The London Borough of Wandsworth 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 Wandsworth during 2025. It has been produced to meet the requirements of the London Local Air Quality Management (LLAQM) statutory process[1].

Contact details:

Jason Andrews
EH Pollution Manager (Air Quality), Regulatory Services Partnership (London Boroughs of Merton, Richmond upon Thames and Wandsworth)

Davide Pascarella
Lead Officer Air Quality and Contaminated Land, Regulatory Services Partnership (London Boroughs of Merton, Richmond upon Thames and Wandsworth)

Daniel Baker
Senior Air Quality Officer, Regulatory Services Partnership (London Boroughs of Merton, Richmond upon Thames and Wandsworth)
Email: pollution@merton.gov.uk

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

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Wandsworth

Air quality in Wandsworth is improving with nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) concentrations showing an overall downward trend. In 2025, monitoring at 62 diffusion tube sites identified a single exceedance of the national annual mean objective (40 µg m^{-3}) at W47 (West Hill). However, seven sites exceeded the World Health Organization (WHO) interim target of 30 µg m^{-3}, which has been adopted by Wandsworth Council and included in its latest Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP).

Data from five automatic monitoring stations showed no exceedances of the national objective, although one site (WA7, Putney High Street) exceeded the WHO target.

NO_2 levels remain highest near main roads and town centres, primarily due to vehicle emissions. These findings support the continued designation of Wandsworth as an Air Quality Management Area and the need for ongoing action to improve air quality.

Particulate matter (PM_{10}) concentrations have remained relatively stable, with minor fluctuations. Although slight increases were observed at some sites between 2023 and 2025, the national annual mean objective (40 µg m^{-3}) was met at all locations in 2025. As for $PM_{2.5}$, monitoring of this pollutant only began at the borough's automatic monitoring sites in 2025 following upgrades to the automatic air quality stations. Of the five monitoring sites, only one met the annual mean target of 10 µg m^{-3} in 2025.

Wandsworth Council: Improving Air Quality

Wandsworth Council has improved air quality through a range of measures, including the installation of more than 1,400 electric vehicle (EV) charging points and the introduction of 31 School Street schemes serving 32 schools. Further transport and infrastructure improvements include the installing of 130 additional bike hangar spaces and delivering the Walking and Cycling Strategy to enhance pedestrian environments and develop new cycle routes.

Since 2019, NO_2 concentrations have also reduced significantly, including a 49% reduction on Putney High Street, 42% on Tooting High Street, 41% on Lavender Hill/Clapham Junction, and 31% on Battersea Park Road/Thessaly Road.

Wandsworth Council has also addressed a long-standing air quality issue at one of the borough's historic indoor markets. The case demonstrates that local authorities can effectively improve indoor air quality in commercial settings, even where statutory enforcement powers are limited. The full case study can be read here.

The Council continues to focus on promoting active travel (walking, wheeling, cycling and scooting), increasing urban greening (with 1,012 trees planted in 2025/26), supporting environmental engagement through local initiatives such as Sustainable September events promoting clean air, working with construction sites to reduce pollution, and enforcing emission standards to help lower levels of NO_2 and particulate matter (PM) pollution.

Community engagement is also central to this work. This includes promoting cleaner business practices, supporting car-free street parties, and consulting with a Citizens' Assembly on air quality measures. The Council also works with a network of Air Quality Ambassadors — volunteer residents and workers committed to improving air quality, particularly for young people. These ambassadors raise awareness among teachers, parents, and pupils about practical ways to reduce pollution and improve air quality, while also engaging with community groups, schools, and youth centres. By providing clear, accessible information, they help communities better understand air quality challenges and encourage positive local action.

School-focused initiatives include reducing vehicle idling, installing air filtration systems, and carrying out air quality assessments. Wandsworth Council's Air Quality Team in collaboration with Wandsworth Air Quality Ambassadors has also launched the Clean Air School Accreditation (CASA) programme, which raises awareness of air pollution among students, parents and carers, and the wider community, while recognising schools' commitment to improving local air quality.

Schools in the borough interested in taking part in the Clean Air School Accreditation (CASA) programme can contact pollution@merton.gov.uk

For more information, scan the QR code or visit wandsworth.gov.uk/CASA

CASA

Clean Air School Accreditation

Regulatory Services Partnership

In joint partnership

Air Quality in the London Borough of Wandsworth

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

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

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

Table ES 1 - Description of Key Pollutants

Pollutant	Description
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Nitrogen dioxide is a gas which is generally emitted from high-temperature combustion processes such as road transport or energy generation.
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) is a corrosive gas which is predominantly produced from the combustion of coal or crude oil.
Particulate Matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$)	Particulate matter is everything in the air that is not a gas. Particles can come from natural sources such as pollen, as well as human made sources such as smoke from fires, emissions from industry and dust from tyres and brakes. PM_{10} refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or $PM_{2.5}$ are particles under 2.5 micrometres.

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.

Conclusions and Priorities

In summary, air quality in the London Borough of Wandsworth is improving, with only one monitoring site (across both automatic and non-automatic networks) exceeding by 0.5 µg m^{-3} the UK annual mean NO_2 objective of 40 µg m^{-3} in 2025. However, eight sites exceeded the Wandsworth and World Health Organization (WHO) interim annual mean target of 30 µg m^{-3}.

Particulate matter (PM) monitoring showed that all sites met the annual mean objective for PM_{10}. The UK Government has also set a target for fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) concentrations in England to achieve an annual mean of 10 µg m^{-3} or less by 2040. Monitoring data from 2025 showed that this level was achieved at one of the five monitoring sites.

Although air quality is improving, there is still more work to do to reduce pollution levels further.

Measures being taken to improve air quality include promoting walking and cycling, reducing emissions from council vehicles, decarbonising buildings, expanding School Streets schemes, and enhancing parks and green spaces.

Taking positive action to reduce pollutant levels and public exposure will help safeguard public health and improve quality of life.

In addition to these measures, improving indoor air quality remains a key priority. While outdoor air pollution often receives greater attention, indoor air pollution can be overlooked despite people spending most of their time indoors, where poor ventilation, mould, and cooking emissions can pose significant health risks.

In 2025, the Air Quality Team, in collaboration with Public Health, delivered a series of indoor air quality webinars and added practical guidance on improving indoor air quality to the Love Clean Air website. Indoor air quality workshops are now being delivered to community groups and will continue throughout 2026. There are plans for joint work with Public Health, health professionals, and commercial building stakeholders to continue throughout 2026.

Work with community groups and efforts to inform the public about ways to improve air quality and protect their own health are continuing. Wandsworth Council, in collaboration with sustainable travel consultants MP Smarter Travel, delivered the *Clean Air, Strong Starts* programme. This initiative is designed to raise awareness among expectant parents and caregivers of children under five about the shared causes, impacts, and solutions to air pollution and climate change. Pop up events took place across the borough and the programme provides clear, practical tips to help families reduce exposure and improve health.

A three-part series of short videos is available via the links below, covering key air quality essentials.

Introduction to air quality
Health impacts of air pollution
Tips for improving local air quality and protecting health

The team also launched the *Our Air, Our Action* programme, aimed at state secondary schools across the borough to increase awareness and understanding of air quality and climate issues, while encouraging positive behavioural change among pupils and staff. The programme established pupil climate ambassador groups and delivered a four-part series of workshops and activities at each participating school, supported by ongoing engagement and termly meetings with key school contacts. The workshops focused on 1) Air Quality Monitoring, 2) Sustainable Travel and Low Pollution, 3) Idling, and 4) Climate Resilience.

As part of the campaign, a monthly project newsletter was distributed by email to all state secondary schools in the borough. The newsletter provided updates on engagement activities and initiatives, featured interviews with campaign champions, and included monthly activity cards linked to national awareness events. Although the project is scheduled to conclude in June 2026, the Air Quality Team will continue working with participating schools, and the activities delivered through the programme can contribute towards accreditation under the Clean Air School Accreditation scheme.

Our work with schools remains a priority, and we will continue engaging with them through the rollout of the Clean Air School Accreditation (CASA) programme in Wandsworth, with plans to extend the scheme to other boroughs in 2026.

How to get Involved

Wandsworth Council's air quality team engages with decision-makers, including council leadership and committee members, by incorporating community-led insights, such as those from the Citizens' Assembly and Air Quality Ambassadors, into policy development. Air quality monitoring data and direct feedback from residents are used to inform the Air Quality Action Plan (2023–2028), ensuring that community input directly shapes council strategy.

The air quality team works in partnership with other departments, including Climate Change, Transport, and Public Health, to ensure that policies reflect the links between air quality and related areas.

If you're interested in learning more about air quality or getting involved in a group or event, here's how to sign up for upcoming activities.

Wandsworth Council's Air Quality Webpage

Visit the council's air quality webpage to find information on all aspects of air quality.
https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/environment/pollution/air-quality/

Wandsworth Council's Air Quality Action plan 2023-2028

https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/media/3c3naao3/air_quality_action_plan.pdf

Air Quality Ambassadors

If you live, work, or study in Wandsworth and are keen to help improve local air quality by engaging with and raising awareness in the community, campaigning for cleaner air, working with schools to increase understanding of air pollution, and supporting air quality assessments, workshops, or anti-idling events, then the Air Quality Ambassador role could be for you.
To sign up and become a Wandsworth Air Quality Ambassador, please email:
pollution@merton.gov.uk

airTEXT

airTEXT is a free London-based service that provides air quality alerts, forecasts, and health advice to residents and visitors via SMS or email.

It helps people with respiratory or cardiovascular conditions by predicting moderate or high pollution levels, as well as pollen, UV, and temperature conditions, up to three days in advance. You can sign up to airTEXT by following the link below https://www.airtext.info/signup

Climate Change Newsletter

Find out more about climate change and air quality by signing up to the newsletter.

Wandsworth Sustainability Network

The Wandsworth Sustainability Network (WSN), established in 2021, brings together people across Wandsworth for talks, discussions, and collaboration on sustainability.

Meeting three times a year, the WSN explores themes such as biodiversity, retrofit, adaptation, and resilience. Local experts also speak at a range of venues across the borough. View upcoming Wandsworth Sustainability Network Events.

Climate Action Microgrants

Climate action microgrants will award between £100 and £500 to community groups, faith groups, schools, individuals or non-profits to run events, activities and initiatives that promote positive behaviours in the community around climate change and sustainability. Apply here.

School Workshops, Idling Action events, and Air Quality Assessments

To find out more information or to book a free workshop, idling event, or air quality assessment, please contact us at pollution@merton.gov.uk

More information can also be found by visiting the following link.
wandsworth.gov.uk/CASA

Love Clean Air



lovecleanair.org

Love Clean Air focuses on air quality in London, including how to protect yourself and your loved ones from air pollution, the improvements that have already been made, and the practical steps we can all take to make the air cleaner still.

While air quality has improved significantly in recent years, further action is still needed. Love Clean Air helps raise awareness of the health impacts of air pollution, highlights ongoing work to deliver cleaner air, and explains how air quality standards, regulations, and local authority teams contribute to continued progress.

Love Clean Air was created by the Regulatory Services Partnership Air Quality Team, serving the councils of London Borough of Merton, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, and Wandsworth Council, and is supported by partner boroughs.

London Borough of Wandsworth Air Quality Initiatives, Events and Activities 2025

The following photographs were taken at events and activities held by the London Borough of Wandsworth in 2025.



Photographs 1, 2 and 5 were taken at the Clean Air Day event organised by Wandsworth Council.

Photograph 3 was taken at the launch of Wandsworth's Year of Play initiative.

Photograph 4 was captured at Clean Air Night, organised by Wandsworth Council.

Photographs 6 and 7 were taken at Sustainable September events held in Wandsworth.

Photograph 8 was taken at the quarterly Green Day event held at St George's Hospital, Wandsworth.

Photograph 9 was captured at the Friends of Wandsworth Park Putney Eco Fair.

Photographs 10 and 11 show Clean Air School Accreditation presentations.

Photograph 12 was taken at a Wandsworth Council Sustainability Network event.

Photograph 13 was taken at a school Air Pollution Workshop.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQN	Air Quality Neutral
AQO	Air Quality Objective
AQP	Air Quality Positive
BEB	Buildings Emission Benchmark
EV	Electric Vehicle
GLA	Greater London Authority
LAEI	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LLAQM	London Local Air Quality Management
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than 10 micron in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter less than 2.5 micron in diameter
TEB	Transport Emissions Benchmark
TfL	Transport for London

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} mot 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

1. Air Quality Monitoring

Air quality is a complex field influenced by a wide range of variables, and meaningful assessment requires monitoring over extended periods to capture representative trends. Factors such as temperature, meteorological conditions, geography, local environment, and wind direction all play a significant role in determining air quality. Consequently, direct year-on-year comparisons that do not account for these variables may lead to misleading conclusions. Nevertheless, such comparisons remain useful for indicating local changes and longer-term trends.

The most recent monitoring results for 2025 indicate that nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) concentrations in Wandsworth are highest near main roads and town centres, largely due to vehicle emissions, which remain the primary contributor to air pollution in the borough. This highlights the continued need for Wandsworth to retain its designation as an Air Quality Management Area and to prioritise measures aimed at improving air quality.

Wandsworth also recognises the potential need for more stringent air quality objectives following the World Health Organization's (WHO) updated guidelines published on 22 September 2021. In September 2023, the Wandsworth Environment Committee approved an updated Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP), which adopts the WHO interim targets released in 2021: an annual mean of 30 µg m^{-3} for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and 10 µg m^{-3} for particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$).

