	21.3	17.0	12.9	-	
Rural and Background																		
SW07	600758	169576	15.7	14.2	16.1	14.8	5.9	8.8	7.3	5.7	6.7	6.8	9.0	12.7		10.3	7.8	-
SW34	606624	161108		15.1	15.0	10.8	6.3	7.9	18.3	5.5	7.6	6.4	9.7	8.7		10.1	7.7	
SW88	589318	165045		27.5	29.6			16.2	14.6	12.9	13.1	13.5	17.8	17.2		18.0	13.7	

- ☒ 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.
- ☒ Swale Borough Council 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 Swale Borough Council During 2025

Swale Borough Council has not identified any new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2025.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Swale Borough Council During 2025

A revocation order has been completed for AQMA 5 (Teynham) and AQMA 3 (East Street). The AQAP has been updated with these changes. Monitoring will continue at both locations and will be reported on as part of the Council's Annual Status Report (ASR).

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

All diffusion tubes deployed in Swale Borough during 2024 were supplied by Socotec (Didcot). Socotec is a UKAS accredited laboratory and participates in the in the new AIR-PT (Proficiency Test) Scheme previously known as the Workplace Analysis Scheme for Proficiency (WASP) for NO₂ tube analysis and the Annual Field Inter-Comparison Exercise. These provide strict performance criteria for participating laboratories to meet, thereby ensuring NO₂ concentrations reported are of a high calibre.

The lab follows the procedures set out in the Harmonisation Practical Guidance. In the latest available results, Socotec Didcot scored as follows: AIR-PT AR068 (Jan to Feb 2025) 87.5%, AIR-PT AR069, (Apr to June 2025) 100%, AIR-PT AR071 (July to Sep 2025) 100% and AIR-PT AR072 (September to October 2024) 87.5%. The percentage score reflects the results deemed to be satisfactory based upon the z-score of $< \pm 2$. Based on 17 studies, 100 % of all local Authority co-location studies in 2025, using the 50% TEA in

acetone preparation method, were rated as 'good' (tubes are considered to have "good" precision where the coefficient of variation of duplicate or triplicate diffusion tubes for eight or more periods during the year is less than 20%). All diffusion tubes were deployed in accordance with the 2025 diffusion tube calendar.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

Table C.1 – Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Diffusion Tube ID	Annualisation Factor Rochester Stoke	Annualisation Factor Thurrock	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Simple Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Annualised Data Simple Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
SW80	0.9661	0.9687	0.9674	30.3	29.3

Annualisation is required for any site with data capture less than 75% but greater than 25%. Annualisation was required at sites listed in table C.1

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.

Swale Borough Council have applied a local bias adjustment factor of 0.76 to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Swale Borough Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.2.

Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	Local		0.76
2024	Local		0.79
2023	Local		0.76
2022	Local		0.77
2021	Local		0.77

Table C.3 – Local Bias Adjustment Calculation

	Local Bias Adjustment Input 1	Local Bias Adjustment Input 2
Periods used to calculate bias	12	10
Bias Factor A	0.76 (0.73 - 0.79)	0.68 (0.62 - 0.76)
Bias Factor B	32% (27% - 38%)	47% (32% - 61%)
Diffusion Tube Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	35.1	27.8
Mean CV (Precision)	35.1	7.3%
Automatic Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	4.9%	19.0
Data Capture	97%	98%
Adjusted Tube Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	27 (26 - 28)	19 (17 - 21)

Notes:

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

Regarding the application of a bias adjustment factor for the diffusion tubes, the technical guidance LAQM.TG 22 recommends the use of a local bias adjustment factor as a preference, where available as they are more representative of the local air quality monitoring.

As the local bias adjustment factor is representative of Swale's local monitoring network with a good data capture, the preferred local adjustment factor was used.

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.

Table C.4 – Non-Automatic NO₂ Fall off With Distance Calculations (concentrations presented in µg/m³)

Site ID	Distance (m): Monitoring Site to Kerb	Distance (m): Receptor to Kerb	Monitored Concentration (Annualised and Bias Adjusted)	Background Concentration	Concentration Predicted at Receptor	Comments
SW181	1.7	13.7	39.1	8.0	24.4	

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

In 2025 the QA/QC of the automatic data were managed by Air Quality Management, Ricardo Energy & Environment.

