

London Borough of Ealing Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2025

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This report provides a detailed overview of air quality in the London Borough of Ealing during 2025. It has been produced to meet the requirements of the London Local Air Quality Management (LLAQM) statutory process¹.

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¹ LLAQM Policy and Technical Guidance 2019 (LLAQM.TG(19))

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

In 2025, London Borough of Ealing (LBE) continued to make progress in improving local air quality, supported by strong community engagement and a comprehensive range of monitoring and action measures. Air quality remains a key concern for LBE's residents. This is highlighted by the 2022 *Shaping Ealing* survey, used to inform the preparation of the new Local Plan. Air quality emerged as one of the key concerns raised in the survey, which received approximately 10,600 responses. The Clean Air Ealing website also saw significant public use, with around 2,900 users in 2025, reflecting ongoing public interest and awareness in air quality. In response, air quality considerations have been embedded in the assessment of planning applications and the delivery of transport projects, alongside targeted engagement initiatives.

NO₂ concentrations at automatic monitoring sites have generally shown a downward trend since 2019, with no exceedances of the annual mean Air Quality Objective (AQO) of 40 µg/m³ at any site during 2025. However, all sites remain above the respective World Health Organisation (WHO) 2021 guideline of 10 µg/m³. Furthermore, several diffusion tube sites recorded slight increases in their 2025 annual mean NO₂ concentration compared to 2024.

PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations increased slightly at all sites in 2025 but remained below the national AQO (40 µg/m³). Additionally, the 24-hour mean AQO for PM₁₀ (no more than 35 exceedances of 50 µg/m³ per year) was not exceeded at any monitoring location.

PM_{2.5} is not directly monitored within the borough, however estimates from PM₁₀ monitoring sites suggest concentrations are above the national target of 10 µg/m³ by 2040, and the corresponding London Mayoral target of 10 µg/m³ by 2030. Concentrations are also above the WHO 2021 air quality guideline of 15 µg/m³ too.

The Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) 2022-27 and Air Quality Strategy 2020-30 guide local intervention measures. No changes to Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) designations were made in 2025, and the Council continues to meet statutory monitoring and reporting requirements.

Key actions completed in 2025:

- Ongoing awareness campaigns and school workshops, strengthened by public health messaging focused on woodburning.
- Maintenance of three continuous monitoring stations and 66 diffusion tube locations and additional DEFRA low-cost sensors.
- Electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure expanded with over 1,100 of charging points now available.
- Active travel improvements included installation of 160 cycle hangars, and cycle training for more than 1,500 people.
- 50 education providers are participating in the 'School Streets' programme and the borough has 76 active 'Play Streets'.
- All medium to high-risk developments were required to install air quality sensors.
- NRMM (Non-Road Mobile Machinery) policies are enforced in collaboration with Merton Council.
- 92% of the Council's fleet is zero emission or zero emission capable.
- LBE subscribes to [airTEXT](#) and promotes air quality alerts to residents.

Priorities for the coming year include expanding community and school-based workshops to improve understanding of air pollution from wood burning, encouraging active travel, targeting air quality improvements around schools, and maintaining robust air quality monitoring.

Challenges facing LBE include resource constraints due to spending controls and slower progress on some public health partnership actions. Residents can help by reducing car use, choosing sustainable transport, and limiting woodburning.

Information and guidance are available on the [Clean Air Ealing website](#)², and the Council encourages participation in local initiatives and feedback via public consultations.

² London Borough of Ealing. Clean Air Ealing. Available at: <https://www.cleanairealing.co.uk/>

Air Quality in LBE

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.

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. LBE delivered a range of actions during 2025 to improve air quality, including raising public awareness through workshops, school engagement, and the [Clean Air Ealing website](#). Additionally, air quality considerations have been embedded in the assessment of planning applications and the delivery of transport projects, alongside targeted engagement initiatives including the distribution of public health messaging on the impacts of wood-burning through GP surgeries, pharmacies, and commercial premises such as restaurants. The Council's fleet now consists of 92% zero emission or zero emission capable vehicles. LBE is also subscribed to [airTEXT](#) and delivered air quality alerts to residents during 2025.

LBE promoted active travel by expanding their cycle training scheme and installing new bike hangars and cycle tracks across the borough. School Streets and Play Streets programmes were expanded, and 52 schools participated in the Transport for London (TfL) Travel for Life programme. In LBE, 37 of these schools achieved 'Gold' status in 2025, demonstrating improvement and success in the past three years towards embedding active travel into school daily life.

Air quality monitoring was maintained with three continuous stations (previously four, Acton Vale closed in February 2025) and 66 diffusion tubes during 2025. All medium to high-risk developments were required to install air quality sensors, and enforcement of Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) policies continued in partnership with Merton Council, with 35 sites audited during 2025. Major developments were requested to avoid diesel or petrol generators where possible, and offset payments were secured for developments not meeting Air Quality Neutral benchmarks.

Principal challenges include spending controls limiting resources for non-statutory projects and slower progress on some public health partnership actions. Key partnerships included Ricardo (DEFRA project), Transport Projects and Policy, Property Services, Parking Services, Highways and Planning. Although there are no specific measures targeting the reduction of PM_{2.5} currently, the Council are developing new policies to target and monitor PM_{2.5} in future years. Whilst plans to install a new PM_{2.5} monitor at the existing Horn Lane monitoring site are currently on

hold, the Council has engaged in discussions with their Public Health team to devise policies that will specifically target the reduction of PM_{2.5}.

Conclusions and Priorities

No exceedances of AQOs for NO₂ or PM₁₀ were recorded at any automatic monitoring site in 2025 (all sites remain above the WHO guideline for NO₂). Some diffusion tube sites showed slight increases in monitored annual mean NO₂ concentrations compared to 2024. PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations increased slightly but stayed within the respective UK AQO, and 24-hour mean exceedances were within permitted levels. Ongoing reduction of NO₂ can be observed at automatic sites within LBE.

Sustainable transport infrastructure is increasing in the borough. The AQMA, declared in December 2000 remains in place for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀). The AQMA covers the entire borough and was declared following exceedances of national air quality objectives, primarily associated with road transport emissions.

The relevant air quality objectives for the declared pollutants are:

- NO₂ annual mean: 40 µg/m³;
- NO₂ 1-hour mean: 200 µg/m³ (not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year);
- PM₁₀ annual mean: 40 µg/m³; and
- PM₁₀ 24-hour mean: 50 µg/m³ (not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year).

Priorities for the coming year are to increase awareness of woodburning impacts, promote active travel, focus on air quality around schools, and maintain robust monitoring. The Council have also engaged in discussions with their Public Health team to devise policies that will specifically target the reduction of PM_{2.5}.

Key challenges include resource constraints and the need for continued partnership working. The Council remains committed to engaging residents and ensuring new developments support air quality improvements.

The approval of the Southall data centre is a significant new development requiring robust mitigation and monitoring. Relevant air quality assessments have been undertaken (Dust Risk Assessment (DRA), Dispersion Modelling Assessment, and Air Quality Neutral (AQN) Assessment). The findings indicate that, while there is potential for short-term dust impacts during construction (which can be mitigated through

standard dust control measures), operational impacts on air quality require further mitigation. In particular, the proposed data centre includes 218 back-up diesel generators, which are expected to generate substantial annual emissions of PM_{2.5} and NO_x. While these generators will operate only intermittently for testing and maintenance purposes, their cumulative emissions considered across the full installation and projected 30-year operational lifespan result in a quantifiable and material air quality and public health impact.

Accordingly, the development has been assessed as failing to meet Air Quality Neutral (AQN) requirements for building emissions. A monetary valuation, using the DEFRA damage cost methodology, has therefore been requested from the developer to demonstrate compliance with the London Plan, GLA Air Quality Neutral Guidance, and relevant local policy objectives.

How to get Involved

LBE previously undertook the *Shaping Ealing* survey in 2022 to inform the preparation of the new Local Plan, receiving responses from approximately 10,600 participants. Air quality emerged as one of the key concerns raised, demonstrating a high level of public interest and understanding of air quality issues across the borough. This level of engagement is also reflected in usage of the Council's [Clean Air Ealing](#) website, which recorded 2,902 users in 2025. In response, air quality considerations are embedded in the assessment of planning applications and the delivery of transport projects, alongside targeted engagement initiatives. These include air quality workshops in schools, the distribution of public health messaging on the impacts of wood-burning through GP surgeries, pharmacies, and commercial premises such as restaurants.

The public can help improve local air quality by reducing road traffic emissions, including limiting car use and switching to alternative modes of transport where possible. Residents are also encouraged to stop wood-burning or reduce the frequency of use. Further information on improving and safeguarding the health of people who live and work in LBE, as well as local air quality data and actions, is available on the [Clean Air Ealing](#) website. The site also provides guidance on how residents and schoolchildren can play a role in reducing air pollution across the borough.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objective
AQG	Air Quality Guideline
AQN	Air Quality Neutral
AURN	Automatic Urban and Rural Network
AQP	Air Quality Positive
BAM	Beta Attenuation Monitor
BEB	Buildings Emission Benchmark
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
COP26	Conference of the Parties (2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference)
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CYP	Children and Young People
DPD	Development Plan Document
DRA	Dust Risk Assessment
DPH	Department of Public Health
EV	Electric Vehicle
FDMS	Filter Dynamics Measurement System
HPF	Health Protection Forum
HSL	Health and Safety Laboratory
GLA	Greater London Authority
LAEI	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LAQN	London Air Quality Network
LES	Low Emission Strategy
LBE	London Borough of Ealing
LLAQM	London Local Air Quality Management

Abbreviation	Description
MAQF	Mayor's Air Quality Fund
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 micron in diameter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 micron in diameter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 micron in diameter
QA/QC	Quality assurance and quality control.
STARS	Sustainable Travel: Active, Responsible, Safe
TEOM	Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance
TEB	Transport Emissions Benchmark
TfL	Transport for London
VCM	Volatile Correction Model
WHO	World Health Organisation

Table A. Summary of National Air Quality and International Standards, Objectives and Guidelines

Pollutant	Standard / Objective / Guideline	Averaging Period	Date ⁽¹⁾
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31 Dec 2005
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	40 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean	31 Dec 2005
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	WHO AQG ⁽²⁾ : 10 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean	
Particles (PM ₁₀)	50 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean	31 Dec 2004
Particles (PM ₁₀)	WHO AQG ⁽²⁾ : 45 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 3-4 times a year	24-hour mean	
Particles (PM ₁₀)	40 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean	31 Dec 2004
Particles (PM ₁₀)	WHO AQG ⁽²⁾ : 15 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean	
Particles (PM _{2.5})	10 µg m ⁻³ ⁽³⁾	Annual mean	2040
Particles (PM _{2.5})	London Mayoral Commitment ⁽⁴⁾ : 10 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean	2030
Particles (PM _{2.5})	WHO AQG ⁽²⁾ : 5 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean	
Particles (PM _{2.5})	Target of 15% reduction in concentration at urban background locations	3-year mean	Between 2010 and 2021
Particles (PM _{2.5})	WHO AQG ⁽²⁾ : 15 µg m ⁻³	24-hour mean	
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	266 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean	31 Dec 2005
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	350 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean	31 Dec 2004
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	125 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean	31 Dec 2004
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	WHO AQG ⁽²⁾ : 40 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 3-4 times a year	24-hour mean	

Notes:

- (1) Date by which to be achieved by and maintained thereafter
- (2) 2021 World Health Organisation Air Quality Guidelines
- (3) Environmental Target Regulations under the Environment Act 2021
- (4) London Mayoral Commitment

4. Air Quality Monitoring

4.1 Locations

In 2025, four automatic monitoring stations were operational in the LBE as part of the London Air Quality Network (LAQN). These included an urban background site (Ealing Acton Vale), two roadside sites (Ealing Hanger Lane Gyratory and Ealing Western Avenue) and one industrial site (Ealing Horn Lane). The Ealing Acton Vale urban background monitoring station was owned and operated by the Thames Tideway Tunnel Project. The site remained operational until 14 February 2025, after which it was closed and therefore did not operate for the remainder of the reporting year. As a result, data capture for all pollutants was below 25%. Hence no data can be presented for this monitoring site for 2025 in line with LLAQM.TG(19). Two different PM₁₀ analysers are active at the Horn Lane monitoring station, a TEOM and a BAM. Consistent with the LAQN classification, data from the two instruments are reported as two separate stations (EA8 Horn Lane and EI8 Horn Lane TEOM). The TEOM site utilises the Volatile Correction Model (VCM) uses local FDMS monitoring sites to correct TEOM measurements. Further detailed is provided in Appendix A.

Details of the relevant Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures that were followed during the monitoring are provided in Appendix A, Appendix B and Table B provide details of the automatic monitoring sites located in the Borough. All the currently operational automatic monitoring sites measure nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀).

Table B. Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites for 2025

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Which AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ^(1,2)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Inlet Height (m)
EA6 Hanger Lane Gyratory	Hanger Lane Gyratory	Roadside	518537	182708	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀	Y	Ealing	Chemiluminescence, TEOM	4	3	2.0
EA8 Horn Lane	Horn Lane	Industrial	520432	181428	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀	Y	Ealing	Chemiluminescence, PM ₁₀ by BAM	8	2.5	1.8
EI8 Horn Lane	Horn Lane	Industrial	520432	181428	PM ₁₀	Y	Ealing	TEOM	8	2.5	1.8
EI1 Western Avenue	Western Avenue	Roadside	520430	181950	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀	Y	Ealing	Chemiluminescence, TEOM	4	4	2.0
EI3 Acton Vale	Acton Vale	Urban Background	521134	179771	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀	Y	Ealing	Chemiluminescence, PM ₁₀ by FDMS	N/A	N/A	2.6

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.

(3) EI3 (Ealing Acton Vale) urban background monitoring station ceased operation on 14 February 2025. Consequently, data capture for all pollutants was below 25%, and in accordance with LLAQM.TG(19), no data has been reported for this site for 2025.

During 2025, the LBE also monitored annual mean NO₂ concentrations using a network of 66 passive diffusion tubes across 60 locations. There are three triplicate diffusion tube sites, co-located with three of the automatic air quality monitoring stations. Appendix C Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs and Table C provide details of the diffusion tube sites operated within the borough during 2025.

In 2025, there were minimal changes to the diffusion tube network. One site, EA54 (44 Acton Lane), was re-located in July 2025. The diffusion tube was moved from streetlamp post outside 44 Acton Lane, to a drainpipe on a house façade 44 Acton Lane. This site had previously been moved from the drainpipe to a nearby lamppost due to access restrictions, it has now been moved back to its original position. Site EA53b (a temporary monitoring location) was decommissioned at the end of 2024 and returned to the original EA53 site location.