Monitoring results for 2025 show that across the London Borough of Wandsworth, seven non-automatic monitoring sites exceeded the WHO interim target for NO_2, along with one automatic site. All monitoring sites exceeded the more stringent WHO guideline level for NO_2 of 5 µg m^{-3}. However, all but one site (W47) complied with the UK annual air quality objective of 40 µg m^{-3} for NO_2. For PM_{10}, all sites except one exceeded the WHO guideline annual mean of 15 µg m^{-3}.

Currently, statutory monitoring requirements focus on two key pollutants: nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulate matter (PM_{10}). NO_2 is primarily associated with combustion processes and is widely used as an indicator of traffic-related pollution, as it is not naturally present in significant quantities except during events such as lightning. In contrast, particulate matter is more pervasive, with pollution episodes often influenced by regional, national, or even global sources.

Air quality in the London Borough of Wandsworth is measured using three principal techniques:

1. Continuous monitoring

Wandsworth operates five continuous monitoring stations (see Table B for details), each measuring nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulate matter (PM_{10}). These stations provide high-quality, real-time data, which feed into the London Air Quality Network (LAQN) and are publicly accessible via the London Air website (www.londonair.org.uk). While highly accurate, these systems are costly to install and maintain.

The borough has made significant investment in this network. Between late 2024 and early 2025, all monitoring stations were upgraded to enable continuous measurement of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), particulate matter (PM_{10}), and the newly added $PM_{2.5}$.

2. Non-continuous monitoring using nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) diffusion tubes

In 2025, a total of 58 static diffusion tube monitoring locations were in operation across the borough. These provide extensive spatial coverage, including identified hotspots, the borough's five air quality focus areas, town centres, and major roads. All sites are reviewed regularly, with any changes implemented annually in January.

Diffusion tubes are a cost-effective and approved method for measuring NO_2 concentrations across multiple locations, and they are particularly valuable for analysing long-term trends. In 2025, three additional diffusion tubes were introduced, including a triplicate co-located tube at the Felsham Road Automatic Monitoring Station (W20 Felsham Road – Tube 3), improving data accuracy and reliability. Additional installations include Tube LR2 on Weiss Road in the Putney Lower Richmond Road area, and the reinstatement of Tube LR1 on Lower Richmond Road, which had been decommissioned at the end of 2023.

3. Low-cost sensors (Breathe London network)

At the beginning of 2025, the Greater London Authority (GLA) appointed a new provider to operate the Breathe London network, with a consortium taking over from Imperial College London. Alongside this change, the sensor technology was updated, replacing the previously used Clarity sensors with Airly sensors.

These low-cost sensors provide indicative, real-time monitoring of ambient $PM_{2.5}$ and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) levels across the borough. Wandsworth Council has procured 15 Airly sensors, all of which have been installed to date. In addition, three community sensors have been deployed at schools, bringing the current total to 18 low-cost operational sensors in the borough.

1.1 Locations

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)
WAA	Wandsworth - Battersea	Roadside	529137	177249	NO2, PM10, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	Chemiluminescent ; TEOM	7.5	1.0	1.8
WAC	Wandsworth - Lavender Hill (Clapham Junction)	Roadside	527430	175454	NO2, PM10, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	Chemiluminescent ; TEOM	8.0	1.0	1.8
WA9	Wandsworth - Putney	Urban Background	524044	175495	NO2, PM10, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	Chemiluminescent ; TEOM	4.8	1.0	2.8
WA7	Wandsworth - Putney High Street	Kerbside	524035	175334	NO2, PM10, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	Chemiluminescent ; TEOM	1.0	0.5	1.8
WAB	Wandsworth - Tooting High Street	Kerbside	527567	171628	NO2, PM10, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	Chemiluminescent ; TEOM	2.0	0.5	1.8

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

A map of the automatic monitoring sites for 2025 is provided in Appendix D, Figure B.

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)
W23	37 West Hill	Roadside	525111	174619	NO2	Wandsworth	2.2	3.0	No	2.52
W24	Putney Sign (McDonald's)	Roadside	524045	175366	NO2	Wandsworth	2.4	2.4	No	2.3
W20, W21, W22	Felsham Rd (tube 2)	Urban Background	524044	175495	NO2	Wandsworth	4.8	1.0	Yes	3.35
W6	21 Daylesford Avenue	Urban Background	522270	175307	NO2	Wandsworth	11.0	2.4	No	2.85
W25	Roehampton Church School (on corner of Roehampton Lane)	Roadside	522542	173282	NO2	Wandsworth	2.5	0.6	No	2.25
W26	Replingham Road (corner of Heythrope street)	Kerbside	524847	173282	NO2	Wandsworth	2.5	0.6	No	2.37
W27	68-70 Sutherland Grove (opposite St. Cecilia's School)	Urban Background	524633	173594	NO2	Wandsworth	2.0	0.7	No	2.83
W28	61 Summerley Street	Urban Background	526011	172869	NO2	Wandsworth	2.1	0.6	No	2.36

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)
W29	Junction Skelbrook Street / Garratt Lane	Roadside	526099	172833	NO2	Wandsworth	0.7	3.3	No	2.27
W4	108 Mitcham Road	Kerbside	527688	171204	NO2	Wandsworth	3.0	0.6	No	2.65
W8	50 Bickley Street	Urban Background	527524	171239	NO2	Wandsworth	3.0	1.9	No	2.8
W30	11b Elmbourne Road	Urban Background	528900	172431	NO2	Wandsworth	4.5	0.5	No	2.56
W31	Junction Hildreth Street / Bedford Hill	Kerbside	528607	173333	NO2	Wandsworth	1.4	3.6	No	2.21
W32	2-3 Balham High Road	Kerbside	528436	173133	NO2	Wandsworth	4.4	0.7	No	2.30
W34	46 Shelgate Road	Urban Background	527569	174986	NO2	Wandsworth	2.1	0.4	No	2.38
W35	47 Northcote Road	Kerbside	527487	174981	NO2	Wandsworth	4.2	0.5	No	2.37
W36	208 St Ann's Hill	Urban Background	525875	174616	NO2	Wandsworth	2.7	0.9	No	2.38
W37	302A Merton Rd (Riversdale School Gate)	Roadside	525278	173483	NO2	Wandsworth	17.3	3.4	No	2.33
W38	High View School, Plough Terrace, No	Kerbside	526863	175239	NO2	Wandsworth	0.5	0.5	No	2.42

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)
	Stopping Sign o/s school									
NE2	Chesterton School	Roadside	528043	176618	NO2	Wandsworth	2.9	2.9	No	2.20
NE3	Queenstown Road	Kerbside	528771	176819	NO2	Wandsworth	1.1	1.1	No	2.30
NE4	16 Lockington Road	Urban Background	528871	176943	NO2	Wandsworth	1.2	0.7	No	2.37
NE5	Kirtling Street	Kerbside	529265	177353	NO2	Wandsworth	0.5	0.5	No	2.35
NE6	Nine Elms Lane	Kerbside	529413	177486	NO2	Wandsworth	0.5	0.5	No	2.40
NE7	1 Nine Elms, Parry Street	Roadside	530129	177727	NO2	Wandsworth	0.5	0.5	No	2.35
NE8	Battersea Park	Urban Background	528023	177176	NO2	Wandsworth	420.0	420.0	No	2.37
YR1	Trafalgar House	Kerbside	526201	175340	NO2	Wandsworth	0.8	0.8	No	2.30
YR2	Royal Academy of Dance – York Road	Kerbside	526581	175731	NO2	Wandsworth	14.0	0.7	No	2.26
YR3	Cotton Row	Urban Background	526480	175930	NO2	Wandsworth	160.0	160.0	No	2.34
YR4	Falcon Road	Kerbside	527086	176119	NO2	Wandsworth	0.8	0.8	No	2.25

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)
YR5	256 Battersea Park Road	Kerbside	527109	176022	NO2	Wandsworth	0.6	0.6	No	2.32
YR6	31-32 Battersea Square	Kerbside	526817	176686	NO2	Wandsworth	0.4	0.4	No	2.35
W39	Carlton Dr/Putney Hill	Kerbside	523898	174717	NO2	Wandsworth	18.0	0.5	No	2.2
W40	Roehampton High St/Roehampton Ln	Kerbside	522343	173805	NO2	Wandsworth	13.0	0.5	No	2.2
W41	Northcote Rd/Broomwood Rd	Kerbside	527675	174339	NO2	Wandsworth	2.0	0.7	No	2.2
W42	Bellevue Rd/Trinity Road	Roadside	527426	173249	NO2	Wandsworth	10.0	1.1	No	2.2
W43	Trinity Road (FCCFG)	Roadside	526783	174250	NO2	Wandsworth	18.0	2.0	No	2.2
W44	Thessaly Rd (Marsh House)	Roadside	529425	176920	NO2	Wandsworth	26.0	1.5	No	2.2
W45	A24 Wimbledon Sewing Machines Lamppost – Balham High Road	Roadside	528096	172439	NO2	Wandsworth	21.0	2.5	No	2.2

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)
W46	Trinity Road/Outside 128	Kerbside	527639	172882	NO2	Wandsworth	11.0	0.8	No	2.2
W47	West Hill School Lamppost West Hill Barber Shop	Kerbside	525243	174643	NO2	Wandsworth	5.0	0.7	No	2.2
W48	Rutherford House School Outside School	Kerbside	528263	172735	NO2	Wandsworth	22.0	0.5	No	2.2
W49	Garratt Ln/ Earlsfield Rd	Kerbside	525987	173077	NO2	Wandsworth	7.0	0.5	No	2.3
W50	Penwith Rd/Garratt Ln	Roadside	525945	173083	NO2	Wandsworth	13.0	1.1	No	2.2
W52	Medfield Street	Kerbside	522481	173792	NO2	Wandsworth	9.5	0.4	No	2.2
W54	Roehampton Ln/Medfield St	Kerbside	522374	173766	NO2	Wandsworth	2.2	1.0	No	2.4
W56	Boundaries Road	Kerbside	528382	173270	NO2	Wandsworth	4.1	0.4	No	2.2
W57	Wandsworth Town Hall	Kerbside	525734	174640	NO2	Wandsworth	3.0	0.6	No	2.4
W58	Putney Bridge Road	Kerbside	524328	175356	NO2	Wandsworth	3.0	0.6	No	2.4

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)
SA1	Louisville Road	Kerbside	528160	172414	NO2	Wandsworth	9.5	0.4	No	2.3
WH 1	Roehampton Lane/ Upper Richmond Road	Kerbside	522078	175466	NO2	Wandsworth	13.0	1.0	No	2.2
WH 2	Priory Lane/ Upper Richmond Road	Roadside	521752	175435	NO2	Wandsworth	13.0	2.5	No	2.1
WH 3	Clarence Ln/Roehampton Ln	Kerbside	522087	174262	NO2	Wandsworth	12.0	0.6	No	2.1
BW 1	Burntwood Ln (Tranmere/ Aboyne)	Kerbside	526503	172556	NO2	Wandsworth	6.0	0.7	No	2.4
BW 2	Burntwood Ln (Bridgford Rd / Franche Court)	Kerbside	526335	172395	NO2	Wandsworth	5.2	1.0	No	2.4
W59	Battersea Bridge Road/Hester Road (Royal College of Arts Battersea)	Kerbside	527116	177207	NO2	Wandsworth	3.0	1.0	No	2.2
W60	South Circular Road/Southside shopping	Kerbside	525551	174648	NO2	Wandsworth	3.5	1.0	No	2.2

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)
W61	South Circular Road/Frogmore	Kerbside	525484	174840	NO2	Wandsworth	2.0	1.1	No	2.2
W62	Eardley Road	Kerbside	529462	170949	NO2	Wandsworth	15.0	0.5	No	2.4
W63	Westcote Road	Kerbside	529329	171094	NO2	Wandsworth	2.0	0.5	No	2.4
LR1	Lower Richmond Road	Kerbside	523563	175845	NO2	Wandsworth	6.0	1.9	No	2.6
LR2	Weiss Road	Kerbside	523741	175637	NO2	Wandsworth	1.0	1.0	No	2.1

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.

A map of the non-automatic monitoring sites for 2025 is provided in Appendix D, Figure A.

1.2 Comparison of Monitoring Results with AQOs

Table D. Annual Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (µg m^{-3})

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid data capture for monitoring period %[a]	Valid data capture 2025 %[b]	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WAA (Battersea)	529137	177249	Roadside	86.0	86.0	32	27	28	27	24	22	22.2
WAC (Lavender Hill)	527430	175454	Roadside	99.3	97.5	37	31	35	Insufficient valid data	Insufficient valid data	28	21.7
WA9 (Putney)	524044	175495	Urban Background	99.2	99.2	35	26	27	Insufficient valid data	Insufficient valid data	15	17.9
WA7 (Putney High Street)	524035	175334	Kerbside	99.5	99.5	**69**	**58**	62	Insufficient valid data	Insufficient valid data	37	35.4
WAB (Tooting High Street)	527567	171628	Roadside	90.8	90.8	**50**	35	34	34	33	31	29.2

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg m^{-3}.

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean AQO of 40 µg m^{-3} are shown in **bold**.

NO_2 annual means in excess of 60 µg m^{-3}, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 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%).

All 2025 NO_2 data from the automatic monitoring stations have been fully ratified. A data capture rate exceeding 75% was achieved at all five stations: WAA (Battersea), WAC (Lavender Hill, Clapham Junction), WA9 (Putney), WA7 (Putney High Street), and WAB (Tooting High Street).