The instrumentation was calibrated every two weeks with two services this year. Live and historic data are available through the Kent Air Website: <https://kentair.org.uk/>

All automatic monitoring locations within Swale Borough Council recorded data capture of greater than 75% therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data or use percentiles.

Datasets are ratified following AURN standard QA/QC and ratification processes, within TG (22) guidelines, on a quarterly basis. Data will be processed and scaled using all available manual and automatic calibrations. Data for 2025 are ratified.

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Monitoring Adjustment

The PM₁₀: Smart Heated BAMs at Newington and St. Pauls correction of the slope was used by dividing the data by 1.035, as advised in LAQM.TG22 Chapter 7: Particulate Matter Monitoring.

PM_{2.5}: No correction was used

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation

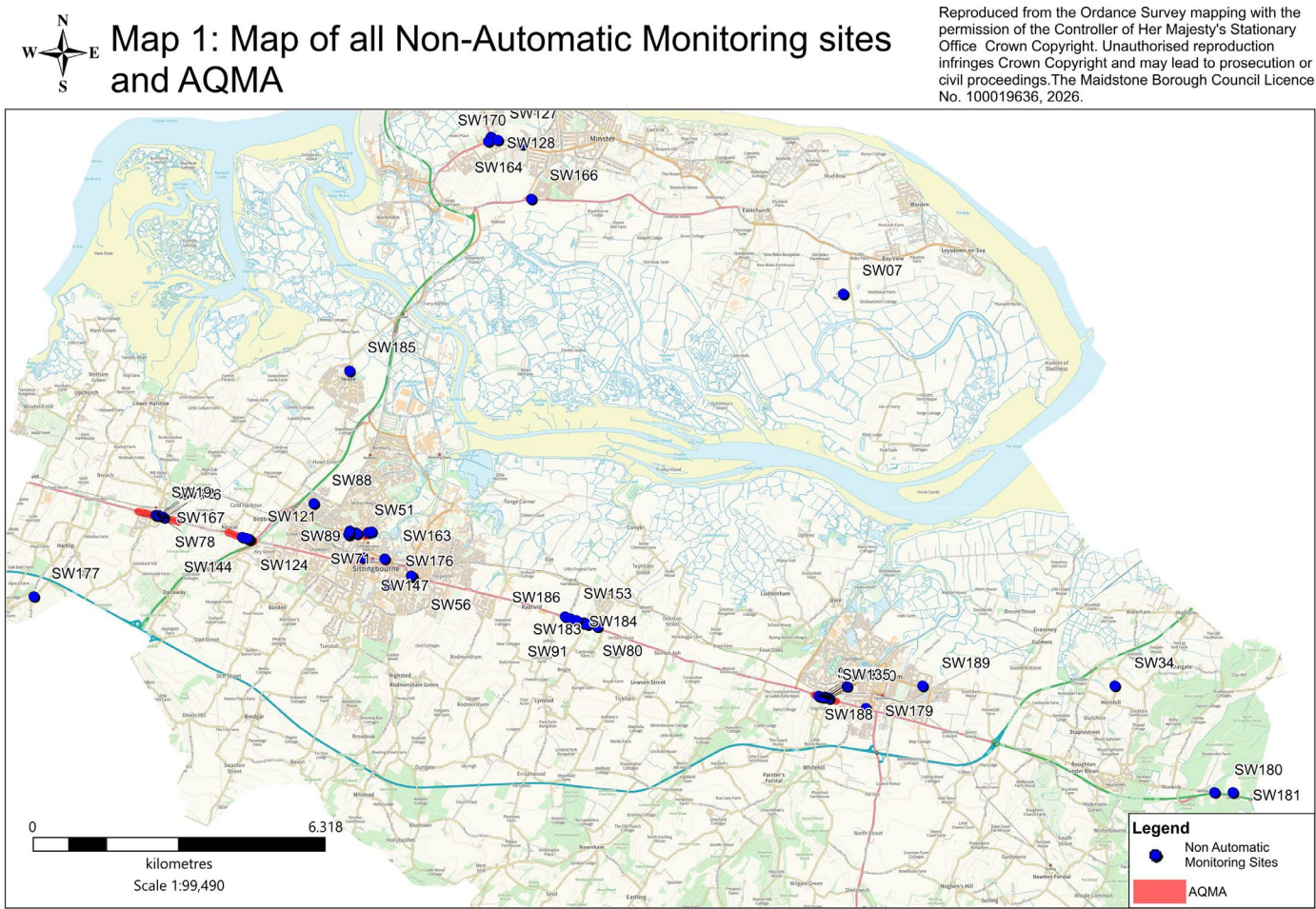
All automatic monitoring locations within Swale Borough Council recorded data capture of greater than 75%, therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data.