Table C. Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites for 2025

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)
EA1	2 Horsenden Lane South, Greenford, UB6 8AB	Roadside	516368	182978	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	5.0	No	2-2.5
EA2	1 Kirn Road, West Ealing, W13 0UB	Roadside	516704	180487	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	7.0	No	2-2.5
EA3	Brent Lodge Park, Church Road, Hanwell, W7 3BP	Background	514740	180643	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	30.0	No	2-2.5
EA4	74a Greenford Avenue, Hanwell, W7 3QS	Roadside	515451	180894	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	5.0	No	2-2.5
EA5	Boston Parade, 19 Boston Road, Hanwell, W7 2AN	Roadside	516281	178879	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	15.0	No	2-2.5
EA6	200 Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, W7 3TB	Roadside	515180	180111	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	3.3	No	2-2.5
EA7	2 St Marys Avenue South, Southall, UB2 4LS	Roadside	513476	178561	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	12.0	No	2-2.5
EA8	55 King Street, Southall, UB2 4DQ	Roadside	512341	179186	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	3.3	No	2-2.5
EA9	18 Western Road, Southall, UB2 5DU	Roadside	512181	179219	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	7.5	No	2-2.5
EA10	150 Brent Road, Southall, UB2 5LD	Roadside	511172	179241	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	8.0	No	2-2.5
EA11	2 Merrick Road, Southall, UB2 4AU	Roadside	512657	179706	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	12.0	No	2-2.5
EA12	Hambrough Primary School	Roadside	512673	180069	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	10.0	No	2-2.5
EA13	11 The Broadway, Southall, UB1 3PX	Roadside	512768	180400	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	4.0	No	2-2.5

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
EA14	25 Lady Margaret Road, Southall, UB1 2RA	Roadside	512812	180516	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	6.3	No	2-2.5
EA15	213 Church Road, Northolt, UB5 5BE	Roadside	512442	183769	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	12.4	No	2-2.5
EA16	31 Mandeville Road, Northolt, UB5 5HF	Roadside	513056	184241	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	9.0	No	2-2.5
EA17	126 Petts Hill, Northolt, UB5 4NW	Roadside	513794	185348	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	9.0	No	2-2.5
EA18	1504 Greenford Road, Greenford, UB6 0HR	Roadside	515402	185313	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	5.3	No	2-2.5
EA19	914 Greenford Road, Greenford, UB6 8QN	Roadside	514985	183770	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	3.3	No	2-2.5
EA20	6 Karoline Gardens, Greenford, UB6 9JP	Roadside	514691	183269	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	9.1	No	2-2.5
EA21	12 Blenheim Close, Greenford, UB6 8ET	Roadside	514882	183102	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	20.0	No	2-2.5
EA22	18 Runnymede Gardens, Greenford, UB6 8SX	Roadside	515250	183093	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	4.5	No	2-2.5
EA23	158 South Ealing Road, Ealing, W5 4QL	Roadside	517694	179045	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	3.5	No	2-2.5
EA24	213 Northfields Ave, West Ealing, W13 9QU	Roadside	517045	179292	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	5.2	No	2-2.5
EA25	12 Bond Street, Ealing, W5 5AP	Roadside	517644	180613	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	2.7	No	2-2.5
EA26	8 Spring Bridge Road, Ealing, W5 2AA	Roadside	517745	180826	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	3.0	No	2-2.5

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
EA27	21 Haven Lane, Ealing, W5 2HZ	Roadside	518022	181114	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	2.4	No	2-2.5
EA28	41-42 Haven Green, Ealing, W5 2NX	Roadside	517909	180971	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	3.0	No	2-2.5
EA29	64 Hanger Lane, Ealing, W5 2JH	Roadside	518635	181288	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	0.7	No	2-2.5
EA30, EA31, EA32	Fernlea House	Roadside	518541	182707	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	4.0	Yes	2-2.5
EA33	25 Waverley Gardens, Park Royal, NW10 7EX	Roadside	518673	182982	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	6.0	1.8	No	2-2.5
EA34	3 Iveagh Terrace, Park Royal, NW10 7SY	Roadside	519126	183383	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	4.0	33.0	No	2-2.5
EA35	5 Wendover Court, Western Avenue, Acton, W3 0TG	Roadside	520020	182180	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	11.0	No	2-2.5
EA36, EA37, EA38	322 & 324 Western Avenue	Roadside	520430	181950	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	3.5	5.0	Yes	2-2.5
EA39	326 Western Avenue, Acton, W3 0PL	Roadside	520426	181958	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	11.4	No	2-2.5
EA40	94 North Acton Road, Park Royal, NW10 7AY	Roadside	520782	182771	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	8.0	No	2-2.5
EA41	1 Shaftesbury Gardens, Park Royal, NW10 6LJ	Roadside	521312	182366	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	10.0	No	2-2.5
EA42	39 Old Oak Lane, Park Royal, NW10 6EJ	Roadside	521587	182685	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	5.0	No	2-2.5

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
EA43	161 Wells House Road, Park Royal, NW10 6EA	Roadside	521303	182056	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	6.5	3.0	No	2-2.5
EA44	4 St Andrews Road, Acton, W3 7NE	Roadside	521389	180953	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	8.6	No	2-2.5
EA45	98 Western Avenue, Acton, W3 7TZ	Roadside	521173	180981	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	10.0	No	2-2.5
EA46	6 Western Avenue, Acton, W3 7UD	Roadside	521549	180923	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	4.6	No	2-2.5
EA47	71 Old Oak Common Lane, Acton, W3 7DD	Roadside	521557	180996	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	11.0	No	2-2.5
EA48	205 Old Oak Road, Acton, W3 7HH	Roadside	521614	180852	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	4.7	No	2-2.5
EA49	17 The Vale, Acton, W3 7SH	Roadside	521720	180084	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	5.0	No	2-2.5
EA50	3 Warple Way, Acton, W3 0RH	Roadside	521088	180046	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	2.2	No	2-2.5
EA51	88 High Street, Acton, W3 6QX	Roadside	520285	180075	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	5.0	No	2-2.5
EA52	15a Church Road, Acton, W3 8QE	Roadside	520092	180063	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	10.0	No	2-2.5
EA53	182 High Street, Acton, W3 9NN	Roadside	520030	180141	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	1.5	0.5	No	2-2.5
EA54	44 Acton Lane, Chiswick, W4 5ED	Roadside	520483	178858	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	6.5	No	2-2.5
EA55	156 Horn Lane, Acton, W3 6PH	Roadside	520226	180947	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	6.0	No	2-2.5
EA56, EA57, EA58	317 Horn Lane, Acton, W3 0BU (AQMS) (Tri)	Roadside	520432	181428	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	8.0	2.5	Yes	2-2.5
EA59	5 Leamington Park, Acton, W3 6TJ	Roadside	520532	181517	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	3.0	No	2-2.5

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
EA60	Lyra Court, Portal Way, Acton, W3 6DB	Roadside	520739	181824	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	5.0	No	2-2.5
EA61	36 Wales Farm Road, Acton, W3 6UE	Roadside	520713	181592	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	0.0	5.0	No	2-2.5
EA62	30 Bengarth Road, Northolt, UB5 5LH	Roadside	512026	183762	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	10.0	4.0	No	2-2.5
EA63	Greenway Gardens, Greenford, UB6 9TT	Roadside	513483	182686	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	16.0	0.0	No	2-2.5
EA64	Greenford Business Centre, Greenford, UB6 9AP	Roadside	514378	182112	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	12.0	0.0	No	2-2.5
EA65	31 Kennedy Road, Hanwell, W7 1JL	Roadside	515276	181990	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	8.0	0.0	No	2-2.5
EA66	69 Oldfield Lane South, Greenford, UB6 9JT	Roadside	514521	182949	NO ₂	Y- Ealing	7.0	0.0	No	2-2.5

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

(2) One site, EA54 (44 Acton Lane), was relocated in July 2025, with the diffusion tube moved from a nearby lamppost to a drainpipe at the same address, returning it to its original position following previous access restrictions. This update is negligible (i.e. co-ordinates updated by a few meters compared to the original location) and hence concentrations presented in 2025 can be deemed comparable to previous reporting years.

4.2 Comparison of Monitoring Results with AQOs

The annual mean NO₂ concentration results from automatic monitoring stations since 2019 are presented in Table DTable C. The results presented are after adjustments for “annualisation” and distance correction to a location of relevant public exposure (if required). In 2025, one diffusion tube site (EA3) had data capture below 75% and was annualised in accordance with LLAQM.TG(19). No sites in 2025 required distance correction in line with LLAQM.TG(19), as they accurately represented relevant exposure. The full details of “annualisation” are described in Appendix A.

Data capture was excellent at Western Avenue (EI1) achieving data capture above 95% for NO₂. Horn Lane (EA8) had good data capture achieving a data capture rate of 93.0% for NO₂. Data capture at Hanger Lane Gyratory (EA6) was below 75% for NO₂ in 2025 and therefore required “annualisation”. Following the cessation of funding from Thames Water, the Acton Vale monitor (EI3), operated by the Thames Tideway Tunnel Project, was decommissioned in February 2025. EI3 has 12.2% data capture for 2025, less than 25% and thus in line with LLAQM.TG(19) technical guidance has insufficient data capture to undergo “annualisation”. Therefore, no data has been presented for this site in the report.

There were no exceedances of the NO₂ AQO of 40 µg/m³ observed in 2025. Concentrations at Hanger Lane Gyratory have continued to decline with an annual mean NO₂ concentration of 34.2 µg/m³ recorded in 2025, which continues the long-term downward trend observed at this location. Both Horn Lane and Western Avenue recorded NO₂ concentrations below the objective for the fifth year in a row and continue to show a downward trend since 2019. However, it should be noted that all the automatic monitoring locations were in exceedance of the annual mean WHO Air Quality Guideline (AQG) of 10 µg/m³.

Table D. Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (µg m⁻³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid data capture for monitoring period % ^(a)	Valid data capture 2025 % ^(b)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EA6 Hanger Lane Gyratory	518537	182708	Roadside	66.2	66.2	<u>64.5</u>	51.0	49.4	51.5	40.5	36.4	34.2
EA8 Horn Lane	520432	181428	Industrial	90.1	90.0	41.8	33.2	32.0	29.3	28.5	25.7	23.9
EI1 Western Avenue	520430	181950	Roadside	99.1	99.1	48.6	35.2	35.9	35.2	30.1	28.3	28.3
EI3 Acton Vale	521134	179771	Urban Background	-	-	26.5	19.7	21.0	20.6	-	-	-

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg m⁻³.

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean AQO of 40 µg m⁻³ are shown in **bold**.

NO₂ annual means in excess of 60 µg m⁻³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ hourly mean AQS objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias.

All means have been “annualised” in accordance with LLAQM Technical Guidance if valid data capture for the calendar year is less than 75% and greater than 25%.

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

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

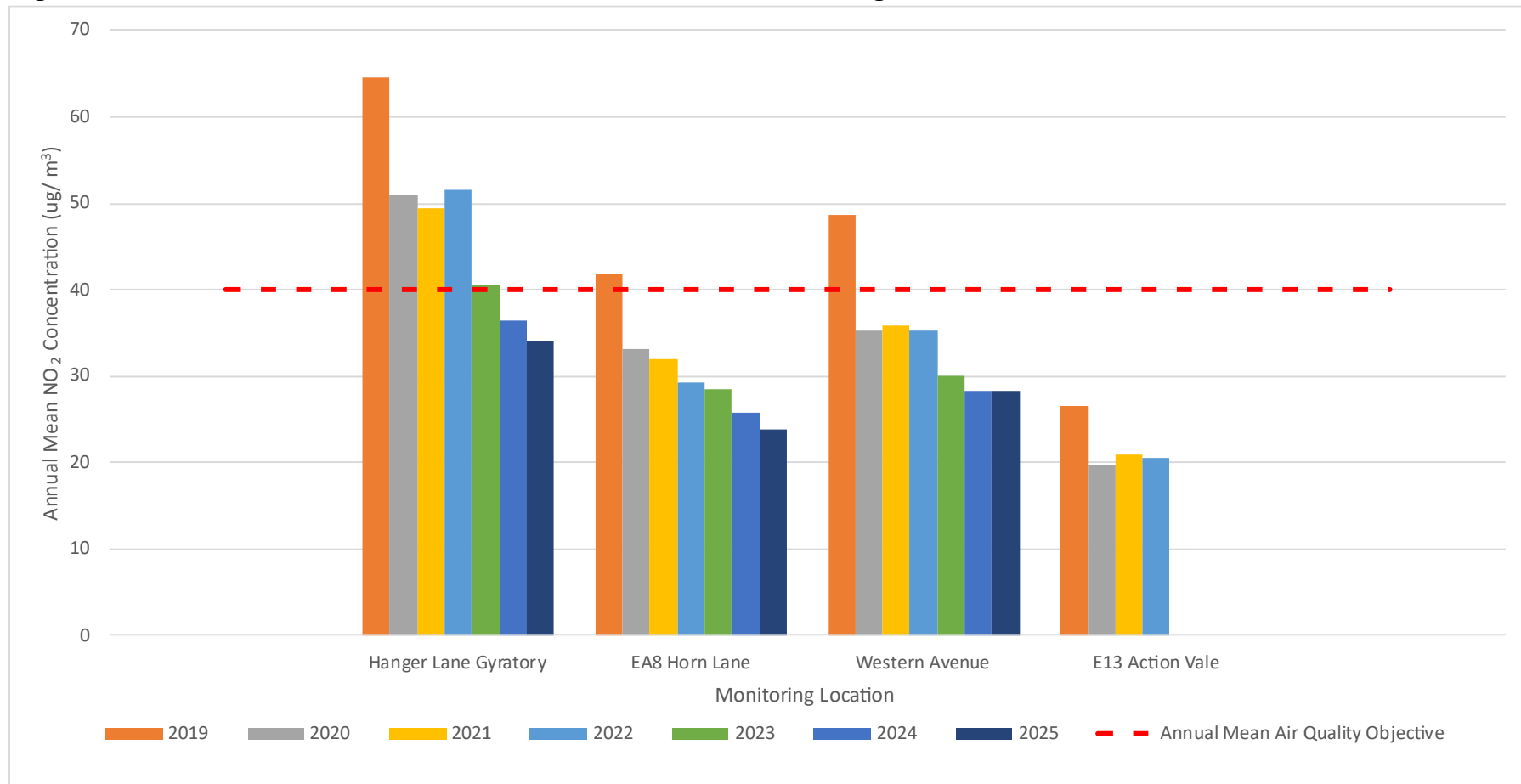
(b) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%).

(c) Data capture for EI3 (Acton Vale) in 2023, 2024 and 2025 was below 25%. Therefore, the data cannot be annualised, in line with LLAQM.TG(19) technical guidance and no results have been reported in the respective years.

Figure 1 shows the trends in NO₂ concentrations at automatic monitoring sites in the borough for the period of 2019 – 2025. At all automatic monitoring sites, a decreasing trend in NO₂ concentrations can be seen since 2019, albeit with some natural variations. There was a large reduction in 2020 due to the impacts of COVID-19 travel restrictions.

EA6 and EA8 displayed decreased concentrations in 2025 compared to 2023 and 2024. EI1 (Western Avenue) remained unchanged in 2025, recording the same annual mean NO₂ concentration as the previous year. Overall, these results are consistent with the general downward trend observed over the past seven years.

Figure 1. Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at Automatic Monitoring Sites



In 2025, a small majority of diffusion tube sites continued to show a gradual decline; however, 26 sites (EA3, EA6, EA8, EA9, EA11, EA12, EA15, EA16, EA19, EA20, EA25, EA27, EA29, EA34, EA41, EA43, EA44, EA45, EA46, EA47, EA60, EA62, EA63, EA64, EA65 and EA66) recorded increased concentrations compared to 2024, this may reflect localised changes in traffic patterns or other emission sources. Co-located diffusion tube site, EA30-EA31-EA32 measured an annual mean concentration of 38.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, the first annual mean concentration not in exceedance of the national AQO of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ seen at this site in the last 10 years. It should be noted that this is not considered complaint for revocation purposes. This site is located at relevant exposure, so distance correction was not required. Various other sites also saw their lowest annual mean concentration in more than 5 years, which is encouraging.

There was one diffusion tube location which required “annualisation” EA3 (Brent Lodge Park). The AURN urban background sites used for “annualisation” of diffusion tube data were London Bloomsbury, London N. Kensington and London Westminster. The National Bias adjustment factor of 0.81 was used.