Continuous nitrogen dioxide analysers provide a consistent stream of data, enabling assessment against both the long-term annual mean objective (Table D) and the short-term 1-hour mean objective (Table F).

Annualisation was not required, as data capture rates were sufficiently high across all sites.

A clear long-term downward trend in NO_2 concentrations is evident at all automatic monitoring locations. However, in 2025, WAA (Battersea) recorded a slight increase of 0.2 µg m^{-3} compared to 2024, while WA9 (Putney) showed an increase of 2.9 µg m^{-3}. All other sites recorded reductions in annual mean NO_2 concentrations.

In 2025, WAC (Lavender Hill), WA7 (Putney High Street), and WAB (Tooting High Street) recorded their lowest annual mean NO_2 concentrations since installation. All five sites met the 40 µg m^{-3} National Air Quality Objective.

Following Wandsworth Council's adoption of the WHO interim target of 30 µg m^{-3} for annual mean NO_2 in 2023, four of the five sites achieved this level in 2025. WA7 (Putney High Street) exceeding the target with a recorded annual mean concentration of 35.4 µg m^{-3}.

Between 2019 and 2025, annual mean NO_2 concentrations decreased substantially across all automatic sites: by 31% at WAA, 41% at WAC, 49% at WA9, 49% at WA7, and 42% at WAB. In absolute terms, this represents reductions of 9.8 µg m^{-3} at WAA, 15.3 µg m^{-3} at WAC, 17.1 µg m^{-3} at WA9, 33.6 µg m^{-3} at WA7, and 20.8 µg m^{-3} at WAB.

Figure 1: Automatic Monitoring Station Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) Trend, 2019–2025



Table E. Annual Mean NO_2 Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg m^{-3})

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	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
W23	37 West Hill	525111	174619	Roadside	100	100.0	**49.0**	39.0	**45.0**	38.0	33.0	31.0	29.2
W24	Putney Sign (McDonald's)	524045	175366	Roadside	100	100.0	**59.0**	**49.0**	**47.0**	**43.0**	38.0	34.0	33.4
W20, W21, W22	Felsham Rd (tube 2)	524044	175495	Urban Background	100	100.0	30.0	23.0	24.0	21.0	19.0	17.0	18.2
W6	21 Daylesford Avenue	522270	175307	Urban Background	92.3	92.3	23.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	13.0	13.0	12.7
W25	Roehampton Church School (on corner of Roehampton Lane)	522542	173282	Roadside	100	100.0	27.0	20.0	21.0	19.0	18.0	16.0	15.5
W26	Replingham Road (corner of Heythrope street)	524847	173282	Kerbside	100	100.0	31.0	21.0	19.0	17.0	16.0	14.0	14.9
W27	68-70 Sutherland Grove (opposite St. Cecilia's School)	524633	173594	Urban Background	100	100.0	23.0	16.0	19.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	13.6
W28	61 Summerley Street	526011	172869	Urban Background	100	100.0	27.0	20.0	21.0	17.0	15.0	13.0	14.9
W29	Junction Skelbrook Street / Garratt Lane	526099	172833	Roadside	100	100.0	31.0	21.0	22.0	19.0	17.0	15.0	16.4
W4	108 Mitcham Road	527688	171204	Kerbside	82.7	82.7	**62.0**	**51.0**	**50.0**	**46.0**	**42.0**	34.0	32.4
W8	50 Bickley Street	527524	171239	Urban Background	84.6	84.6	28.0	22.0	24.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	16.5
W30	11b Elmbourne Road	528900	172431	Urban Background	100	100.0	29.0	21.0	23.0	19.0	17.0	16.0	15.5
W31	Junction Hildreth Street / Bedford Hill	528607	173333	Kerbside	100	100.0	36.0	26.0	29.0	25.0	23.0	22.0	20.8
W32	2-3 Balham High Road	528436	173133	Kerbside	100	100.0	39.0	31.0	31.0	28.0	24.0	23.0	23.6
W34	46 Shelgate Road	527569	174986	Urban Background	100	100.0	31.0	21.0	22.0	19.0	17.0	16.0	16.3
W35	47 Northcote Road	527487	174981	Kerbside	100	100.0	32.0	24.0	25.0	21.0	19.0	19.0	18.2
W36	208 St Ann's Hill	525875	174616	Urban Background	100	100.0	31.0	23.0	23.0	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.1
W37	302A Merton Rd (Riversdale School Gate)	525278	173483	Roadside	90.4	90.4	37.0	27.0	25.0	22.0	19.0	18.0	19.0

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	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
W38	High View School, Plough Terrace, No Stopping Sign o/s school	526863	175239	Kerbside	100	100.0	29.0	22.0	23.0	20.0	18.0	17.0	17.1
NE2	Chesterton School	528043	176618	Roadside	92.3	92.3	34.0	24.0	25.0	22.0	20.0	18.0	17.4
NE3	Queenstown Road	528771	176819	Kerbside	92.3	92.3	**59.0**	**42.0**	**40.0**	35.0	32.0	31.0	30.8
NE4	16 Lockington Road	528871	176943	Urban Background	90.4	90.4	31.0	24.0	25.0	22.0	19.0	18.0	19.4
NE5	Kirtling Street	529265	177353	Kerbside	100	100.0	39.0	29.0	31.0	26.0	26.0	25.0	26.1
NE6	Nine Elms Lane	529413	177486	Kerbside	100	100.0	**48.0**	**40.0**	**40.0**	34.0	30.0	29.0	28.8
NE7	1 Nine Elms, Parry Street	530129	177727	Roadside	100	100.0	**47.0**	34.0	34.0	28.0	25.0	23.0	24.9
NE8	Battersea Park	528023	177176	Urban Background	100	100.0	20.0	15.0	16.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.5
YR1	Trafalgar House	526201	175340	Kerbside	100	100.0	**44.0**	34.0	31.0	28.0	24.0	23.0	22.4
YR2	Royal Academy of Dance – York Road	526581	175731	Kerbside	100	100.0	**57.0**	37.0	36.0	36.0	35.0	32.0	29.9
YR3	Cotton Row	526480	175930	Urban Background	90.4	90.4	29.0	24.0	24.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	18.2
YR4	Falcon Road	527086	176119	Kerbside	100	100.0	**49.0**	38.0	38.0	31.0	28.0	25.0	23.9
YR5	256 Battersea Park Road	527109	176022	Kerbside	90.4	90.4	**70.0**	**52.0**	**55.0**	**43.0**	**42.0**	37.0	32.7
YR6	31-32 Battersea Square	526817	176686	Kerbside	100	100.0	**43.0**	32.0	30.0	27.0	26.0	23.0	24.2
W39	Carlton Dr/Putney Hill	523898	174717	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	29.0	32.0	28.0	24.0	22.0	21.8
W40	Roehampton High St/Roehampton Ln	522343	173805	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	25.0	26.0	24.0	21.0	20.0	19.8
W41	Northcote Rd/Broomwood Rd	527675	174339	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	25.0	26.0	20.0	18.0	17.0	16.6
W42	Bellevue Rd/Trinity Road	527426	173249	Roadside	100	100.0	Not Open	**48.0**	**45.0**	38.0	33.0	33.0	31.7
W43	Trinity Road (FCCFG)	526783	174250	Roadside	100	100.0	Not Open	28.0	28.0	25.0	22.0	22.0	20.8
W44	Thessaly Rd (Marsh House)	529425	176920	Roadside	84.6	84.6	Not Open	21.0	22.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	20.2

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	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
W45	A24 Wimbledon Sewing Machines Lamppost – Balham High Road	528096	172439	Roadside	90.4	90.4	Not Open	31.0	31.0	27.0	26.0	23.0	22.0
W46	Trinity Road/Outside 128	527639	172882	Kerbside	90.4	90.4	Not Open	38.0	37.0	30.0	26.0	27.0	23.8
W47	West Hill School Lamppost West Hill Barber Shop	525243	174643	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	**58.0**	**64.0**	**60.0**	**53.0**	**48.0**	**40.5**
W48	Rutherford House School Outside School	528263	172735	Kerbside	92.3	92.3	Not Open	27.0	27.0	23.0	21.0	19.0	19.8
W49	Garratt Ln/ Earlsfield Rd	525987	173077	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	32.0	29.0	27.0	22.0	25.5
W50	Penwith Rd/Garratt Ln	525945	173083	Roadside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	32.0	26.0	22.0	20.0	19.9
W52	Medfield Street	522481	173792	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	25.0	25.0	24.2
W54	Roehampton Ln/Medfield St	522374	173766	Kerbside	42.3	42.3	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	30.0	28.0	33.8
W56	Boundaries Road	528382	173270	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	17.0	15.0	15.7
W57	Wandsworth Town Hall	525734	174640	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	29.0	26.8
W58	Putney Bridge Road	524328	175356	Kerbside	82.7	82.7	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	26.2
SA1	Louisville Road	528160	172414	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	22.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0
WH 1	Roehampton Lane/ Upper Richmond Road	522078	175466	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	32.0	27.0	27.0	26.0	25.5
WH 2	Priory Lane/ Upper Richmond Road	521752	175435	Roadside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	27.0	23.0	20.0	18.0	17.5
WH 3	Clarence Ln/Roehampton Ln	522087	174262	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	34.0	29.0	25.0	21.0	22.5
BW 1	Burntwood Ln (Tranmere/ Aboyne)	526503	172556	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	35.0	24.0	23.0	23.6
BW 2	Burntwood Ln (Bridgford Rd / Franche Court)	526335	172395	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	22.0	20.0	18.0	18.5

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	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
W59	Battersea Bridge Road/Hester Road (Royal College of Arts Battersea)	527116	177207	Kerbside	92.3	92.3	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	19.6
W60	South Circular Road/Southside shopping	525551	174648	Kerbside	92.3	92.3	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	25.8
W61	South Circular Road/Frogmore	525484	174840	Kerbside	90.4	90.4	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	28.3
W62	Eardley Road	529462	170949	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	18.6
W63	Westcote Road	529329	171094	Kerbside	100	100.0	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	20.3
LR1	Lower Richmond Road	523563	175845	Kerbside	59.6	59.6	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	26.1
LR2	Weiss Road	523741	175637	Kerbside	67.3	67.3	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	Not Open	14.2

☒ **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 µg m^{-3}.

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg m^{-3} are shown in **bold**.

NO_2 annual means exceeding 60µg m^{-3}, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” 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%).

Diffusion Tube Monitoring Data

Summary of Data Tables within this Report

- **Table E** presents the annual mean NO_2 diffusion tube monitoring results, including bias-corrected values for each year from 2019 to 2025.
- **Appendix A, Table O** details the bias adjustment factor applied.
- **Appendix A, Table T** provides the NO_2 fall-off-with-distance calculations.
- **Appendix B, Table U** contains the monthly monitoring data for 2025.

The diffusion tube data were adjusted using a nationally derived bias correction factor of 0.92, as shown in Table O. Data capture rates were sufficiently high at the majority of monitoring locations; however, three sites recorded capture rates below 75% and therefore required annualisation. These sites - W54 (Roehampton Lane/Medfield Street), LR1 (Lower Richmond Road), and LR2 (Weiss Road) - were annualised in accordance with DEFRA guidance LAQM.TG(19).

To ensure data integrity, all diffusion tube results are subject to rigorous QA/QC procedures, as detailed in Appendix A.

In 2025, NO_2 levels were monitored at 62 diffusion tube locations across Wandsworth. The results (Table E) show that the annual mean NO_2 national air quality objective of 40 µg m^{-3} was exceeded at one location (W47 – West Hill). This represents a continued improvement in air quality across the borough. Following application of the distance correction (Appendix A, Table T) to estimate concentrations at relevant exposure locations (i.e. sensitive receptors), no sites were found to exceed the annual mean objective.

It should be noted that current UK air quality objectives are widely considered outdated and do not align with the more stringent WHO guidelines. As a result, many London boroughs have adopted stricter interim targets within their Air Quality Action Plans (AQAPs). In 2023, Wandsworth adopted the WHO interim target for NO_2 of 30 µg m^{-3}, as set out in its latest AQAP. In 2025, 7 diffusion tube sites exceeded 30 µg m^{-3}, W24 (Putney high Street), W4 (Mitcham Road), NE3 (Queenstown Road), YR5 (Battersea Park Road, W42 (Bellevue Road/Trinity Road), W47 (West Hill), and W54 (Roehampton Lane).

Since 2023, no diffusion tube monitoring site has recorded an annual mean above 60 µg m^{-3}, indicating that the 1-hour mean objective has likely been met across all sites for the third consecutive year. This reflects a sustained improvement in air quality.

Monitoring data from 2019 to 2025 are presented in Figure 2, which comprises five charts. Monitoring locations are grouped in the five focus areas in the borough at Putney High Street, Wandsworth Town, Clapham Junction, Tooting High Street, and York Gardens. These charts illustrate a clear downward trend in NO_2 concentrations across the borough, with 2025 levels significantly lower than those recorded in 2019.

A summary of compliance rates (percentage) with both the National Air Quality Objective (NAQO) and the WHO Interim Target (WHO IT) is provided below.