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 NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. No automatic NO₂ monitoring locations within Swale Borough Council required distance correction during 2025

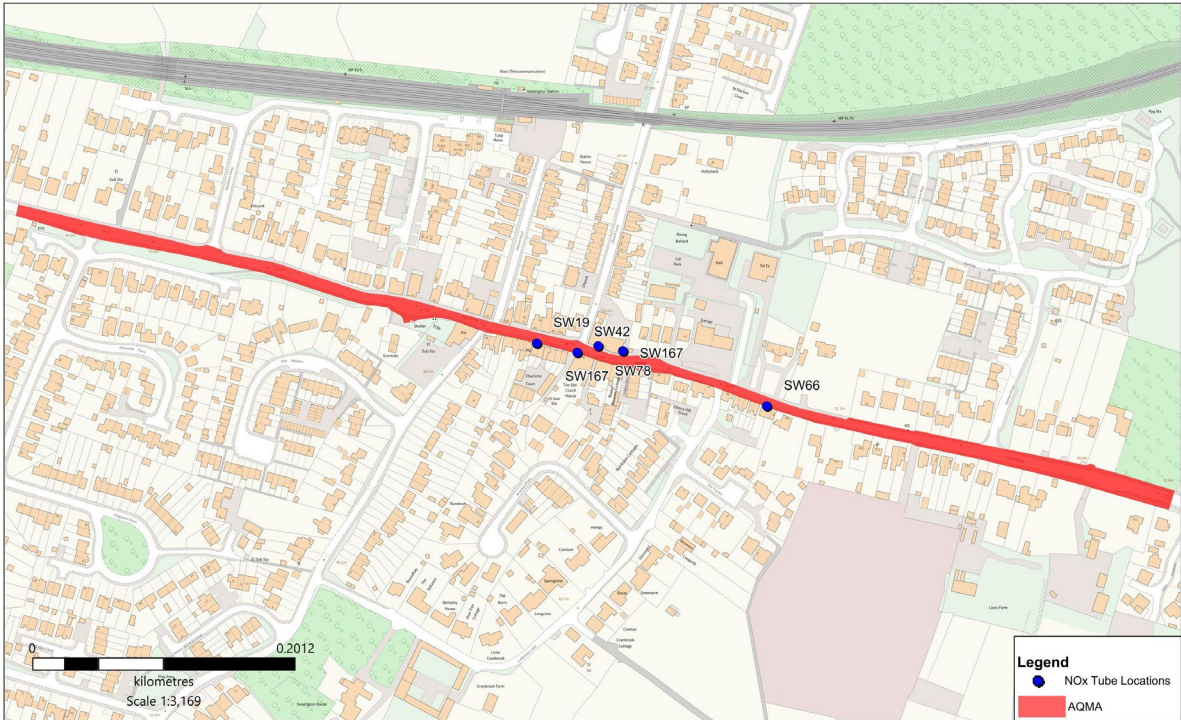
Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs

Figure D.1 – Maps of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites and AQMAs