Table E. Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg m⁻³)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EA1	516368	182978	Roadside	100.0	100.0	50.3	36.1	34.6	33.5	29.6	26.3	27.1
EA2	516704	180487	Roadside	100.0	100.0	38.7	27.7	29.8	28.4	29.9	27.7	23.6
EA3	514740	180643	Background	74.7	74.7	20.5	15.2	14.9	15.9	13.4	11.0	13.3
EA4	515451	180894	Roadside	90.4	90.4	34.4	24.4	25.9	25.3	23.5	23.1	24.4
EA5	516281	178879	Roadside	100.0	100.0	29.8	21.2	21.1	26.2	25.2	20.4	17.0
EA6	515180	180111	Roadside	100.0	100.0	43	33.5	33.5	35.8	30.4	26.5	27.1
EA7	513476	178561	Roadside	100.0	100.0	28.9	21	22	20.2	19.7	16.7	16.0
EA8	512341	179186	Roadside	90.7	90.7	40.5	27	29.4	32.3	28.7	26.3	27.9
EA9	512181	179219	Roadside	100.0	100.0	31.5	22.4	22.9	23.4	21.7	18.8	20.9
EA10	511172	179241	Roadside	92.3	92.3	33.2	23.4	24.3	27.2	30.3	25.4	23.8
EA11	512657	179706	Roadside	100.0	100.0	27.5	17.6	20.8	19.3	20.3	18.3	19.5
EA12	512673	180069	Roadside	100.0	100.0	32.5	24	22.6	23	22.2	19.8	22.4
EA13	512768	180400	Roadside	100.0	100.0	44.3	35.2	32.9	36.2	34.2	32.8	32.2
EA14	512812	180516	Roadside	100.0	100.0	41.2	29.6	31.6	32.5	29.8	27.2	25.9
EA15	512442	183769	Roadside	100.0	100.0	35.2	24.3	27.3	25.2	23.8	20.3	20.4
EA16	513056	184241	Roadside	100.0	100.0	34.6	28.3	25.9	26.7	24.4	21.4	22.0
EA17	513794	185348	Roadside	100.0	100.0	32.8	24.8	23.6	23.1	20.8	18.5	18.4
EA18	515402	185313	Roadside	100.0	100.0	31.7	24.1	25.3	24.2	19.8	18.6	18.5
EA19	514985	183770	Roadside	92.3	92.3	34.3	24.4	26.7	25.2	23.9	20.1	20.4
EA20	514691	183269	Roadside	100.0	100.0	39.1	28.7	27.9	27.8	23.1	21.9	22.7
EA21	514882	183102	Roadside	100.0	100.0	30	20.2	22.6	20.7	20.2	18.4	18.4
EA22	515250	183093	Roadside	100.0	100.0	33.1	24.6	23.5	22.3	21.2	22.1	19.1
EA23	517694	179045	Roadside	82.7	82.7	52	35.2	31.4	34.1	32.1	29.0	27.7
EA24	517045	179292	Roadside	90.4	90.4	32.7	24.3	25.6	27.6	27.5	24.1	23.9
EA25	517644	180613	Roadside	100.0	100.0	42.2	30.9	30.7	31.8	26.2	22.7	25.7
EA26	517745	180826	Roadside	100.0	100.0	56.2	42.5	44.3	43.6	36.7	33.5	30.6
EA27	518022	181114	Roadside	90.7	90.7	30.2	22.6	22.5	21.5	20.8	17.6	20.4
EA28	517909	180971	Roadside	100.0	100.0	42.1	33.3	36.8	37.4	30.0	30.0	27.5

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EA29	518635	181288	Roadside	100.0	100.0	35.1	27.1	25.6	25.4	21.8	20.2	20.9
EA30, EA31, EA32	518541	182707	Roadside	100.0	100.0	66.2	50.2	50.3	52	42.5	40.1	38.2
EA33	518673	182982	Roadside	76.6	76.6	56	44.5	40.3	35.9	32.5	30.9	27.1
EA34	519126	183383	Roadside	100.0	100.0	33.9	28.1	25.1	29.5	33.5	29.5	30.0
EA35	520020	182180	Roadside	100.0	100.0	46.6	35.7	33.7	35	28.5	26.9	25.6
EA36, EA37, EA38	520430	181950	Roadside	100.0	100.0	49.4	36.5	35.8	35.3	32.1	28.0	27.2
EA39	520426	181958	Roadside	100.0	100.0	41.4	31.2	28.4	27.1	23.4	22.1	21.7
EA40	520782	182771	Roadside	100.0	100.0	30.6	22	25.9	25.1	22.9	19.4	18.3
EA41	521312	182366	Roadside	90.4	90.4	30	25.2	24.2	23.2	24.9	18.7	18.8
EA42	521587	182685	Roadside	100.0	100.0	45.9	32	35.4	32.6	32.0	27.5	24.6
EA43	521303	182056	Roadside	90.7	90.7	33.2	24.9	24.4	25.4	22.8	19.7	23.0
EA44	521389	180953	Roadside	100.0	100.0	31.4	22.6	21	21.9	19.7	16.8	17.9
EA45	521173	180981	Roadside	100.0	100.0	39.6	29.3	29.4	29.7	25.9	22.9	23.5
EA46	521549	180923	Roadside	90.4	90.4	59.6	46.1	45.3	46	40.5	37.5	38.3
EA47	521557	180996	Roadside	100.0	100.0	41.4	32.9	30.5	29	26.4	23.0	24.6
EA48	521614	180852	Roadside	100.0	100.0	47.1	37.8	36.4	39.7	30.8	30.0	29.8
EA49	521720	180084	Roadside	100.0	100.0	35.3	26.7	25.4	24.5	21.6	20.1	19.9
EA50	521088	180046	Roadside	100.0	100.0	34.3	25.7	24.3	23.7	22.0	20.7	18.9
EA51	520285	180075	Roadside	100.0	100.0	48.8	39	39.4	39.9	37.8	35.4	27.0
EA52	520092	180063	Roadside	83.0	83.0	27.5	22.5	22.2	22.6	20.2	18.8	18.3
EA53	520030	180141	Roadside	100.0	100.0	47.5	36.2	34.5	37.2		29.3	26.5
EA54	520483	178858	Roadside	100.0	100.0	39.3	28.2	28.9	28.5	24.9	21.7	19.8
EA55	520226	180947	Roadside	92.3	92.3	34.9	27.6	28.2	26.8	24.1	23.1	20.9
EA56, EA57, EA58	520432	181428	Roadside	100.0	100.0	41.2	31.3	31.1	30.2	27.7	26.0	22.9
EA59	520532	181517	Roadside	100.0	100.0	34.1	26.6	26	26.1	23.7	22.0	21.4
EA60	520739	181824	Roadside	90.4	90.4	39.8	29.7	26.5	26.1	23.6	22.0	22.3
EA61	520713	181592	Roadside	100.0	100.0	37.1	28.6	26.3	26.9	28.0	24.7	20.4

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⁾	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EA62	512026	183762	Roadside	81.0	81.0	-	-	-	19.2	18.8	16.1	16.9
EA63	513483	182686	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	24.4	22.0	19.7	20.7
EA64	514378	182112	Roadside	92.3	92.3	-	-	-	37.8	33.9	29.0	29.4
EA65	515276	181990	Roadside	83.0	83.0	-	-	-	18.2	17.5	16.7	17.0
EA66	514521	182949	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	24	21.3	19.4	20.7

☒ “annualisation” has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LLAQM.TG19.

☒ 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 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$.

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective of $40\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ are shown in **bold**.

NO₂ annual means exceeding $60\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” in accordance with LLAQM Technical Guidance if valid data capture for the calendar year is less than 75% and greater than 25%.

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 2 to Figure 9 show the trends in NO₂ concentrations for the period 2019-2025 at diffusion tube monitoring sites grouped by monitoring site type: urban background and roadside sites. At the urban background diffusion tube site Brent Lodge Park (EA3) (Figure 2), there is evidence of a decrease in NO₂ concentrations between 2019 and 2024. However, in 2025, concentrations increased slightly in comparison to 2024.

The majority of near-road and roadside sites show an overall decreasing trend in annual mean NO₂ concentrations since 2019, with evidence of a stabilisation or slight increase from 2020 to 2022. Annual mean NO₂ concentrations at roadside diffusion tube sites show a general long-term decline between 2019 and 2024. In 2025, some concentrations have stabilised, some have decreased however there are slight increases at several locations.

Across the monitoring network, most roadside sites recorded reductions from 2019 through to 2023/2024, reflecting an overall improvement in roadside annual mean NO₂ concentrations. However, 2025 annual mean concentrations are overall higher than 2024 concentrations at many sites, indicating that the downward trend has slowed or plateaued in 2025.

The majority of roadside sites report annual mean concentrations in the range of approximately 18 to 30 µg/m³. Although, some sites exceed this, including co-located triplicate site EA30/EA31/EA32 at 38.2 µg/m³, and EA46 at 38.3 µg/m³, which are close to the AQO. However, no sites exceeded the relevant AQO.

Overall, while NO₂ concentrations remain substantially lower than 2019 concentrations, the recent stabilisation and slight increases observed in 2025 suggest that earlier improvements are not continuing at the same rate, and further measures may be required to achieve continued reductions in future years.

The decrease in 2020 is likely to be the impact of COVID-19 and resulting lockdowns leading to a decrease in road traffic emissions, with subsequent increases likely attributable to a return to business as usual. Emissions technology improvements since, alongside local action and ULEZ expansion, have meant a return to pre-COVID concentrations has not materialised.

Figure 2. Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at the Urban Background Diffusion Tube Sites

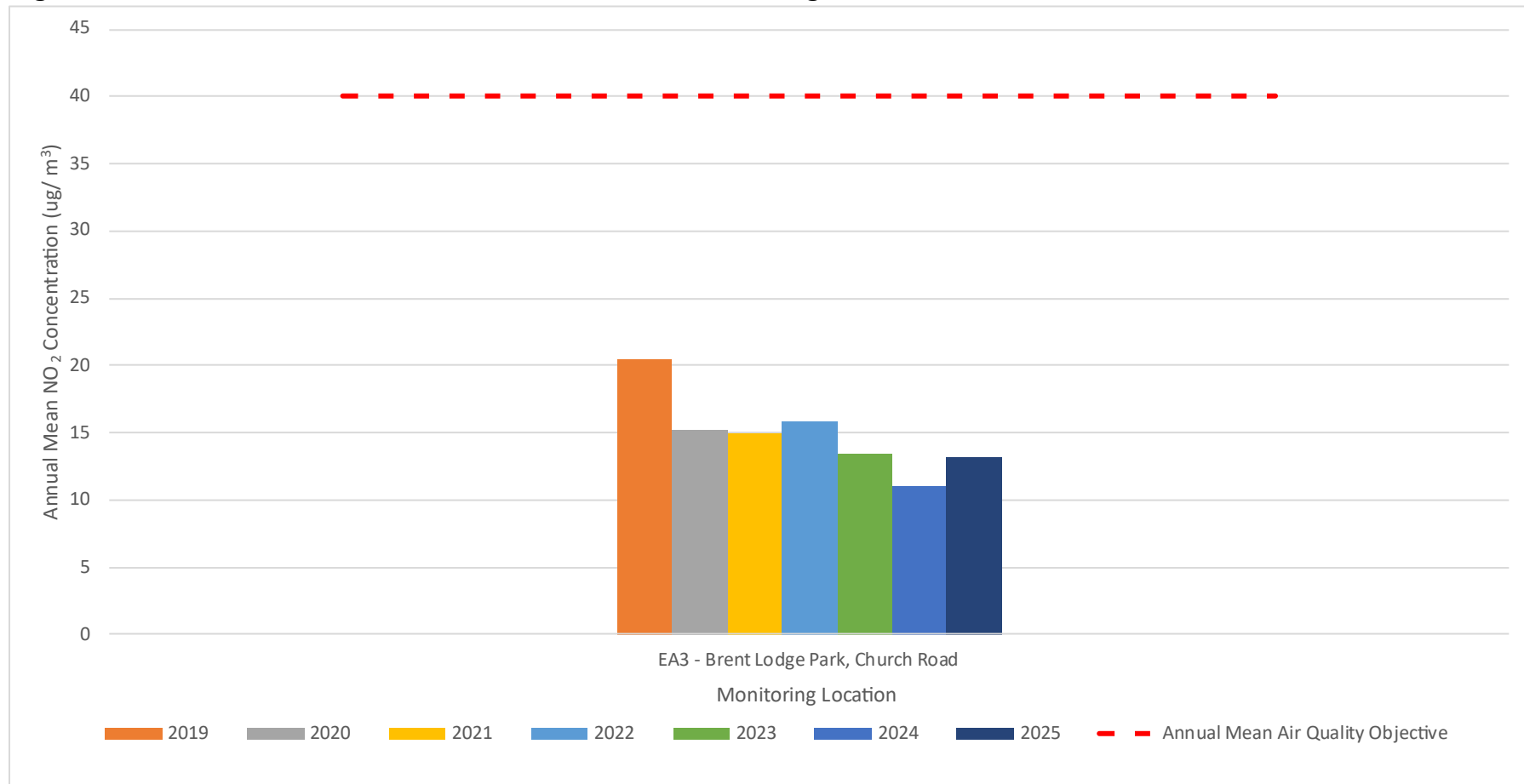


Figure 3. Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at Roadside Diffusion Tube Sites (1)

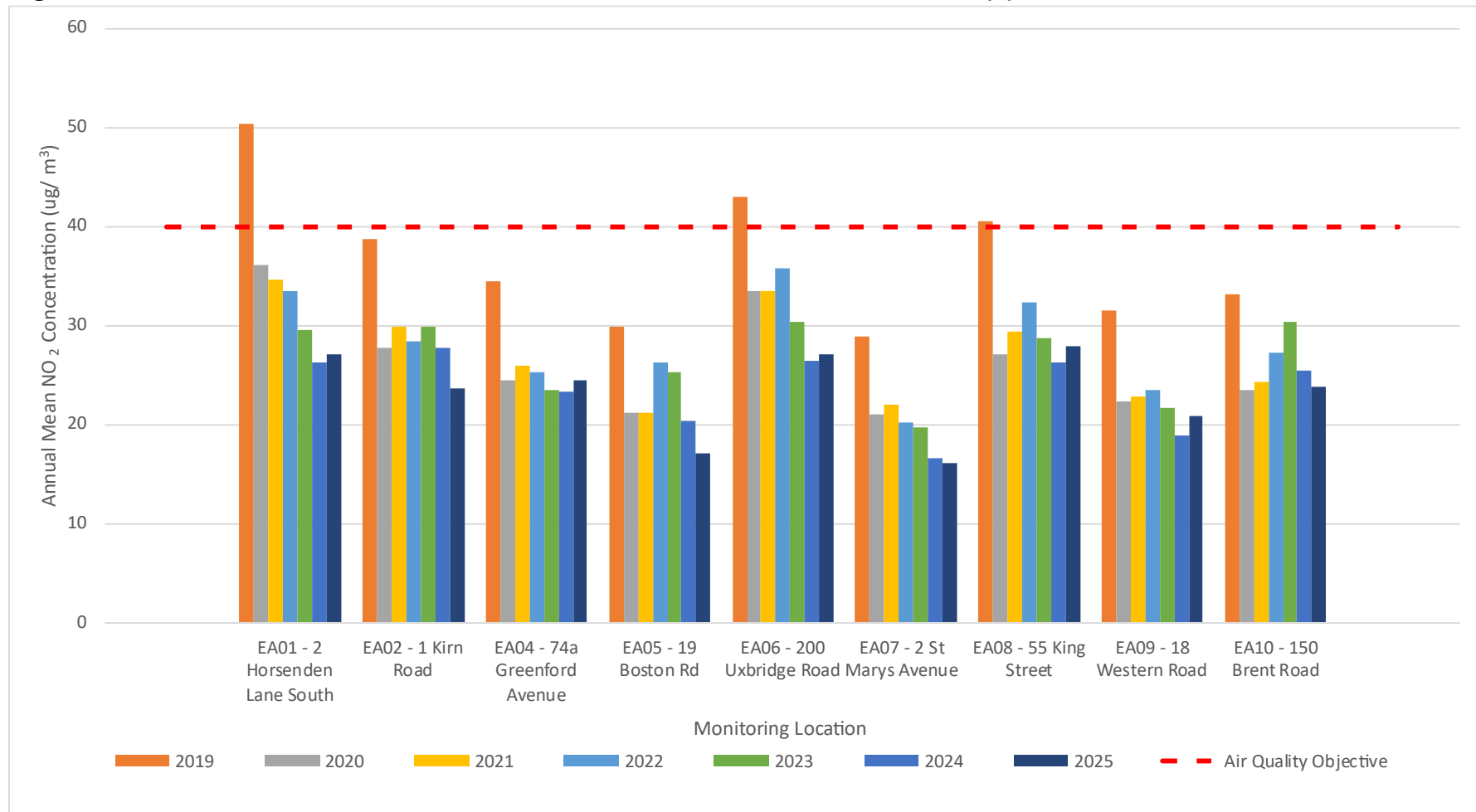


Figure 4. Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at Roadside Diffusion Tube Sites (2)