NO_2 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Year	**Compliance Rate (NAQO – 40 µg m^{-3})**	**Compliance Rate (WHO IT – 30 µg m^{-3})**
2019	66 %	N/A
2020	83 %	N/A
2021	83 %	N/A
2022	92 %	N/A
2023	94 %	81 %
2024	98 %	85 %
2025	**98 %**	**90 %**

While most areas in the borough now comply with the UK's legal limits (the National Air Quality Objectives), which are widely considered outdated, NO_2 concentrations in Wandsworth remains poorest around major roads and in town centres. In 2025, the highest NO_2 diffusion tube concentrations were recorded at West Hill (W47), Putney High Street (W24), Mitcham Road in Tooting (W4), Queenstown Road (NE3), Battersea Park Road (YR5), Bellevue Road/Trinity Road (W42), and Roehampton Lane (W54). At these locations, NO_2 levels reached up to four times the WHO Air Quality Guideline of 10 µg m^{-3}.

If we compare the diffusion tube monitoring locations between 2019 and 2025, the reductions in NO_2 concentrations are significant.

West Hill (W47) began monitoring in 2020 and has recorded a 30% reduction in NO_2, while Putney High Street (W24) and Mitcham Road, Tooting (W4) both recorded reductions of 43% and 48% respectively. Queenstown Road (NE3) also decreased by 48%, and Battersea Park Road (YR5) by 53%.

Bellevue Road/Trinity Road (W42), which began monitoring in 2020, has seen a 34% reduction in NO_2 concentrations since installation. In contrast, Roehampton Lane (W54), which began monitoring in 2023, has recorded a 13% increase over the same period.

Other notable sites within focus areas also show substantial improvements, including Northcote Road (W35), which saw a 43% reduction, and Falcon Road (YR4), which recorded a 51% decrease in NO_2 concentrations.

Figure 2: Long term NO_2 concentration trends in Wandsworth 2019-2025 (all data bias adjusted) from non-automatic monitoring (diffusion tubes). Presented in the following 5 charts by focus area.

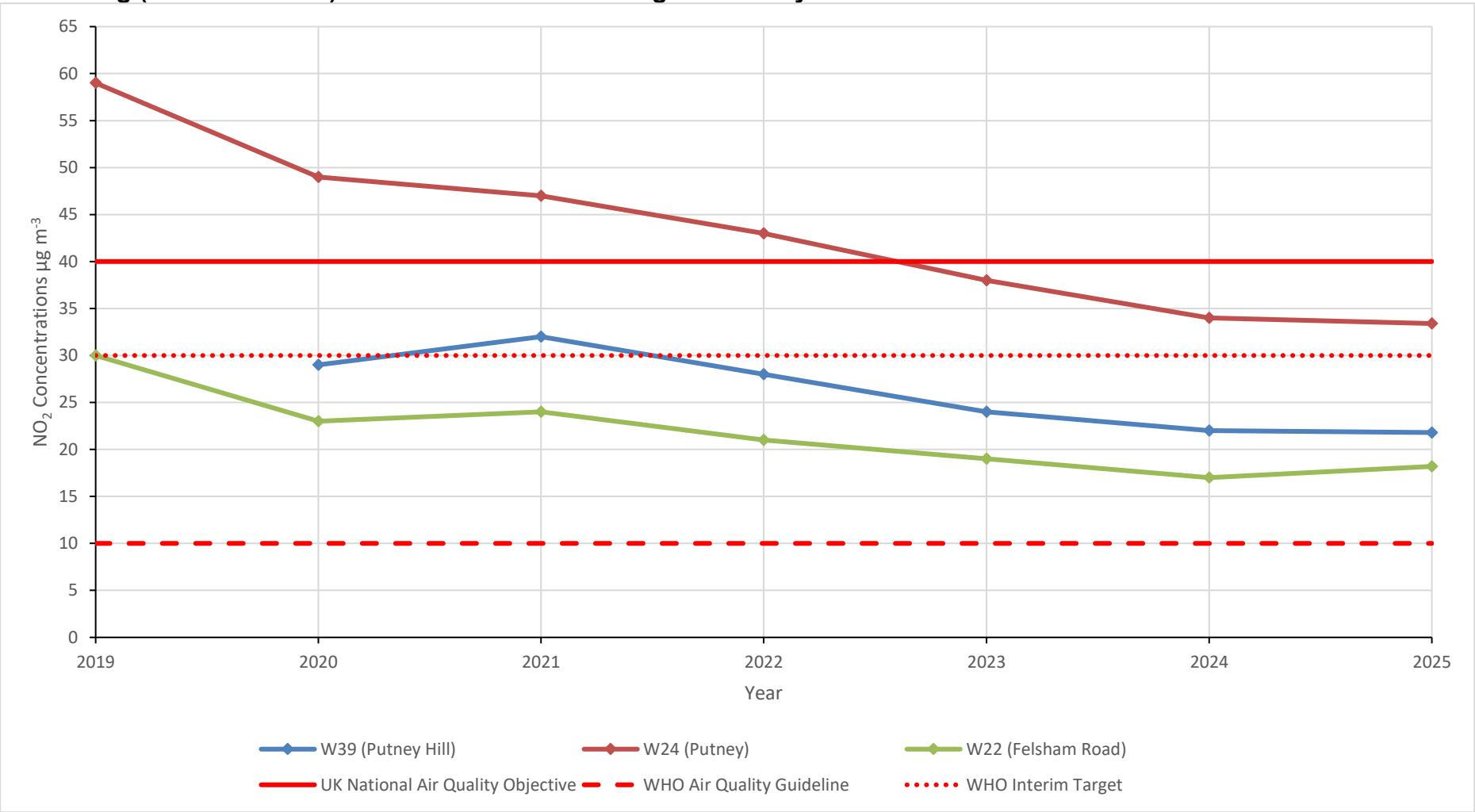


Chart 1 of 5: Putney/Putney High Street - Focus Area
Notes: (1) Site W39 opened in 2020.

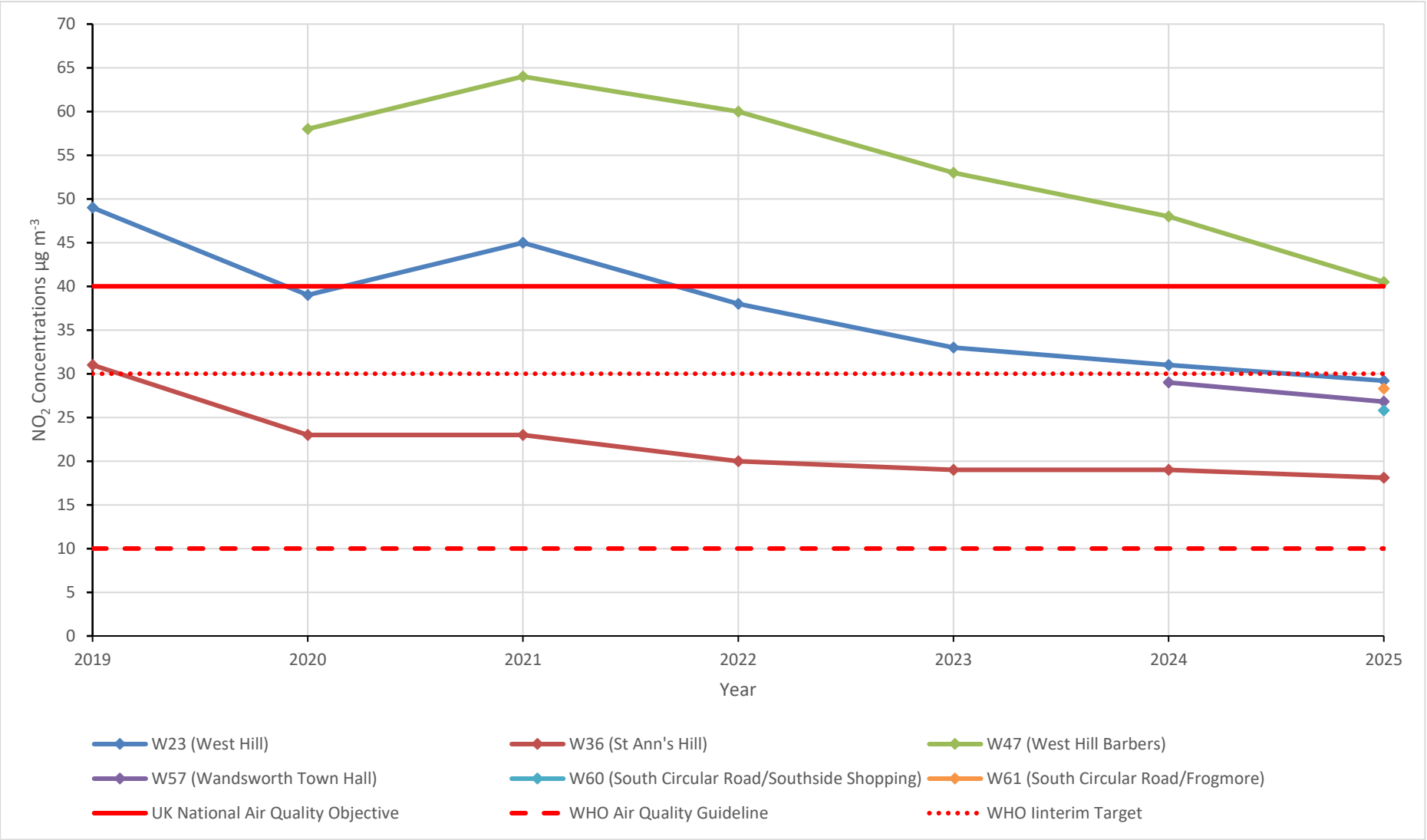


Chart 2 of 5: Wandsworth Town - Focus Area
Notes: (1) Site W57 opened in 2024. (2) Sites W60 and W61 opened in 2025.

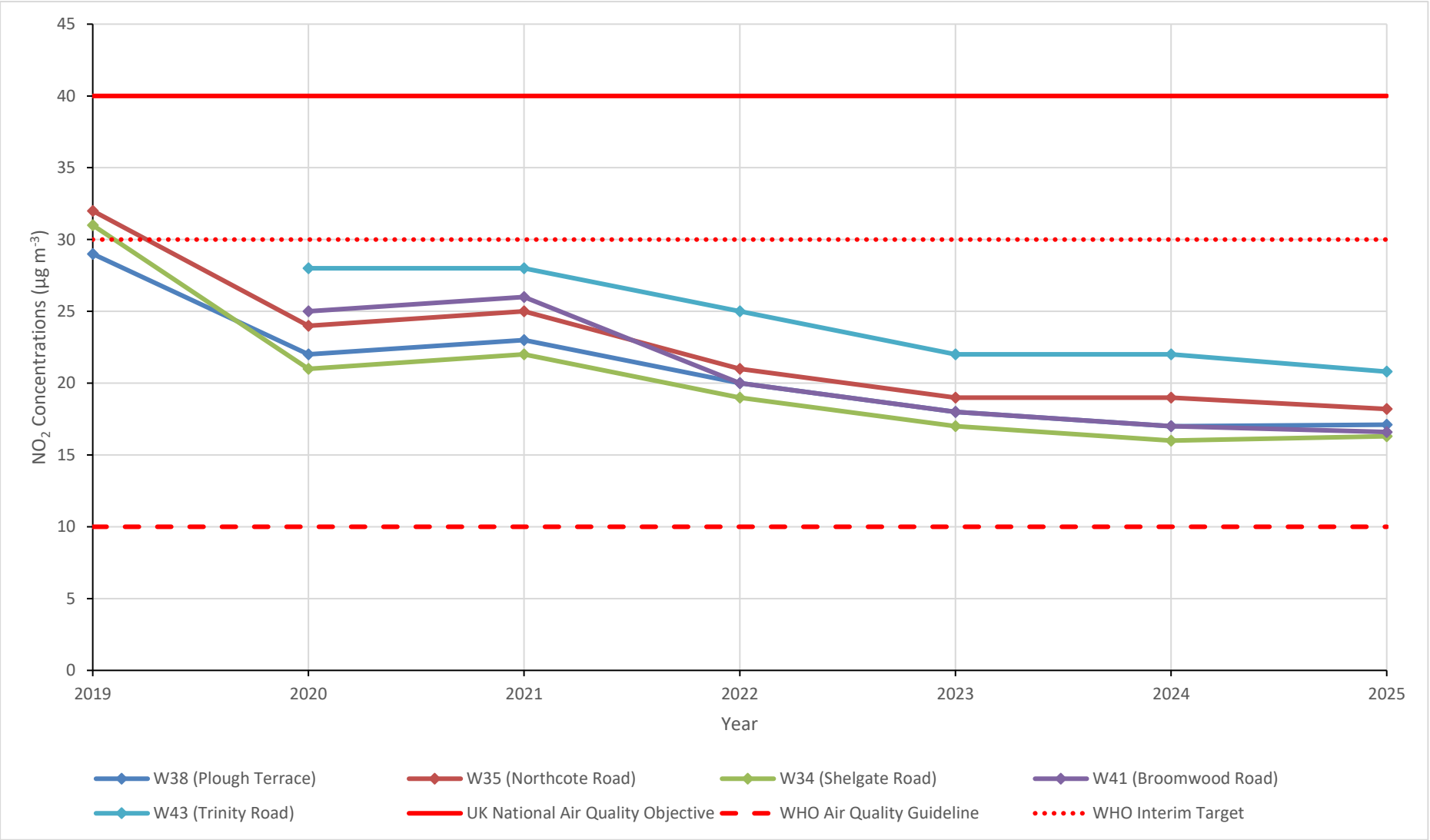


Chart 3 of 5: Clapham Junction - Focus Area
Notes: (1) Sites W41 and W43 opened in 2020.