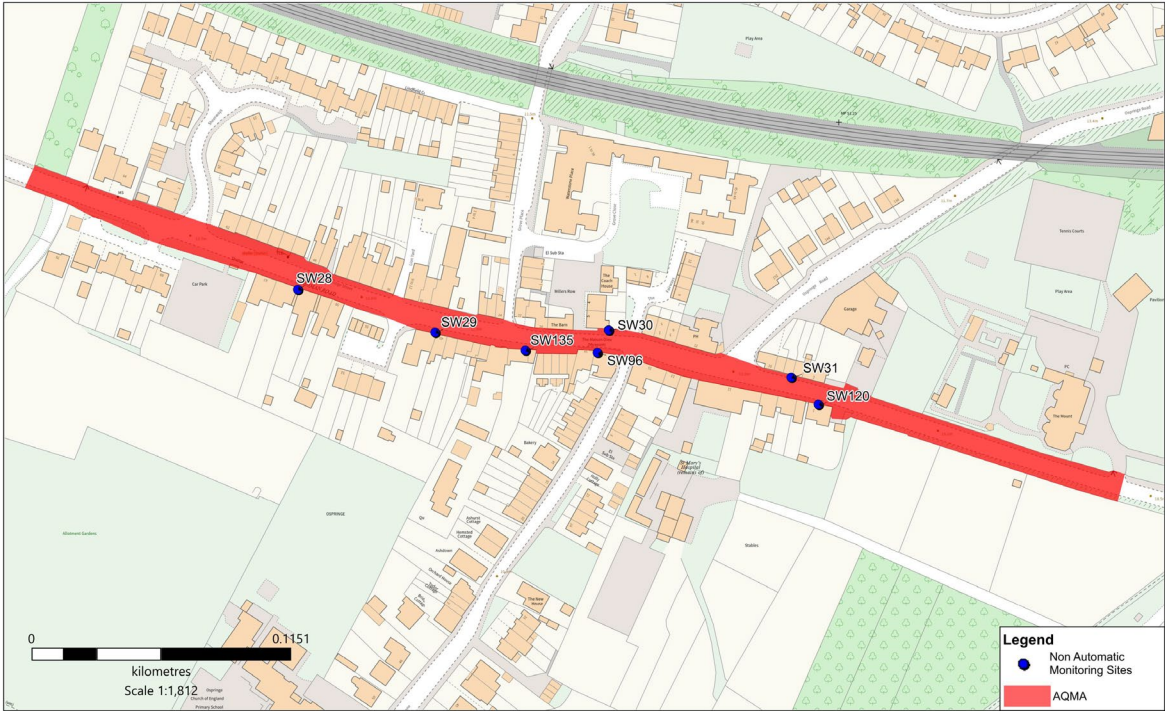
 **Map 2: Map of Non- Automatic Monitoring in Newington (AQMA 1)**

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 **Map 3: Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring in Ospringe (AQMA 6)**

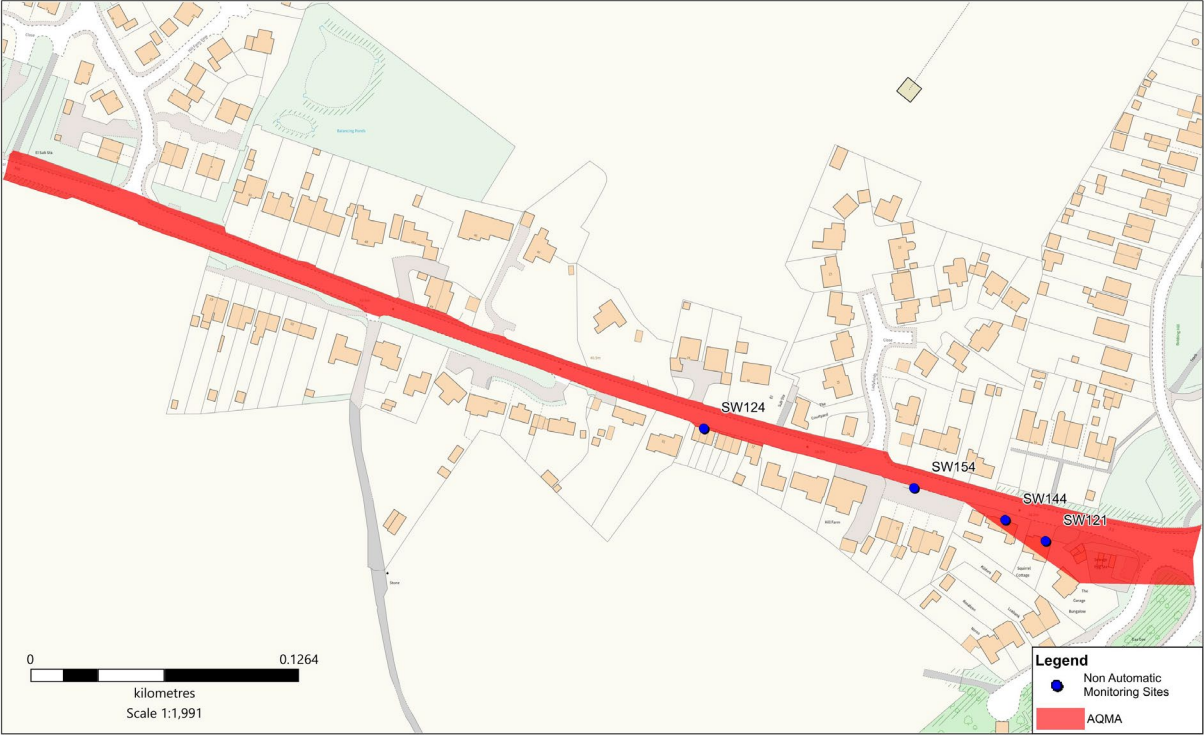
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Map 5: Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring in Keycol Hill (AQMA 7)