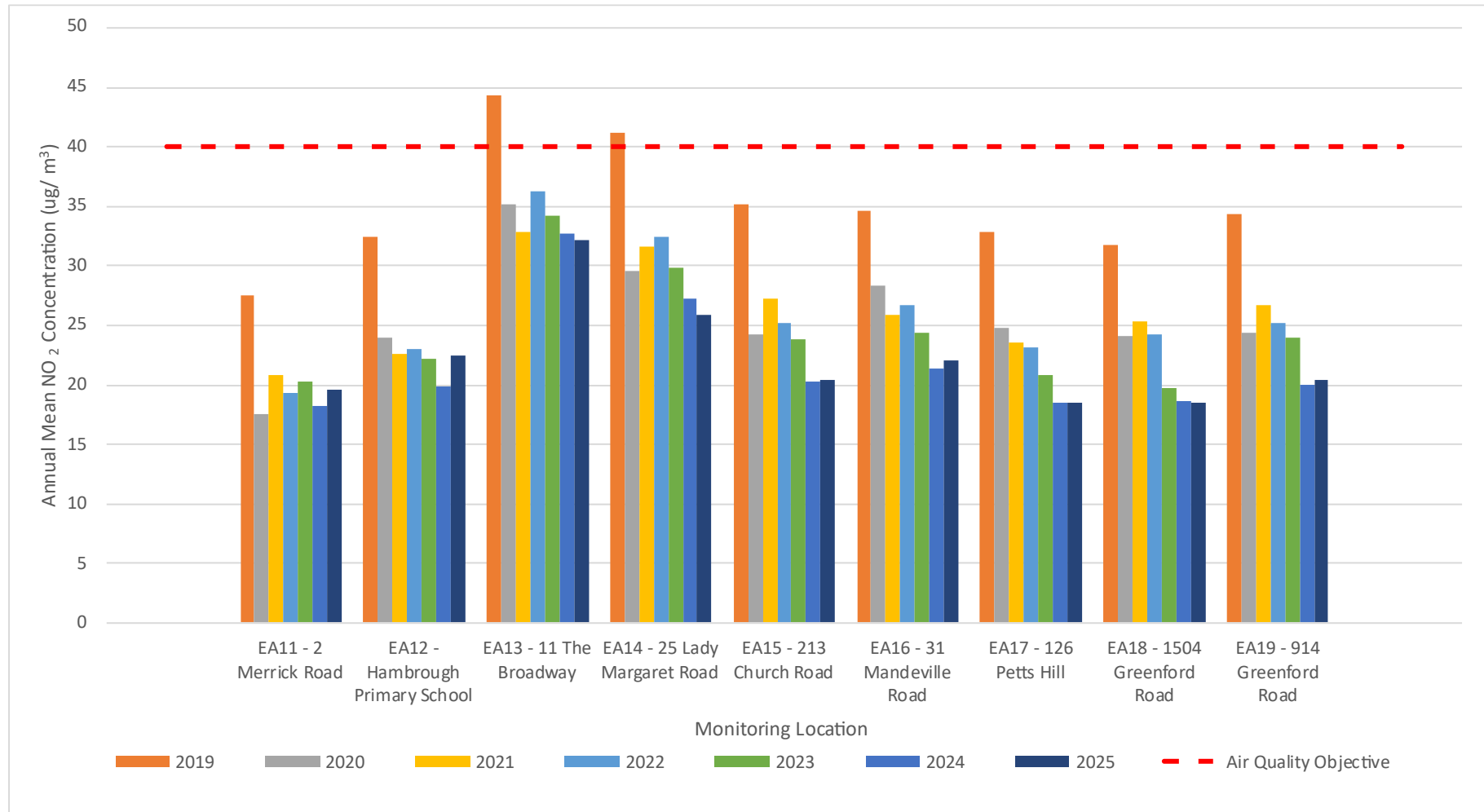


Figure 5. Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at Roadside Diffusion Tube Sites (3)

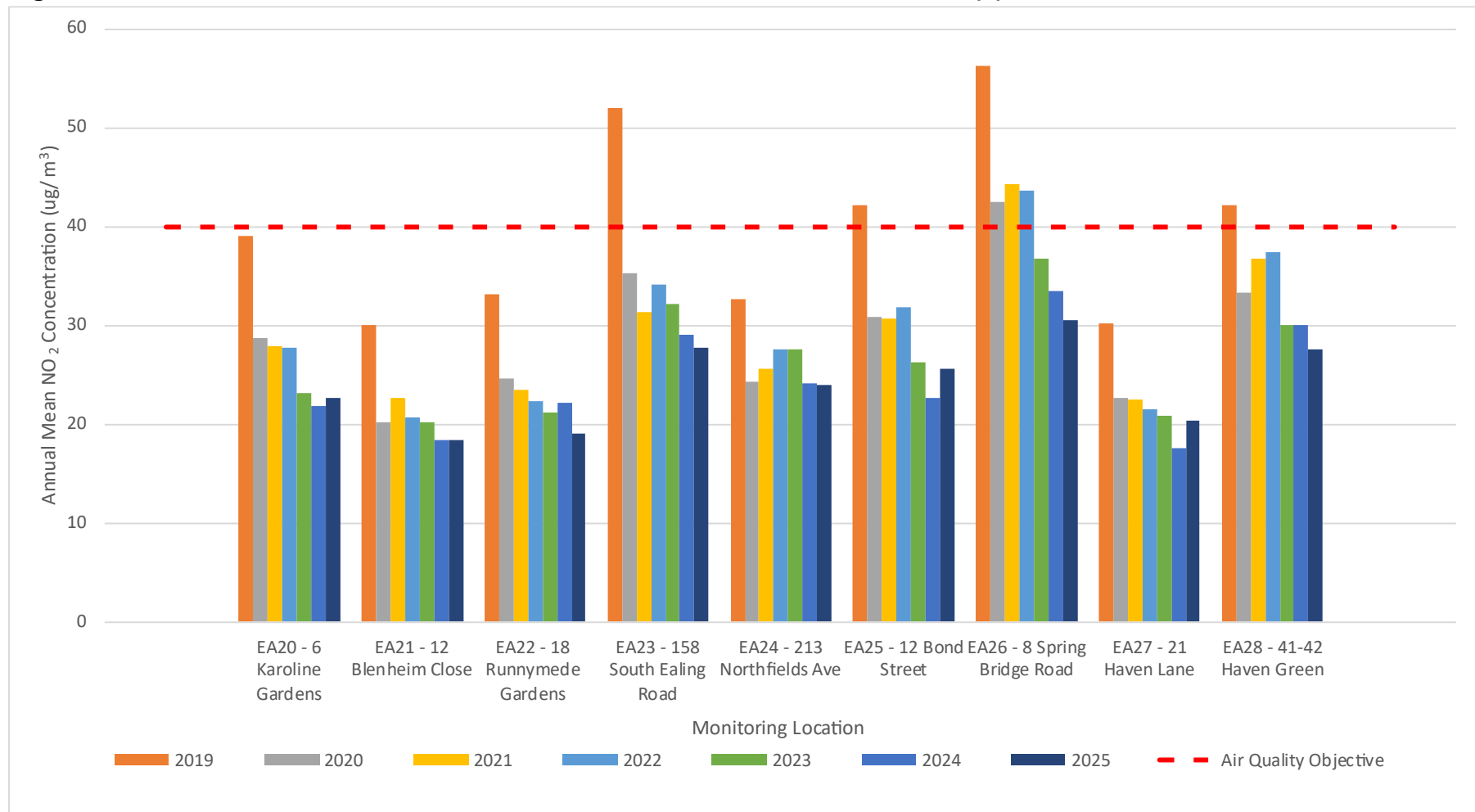


Figure 6. Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at Roadside Diffusion Tube Sites (4)

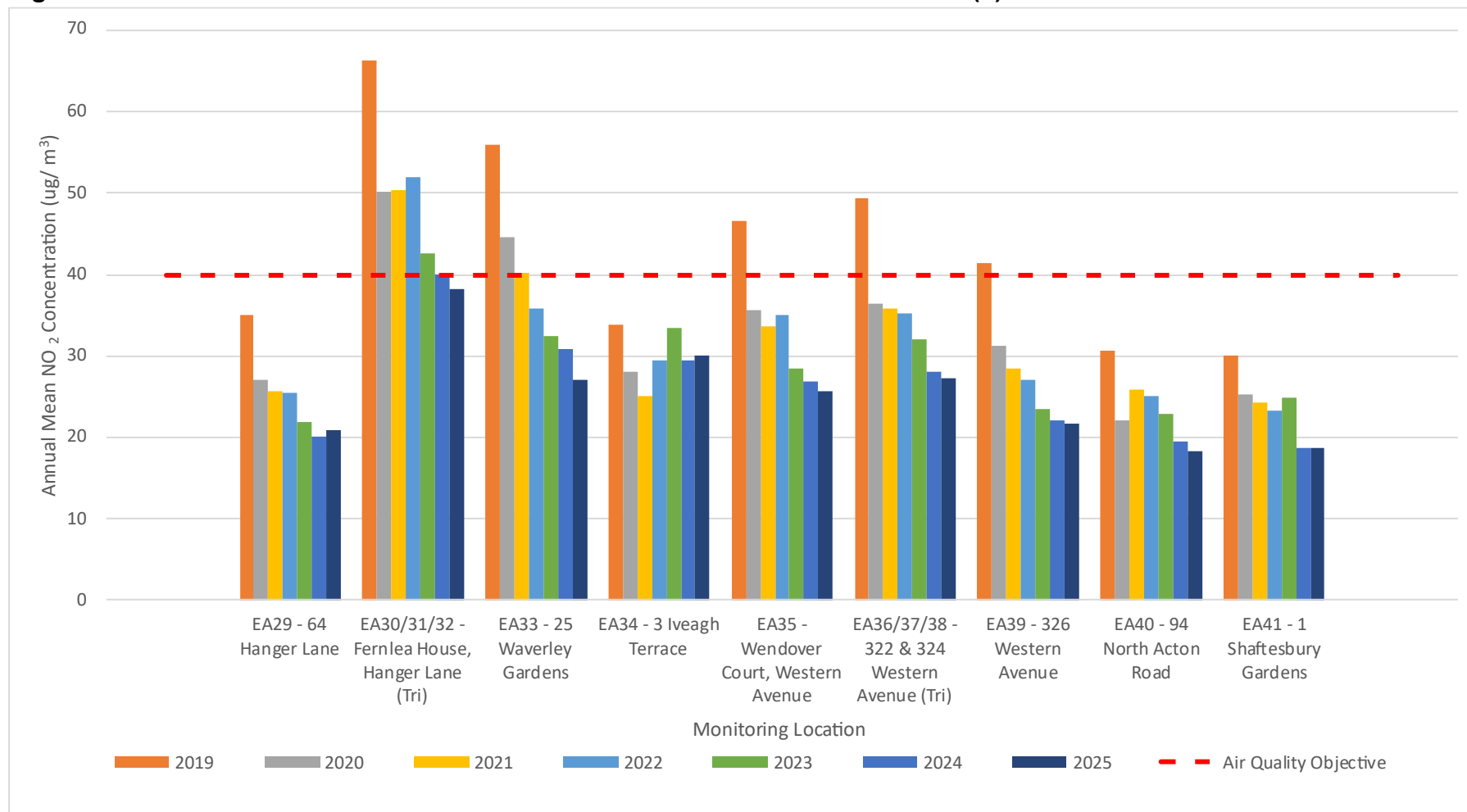


Figure 7. Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at Roadside Diffusion Tube Sites (5)

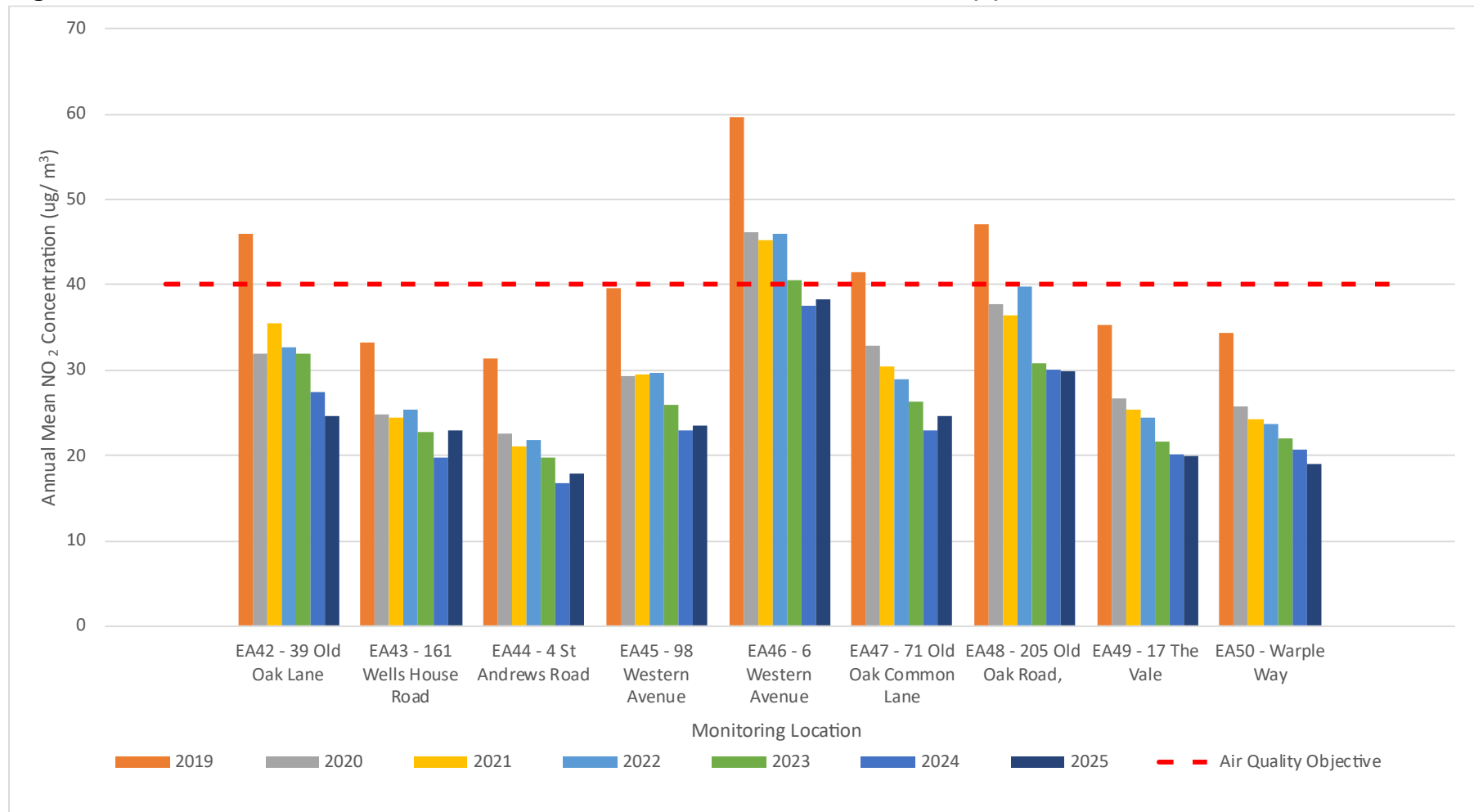


Figure 8. Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at Roadside Diffusion Tube Sites (6)