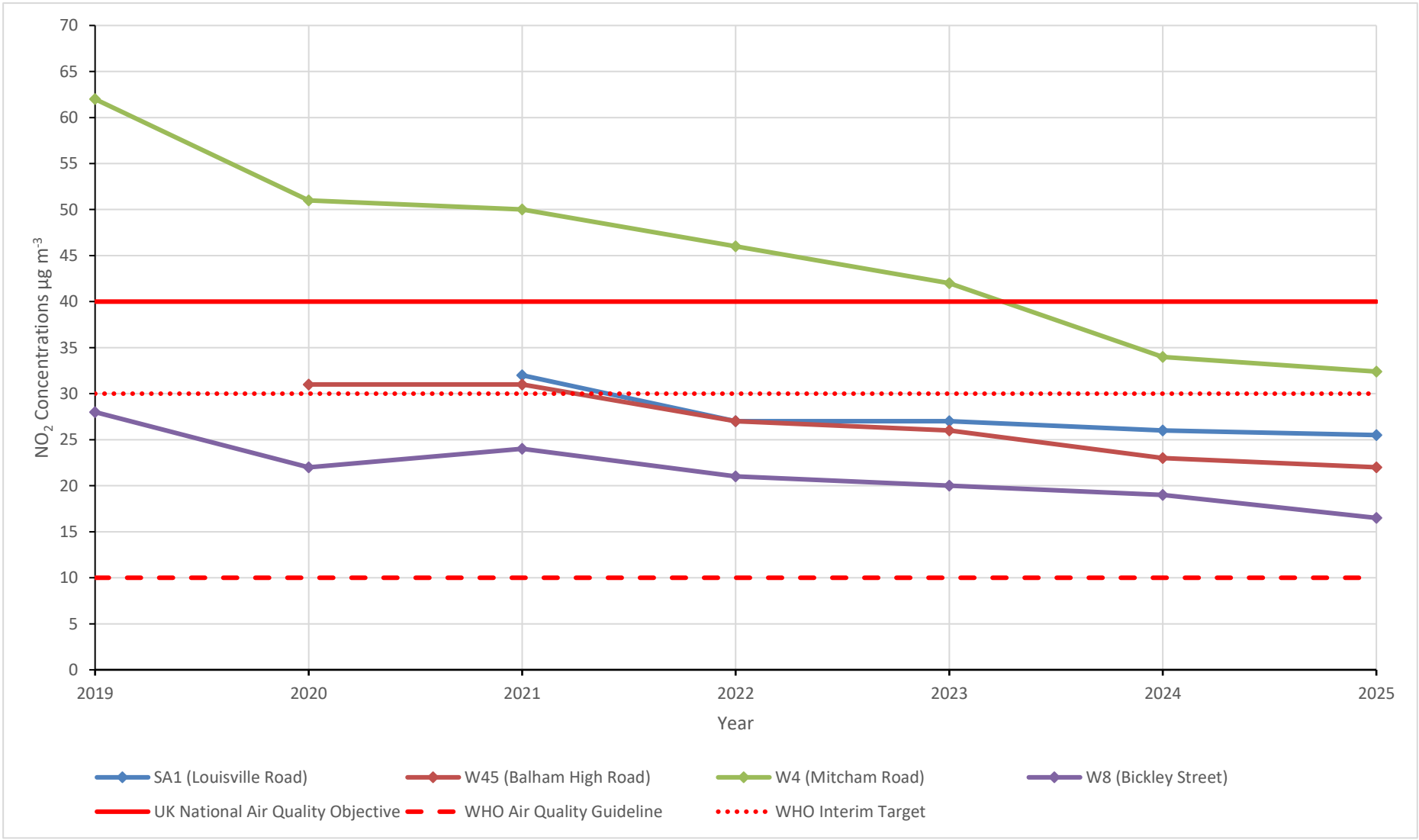


Chart 4 of 5: Tooting High Street/Upper Tooting - Focus Area
Notes: (1) Site W45 opened in 2020. (2) Site SA1 opened in 2021.

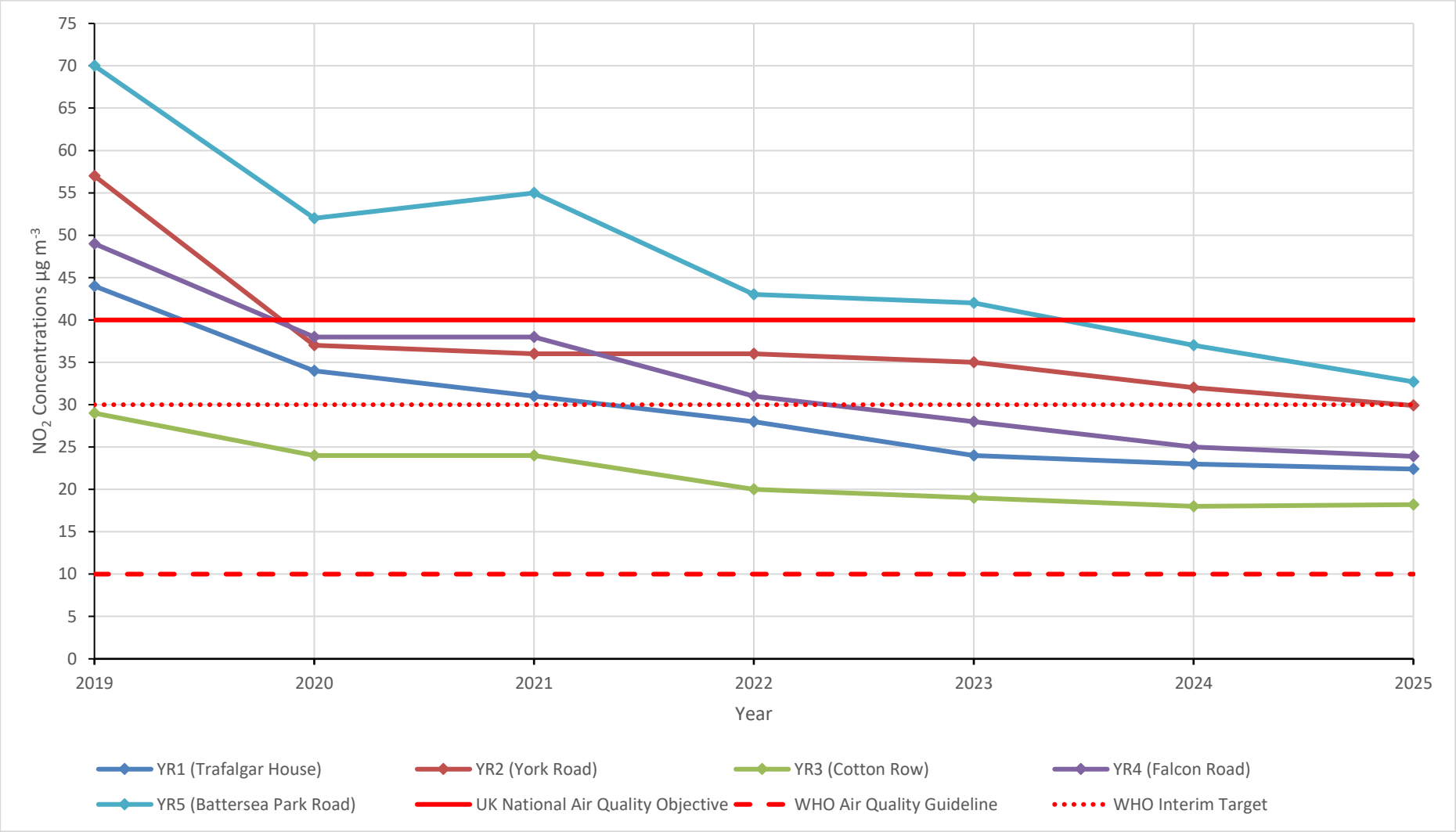


Chart 5 of 5: York Road/York Gardens - Focus Area

Table F. NO_2 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
WAA (Battersea)	529137	177249	Roadside	86.0	86.0	0	8	0	0	0 (95)	0 (83)	0
WAC (Lavender Hill)	527430	175454	Roadside	99.3	97.5	0	0	0	Insufficient valid data	Insufficient valid data	0 (71)	0
WA9 (Putney)	524044	175495	Urban Background	99.2	99.2	0	0	0	Insufficient valid data	Insufficient valid data	0 (58)	0
WA7 (Putney High Street)	524035	175334	Kerbside	99.5	99.5	11	4	1	Insufficient valid data	Insufficient valid data	0 (98)	0
WAB (Tooting High Street)	527567	171628	Roadside	90.8	90.8	3	0 (104)	0 (98)	0 (120)	0 (99)	0	0

Notes

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

Exceedance of the NO_2 short term AQO of 200 µg 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%)

Over the past seven years, trends in short-term nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) concentrations at automatic monitoring sites indicate that exceedances of 200 µg m^{-3} are rare. In 2025, no site recorded any exceedances, and all locations continued to meet the short-term 1-hour mean objective. The most recent exceedance occurred in 2021 at Putney High Street; however, this remained within the permitted limit of 18 hours per year set by the Air Quality Objective (AQO) of 200 µg m^{-3}. This marks the seventh consecutive year in which all automatic monitoring stations have complied with the AQO limit of no more than 18 exceedances per year.

Table G. Annual Mean PM_{10} 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
WAA (Battersea)	529137	177249	Roadside	89.7	86.3	23	25	23	20	16	17	18.5
WAC (Lavender Hill)	527430	175454	Roadside	86.9	86.8	20	19	19	20	18	18	17.5
WA9 (Putney)	524044	175495	Urban Background	88.4	88.4	18	16	16	15	13	14	15.0
WA7 (Putney High Street)	524035	175334	Kerbside	93.0	93.0	22	19	20	20	18	16	19.2
WAB (Tooting High Street)	527567	171628	Roadside	95.9	94.6	23	21	23	21	19	20	26.0

Notes

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg m^{-3}.

Exceedances of the PM_{10} annual mean AQO of 40 µg m^{-3} are shown in **bold**.

All means have been “annualised” in accordance with LLAQM 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%).

At the time of writing this report, 2025 PM_{10} data for WAB (Tooting) is provisional, pending full ratification.

Continuous PM_{10} measurements from Beta Attenuation Monitor (BAM) analysers provide a robust dataset for assessing both long-term (annual mean, Table G) and short-term (daily/annual metrics, Table H) air quality objectives.

All automatic PM_{10} monitoring data for 2025 have been fully ratified other than Tooting High Street, with data capture exceeding the 75% threshold at every site; therefore, annualisation was not required. Over the seven-year period from 2019 to 2025, PM_{10} concentrations have remained relatively stable, with only minor fluctuations. While a general downward trend was observed between 2019 and 2023, a slight increase in concentrations has occurred between 2023 and 2025 at sites WAA (Battersea), WA9 (Putney), and WAB (Tooting High Street). Similarly, site WA7 (Putney High Street) recorded a decrease in 2024 followed by an increase in 2025, whereas site WAC (Lavender Hill) showed a modest reduction in concentrations in 2025.

Despite increases at four of the five monitoring sites, the national annual mean Air Quality Objective (AQO) for PM_{10} (40 µg m^{-3}) was comfortably met at all locations in 2025.

However, it is important to note that there is no safe threshold for particulate pollution. Continued focus on reducing particulate matter remains essential, even where statutory targets are achieved, particularly as London boroughs work collectively towards meeting the more stringent, health-based guideline values set by the World Health Organization (WHO) by 2030. In September 2021, the WHO revised its annual mean guideline for PM_{10} to 15 µg m^{-3}, significantly lower than current UK and EU standards. Based on 2025 monitoring data, four of the five automatic sites in Wandsworth exceed this guideline, with only WA9 (Putney – Felsham Road) meeting the WHO-recommended level.

Approximately half of UK particulate matter concentrations are attributed to domestic anthropogenic sources, including wood burning and non-exhaust vehicle emissions such as tyre and brake wear. In Wandsworth, where solid fuel burning remains relatively common, targeted measures are being implemented to reduce emissions. During winter 2025, the borough conducted a

public awareness campaign on wood burning and continued enforcement activities addressing unauthorised burning and non-compliant appliances.

A further challenge is the transboundary nature of PM_{10} pollution. Particulate matter is not confined to local sources and can travel considerable distances, with elevated pollution episodes often linked to emissions from agriculture and industry in continental Europe.

Achieving WHO guideline levels for PM_{10} will therefore be challenging in Wandsworth based on current monitoring trends, a situation that is broadly consistent across London boroughs.