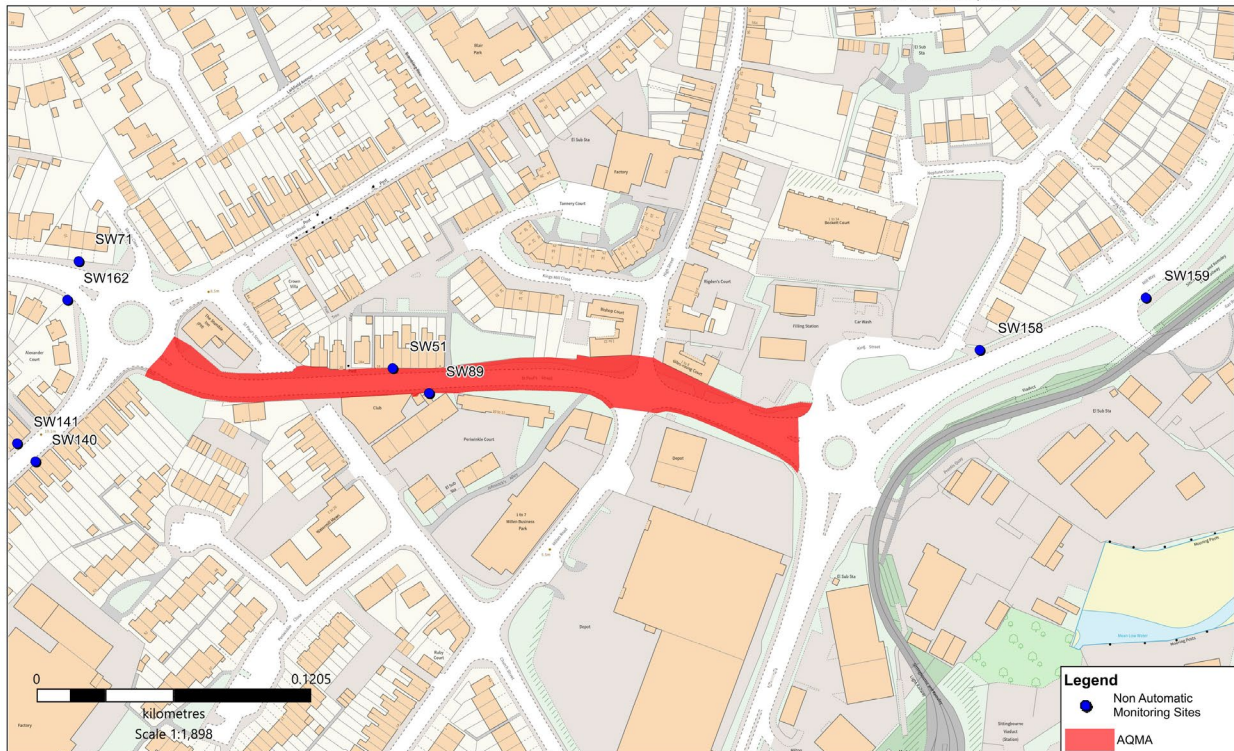
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Map 4: Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring in St Pauls Street (AQMA 4)

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Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England⁸

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

⁸ The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective: Concentration	Air Quality Objective: Measured as
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

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

References

- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG22. August 2022. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22. August 2022. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- Chemical hazards and poisons report: Issue 28. June 2022. Published by UK Health Security Agency
- Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery. August 2023. Published by Defra.
- AQAP – Air Quality Action Plan can be found on the Swale Borough Council website: <https://swale.gov.uk/bins-littering-and-the-environment/air-quality/monitoring>
- Kentair Reporting Air Quality in Kent and Medway <https://www.kentair.org.uk/>
- www.cleanairacademy.org.uk