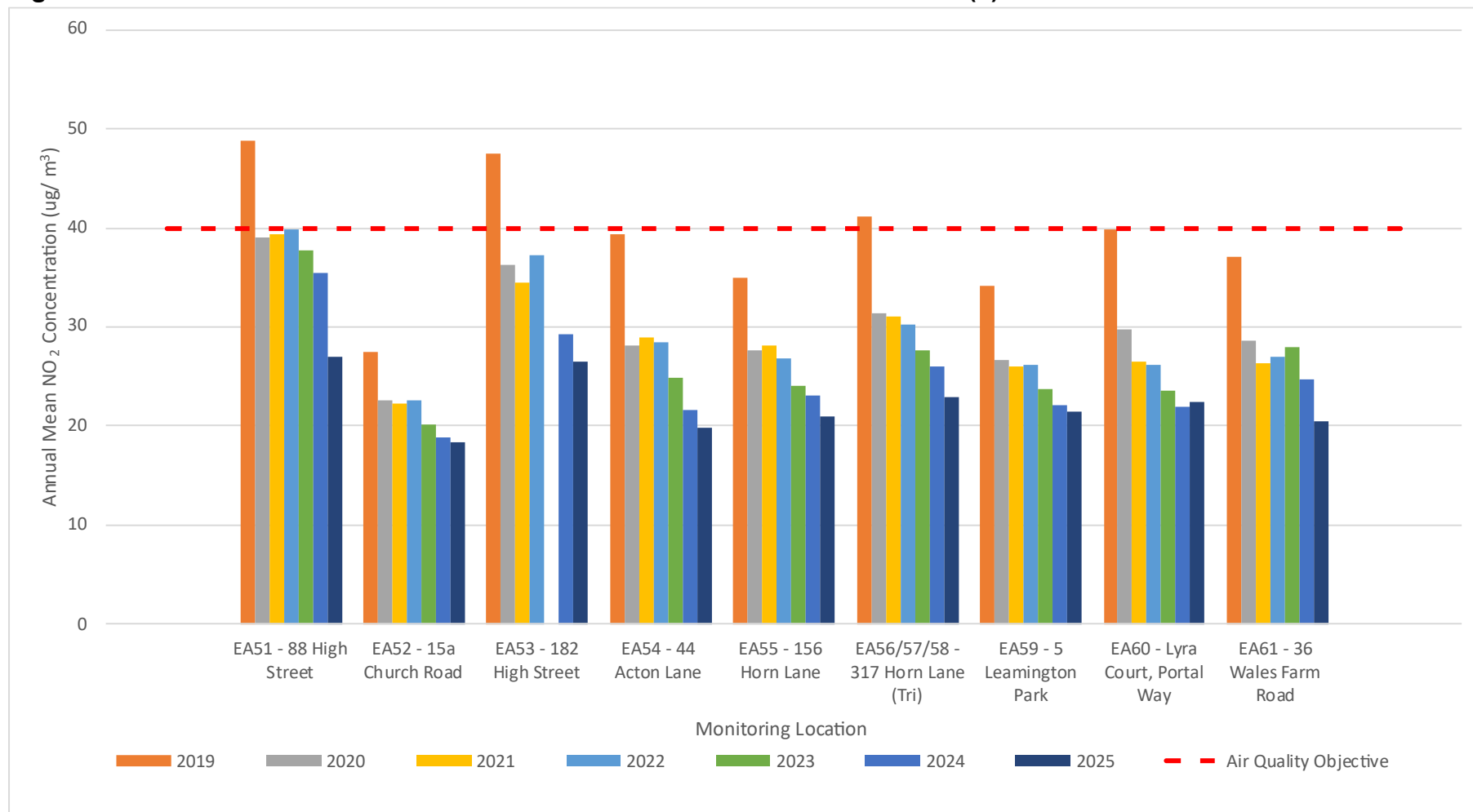


Figure 9. Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at Roadside Diffusion Tube Sites (7)

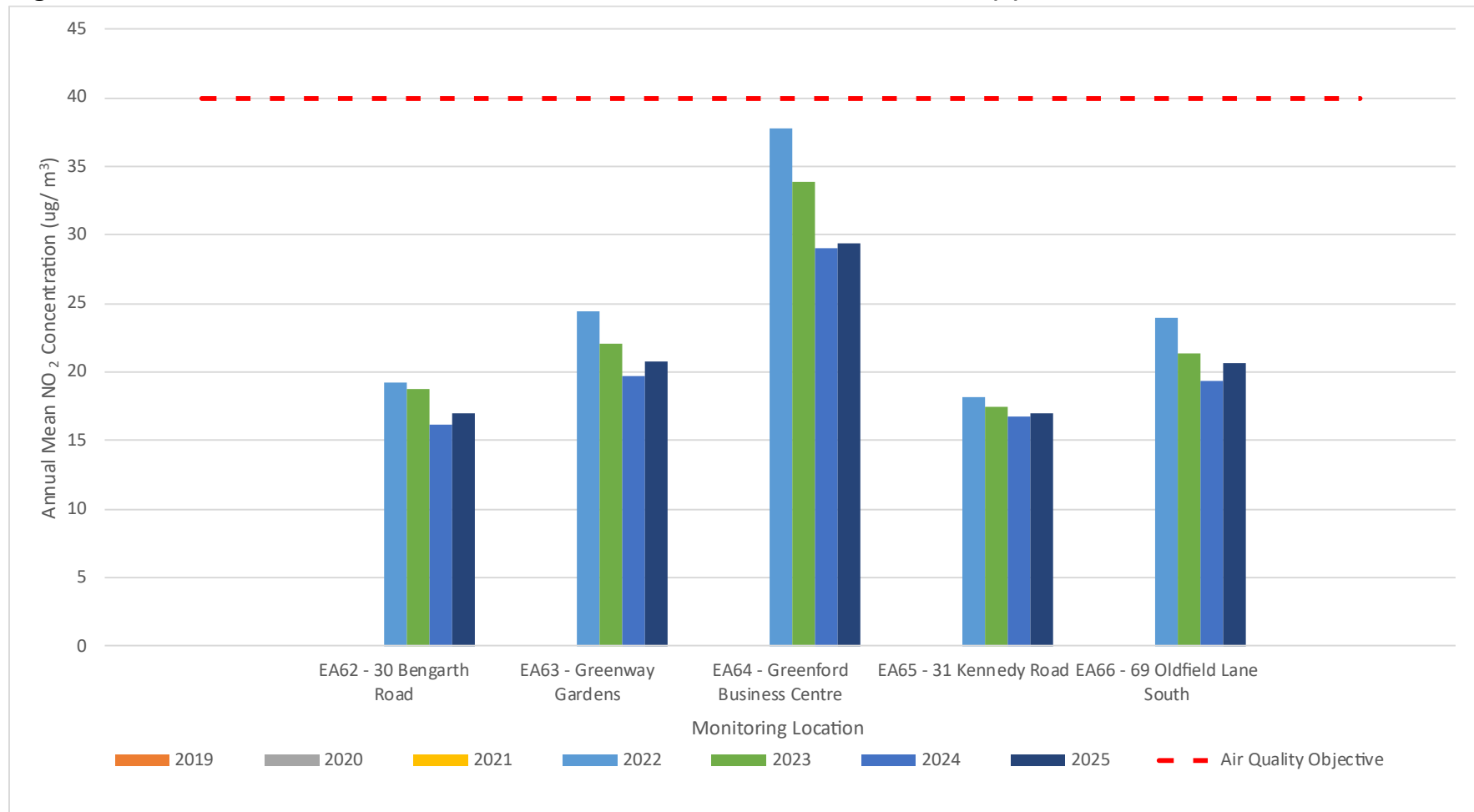


Table F presents the 1-hour mean NO₂ monitoring results at automatic monitoring stations between 2019 to 2025. None of the automatic sites exceeded the 1 hour mean NO₂ objective (200 µg/m³) not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year in 2025. Whilst there were some hourly mean concentrations over the 200 µg/m³ threshold in 2019, all monitoring sites have been compliant with the objective since 2019 with no further values over the 200 µg/m³ threshold recorded in the years between 2020 to 2025. It should be noted that data capture at EA6 was lower than 85% and in line with the guidance, the corresponding 99.8th percentile has been presented too in Table F. This 99.8th percentile is well below the 200 µg/m³ limit value.

Table F. NO₂ Automatic Monitoring Results: Comparison with 1-hour Mean Objective, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200 µg m⁻³

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid data capture for monitoring period % ^(a)	Valid data capture 2025 % ^(b)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EA6 Hanger Lane Gyratory	518537	182708	Roadside	66.2	66.2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0 (130)
EA8 Horn Lane	520432	181428	Industrial	90.1	90.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
EI1 Western Avenue	520430	181950	Roadside	99.1	99.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EI3 Acton Vale	521134	179771	Urban Background	-	-	0	0 (82)	0 (81)	0 (102)	-	-	-

Notes

Results are presented as the number of 1-hour periods where concentrations greater than $200 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ have been recorded.

Exceedance of the NO_2 short term AQO of $200 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ over the permitted 18 hours per 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.

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

(b) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%).

(c) Data capture for EI3 (Acton Vale) in 2023, 2024 and 2025 was below 25%. Therefore, the data cannot be annualised, in line with LLAQM.TG(19) technical guidance and no results have been reported in the respective years.

PM₁₀ concentrations are currently measured using TEOMs at all automatic monitoring locations in the LBE. The Horn Lane station is also equipped with both TEOM and BAM analysers for PM₁₀ monitoring and results from these are presented separately. The annual mean PM₁₀ results are shown in Table G and the 24-hour mean PM₁₀ results are presented in Table H.

Data capture in 2025 was good (>85%) at EA6 Hanger Lane, EA8 Horn Lane, EI8 Horn Lane TEOM, and EI1 Western Avenue as shown in Table G. Data capture for EI3 (Acton Vale) in 2023, 2024 and 2025 was below 25%. Therefore, the data cannot be annualised, in line with LLAQM technical guidance and no results have been reported in the respective years.

The annual mean PM₁₀ objective of 40 µg/m³ was achieved at all sites during 2025 where valid data was available (EA6 Hanger Lane, EA8 Horn Lane, EI8 Horn Lane TEOM, and EI1 Western Avenue), and it has been achieved at all automatic monitoring locations in the borough since 2018. However, it should be noted that all the automatic monitoring locations were in exceedance of WHO AQG for annual mean PM₁₀ (15 µg/m³). The highest annual mean PM₁₀ concentration in 2025 was recorded at EA8 Horn Lane (29.5 µg/m³). Although all values are below the respective UK AQOs, PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations at all sites have all increased from the 2024 values, highlighting a need for further monitoring and investigation.

Table G. Annual Mean PM₁₀ Automatic Monitoring Results (µg m⁻³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid data capture for monitoring period % ^(a)	Valid data capture 2025 % ^(b)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EA6 Hanger Lane Gyratory	518537	182708	Roadside	88.5	88.5	25	23	20	18	17.6	20.2	22.9
EA8 Horn Lane	520432	181428	Industrial	96.8	96.8	28	24	26	27	28.5	27.3	29.5
EI8 Horn Lane TEOM	520432	181428	Industrial	97.5	97.5	25	21	23	27	23.8	22.6	25.7
EI1 Western Avenue	520430	181950	Roadside	96.8	96.8	26	23	25	25	21.3	22.4	24.8
EI3 Acton Vale	521134	179771	Urban Background	-	-	18	16	16	17	-	-	-

Notes

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg m⁻³.

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ annual mean AQO of 40 µg m⁻³ are shown in **bold**.

All means have been “annualised” in accordance with LLAQM.TG(19) Technical Guidance, if valid data capture is less than 75% and more than 25%.

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

(b) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%).

(C) Data capture for EI3 (Acton Vale) in 2023, 2024 and 2025 was below 25%. Therefore, the data cannot be annualised, in line with LLAQM.TG(19) technical guidance and no results have been reported in the respective years.

The number of values above the 24-hour mean objective ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) was within the permitted 35 days per year at all sites in 2025, with EA8 which recording the highest number of days (35) with 24-hour concentrations above $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Hence the 24-hour mean PM_{10} AQO was not exceeded in 2025. However, the WHO 24-hour mean AQG of $45 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ not to be exceeded more than 3-4 times a year was exceeded at all sites in 2025.

There are several industrial companies in operation within vicinity of EI8. These include cement works, stone supplier and HGV depot. Collectively this increased level of localised industrial activity has the potential to lead to 24-hour mean PM_{10} concentrations higher than $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (more than 35 per year), and most of these facilities are regulated by the Environment Agency (EA). Both the EA and LBE have conducted site visits in the past and investigations are still ongoing as to identify the cause.

Table H. PM₁₀ Automatic Monitoring Results: Comparison with 24-Hour Mean Objective, Number of PM₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50 µg m⁻³

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid data capture for monitoring period % ^(a)	Valid data capture 2025 % ^(b)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EA6 Hanger Lane Gyratory	518537	182708	Roadside	88.5	88.5	13	7	4	3 (30)	9	2	8
EA8 Horn Lane	520432	181428	Industrial	96.8	96.8	15	9	13	13 (52)	27	22	35
EI8 Horn Lane TEOM	520432	181428	Industrial	97.5	97.5	16	5	9	18	15	9	18
EI1 Western Avenue	520430	181950	Roadside	96.8	96.8	21	11	11	14 (41)	10	1	15
EI3 Acton Vale	521134	179771	Urban Background	-	-	9	3 (30)	1	4 (36)	-	-	-

Notes

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ 24-hour mean objective (50 µg m⁻³ over the permitted 35 days per year) are shown in **bold**.

Where the period of valid data is less than 85% of a full year, the 90.4th percentile is provided in brackets.

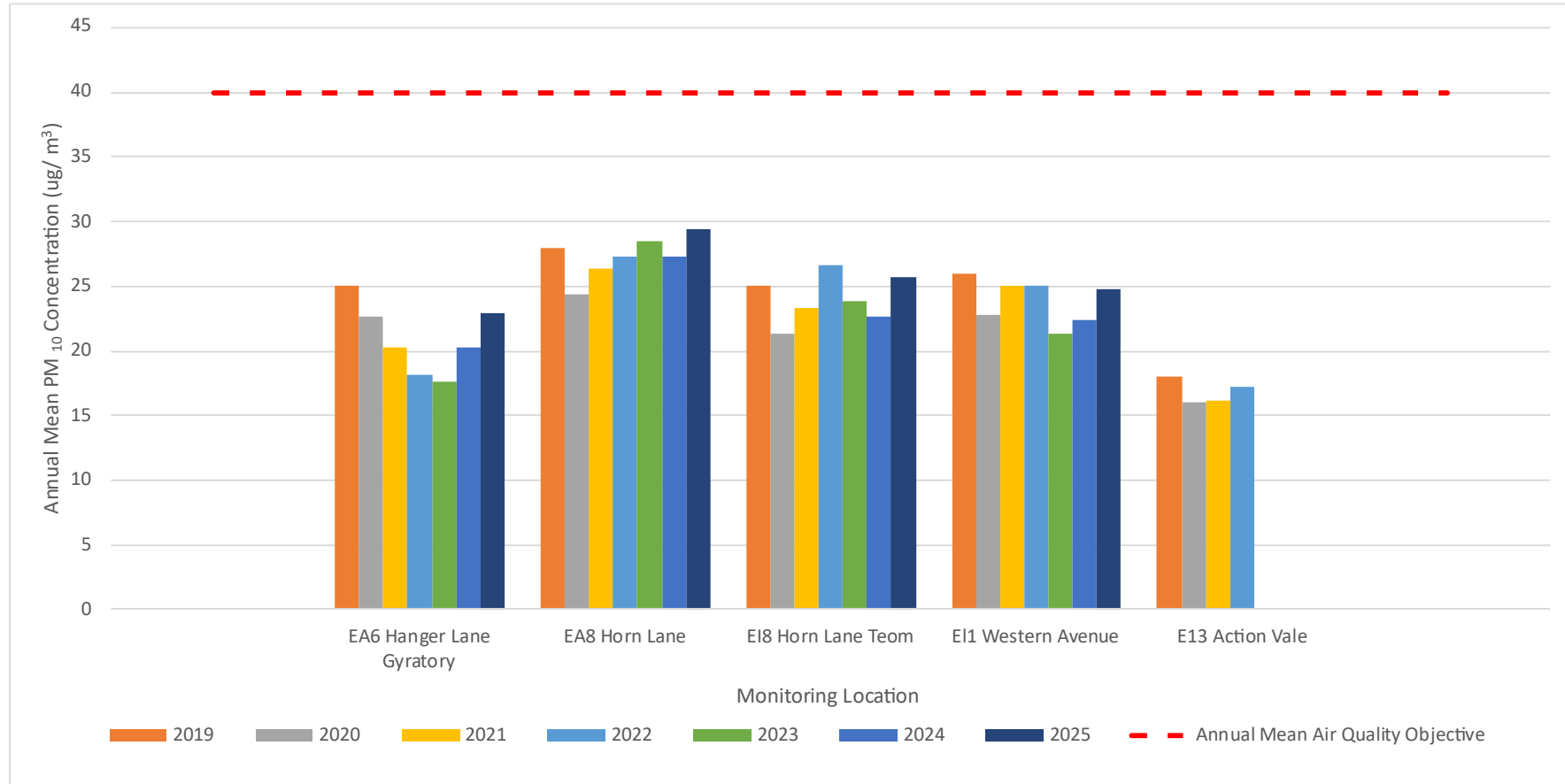
(a) data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(b) data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%).