Figure 3: Annual mean PM_{10} concentration trends in Wandsworth 2019-2025 from automatic monitoring stations

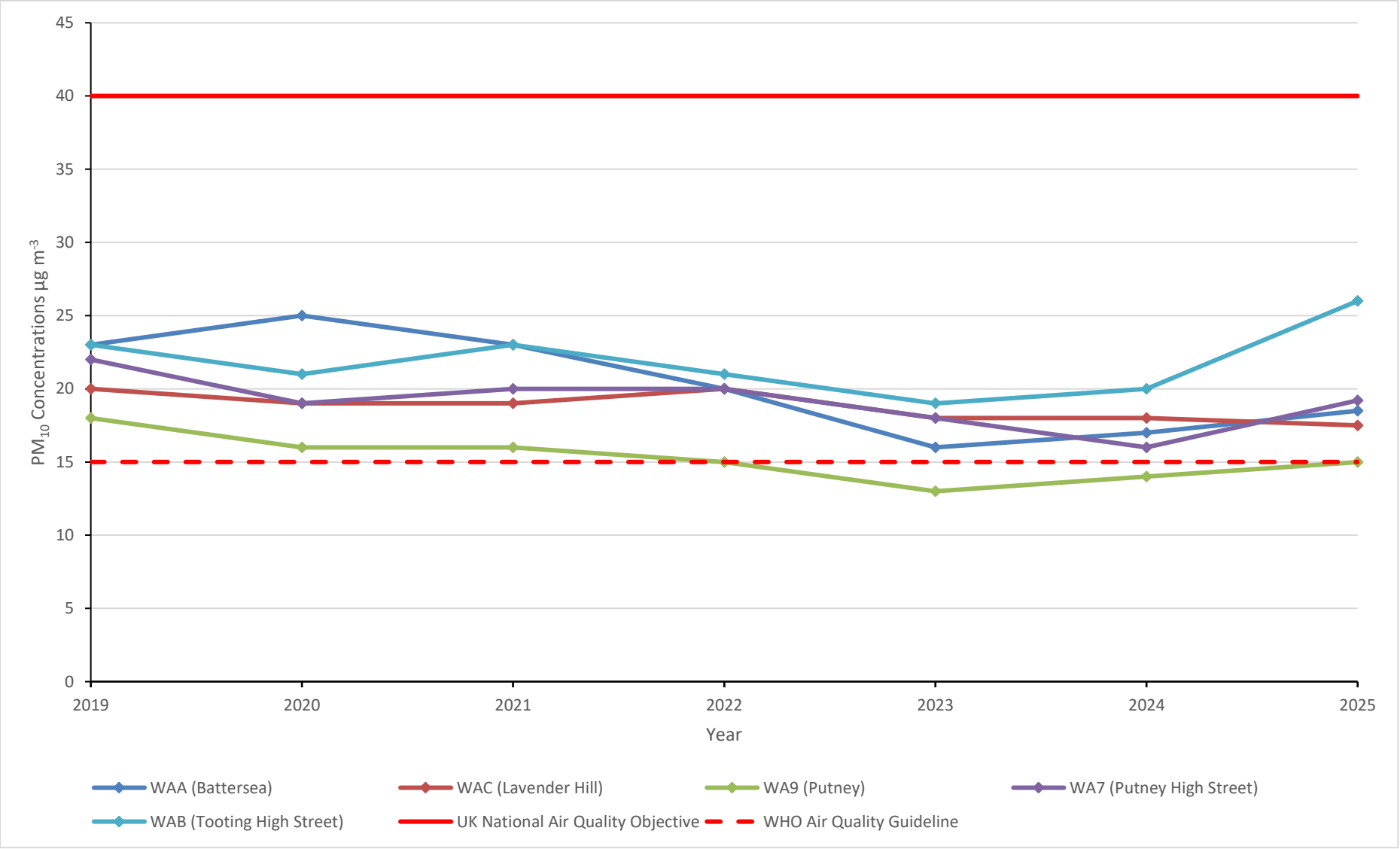


Table H. PM_{10} Automatic Monitoring Results: Comparison with 24-Hour Mean Objective, Number of PM_{10} 24-Hour Means > 50 µg m^{-3}

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
WAA (Battersea)	529137	177249	Roadside	89.7	86.3	14	23	9	7	2(31)	0(30)	2
WAC (Lavender Hill)	527430	175454	Roadside	86.9	86.8	2	5	0	1	3	0	1
WA9 (Putney)	524044	175495	Urban Background	88.4	88.4	5	2	0(23)	1	1	0	0
WA7 (Putney High Street)	524035	175334	Kerbside	93.0	93.0	9	2	3(30)	2	4	0(26)	1
WAB (Tooting High Street)	527567	171628	Roadside	95.9	94.6	9	4	4(33)	0(36)	3	2	14

Notes

Exceedances of the PM_{10} 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%).

At the time of writing this report, 2025 PM_{10} data for WAB (Tooting) is provisional, pending full ratification.

In 2025, four of the five automatic monitoring sites recorded an increase in exceedances of the 24-hour mean PM_{10} objective compared with 2024. Site WA9 (Putney) remained unchanged, reporting zero exceedances throughout the year. Tooting High Street (WAB) recorded its highest number of exceedances in the past seven years, while the remaining sites reported levels lower than those observed in 2019 and broadly consistent over the last five years.

Despite these increases, all monitoring sites remained compliant with the PM_{10} 24-hour mean Air Quality Objective of 50 µg m^{-3}, not exceeding the permitted limit of 35 days per year in 2025.

While the 24-hour Air Quality Objective for PM_{10} is comfortably achieved, it remains important to maintain a strong focus on reducing particulate matter. This is particularly relevant as London boroughs are working collectively towards meeting the more stringent, health-based guideline limits set by the World Health Organization (WHO) by 2030.

In September 2021, the WHO revised its annual mean guideline value for PM_{10} to 15 µg m^{-3}, significantly lower than the current UK and EU standard. Based on current monitoring data, PM_{10} concentrations in Wandsworth do not meet this tighter guideline, which is designed to better protect public health from the effects of particulate pollution.

Achieving these lower concentrations will be challenging for Wandsworth, given observed trends in borough monitoring data. This challenge is not unique to Wandsworth but is shared across London boroughs more broadly.

Table I. Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ Automatic Monitoring Results (µg m^{-3})

$PM_{2.5}$ Monitoring Data Quality Review

During 2026, a review of the Council's $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network identified configuration and equipment issues affecting particulate matter analysers. These issues related to the operation of internal humidity-control systems and associated sensors, which are used to ensure that measurements are collected under standardised conditions.

The review found that some instruments were not operating in their intended configuration for part of the monitoring period. As a result, a proportion of historic $PM_{2.5}$ measurements may not be directly comparable with data from correctly configured instruments and could be subject to measurement bias. Evidence from network comparisons indicated that affected instruments generally reported higher $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations than nearby comparison sites.

To maintain the integrity of the monitoring programme, the affected datasets have been reviewed and are being assessed in accordance with established quality assurance and quality control procedures. Where data are considered unreliable, they will be excluded from reporting and analysis. This process ensures that published air quality information remains robust and that any conclusions drawn from the monitoring data are based on the best available evidence.

A programme of corrective actions has been implemented across the monitoring network. This includes reconfiguring instruments to the correct operational settings, calibrating and testing sensors, undertaking additional background and performance checks, and strengthening routine maintenance and audit procedures. Enhanced monitoring of instrument performance has also been introduced to enable potential issues to be identified and addressed more quickly in the future.

The Council remains committed to maintaining a high-quality monitoring network and ensuring that reported air quality data are accurate, reliable and transparent.

Provisional $PM_{2.5}$ data are presented in Appendix E. For the reasons outlined above, the data should be viewed with caution. If validated $PM_{2.5}$ data becomes available, the Annual Status Report will be updated.

2. Action to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority should prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 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 AQMAs declared by the London Borough of Wandsworth can be found in Table J. The table presents a description of the AQMA that is currently designated within the London Borough of Wandsworth. Appendix C provides maps of the AQMA and also the air quality monitoring locations in relation to the AQMA. The air quality objectives pertinent to the current AQMA designation are as follows:

- NO_2 annual mean
- PM_{10} 24-hour mean

Table J. 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
Wandsworth AQMA	Declared 01/01/2001	Nitrogen dioxide NO_2 – Annual mean. Particulate Matter PM_{10} – 24-hour mean.	The whole borough	NO	Information not available	NO_2 annual mean-40.5 µg m^{-3} measured at West Hill (W47) non-automatic site. PM_{10} 24 hour mean compliant 9 years	Not compliant	Wandsworth Council AQAP - September 2023	Wandsworth AQAP

☒ **The London Borough of Wandsworth confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date.**

☒ **The London Borough of Wandsworth confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to GLA.**

2.2 Air Quality Action Plan Progress

A new Air Quality Action Plan was approved by the Environment Committee in September 2023. The plan was developed using recommendations from the Wandsworth Air Quality Citizens' Assembly as its foundation.

The Citizens' Assembly produced a report containing 53 recommendations, which was presented to the Environment Committee by Assembly members in June 2023. This was followed by a launch event in July 2023, also featuring members of the Assembly.

The Air Quality Action Plan sets a new air quality target aligned with World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. It also strengthens engagement and communication on the risks of poor air quality, and outlines how residents, communities, and businesses can contribute to improvements. The plan includes actions across key areas such as transport, walking and cycling, business support, parks and green spaces, protection of children and vulnerable groups, and the reduction of emissions from homes and buildings.

Ongoing engagement with Citizens' Assembly members continues through the development of the Air Quality Ambassadors programme and an annual meeting.

Table K provides a brief summary of the London Borough of Wandsworth's progress against the Air Quality Action Plan, showing progress made this year. New projects which commenced in 2025 are shown at the bottom of the table.

Table K. Delivery of Air Quality Action Plan Measures

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
50	Protecting Our Children and The Most Vulnerable	Establish a programme of Air Quality Ambassadors to be led by the Council's Air Quality Champion. Launch an engagement and communication programme for schools to increase awareness and activity regarding air quality and climate change.	Ongoing	Local Authority Environmental Health, Local Authority Transport Dept, County Council. Community groups	Wandsworth Council has established a team of Air Quality Ambassadors focused on schools, delivering a range of engagement, education, and awareness activities. The Wandsworth School Air Quality Ambassadors are residents and individuals who work in the borough and are committed to improving local air quality, particularly around schools, nurseries, and children's centres. Ambassadors raise awareness among teachers, parents, and pupils about practical actions to improve air quality. They engage with community groups, schools, and youth centres to share information and help people better understand local air quality issues. Through their networks, they promote Council-led initiatives such as air quality assessments, pollution workshops, and anti-idling events, helping to connect the Air Quality Team with schools and expand delivery of the Council's free air quality support package. Ambassadors also support and attend Council events, as well as organise their own activities. In collaboration with the Ambassadors, the Council's Air Quality Team has developed the Clean Air School Accreditation (CASA) programme. This initiative aims to raise awareness of air pollution among pupils, parents/carers, and the wider community, while recognising schools' commitment to improving air quality both on-site and in surrounding areas. Schools can achieve Bronze, Silver, or Gold accreditation by completing air quality and active travel activities throughout the year. The Air Quality Team is also working in partnership with MP Smarter Travel (MPST) to deliver two projects: *Our Air, Our Action* (OAOA), aimed at secondary schools, and *Clean Air,*

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
					Strong Starts (CASS), aimed at expectant parents and parents/carers of children under five. OAOA delivers a series of workshops on air quality and climate change, covering topics such as air quality monitoring, sustainable travel, idling, and climate resilience. CASS provides workshops for parents and carers, offering information on the causes and impacts of air pollution and climate change, particularly in relation to maternal and child health. The sessions also provide practical advice to help protect health and support children in getting the best possible start in life.
25	Raising awareness, enabling protection	Continue our air quality monitoring at 89 locations and extend this where it's practical to do so. This monitoring network includes regulatory standard automatic sensors, low cost, lower accuracy automatic sensors and diffusion tube monitors.	2025/Ongoing	Regulatory Services Partnership	The automatic monitoring stations across the borough have been upgraded with new equipment, including $PM_{2.5}$ analysers. Monitoring coverage has also been expanded around Putney High Street following resident concerns about the local traffic layout. The deployment of NO_2 diffusion tubes and low-cost sensors measuring both $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 has been increased.
23	Raising awareness, enabling protection	Roll out a programme of awareness raising on air pollution and climate	2025/Ongoing	Regulatory Services/ Environmental Health / Climate Change & Sustainability	The Regulatory Services Partnership Air Quality Team, with support from partner boroughs, created the Love Clean Air website, which focuses on air quality in London while also providing useful tips and advice that individuals in any location can use to help improve air quality. The website provides information on how to protect yourself and your loved ones from air pollution, highlights improvements already made and promotes practical steps that can be taken to help improve air quality.
1	Leading by example	Support extension of London's Ultra-Low Emission Zone, with Wandsworth's	April 2025	Local Authority Transport Dept.	Wandsworth Council supported the expansion of London's Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) in August 2023 as part of wider efforts to improve air quality and reduce transport-related emissions. To help residents and small businesses adapt to the

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
		£1million sustainable transport fund			changes, the council established a £1 million Sustainable Travel Financial Assistance Scheme, providing financial support to encourage the transition to cleaner forms of transport. The scheme offered grants to assist with the costs associated with scrapping or upgrading non-compliant vehicles, thereby reducing barriers to compliance and supporting the uptake of greener alternatives. The funding was available to residents, charities, and small businesses, ensuring a broad range of the community could benefit from the transition. This initiative forms part of the Council's wider climate action agenda, which aims to achieve a carbon-neutral council by 2030 and a net-zero borough by 2043, reinforcing its long-term commitment to sustainability and improved environmental outcomes.
2	Leading by example	Adopt WHO Guidelines on Air Quality, with interim $PM_{2.5}$ target of 10 μg m^{-3}, and interim NO_2 target of 30 μg m^{-3}.	2023	Local Authority Environmental Health, Local Authority Transport Dept.	In September 2023, the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) 2023–2028 was approved by the Environment Committee. The AQAP sets a new air quality target aligned with World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.
3	Leading by example	Roll out an Air Quality Ambassadors programme, building on the outcomes of the Citizens Assembly.	2024	Regulatory Services/ Environmental Health	The Council has established a team of Air Quality Ambassadors focused on schools and young people, with the aim of delivering engagement, education, and awareness activities. The Ambassadors participate in events, workshops, and meetings, and draw on their networks to promote air quality awareness. Council officers provide ongoing technical and organisational support.
4	Leading by example	Campaign against the Heathrow 3rd Runway expansion plan.	Ongoing	Local Authority Environmental Health, Local Authority Transport Dept.	The Council continues to oppose any proposals to expand operations at Heathrow. Officers attended the annual forum hosted by the Council for the Independent Scrutiny of Heathrow Airport, which included discussions on night flight restrictions and airspace modernisation.
5	Leading by example	Deliver our Decarbonisation Strategy to reduce emissions from Council Buildings, extending it beyond GHGs to	Ongoing	Property Services	Wandsworth Council has advanced its building decarbonisation strategy by securing significant external funding, retrofitting facilities with low-carbon technologies, and improving operational efficiency. These efforts have reduced emissions