(c) Data capture for EI3 (Acton Vale) in 2023, 2024 and 2025 was below 25%. Therefore, the data cannot be annualised, in line with LLAQM.TG(19) technical guidance and no results have been reported in the respective years.

Figure 10 shows the trends in PM₁₀ concentrations at automatic monitoring sites in the borough for the period of 2019 – 2025. The figure indicates a slight downward trend in annual values at Hanger Lane from 2018 to 2023, whilst other monitoring locations do not show a strong discernible trend. However, two sites appear to have experienced an increase in PM₁₀ concentrations in between 2023 and 2024. All sites have shown a slight increase in PM₁₀ concentrations between 2024 and 2025. This recent increase may be attributed to changes in local emission sources, meteorological conditions, or other factors affecting particulate concentrations. Despite these fluctuations, all sites remain within the statutory air quality objectives for PM₁₀. However, continued monitoring and targeted action will be necessary to ensure concentrations do not rise further.

Figure 10. Annual Mean PM₁₀ Concentrations at Automatic Monitoring Sites



PM_{2.5} concentrations are not monitored within the borough; however they have been estimated using a PM_{Coarse} factor in accordance with LAQM.TG22. PM_{Coarse} factors have been derived for an urban traffic site, Hounslow Brentford (HS5) from the neighbouring borough Hounslow. A PM_{Coarse} factor has not been calculated for the Horn Lane monitoring sites as industrial sites have unique site-specific characteristics, such that PM_{Coarse} factors aren't transferrable.

Calculation of the PM_{Coarse} factors are shown in Table I, application of these factors to Ealing automatic monitors are shown in Table J. The resultant estimated PM_{2.5} concentrations are only indicative and cannot be used for compliance against the annual mean PM_{2.5} AQO. However they do suggest that PM_{2.5} concentrations exceed both the 2040 Environmental Target Regulations Level (10 µg/m³) and the interim 2030 target of 10 µg/m³. Additionally, this suggests PM_{2.5} concentrations are in exceedance of London Mayoral Objective (10 µg/m³) and a fair way off the WHO AQG (5 µg/m³).

Table I. PM_{Coarse} factor calculation (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid PM ₁₀ data capture 2025 %	Valid PM _{2.5} data capture 2025 %	Measured Annual PM ₁₀	Measured Annual PM _{2.5}	PM _{Coarse}
HS5	517425	178070	Urban Traffic	88.1	88.9	13.8	11.6	2.2

Notes

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg m⁻³.

Table J. Estimated Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Automatic Monitoring Results for 2025 (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid PM ₁₀ data capture 2025 %	Measured Annual PM ₁₀	Applied PMCoarse	Estimated 2025 Annual PM _{2.5}
EA6 Hanger Lane Gyratory	518537	182708	Roadside	88.5	22.9	2.2	20.7
EI1 Western Avenue	520430	181950	Roadside	96.8	24.8	2.2	22.6

Notes

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the relevant percentiles are provided in brackets.

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

(b) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%).

5. Action to Improve Air Quality

5.1 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 12 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 LBE can be found in Table K. The table presents a description of the AQMA that is currently designated within LBE. Appendix C Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMA and the air quality monitoring locations in relation to the AQMA. The air quality objectives pertinent to the current AQMA designation are as follows:

- NO₂ annual mean; and
- PM₁₀ 24-hour mean.

Table K. 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?	Level of Exceedance: Declaration	Level of Exceedance: Current Year	Number of Years Compliant with Air Quality Objective	Name and Date of AQAP Publication	Web Link to AQAP
Ealing AQMA	Declared 14/12/2000	NO ₂ Annual Mean	Borough Wide AQMA	YES	53 µg/m³ (NO ₂ annual mean) at Ealing 2 and Ealing 5. 42 µg/m³ (NO ₂ annual mean) at Ealing 1. ³	38.2 µg/m ³ (NO ₂ annual mean)	Not Compliant for NO ₂ annual mean objective (as concentrations within 10% of the AQO objective at relevant exposure)	Air Quality Action Plan 2022-2027 published in Dec 2023	Air Quality Action Plan 2022-27 Ealing Council
Ealing AQMA	Declared 14/12/2000	PM ₁₀ 24-hour mean	Borough Wide AQMA	YES	Compliant at the time of declaration. Ealing 2: 19 days over daily average of >50µgm ⁻³ Ealing 5: 16 days over daily average of >50µgm ⁻³ This is within the permitted 35 days per year. ³	A maximum of 35 daily exceedances of the 24 - hour objective (PM ₁₀ 24 hour mean). This is within the permitted 35 days per year.	Compliant for PM ₁₀ 24 hour mean objective	Air Quality Action Plan 2022-2027 published in Dec 2023	Air Quality Action Plan 2022-27 Ealing Council

³ King's College London (2000). Air Quality in London 2000. Available at: [Microsoft Word - an_report_2000_v3.DOC \(londonair.org.uk\)](#)

- ☒ **London Borough of Ealing confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date.**
- ☒ **London Borough of Ealing confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to GLA.**

5.2 Air Quality Action Plan Progress

Table L provides a brief summary of LBE's progress against the Air Quality Action Plan, showing progress made this year. Several actions have already been completed, including Measures 3, 15, 16, and 18. Notably, Measures 15, 16, and 18 focused on reducing emissions from council fleets, resulting in approximately 92% of the council's fleet now being zero emission or zero emission capable. Other measures are ongoing, with expected to be completed over the course of the next reporting year. Progress on Measures 9 and 10, which aim to establish shared responsibility with Public Health for promoting air quality awareness and its health impacts, has been slower than anticipated due to resourcing pressures within Public Health. In addition to the progress outlined above, LBE would like to highlight achievements under Measure 21 and 26. New projects which commenced in 2025 are shown at the bottom of the table.

Table L. Delivery of Air Quality Action Plan Measures

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
12	Public health and awareness raising	Raise public awareness about air quality and provide accurate resources for the public to use to find out about air pollution in Ealing	Ongoing	Environment Protection /Public Health	ONGOING In 2023, Ealing published the Air Quality Strategy which sets out Ealing's vision to improve air quality in the borough. A bespoke air quality website was published in 2024 as part of the DEFRA funding: Clean Air Ealing - Home . The website provides near real-time sensor air quality data and useful advice on what

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
					residents and schools can do to reduce pollution. Live monitoring data from the sensors is regularly used during air quality workshops to help children understand local air quality.
13	Public health and awareness raising	Encourage schools to join the TfL Travel for Life accredited travel planning programme Further engagement with GPs surgeries, via Public Health, to target and protect vulnerable groups from impacts of air pollution, by increasing free subscription of airTEXT.	2022 - 2025	Transport/Public Health	ONGOING 52 schools engaged in TfL's Travel for Life programme, with schools achieving: - Gold: 37 - Silver: 6 - Bronze: 6
14	Public health and awareness raising	Improvement of air quality in and around schools. Extend schools audits to all polluted schools (and potentially to other vulnerable groups, such as nurseries)	Ongoing	Environment Protection /Public Health	ONGOING 1294 school children have been cycle trained - Air Quality Workshops have been delivered at 12 schools
1	Monitoring and core statutory duties	Ealing to maintain the borough's 3 continuous monitoring stations and 60 diffusion tubes	Ongoing	Air quality team	ONGOING Air quality monitoring via 3 continuous monitoring stations and 60 diffusion tubes continued for 2025.

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
2	Monitoring and core statutory duties	Seek funding for a PM _{2.5} monitor from S106	2022 - 2023	Air quality team	ON HOLD The council is evaluating resources required to monitor for PM _{2.5} at Horn Lane, or an alternative, site including installation of a new PM _{2.5} monitor at the site. Although there are no specific measures targeting the reduction of PM _{2.5} currently, it is expected that the combination of actions and that are currently in force or coming into force will help to bring about a reduction of PM _{2.5} . However, discussions are being held with Public Health to devise policies that will specifically target the reduction of PM _{2.5} .
3	Monitoring and core statutory duties	Commission and maintain monitoring of air pollution around the Southall Gasworks site	Monitoring commissioned 2021; to continue through period covered by this plan	Air quality team	COMPLETE Southall monitoring stations were decommissioned on 08/11/2023. Council is evaluating resources to recommission monitoring in Southall as background site. Historical data for the Southall air quality monitors can be found here: London Borough of Ealing - Air Quality monitoring service (airqualityengland.co.uk)

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
4	Emissions from developments and buildings	Ensuring emissions from construction are minimised	Ongoing	Development Management in association with Environment Protection	ONGOING All medium to high-risk developments are required to install air quality sensors prior to any works onsite. Any exceedances are requested to be sent to AQ team to investigate. Construction sites are requested to set trigger alerts as per study by Kings College London: 15-min mean at $190\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ - Hourly mean at $190\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ All other small-risk developments are requested to conduct visual site inspections regularly including outside the site boundary, log their observations and investigate any poor air quality exceedances.
5a	Emissions from developments and buildings	Ensuring enforcement of Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) air quality policies	Ongoing	Development Management in association with Environment Protection	ONGOING In 2024, 31 NRMM conditions were set for major planning applications. When assessing demolition method statement and/or construction environment management plans, minor developments are made aware of NRMM policies and ensure they

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
					comply with emission standards set within the guidance. Ealing council continues to collaborate with Merton Council to enforce the Council's NRMM policies. In 2025, 35 sites were audited by Merton Council.
5b	Emissions from developments and buildings	Reduce emissions from onsite diesel- or petrol-powered generators at construction sites	Ongoing	Air quality Team	ONGOING All major developments are requested to commit to no diesel- or-petrol powered generators in their Dust/Air Quality Management Plans or at minimum use Stage V NRMM compliant generator for a very limited time.
6	Emissions from developments and buildings	Reduce emissions from CHP	Ongoing	Development Management in association with Environment Protection	ONGOING All developments are heavily encouraged not to use any combustion sources for heating and hot water. In 2025, all proposed major planning applications used non-combustion energy sources for heating and hot water.
7a	Emissions from developments and buildings	Enforce Air Quality Neutral policies	Ongoing	Development Management in association with Environment Protection	ONGOING In 2025, 18 major planning applications were submitted, with

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress • Emissions/Concentration data • Benefits • Negative impacts / Complaints
					air quality assessments provided for 11 of them. Of the 18 major planning applications received, 4 did not provide sufficient information to determine whether they met the Air Quality Neutral (AQN) requirements for Building Emissions (however the applications were for change of use from Class E to residential). The remaining applications proposed non-combustion sources for heating and hot water. Two data centre planning applications were received in 2025, and they proposed a substantial number of large fossil-fuelled emergency generators. It was determined that the emissions associated with the testing and maintenance of these generators did not comply with AQN requirements for Building Emissions. As a result, an offset payment was requested from the developer in accordance with DEFRA's damage cost methodology.

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
					Additionally, 10 of the major planning applications were car-free developments, and 6 were assessed as meeting the Air Quality Neutral (AQN) requirements for Transport Emissions. Of the remaining 2 applications, one was found not to be AQN for Transport Emissions, while the other required an updated transport assessment to determine whether the development complies with AQN guidance.
7b	Emissions from developments and buildings	Reduce emissions from emergency diesel- or petrol-powered generators	Ongoing	Development Management in association with Environment Protection	ONGOING In 2025, 6 major developments had conditions requesting submission of post installation emission testing at the flue for an emergency generator by an accredited laboratory to ensure that NOx emissions standard of 150mg/Nm ³ (at 5% O ₂) can be achieved.
8	Emissions from developments and buildings	Ensuring adequate, appropriate, and well-located green space and infrastructure is included in new developments	Ongoing	Development Management in association with Environment Protection	ONGOING The LBE's Development (Core) Strategy DPD includes a chapter "Protecting and Enhancing Ealing's Green and Open Spaces".

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
					Major developments are checked internally using bespoke s106 calculator for provision of outdoor amenity space, children's play space and allotment / growing spaces for each development. Developers are also requested to use native species.
9	Public health and awareness raising	Public Health department taking shared responsibility for borough air quality issues and implementation of Air Quality Action Plans	Ongoing	Public Health	ON HOLD Air Quality and Public Health teams to explore closer collaboration to advance this action.
10	Public health and awareness raising	Engagement with businesses to encourage active changes to improve air quality, particularly anchor institutions – such as NHS, schools, and Ealing Council – and their local supply chains	Ongoing	Public Health	ON HOLD Air Quality and Public Health teams to explore closer collaboration to advance this action.
11	Public health and awareness raising	Supporting direct alert service such as airTEXT, and promotion and sharing of high pollution alert services through community engagement and school events	Ongoing	Environment Protection /Public Health	ONGOING Ealing continues to subscribe to GLA's air pollution alerts and the airTEXT service. Public health team to explore embedding airText alerts with the weather alert system.
15	Delivery Servicing and Freight	Update of Procurement policies to reduce pollution from logistics and servicin	Complete	Transport/ Development Management	COMPLETE

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
16	Delivery Servicing and Freight	Reducing emissions from deliveries to local businesses and residents: Council to take action to raise awareness of Air Quality amongst the business community, by preparing briefing to Ealing's largest businesses. Briefing will seek to promote use of Evs, using London mayor's Cleaner Vehicle Checker	Short term	Transport and Development Management	COMPLETE
17	Borough Fleet Actions	Reducing emissions from council fleets: Migrate existing small vehicle fleet to electric vehicles	Ongoing	Facilities Management	ONGOING The council still has 32 fully electric vehicles. The lack of charging infrastructure has limited transition.
18	Borough Fleet Actions	Reducing emissions from council fleets: Smarter Driver Training for drivers of vehicles in the borough's Own Fleet i.e. through training of fuel-efficient driving and providing regular re-training of staff	Ongoing	Facilities Management	COMPLETE Ealing council currently only has zero emission vehicles for its ICT and Property Services departments and hence monitoring for idling is not required. Monitoring for driver behaviour and training to address any driving issues is still ongoing.
19	Localised solutions	Green Infrastructure (GI)	Ongoing	Development Management, Transport,	ONGOING

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
				Highways, Environment Protection, Regeneration	Planning policies encourage green roofs, green walls, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems etc. Ealing's new Biodiversity Action Plan is a useful reference for developers and planners on how to encourage developers to increase habitat and biodiversity onsite.
20	Localised solutions	Liveable Neighbourhoods	Ongoing	Transport in partnership with Environment Protection and Regeneration	ONGOING Construction complete on Bedford Road and Manor Road April 2026. Witham Road to be completed by end of May 2026. Brownlow Road delayed due to developers work. Ongoing projects to continue construction through to 2028.
21	Localised solutions	Support communities wishing to enact temporary road closures, support and encourage residentled Play Streets, and identify opportunities to increase the size and number of School Streets	Ongoing	Transport/ Highways/ Street Services	ONGOING As of January 2026, 50 education providers are participating in the School Streets programme. The borough currently has 76 active Playstreets, along with three new applications awaiting approval.

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
22	Cleaner transport	Ensuring that Transport and Air Quality policies and projects are integrated	Ongoing	Shared responsibility between Transport, Street Enforcement and Environment Protection	ONGOING Vortex air quality monitors were installed along Church Road in 2024 as part of Northolt Levelling Up Fund improvement scheme. Some of these sensors are inactive and require additional funding to replace. Ongoing data collected from 10 diffusion tubes across Northolt. Construction completed on Church Road / Mandeville Road in Dec 2025.
23	Cleaner transport	Discouraging unnecessary idling by taxis and other vehicles	2022 and ongoing	Environment Protection/ Transport/ Street Enforcement	ONGOING Civil enforcement officers have been asking drivers to switch off their engines or move their vehicles when patrolling the borough. This includes hot spot locations including near schools. No PCNs have been issued for idling as we're not permitted to do so however, as most drivers either comply or are parked in contravention to parking restrictions in place so we're able to on some occasions enforce.
24	Cleaner transport	Using parking policy to reduce pollution emissions	2022	Street Services/ Highways	ONGOING

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
					The council now offer emission-based parking charging for resident permits and short stay non-residential visitor parking. The council is currently evaluating resources required to implementing emissions-based charging for residential visitor.
25	Cleaner transport	Installation of Ultralow Emission Vehicle (ULEV) infrastructure	Ongoing	Transport/ Highways	ONGOING 1119 EVCP's were installed as of March 2026. Local Electric Vehicle. Infrastructure (LEVI) programme progressing to tender preparation.
26	Cleaner transport	Provision of infrastructure to support cycling	Ongoing	Transport	ONGOING 160 bike hangars installed as of 1 April 2026 (achieving and exceeding the Council target). Additional cycle tracks installed on Yeading Lane/Kingshill Ave., Mandeville Rd./Church Road, and Uxbridge Road
27	Cleaner transport	Increase cycle training with schools and adults	2022 – 2027 (annually)	Transport	ONGOING 488 adults and 1,237 pupils undertook cycle training in 2025/26 (as of February 2026).
28	Cleaner transport	Provision of infrastructure to support pedestrians	Ongoing	Transport	ONGOING

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress - Emissions/Concentration data - Benefits - Negative impacts / Complaints
					Construction completed in 2025 for Kelvin Gardens, Adrienne Avenue, Culmington Road and Occupation Lane. Leighton Road is on its last phase of construction and due to finish in July 2026. In 2025–26, Ealing renewed around 4.0km of footways and resurfaced approximately 9.7km of roads, supporting safer and more accessible active travel.
29	Cleaner transport	Increasing the proportion of electric and hydrogen vehicles and low emission vehicles in Car Clubs	Ongoing	Transport	ON HOLD Following Zipcar’s withdrawal from the borough and the wider UK, we are taking stock and reassessing our strategic approach.

6. Planning Update and Other New Sources of Emissions

Table M. Planning requirements met by planning applications in London Borough of Ealing in 2025

Condition	Number
Number of planning applications where an air quality impact assessment was reviewed for air quality impacts	A total of 41 planning applications were reviewed, of which 13 included an air quality assessment (See Note 1)
Number of planning applications required to undertake construction dust monitoring and reporting (Please specify how you get access to dust monitoring data i.e. online tool or CSV file)	14 applications included conditions requiring the installation of air quality monitors and access to their live monitoring data 39 planning conditions relating to construction dust mitigation were discharged, including 10 that committed to the installation of air quality monitors (See Note 2)
Number of CHPs/Biomass boilers refused on air quality grounds	0
Number of CHPs/Biomass boilers subject to GLA emissions limits and/or other restrictions to reduce emissions as detailed in Air Quality Neutral LPG (london.gov.uk) point 3.1.5.	0
Number of developments required to install Ultra-Low NO _x boilers	0
Number of developments where an AQ Positive, AQ Neutral building and/or transport assessments undertaken	25 planning applications provided information demonstrating whether they met Air Quality Neutral (AQN) requirements for building emissions. 17 planning applications undertook transport assessment
Number of developments where the AQ Neutral building and/or transport assessments not meeting the benchmark and so required to include additional mitigation	3
Number of planning applications with S106 agreements including other requirements to improve air quality	20
Number of planning applications with CIL payments that include a contribution to improve air quality	0
NRMM: Greater London (excluding Central Activity Zone, Canary Wharf and Opportunity Areas) Number of planning applications with conditions related to NRMM included. Number of developments registered at www.nrmm.london . Number of audits (based on the pan-London project report and / or inhouse auditing programme)	24 planning applications had NRMM conditions included NRMM enforcement 35 sites were audited: * 1 was self-compliant

Condition	Number
% of sites unregistered prior to audit % of sites compliant with the NRMM LEZ policy standards.	* 8 were compliant * 2 were non-compliant * 24 had no NRMM, were not suitable for audit, showed no apparent works, or had already been completed. Overall compliance: * 73% of the sites were non-compliant before interaction *9% were self-compliant and *18% were non-compliant

Notes:

1. This is the number of full planning applications initially reviewed by officers for air quality impacts. It does not include condition discharge applications where an air quality condition has been set and details are submitted in compliance with the condition.
2. Monitoring is taken to include visual monitoring.

6.1 New or significantly changed industrial or other sources

One new planning application was approved in Southall for data centre⁴. The Proposed Development is proposing to install 218 new diesel backup generators. Fichtner has undertaken a DRA⁵, Dispersion Modelling Assessment⁶ and AQN Assessment⁷ for the data centre.

⁴ London Borough of Ealing Council (2025). Planning – Planning Application Documents. International Trading Estate Trident Way Southall UB2 5LF. Available at: <https://pam.ealing.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=ST09JPJM0KW00>

⁵ London Borough of Ealing Council (2025). Planning – Planning Application Documents. Construction Dust Assessment Methodology. Available at: https://pam.ealing.gov.uk/online-applications/files/CC04FAED7CDBBA534F257C249B429AAB/pdf/250949FUL-ES_VOL_3_APPENDIX_10.3_CONSTRUCTION_DUST_ASSESSMENT_METHODODOLOGY.-4328679.pdf

⁶ London Borough of Ealing Council (2025). Planning – Planning Application Documents. Construction Dispersion Modelling Assessment. Available at: https://pam.ealing.gov.uk/online-applications/files/071CF5B7493B5519D710ECF7E200A421/pdf/250949FUL-ES_VOL_3_APPENDIX_10.4_DISPERSION_MODELLING_ASSESSMENT.-4328677.pdf

⁷ London Borough of Ealing Council (2025). Planning – Planning Application Documents. Air Quality Neutral Assessment. Available at: https://pam.ealing.gov.uk/online-applications/files/38AC0DAB1A970EF489B844C7D1D34B53/pdf/250949FUL-ES_VOL_3_APPENDIX_10.5_AIR_QUALITY_NEUTRAL_ASSESSMENT-4328676.pdf

The Council considers that the proposed installation of 218 back-up diesel generators would result in substantial annual emissions of PM_{2.5} and NO_x. Although these generators would operate only intermittently for testing and maintenance, their cumulative emissions when assessed across the entire installation and over the anticipated 30-year operational life would give rise to a measurable impact on air quality and public health.

The development has been determined not to comply with Air Quality Neutral (AQN) requirements for building emissions. Consequently, a financial contribution calculated using the DEFRA damage cost methodology has been requested from the applicant to demonstrate compliance with the London Plan, the GLA Air Quality Neutral Guidance, and relevant local policy objectives.

7. Additional Activities to Improve Air Quality

7.1 London Borough of Ealing Fleet

The Council's vehicle fleet comprises:

- a) 32 zero emission fleet vehicles representing 41% of the total fleet.
- b) 40 zero emission capable fleet vehicles representing 51% of the total fleet.

The rest of the fleet of 6 vehicles is not zero emission capable and represents 8% of the total fleet.

7.2 Planning Enforcement

All relevant planning applications in LBE are reviewed for air quality impacts by officers. In 2025, 41 planning applications were reviewed, with 13 including an air quality assessment. Fourteen applications included conditions requiring the installation of air quality sensors and access to live monitoring data during demolition and construction activities, and 39 planning conditions relating to construction dust mitigation were discharged, including 10 that committed to the installation of air quality sensors.

7.3 Pan-London NRMM Auditing Project

LBE continues to collaborate with Merton Council to enforce the Council's NRMM policies. LBE provides Merton with a list of medium to large construction sites that have informed the council that they will be commencing works within 6 months.

The Air Quality Team at Ealing also sets NRMM conditions on major developments and ensures minor developments are aware of NRMM guidance via their Demolition Method Statement and Construction Management Plan.

The following condition is included in major planning applications: All Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) of net power of 37kW and up to and including 560kW used during the course of the demolition, site preparation and construction phases shall comply with the emission standards as published on the NRMM Website (<https://nrmm.london/>). Unless it complies with the standards set out on the website, no NRMM shall be on site, at any time, whether in use or not, without the prior written consent of the local planning authority. The developer shall keep an up-to-

date list of all NRMM used during the demolition, site preparation and construction phases of the development on the online register at <https://nrmm.london/>.

7.4 Air Quality Alerts

LBE has subscribed to airTEXT (<https://www.airtext.info/>) and advertises its services on Ealing website and on social media to raise awareness for residents to subscribe. Residents will also be able to sign up for alerts that forecast air pollution and notify them of elevated pollution concentrations from [Clean Air Ealing](#) website.

7.5 Air Quality Positive

LBE has not received any innovative mitigation measures as part of the Air Quality Positive Statements.

Appendix A

Details of Monitoring Site Quality QA/QC

A.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Each of the four active automatic monitoring sites in the borough were operated as part of the LAQN. Data have traceability to national standards and operational procedures defined for the LAQN. The Horn Lane site is also part of the national Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN), operated by the Environment Agency to monitor compliance with the EU Directives. AURN QA/QC procedures involve 4-weekly calibration of NO_x and maintenance of particulate samplers.

PM₁₀ Monitoring Adjustment

Monitoring is conducted using TEOMs at three of the four automatic monitoring stations. There is therefore a need to eliminate the effect of changing humidity on the mass measurement; the TEOM is required to maintain the sample filter at an elevated temperature, which may lead to losses of semi-volatile species such as ammonium nitrate. The Volatile Correction Model (VCM) uses local FDMS monitoring sites to correct TEOM measurements for the loss of volatile components of particulate matter that occur due to the high sampling temperatures employed by this instrument. This adjustment to PM₁₀ data is provided by the London Air Quality Network.

A.2 Diffusion Tubes

AIR is an independent analytical proficiency-testing (PT) scheme, operated by LGC Standards and supported by the Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL). AIR PT is a scheme, started in April 2014, which combines two long running PT schemes: LGC Standards STACKS PT scheme and HSL Workplace Analysis Scheme for Proficiency (WASP) PT scheme.

AIR NO₂ PT forms an integral part of the UK NO₂ Network's QA/QC and is a useful tool in assessing the analytical performance of those laboratories supplying diffusion tubes to Local Authorities for use in the context of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM). Defra and the Devolved Administrations advise that diffusion tubes used for LAQM should be obtained from laboratories that have demonstrated satisfactory

performance in the AIR-PT scheme. The results for Socotec (formerly Environmental Scientifics Group (ESG) Didcot) were overall satisfactory. The laboratory scored 100% satisfactory results between January 2024 and January 2025, and between 87.5% and 100% satisfactory results between January 2025 and February 2026. (AR062-AR074).

Factor from Local Co-location Studies

Bias adjustment is a calculated factor, which shows whether diffusion tubes are over or under reading ambient concentrations and therefore allows for a correction to be made.

Ealing carries out studies at three sites where triplicate diffusion tubes are co-located with automatic monitors for the purpose of deriving a local bias adjustment factor. In 2025, the combined local bias adjustment factor derived from these studies was 0.83.

Figure 11 shows the details of the calculation of the local bias adjustment factors. The calculation of local bias adjustment factors takes into account both data capture from diffusion tubes and automatic monitors, and also the coefficient of variation (CV) of the triplicate diffusion tubes. If the CV is too high for a particular period, that period is not taken into account when calculating the local bias adjustment factor. Periods where automatic monitoring data capture rates are less than 90% are also excluded.

Figure 11. Local Bias Adjustment Factor Calculation

	STEP 3a Local Bias Adjustment Input 1	STEP 3b Local Bias Adjustment Input 2	STEP 3c Local Bias Adjustment Input 3
Periods used to calculate bias	6	12	11
Bias Adjustment Factor A	0.8 (0.72 - 0.9)	0.85 (0.8 - 0.91)	0.84 (0.78 - 0.9)
Diffusion Tube Bias B	25% (11% - 39%)	18% (10% - 25%)	20% (11% - 28%)
Diffusion Tube Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	46.9	33.5	28.7
Mean CV (Precision)	6.4%	6.9%	6.5%
Automatic Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (for periods used to calculate bias)	37.5	28.5	23.9
Data Capture (for periods used to calculate bias)	94%	99%	97%
Overall Data Capture	66%	99%	90%
Adjusted Tube Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	38 (34 - 42)	28 (27 - 31)	24 (22 - 26)
Overall Diffusion Tube Precision	Good Overall Precision	Good Overall Precision	Good Overall Precision
Overall Continuous Monitor Data Capture	Poor Overall Data Capture	Good Overall Data Capture	Poor Overall Data Capture

The national bias adjustment factor for co-location diffusion tube studies in 2025 analysed by Socotec (formerly Environmental Scientifics Group (ESG) Didcot) using

a preparation method of 20% TEA/water was calculated to be 0.81. This has been taken from the national bias adjustment spreadsheet 03/26, as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12. National Bias Adjustment Factor Calculation

National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet					Spreadsheet Version Number: 03/26									
Follow the steps below <u>in the correct order</u> to show the results of <u>relevant</u> co-location studies										This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2026				
Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods										LAQM Helpdesk Website				
Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used and the version of the spreadsheet										Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.				
This spreadsheet will be updated every few months: the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.														
The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECOM and the National Physical Laboratory.										Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.				
Step 1:		Step 2:		Step 3:		Step 4:								
Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List		Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List		Select a Year from the Drop-Down List		Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor shown in blue at the foot of the final column.								
If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.		If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.		If a year is not shown, we have no data.		If you have your own co-location study then see footnote. If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953								
Analysed By	Method	Year	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/ms)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/ms)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)				
SOCOTEC Didcot	20% TEA in water	2025	KS	Marylebone Road Intercomparison	12	46	31	46.5%	G	0.68				
SOCOTEC Didcot	20% TEA in water	2025	R	South Oxfordshire And Vale Of White Horse Dist	9	18	15	23.3%	G	0.81				
SOCOTEC Didcot	20% TEA in water	2025	R	South Oxfordshire And Vale Of White Horse Dist	12	20	17	15.7%	G	0.86				
SOCOTEC Didcot	20% TEA in water	2025	R	South Oxfordshire And Vale Of White Horse Dist	12	25	22	12.3%	G	0.89				
SOCOTEC Didcot	20% TEA in water	2025	Overall Factor* (4 studies)						Use	0.81				

Discussion of Choice of Factor to Use

The national bias adjustment factor selected to be applied to the 2025 monitoring data as there was 'Poor Overall Data Capture' for two of the three co-located sites. Hanger Lane Gyratory (EA6) had 66% data capture (Poor), Western Avenue (EI1) had 99% data capture (good) and Horn Lane (EA8) 90% data capture (poor). As outlined in LLAQM.TG(19) for Local Bias adjustment sites are required to have more than 90% data capture for the year. Therefore, the national factor (0.81) was used for bias adjustment to provide a more robust approach.

Table N presents the bias adjustment factors used for LAQM purposes in the borough from 2019 onwards.

Table N. Bias Adjustment Factor

Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	03/26	0.81
2024	National	04/25	0.75
2023	National	03/24	0.75
2022	National	03/23	0.76
2021	Local	-	0.76
2020	Local	-	0.80
2019	Local	-	0.79

A.3 Adjustments to the Ratified Monitoring Data

Short-term to Long-term Data Adjustment

Where data capture is less than 75% and greater than 25% of a full calendar year (between 3 and 9 months), the mean should be “annualised” – i.e. adjusted using the methodology outlined in LLAQM.TG(19) before being compared to annual mean objectives.

There was one diffusion tube location which required “annualisation” EA3 (Brent Lodge Park, Church Road, Hanwell, W7 3BP). There was one automatic monitoring site, EA6 (Hanger Lane Gyratory) where NO₂ data capture was below 75%. In line with LLAQM.TG(19) technical guidance EA6 was “annualised” valid data capture for the calendar year was less than 75% and greater than 25%.for NO₂. There was one PM₁₀ site, EI3 (Acton Vale) with less than 25% data capture, this was not able to be annualised as it was below the 25% minimum data capture threshold for “annualisation” outlined in the LLAQM.TG(19) Guidance. Hence no data can be presented for EI3 site for 2025.