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
		include unhealthy air pollutants.			from council buildings by over 12% since 2021, supporting the Council's target of becoming carbon neutral by 2030. A £4.5m Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) grant, alongside £3.3m of Council investment, will upgrade five key sites—including Putney Leisure Centre—through measures such as insulation, heat pumps, improved windows, and smart building management systems. These works are expected to cut energy use by up to 92% and save around 570 tonnes of carbon annually. Additional improvements include air source heat pump installations at several sites and efficiency upgrades across leisure centres, significantly reducing energy demand. The Council has also secured £200,000 from the Mayor of London's Greener Schools scheme to improve energy efficiency at two primary schools in Tooting, helping reduce costs and emissions. Decarbonising buildings remains central to the Council's climate action plan, alongside wider initiatives to promote sustainable transport, improve air quality, enhance green spaces, boost recycling, and support residents and businesses in lowering their carbon footprint.
6	Leading by example	Perform our statutory and regulatory duties to ensure smoke control zones are identified and enforced, permitting of Part B emissions sources, and management of air quality relating to construction and construction sites.	Ongoing	Regulatory Services	The Council remains committed to raising awareness of the Smoke Control Order across the borough, including the prohibition on the use of certain solid fuels. All complaints relating to unauthorised burning and appliances are investigated by Environmental Health officers. All permitted processes are routinely inspected and found to be compliant. The Carbon Saving Community Obligation (CSCO) team works with developers to promote best practice and ensure compliance with Greater London Authority (GLA) requirements. Work is also ongoing across boroughs in relation to Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) regulations. In 2025, 18 construction sites in Wandsworth were audited for NRMM compliance. All sites were found to be compliant except one.

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
7	Leading by example	Reduce the health impact of high ozone episodes, including them in our plan to treat the Climate Emergency as a Health Emergency.	Ongoing	Public Health / Regulatory Services/ Environmental Health	Wandsworth Council's Public Health Team has developed a series of Making Every Contact Count (MECC) training modules for all Adult Social Care and Public Health (ASCPH) staff, although the content is relevant and accessible to a much wider audience. The free online training programme includes a range of modules covering topics such as active travel, air pollution and health, and climate change and health, helping staff better understand the links between environmental factors and public wellbeing. https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/making-every-contact-count-training In addition, the Regulatory Services Partnership (RSP) Air Quality Team has developed an Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) webinar aimed at professionals who visit residents in their homes. The webinar is designed to equip frontline staff with the knowledge and practical guidance needed to advise residents on indoor air quality issues and the steps they can take to improve IAQ and reduce associated health risks. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E1kyVDsvM9k
8	Leading by example	Construction Low Emissions Zone and London Council's Non-Road Mobile Machinery programme.	Ongoing	Regulatory Services/ Environmental Health	In 2025, 18 construction sites were audited for NRMM compliance. All sites were found to be compliant except one.
9	Leading by example	Lead on local events to promote the council's climate and air quality work.	Ongoing	Regulatory Services/ Environmental	In 2025, Wandsworth Council delivered a wide range of events and initiatives, including Clean Air Day, Clean Air Night, Car Free Day, Sustainable September activities, the Schools Network Forum, and the Clean Air School Accreditation programme, among others. For Clean Air Day in June 2025, air quality events were held at two locations across Wandsworth. These included air quality information stands, police bike marking, and a free cargo bike taxi service. Air quality officers were supported by air quality ambassadors, as well as colleagues from Public Health and the Climate Change Team. The events provided advice to members of the public on how to reduce both their exposure to and

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
					contribution to air pollution, while also highlighting the links between air quality and climate change. Termly online Schools Sustainability Forums were also delivered to promote council and partner programmes supporting schools. The Air Quality Team continues to run air pollution workshops in schools, covering both air quality and climate change. In 2025, the “Our Air, Our Action” programme was launched for state secondary schools in the borough, offering a series of workshops on air pollution and climate change. The Council also continues to deliver the Wandsworth Climate Action Microgrant programme, with 50 community and school projects funded as of early 2026. In September 2025, a “Sustainable September” programme of events was held, showcasing council and local organisation activities and encouraging residents to get involved. In addition, Public Health has developed a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, which includes a dedicated chapter on air pollution.
10	Leading by example	Develop and deliver local climate & air quality newsletter	Ongoing	Assistant Chief Exec	A quarterly air quality newsletter is distributed to stakeholders, providing updates on project work across the borough. In addition, a monthly climate newsletter has been issued to subscribers throughout the year, with the subscriber list growing to over 3,000.
11	Leading by example	Establish an expert network to connect local sustainability experts with local businesses and community groups	2023/Ongoing	Assistant Chief Exec	The Climate Change Team leads the Wandsworth Net Zero Summit, promoting the Council’s commitment to achieving net zero and reducing emissions across the borough. The events brought together key stakeholders and partners and supported the development of a sustainability network. The Air Quality Team contributes to this work by feeding into the network and attending meetings and events. In 2025, three Wandsworth Sustainability Network events were held.

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
12	Leading by example	Help our staff to travel sustainably for work by walking, cycling or public transport	Ongoing	Assistant Chief Executive / Corporate	Information on sustainable travel options is available on the internal staff website. This includes details of staff benefits such as the season ticket loan and EV leasing scheme. The council also promotes sustainable travel among staff to help reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality, with initiatives such as the 'Try Before You Bike' scheme, free cycling training, and walking programmes. In addition, the site provides links to the TfL Journey Planner, encouraging the use of public transport alongside cycling and walking routes.
13	Leading by example	Improve collaboration and partnership on climate change across health and social care.	2030	Regulatory Services/ Environmental	There has been ongoing engagement with the South West London Integrated Care System (SWL ICS), including participation in meetings and workshops related to the Green Plan. This has involved showcasing the council's work, such as the climate change risk map to support assessment of impacts on the National Health Service (NHS) estate, and the climate change behavioural insights project. It has also included raising awareness of the Make Every Contact Count (MECC) training module on climate change and air pollution for NHS staff, as well as contributing ideas to support the development of the NHS Green Plan. The air quality team now attend the quarterly Green Day events held at St George's Hospital to raise awareness of air pollution to staff, patients and visitors.
14	Leading by example	Improve the sustainability of parks contractors by upgrading their fleet to zero tailpipe emissions and use of electric tools	Ongoing	Contracts and Leisure (Enable)	Continental Landscapes has and will continue to use cargo bikes for litter picking on Wandsworth Common and Tooting Common whilst Enable will use them to support the delivery of volunteering sessions. The use of EVs will continue for Continental Landscapes supervisors. A "watching brief" will continue the developments of commercial EV (Electric Vehicle) – currently there are no viable options that meet the required capacity and / or towing needs for Continental Landscapes and tree maintenance and planting contractors.
15	Leading by example	Increase the number of contracts that are commissioned and procured sustainably, also minimising	2025	Procurement and Finance dept.	Wandsworth Council's sustainable procurement approach is designed to support its ambition to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, with the Responsible Procurement Strategy 2025–2030 providing the framework for delivering social value,

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		unhealthy air pollutant emissions.			environmental benefits, and low-carbon outcomes across all commissioning and contracting activity. The strategy places a strong emphasis on using the council's purchasing power to drive positive change, support local economic growth, and accelerate progress towards net zero. Key initiatives for 2025–2026 include the embedding of mandatory low-carbon and sustainability criteria within procurement processes, particularly in high-impact areas such as construction and transport. New contracts are increasingly designed to prioritise green solutions; for example, the 2025 parks contract with Continental Landscapes incorporates requirements for electric machinery and reduced emissions. The council's Social Value Toolkit underpins its commitment to delivering wider community benefits through procurement, including support for Wandsworth-based businesses and increased opportunities for local Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). This is further strengthened through the Supply Wandsworth programme, which helps smaller local suppliers build capacity and develop the skills needed to compete for public sector contracts focused on sustainability outcomes. Procurement activity is structured according to contract value and supported by tools such as the West London Low Carbon Procurement Toolkit, which helps ensure environmental considerations are consistently embedded in decision-making. The Council also engages suppliers through "meet the buyer" events and direct engagement with the procurement team to promote transparency and increase access to opportunities. Wandsworth is actively engaged in wider regional low-carbon procurement initiatives and continues to position itself as a leader in embedding sustainable practices across its supply chain.
16	Leading by example	Maintain and build on Wandsworth Sustainability Partnership for public sector partners, businesses and community groups to	2023	Assistant Chief Executive	The Council's Climate Change Team has continued to deliver partnership events through the Wandsworth Sustainability Network, with meetings hosted within the community and aimed at community groups and climate-active residents. In 2025,

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		facilitate knowledge sharing, networking and increased.			meetings focused on themes including retrofit and energy, as well as climate adaptation and resilience. The Climate Conversations programme also continues, providing a more accessible monthly forum for engagement and connection with local interested parties.
17	Leading by example	Procure new waste fleet which will be lower emission than the previous waste fleet and establish infrastructure needs for an EV heavy waste fleet.	2024	Waste	Wandsworth has introduced a new modern fleet operating on HVO fuel, which is expected to reduce carbon emissions by up to 90% while also lowering air pollutant emissions. A waste fleet decarbonisation assessment is currently underway to explore further opportunities for reducing carbon emissions, including potential electrification options.
18	Leading by example	Promote energy efficiency and decarbonisation of buildings for schools, considering air quality.	2026	Property Services	Wandsworth Council supports school decarbonisation and energy efficiency through a dedicated framework, external funding, and targeted air quality programmes. These initiatives reduce emissions while protecting pupils from local pollution. To date, 10 schools have received LED lighting upgrades, with works completed at Granard, Swaffield and Alderbrook primary schools. The Council's Climate Change Team has secured over £170,000 from the Government's Low Carbon Skills Fund to develop Heat Decarbonisation Plans (HDPs) for 22 schools. These plans set out pathways to net zero, including energy efficiency and renewable technologies, alongside indicative costs and carbon savings. The HDPs are also supporting bids to the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme. **Key measures include:** • **Building upgrades and audits:** Surveys identify improvements such as insulation, double glazing, air source heat pumps, LED lighting, and solar PV. • **External funding:** Grants, including £4.5 million from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme, help reduce emissions and energy costs in schools such as Garratt Park and Smallwood.

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					• **Clean Air Schools programme:** Free air quality assessments and workshops help schools tackle local pollution, including vehicle emissions and idling.
19	Leading by example	Roll out a programme of energy efficiency, GHG and air quality emissions improvements across our estates, buildings and homes.	Ongoing	Property Services	Wandsworth Council's Housing Asset Management Strategy (2024–2029) sets out a long-term plan to invest in existing housing stock, deliver new homes, and improve sustainability across nearly 33,000 council-owned properties. Key priorities include accelerating the delivery of 1,000 new council homes by 2029, progressing towards net zero carbon targets, maintaining high standards of building safety, and ensuring the continued delivery of responsive, high-quality repairs. Given the scale and cost of the climate challenge, the Council will continue to seek additional external funding to support its decarbonisation ambitions. This includes building on previous successful bids for schemes such as the Heat Network Optimisation Opportunities (HNOO), the Heat Network Efficiency Scheme (HNES), and the Energy Company Obligation (ECO3), alongside identifying further grant and funding opportunities to maximise investment in sustainability improvements.
20	Leading by example	Transition the Council's vehicle fleet to low and zero emission vehicles	Ongoing	Financial Services/ Assistant Chief	Wandsworth Council is transitioning its fleet to low- and zero-emission vehicles as part of its ambition to achieve a carbon-neutral council by 2030. This involves systematically replacing end-of-life vehicles with electric alternatives and utilising Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) fuel where appropriate. The council's waste fleet is now powered by recycled vegetable oil, delivering an estimated 90% reduction in carbon emissions, alongside forecast cost savings of over £1 million per year, which will be reinvested into frontline services. Key measures include the progressive introduction of electric vehicles (EVs) across operational services, such as CCTV enforcement vehicles, alongside the deployment of eco-fuelled heavy goods vehicles. To support this transition, the council is expanding EV charging infrastructure, investing in hybrid vehicles, and installing additional charging points at sites such as Sudbury House. Clear decarbonisation targets have also been established to guide progress through to 2030.