The continuous monitoring data chosen for “annualisation” of diffusion tube NO₂ data were the following AURN urban background sites: London Bloomsbury, London N. Kensington and London Westminster. 2025 data for these sites has been fully ratified. However, 2026 data from these sites is still provisional. This 2026 data impacts the “annualisation” of EA3 for the month of December 2025. The monitoring period went from 6th December 2025 to 9th January 2026. Consequently, data included from January 2026 in these calculations was unrated as ratified data is not currently available at the time of writing.

The continuous monitoring data chosen for “annualisation” of automatic NO₂ data was the same AURN urban background sites: London Bloomsbury, London N. Kensington and London Westminster. One site (EA6, Hanger Lane Gyratory) required “annualisation” in accordance with LLAQM.TG(19) technical guidance as it had data capture less than 75%. NO₂ at EA6 monitored from January 1st to December 31st and therefore all AURN urban background data used for “annualisation” is ratified.

Table O outlines the calculations for the “annualisation” factors applied to the NO₂ monitoring data. Table P outlines the calculations for the “annualisation” factors applied to the PM₁₀ monitoring data.

Distance Adjustment

If an exceedance is measured at a monitoring site which is not representative of public exposure, the procedure specified in LLAQM.TG(19) is used to estimate the concentration at the nearest receptor. Distance correction was not required at any location in 2025.

Table O. Non-Automatic Monitoring Data Adjustment for Site EA3 (Brent Lodge Park, Church Road, Hanwell, W7 3BP)

Site ID	“annualisation” Factor London Bloomsbury	“annualisation” Factor London N. Kensington	“annualisation” Factor London Westminster	Average “annualisation” Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	Annualised Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	Comments
EA3	0.9663	0.9521	0.9434	0.9539	17.1	13.3	

Table P. Automatic NO₂ Monitoring Data Adjustment for Site EA6 (Hanger Lane Gyratory)

Background Site	Annual Data Capture (%)	Annual Mean (A _m)	EA6	
			Period Mean (P _m)	Ratio (A _m / P _m)
London Bloomsbury	98.6	23.5	26.1	0.901
London N. Kensington	98.7	16.2	18.3	0.888
London Westminster	98.0	19.7	22.1	0.890
Average (R _a)			0.893	
Raw Data Annual Mean (M)			38.3	
Annualised Annual Mean (M x R _a)			34.2	

Appendix B

Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

Table Q. NO₂ 2025 Diffusion Tube Results (µg m⁻³)

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted (0.81)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
EA1	516368	182978	46.9	41.0	40.2	33.5	25.6	31.6	28.5	28.5	28.1	30.8	34.4	31.7	33.4	27.1		
EA2	516704	180487	42.7	42.6	26.6	26.7	21.2	19.6	23.8	23.9	26.8	27.1	38.8	30.5	29.2	23.6		
EA3	514740	180643	24.2	22.1	19.9	16.5	10.9	12.2	13.2		15.9			19.0	17.1	13.3		
EA4	515451	180894	41.3	39.0	40.2	33.7	21.1	23.6		21.3	23.7	26.4	31.1	30.4	30.2	24.4		
EA5	516281	178879	30.6	27.8	30.4	20.9	13.5	15.1	14.9	15.0	17.7	19.2	22.7	24.4	21.0	17.0		
EA6	515180	180111	36.6	45.8	46.5	45.4	24.1	28.4	26.2	25.9	29.0	30.9	31.2	31.6	33.5	27.1		
EA7	513476	178561	24.4	29.4	16.2	18.3	16.1	14.6	17.0	14.9	21.7	21.2	20.7	22.8	19.8	16.0		
EA8	512341	179186	40.6	41.8	44.0	39.0	29.7	27.1	26.4	29.0	29.9	34.7	36.5		34.4	27.9		
EA9	512181	179219	34.0	32.5	31.6	27.6	16.4	18.6	19.2	19.6	21.3	27.3	28.4	33.1	25.8	20.9		
EA10	511172	179241	38.3		35.3	32.9	20.7	25.1	25.9	25.2	26.7	29.4	32.2	31.1	29.3	23.8		
EA11	512657	179706	30.1	29.7	31.8	23.1	19.2	17.0	20.9	20.3	24.0	24.2	26.1	23.0	24.1	19.5		
EA12	512673	180069	35.7	35.6	36.1	30.9	20.7	20.3	18.4	24.6	26.7	24.9	30.5	27.5	27.7	22.4		
EA13	512768	180400	56.1	50.1	48.2	49.3	28.1	29.5	26.0	36.1	40.4	35.3	40.7	37.1	39.7	32.2		
EA14	512812	180516	46.8	39.2	37.4	32.5	24.2	29.8	27.5	27.4	30.4	24.5	34.6	29.0	31.9	25.9		
EA15	512442	183769	34.6	33.8	33.3	21.3	15.9	22.2	23.2	16.9	20.2	22.9	29.9	28.3	25.2	20.4		
EA16	513056	184241	36.7	33.4	31.0	24.8	21.5	25.4	25.3	22.5	24.2	24.6	26.4	30.2	27.2	22.0		
EA17	513794	185348	28.8	31.7	27.2	21.6	15.5	19.6	17.2	18.5	20.1	18.6	28.4	26.0	22.8	18.4		
EA18	515402	185313	35.1	30.4	27.1	23.7	16.7	16.5	15.3	17.5	21.7	20.0	25.3	24.3	22.8	18.5		
EA19	514985	183770	32.0	30.8	32.4	25.7	17.3	21.1	21.8	18.1		21.0	29.7	26.7	25.1	20.4		
EA20	514691	183269	37.1	33.7	29.3	27.8	18.8	28.0	26.3	25.4	29.6	27.2	27.8	25.1	28.0	22.7		
EA21	514882	183102	31.3	31.8	35.0	25.5	16.9	15.9	13.7	18.0	18.8	15.5	24.8	25.7	22.7	18.4		
EA22	515250	183093	32.0	32.3	24.7	23.8	15.4	21.2	19.9	18.2	22.7	23.0	25.3	24.5	23.6	19.1		
EA23	517694	179045	43.2		36.5	31.3	27.2	35.8	29.3	28.3	34.4		41.2	34.9	34.2	27.7		
EA24	517045	179292	40.1	38.1	37.7	31.1	19.1	23.1		21.7	27.7	27.1	30.5	28.4	29.5	23.9		
EA25	517644	180613	41.4	40.3	43.8	37.0	26.4	25.4	26.0	25.6	28.7	27.9	30.4	27.2	31.7	25.7		
EA26	517745	180826	46.3	42.1	45.5	40.4	32.4	40.1	36.8	32.9	33.4	31.3	38.1	33.9	37.8	30.6		
EA27	518022	181114	35.2	32.6	30.8	24.9		18.7	15.0	29.5	19.4	18.3	26.1	26.3	25.2	20.4		
EA28	517909	180971	46.3	40.3	38.2	49.3	26.7	32.3	34.7	16.4	31.9	30.5	32.0	29.0	34.0	27.5		

EA29	518635	181288	37.1	33.1	33.1	28.2	17.9	20.8	17.7	21.1	23.2	25.3	25.2	26.6	25.8	20.9		
EA30, EA31, EA32	518541	182707	58.8	55.4	48.6	49.0	36.0	45.1	42.1	47.7	45.0	48.5	46.4	43.8	47.2	38.2		
EA33	518673	182982	40.2			30.1	33.2	32.2	32.7	31.2	34.5	31.0		36.5	33.5	27.1		
EA34	519126	183383	47.6	49.4	44.8	35.0	31.0	31.3	28.4	30.3	32.6	36.1	38.1	39.2	37.0	30.0		
EA35	520020	182180	41.3	40.8	44.0	27.6	27.1	24.0	24.2	30.3	26.9	28.7	33.3	30.5	31.6	25.6		
EA36, EA37, EA38	520430	181950	50.5	42.1	41.2	31.9	21.4	29.5	27.6	28.8	30.2	27.1	38.8	33.2	33.5	27.2		
EA39	520426	181958	40.4	33.3	35.1	26.8	18.9	23.0	18.8	22.3	21.9	23.2	29.6	27.6	26.7	21.7		
EA40	520782	182771	35.3	29.8	28.4	22.2	14.5	19.2	17.5	16.0	18.6	21.4	26.4	21.5	22.6	18.3		
EA41	521312	182366	34.1	30.1	29.0	21.0	16.7	17.2		17.2	21.7	19.5	23.3	25.3	23.2	18.8		
EA42	521587	182685	41.3	36.6	39.7	43.9	23.4	26.1	22.3	25.2	25.1	25.3	31.6	24.3	30.4	24.6		
EA43	521303	182056	34.0	35.1	36.2	40.1	18.0	21.3	18.9	19.3	21.2	21.4	47.1		28.4	23.0		
EA44	521389	180953	33.1	28.3	27.8	19.5	15.9	17.2	15.7	17.0	21.1	21.2	25.7	22.5	22.1	17.9		
EA45	521173	180981	36.9	36.5	39.7	34.3	22.7	22.8	21.8	23.9	23.9	25.5	29.3	30.2	29.0	23.5		
EA46	521549	180923	60.1	58.4	65.4	43.8	38.2	42.4	46.6	39.7	37.8		47.1	41.0	47.3	38.3		
EA47	521557	180996	41.7	36.1	35.1	30.7	22.3	27.9	24.8	24.1	27.6	30.0	33.0	30.6	30.3	24.6		
EA48	521614	180852	45.2	42.2	44.9	39.6	31.2	34.0	33.8	33.8	32.9	37.9	35.2	31.2	36.8	29.8		
EA49	521720	180084	37.6	34.5	36.1	29.8	15.6	17.8	18.1	17.0	18.4	18.4	27.7	23.8	24.6	19.9		
EA50	521088	180046	30.7	29.5	34.2	25.3	20.9	19.9	17.7	18.1	19.7	19.6	22.5	22.1	23.4	18.9		
EA51	520285	180075	48.2	45.8	46.2	35.0	32.0	30.4	23.9	26.9	27.2	26.7	25.1	32.2	33.3	27.0		
EA52	520092	180063	29.9	31.6	29.8	24.7		15.6	14.8		18.1	16.6	22.3	22.5	22.6	18.3		
EA53	520030	180141	40.4	45.8	57.0	22.2	35.0	26.5	30.0	26.5	23.2	26.9	28.4	30.1	32.7	26.5		
EA54	520483	178858	38.0	34.6	32.3	31.1	21.1	16.3	15.2	16.3	24.2	20.4	22.4	22.1	24.5	19.8		
EA55	520226	180947	35.5	34.4	32.8	19.4	19.3		19.6	21.6	23.4	22.4	27.7	27.4	25.8	20.9		
EA56, EA57, EA58	520432	181428	38.2	37.1	36.3	28.7	22.5	23.3	23.3	24.4	26.1	26.2	28.7	24.8	28.3	22.9		
EA59	520532	181517	35.8	35.4	34.2	30.8	19.0	20.1	16.8	22.2	24.7	22.5	27.8	27.9	26.4	21.4		
EA60	520739	181824	37.9	24.7	36.5	31.4	19.1	21.5		23.3	25.6	24.4	31.6	27.4	27.6	22.3		
EA61	520713	181592	35.6	36.3	31.3	26.9	17.8	17.6	15.9	17.7	22.8	23.5	29.2	27.5	25.2	20.4		
EA62	512026	183762	30.9	27.9	24.9	20.8		13.1	12.6	16.6	19.8		25.1	17.3	20.9	16.9		
EA63	513483	182686	39.5	34.1	29.3	50.0	13.4	18.4	18.2	19.2	22.3	18.1	21.9	22.5	25.6	20.7		
EA64	514378	182112	45.6		44.4	34.9	27.5	33.3	34.2	30.7	34.7	35.9	41.2	36.3	36.2	29.4		
EA65	515276	181990	32.6		27.1	20.5		14.7	15.3	15.3	17.3	19.4	22.7	24.5	20.9	17.0		
EA66	514521	182949	38.8	32.7	47.0	17.5	17.7	17.1	16.7	23.0	20.8	21.6	27.1	26.6	25.6	20.7		

☒ All erroneous data has been removed from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table Q.

☒ “annualisation” has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LLAQM.TG19.

☐ Local bias adjustment factor used.

☒ National bias adjustment factor used.

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

☒ London Borough of Ealing 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 m⁻³ are shown in **bold**.

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60µg m⁻³, 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 Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs

Figure 13. Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site(s)

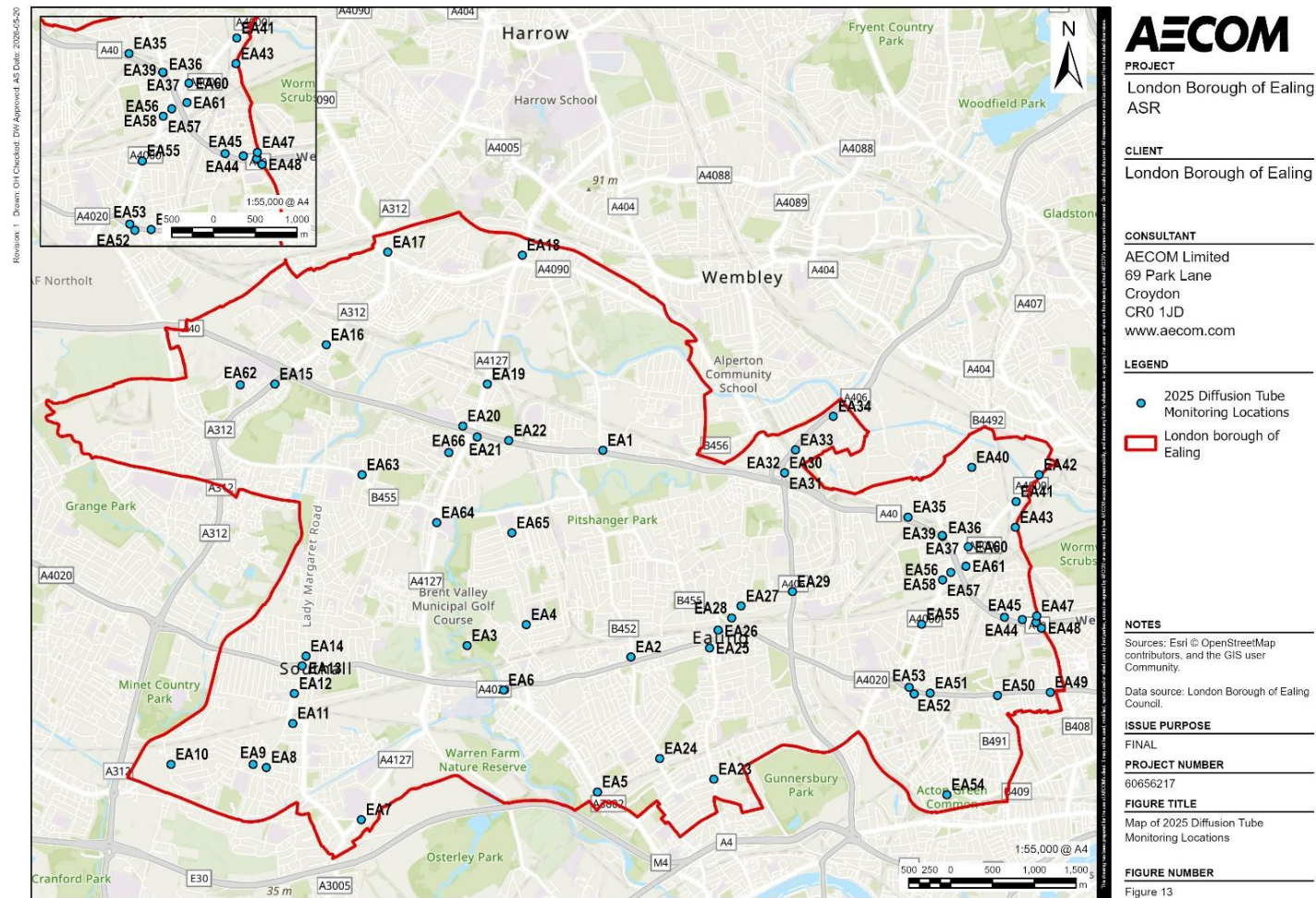


Figure 14. Map of Automatic Monitoring Site(s)