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					A Vehicle Decarbonisation Strategy was developed in 2024 to formalise and strengthen the approach to fleet transformation. This strategy centralises all vehicle procurement through the Procurement team, ensures robust scrutiny of vehicle requirements, and prioritises the acquisition of electric vehicles wherever feasible. Approved by Directors' Board in October 2024, the strategy also enables improved monitoring and governance of fleet decarbonisation progress across the organisation.
21	Raising awareness, enabling protection	Widely share the data collected by the Council to help residents understand air quality in their neighbourhoods, for example through Citizen Science projects and outside schools.	Ongoing	Regulatory Services in Partnership with the AQ Ambassadors	Data from the Annual Status Report is shared with the public through community awareness-raising events.
22	Raising awareness, enabling protection	Deliver a unified anti-idling campaign across the borough.	Ongoing	Regulatory Services/ Environmental	An Anti-Idling Action Plan (AIAP) was developed in 2021, covering internal and external partner engagement, communications, signage, and events. The plan aims to deliver one event per month throughout the year, excluding July and August. Events are primarily led by Air Quality Officers and focus on identified idling hotspots such as town centres and schools, as well as responding to public complaints. Officers are supported by Air Quality Ambassadors, Civil Enforcement Officers (CEOs), and students during school-based events, where drivers are engaged and encouraged to switch off their engines. In 2025, 10 anti-idling events were delivered, five of which took place at school sites. In addition, CEOs in the London Borough of Wandsworth carried out 4,968 engagements with drivers of idling vehicles. Air Quality Officers also delivered 20 school workshops incorporating an anti-idling component, reaching approximately 500 students. Wandsworth remain a supporting borough in the Idling Action London campaign.

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23	Raising awareness, enabling protection	Roll out a programme of awareness raising on air pollution and climate, promoting other information sources such as airTEXT	Ongoing	Regulatory Services/ Environmental Health / Climate Change & Sustainability	The Regulatory Services Partnership Air Quality Team, with support from partner boroughs, created the Love Clean Air website, which focuses on air quality in London while also providing useful tips and advice that individuals in any location can use to help improve air quality. The website provides information on how to protect yourself and your loved ones from air pollution, highlights improvements already made and promotes practical steps that can be taken to help improve air quality. The council continues to support airTEXT.
24	Raising awareness, enabling protection	Work with health professionals so they have the right information to provide to those most vulnerable to air pollution including how people can protect themselves, including within their homes and workspaces.	2026	Regulatory Services/ Environmental	The Air Quality and Health project commenced in 2024 and is still ongoing. The project brings together the Council's Air Quality team, Public Health team, and NHS staff.
25	Raising awareness, enabling protection	Continue our air quality monitoring at 89 locations and extend this where it's practical to do so. This monitoring network includes regulatory standard automatic sensors, low cost, lower accuracy automatic sensors and diffusion tube monitors.	Ongoing	Regulatory Services/ Environmental	The automatic monitoring stations across the borough have been upgraded with new equipment, including $PM_{2.5}$ analysers. Monitoring coverage has also been expanded around Putney High Street following resident concerns about the local traffic layout. The deployment of NO_2 diffusion tubes and low-cost sensors measuring both $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_2 has been increased.
26	Improving Transport	We will work with the mayor, other boroughs and London Councils to campaign for the protection and improvement of public transport services.	2024	Assistant Chief Executive	The Council has initiated discussions with Transport for London (TfL) and neighbouring boroughs to enhance public transport services across the borough, following the inclusion of Action 26 in the new Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP).
27	Improving Transport	We will work with the mayor to improve and electrify the bus fleet and add our	Ongoing	Public Transport Policy and Access	The Council regularly responds to consultations on proposed bus service changes within the borough, objecting to any service reductions while consistently advocating for bus electrification. It

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		support to his voice at Government level for more improvements.			also actively supports a range of station improvement schemes across the borough.
28	Improving Transport	We will install 525 more EV charging points in Wandsworth in 2023 to enable greater use of electric and hybrid electric vehicles, and a total of 2000 more by 2033.	2025	Planning and Transport	At the end of 2025 there was a total of 1,661 EV chargers installed across the borough: 1,346 lamp column 5kW; 156 Total Energies 7kW; 128 Believ 22kW; 20 fast charges (7/22kW) on housing estates; and 11 TfL rapid 50kW.
29	Improving Transport	Continue our work to improve connections between TfL, Network Rail and walking and cycling facilities, so they are more accessible and attractive	Ongoing	Planning and Transport	Wandsworth Council is strengthening transport connections through its *Decade of Renewal* programme, working closely with Transport for London (TfL) and Network Rail. The focus is on improving key hubs and creating accessible, attractive walking and cycling routes across the borough. **Station upgrades and accessibility** The council is co-funding improvements at Wandsworth Town Station, including a new entrance at Odyssey Way to ease congestion. Investment in step-free access, including lifts to platforms, is making stations more accessible for all users. These upgrades are funded through £7.08m of developer contributions. **Highway improvements and safety** Working with TfL, the council is upgrading the South Circular through Wandsworth Town Centre. This includes new and improved pedestrian crossings, wider pavements, and bus priority measures. Public consultations help ensure designs reflect local needs and improve safety. **Walking and cycling routes** Using the TfL Healthy Streets Approach, the council is enhancing routes around key areas. This includes public realm improvements on Old York Road, upgrades to railway underpasses with better lighting and artwork, and a growing network of safer cycle routes using quieter streets and improved infrastructure.

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30	Walking and Cycling	Action to improve accessibility on foot	Ongoing	Planning and Transport	Wandsworth Council is improving pedestrian accessibility through its *Decade of Renewal* and *Future Streets* programmes. Key initiatives include upgrading 2.5km of roads in Nine Elms and Battersea Park, introducing raised "Copenhagen crossings" and zebra crossings in areas such as Burntwood Lane, and transforming previously unwelcoming railway underpasses into well-lit, accessible spaces with murals. Local, on-the-ground improvements include: • **Pavements and crossings:** Repairing and widening footways, installing drop kerbs, and introducing continuous raised crossings to give priority to pedestrians, wheelchair users, and those with buggies. • **Bridges and underpasses:** Working with Network Rail to clean, declutter, and improve lighting and CCTV at key routes, including Swandon Way, Bedford Hill, and Falcon Road, to enhance safety and comfort. • **Town centre improvements:** Ongoing upgrades in Wandsworth Town Centre, particularly around Old York Road and The Causeway, creating greener, less cluttered, and better-connected walking routes. • **School Streets:** Timed road closures outside schools to create safer, low-traffic environments for children walking, wheeling, or scooting.
31	Walking and Cycling	Action to improve all active travel methods	Ongoing	Planning and Transport	Wandsworth Council promotes active travel—walking, cycling, and scooting—through its long-term *Future Streets Strategy*. Its ambition is to create a road network where children as young as 10 (Year 6) can travel to school safely and independently. Key initiatives include: • **Cycling and scooting infrastructure:** A large on-street bike hangar programme provides secure parking, alongside initiatives such as *Try Before You Bike* and contraflow schemes that enable safe two-way cycling on one-way residential streets. • **Walking and pavement safety:** Increased investment in highways improves road and pavement conditions,

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					with upgraded crossings and redesigned public spaces that prioritise pedestrians. • **School Streets:** Timed road closures around schools reduce congestion and create safer, calmer routes for walking, wheeling, and scooting. • **Community and education programmes:** Support includes pedestrian training, free cycle maintenance (Dr Bike), and community cargo bike initiatives such as *Our Bike*.
32	Walking and Cycling	Support rollout of dockless e-bikes and cargo bikes, monitor their use and expand availability based on usage.	2025	Planning and Transport	98 new designated parking bays have been installed over April/May 2026, bringing the total number of bays to around 275. TfL will shortly install a further 20 bays on their road network. There are now over 800,000 e-bike tips each month in Wandsworth. Wandsworth joined the TfL e-scooter trial in May 2025. The scheme is working well and there have been over 170,000 trips made since the launch of the scheme.
33	Walking and Cycling	Use our Healthy Street Forums to explore whether Liveable Neighbourhoods can work for Wandsworth residents	Ongoing	Planning and Transport	Wandsworth Council uses its Healthy Streets Forum as a key platform for collaborative engagement, helping ensure transport and public realm improvements reflect local needs. The forum brings together council officers, community groups, active travel advocates, and public health professionals to shape more liveable neighbourhoods. It plays an important role in public consultation and decision-making, supporting transparent, accountable planning for walking, cycling, and wider transport initiatives across the borough.
34	Walking and Cycling	Annual Car Free Sunday	Ongoing	Planning and Transport / Regulatory Services / Regulatory Services/ Environmental Health	Car Free Day saw 16 streets across the borough closed to traffic over Saturday 20 and Sunday 21 September. Residents were invited to apply for a free temporary road closure permit, with the usual £64 administration fee waived. Any street was eligible, provided it was not a designated main road, bus route, or emergency vehicle route. The initiative enabled families and neighbours to come together for a range of outdoor community celebrations focused on play and social connection. By transforming local streets into

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					temporary traffic-free spaces, the events helped to reduce air pollution while encouraging walking, cycling, and active travel. The road closures formed part of Wandsworth's wider Sustainable September programme, which featured around 80 environmentally focused events across the borough.
35	Walking and Cycling	Provide new and improve existing quiet routes for walking and cycling, through action to improve local connections, signage, traffic calming and maintenance of roads and footpaths	2025/26	Planning and Transport	Wandsworth Council is improving quiet walking and cycling routes through its *Walking and Cycling Strategy* and *Future Streets Strategy*. The focus is on avoiding busy roads and prioritising residential streets, parks, and commons, supported by community feedback, targeted traffic management, and significant investment in pavement maintenance. **Key initiatives include:** • **Quietways:** Plans for a network of 13 quiet cycle routes linking communities, business areas, and transport hubs (e.g. Putney and Earlsfield) using low-traffic streets. • **Contraflow cycling:** Opening one-way streets to two-way cycling, improving route directness and reducing journey times (e.g. Werter Road, Lurline Gardens). • **Wayfinding:** Legible London signage and maps make routes easy to navigate for all users. • **Safer junctions:** Raised "Copenhagen crossings" slow traffic and prioritise pedestrians and cyclists (e.g. Burntwood Lane). • **School Streets:** Over 19 schemes restrict traffic at school times, creating safer, low-traffic environments. • **Crossings:** Raised zebra crossings improve safety at key points along walking and cycling routes. • **Highway investment:** Increased funding is improving road surfaces, fixing potholes, and upgrading crossings. • **Public realm improvements:** Footway upgrades and repaving ensure routes are safe, accessible, and pleasant for all users, including those with wheelchairs or pushchairs.

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					Residents can find more information on current schemes and future plans via the Council's Walking and Cycling Strategy portal.
36	Walking and Cycling	Promote our free cycle training offer to adults and primary school children and seek opportunities to grow the council's bike stock for these training sessions.	Ongoing	Planning and Transport	528 children received level 2 cycle training across 47 schools. 702 adults/families received 1-2-1 training. 10 schools received bikes from Wandsworth Council.
37	Supporting Our Businesses	Support our businesses to improve their sustainability across all domains, including air quality, with a pilot programme providing sustainability audits for businesses. This will include use of an Environmental Management System to enable them to show their credentials to their retail and business customers.	Ongoing	Climate Change & Sustainability	During 2025, the Enterprise and Business Growth Team within the EDO of Wandsworth Council, commissioned Carbon Architecture to deliver another Greening Your Business Programme in LB Wandsworth. This programme has been delivering support to 15 businesses in Wandsworth, helping them to become more sustainable, to reduce their carbon emissions and to help them to achieve Level 1 accreditation of the Green Mark. There are less businesses supported than in 2024 due to reduced funding from the UK Shared Prosperity Fund. We also continued to encourage our local businesses to adopt more sustainable business practices through our main business support programmes and to engage with the newly formed Wandsworth Sustainability Network.
38	Supporting Our Businesses	To help improve air pollution in workplaces, we will purchase indoor air quality monitors so employers can test the air quality in workplaces and take action if needed.	Ongoing	Climate change and sustainability	In 2025, Tooting Indoor Markets were identified as a public space experiencing elevated levels of PM2.5. Although the Council has limited powers in relation to indoor air quality, work was undertaken with the market management and businesses throughout 2025 to help improve air quality within workplaces and indoor spaces. Air quality sensors were deployed, and audits were commissioned to better understand conditions and identify potential improvements. The full case study can be accessed via the link. Fresh Air for Food Markets: How Tooting Market Cut Pollution by 83% — Love Clean Air
39	Supporting Our Businesses	Support and grow Wandsworth's cargo bike delivery projects, including	Ongoing	Regulatory Services/ Environmental Health with Cross River Partnership	The Our Bike community cargo bike scheme added bikes in Putney and Tooting Bec in May 2025, expanding the programme to its 6th and 7th locations in the borough.

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		new hub at Southside Shopping Centre			
40	Supporting Our Businesses	Work with other councils to identify cost effective ways to reduce $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from commercial kitchens, and lobby Government to improve standards and legislation.	2025	Regulatory Services/ Environmental Health	An indoor local authority working group has been established to encourage collaboration and consistency across teams, and we regularly share best practices, lessons learned, and practical guidance with colleagues to support continuous improvement and the effective delivery of services.
41	Supporting Our Businesses	Work to eliminate high pollution pockets through transport emissions management and improvements from point source emissions such commercial kitchens, as well as the Low Emissions Logistics Project, Tooting Town Centre projects, Clapham Junction projects, and by applying lessons learned from Putney High Street to Clapham Junction and Tooting High Street.	Ongoing	Regulatory Services / Planning & Transport	Wandsworth Council continues to work collaboratively with neighbouring local authorities to identify cost-effective measures to reduce $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from commercial kitchens, while also lobbying Government for stronger standards, improved regulation, and enhanced legislation to address air pollution more effectively. Alongside this, the council is working to eliminate areas of concentrated pollution through improved transport emissions management and targeted reductions in point source emissions. To help tackle vehicle idling, the council employs civil enforcement officers who routinely engage with motorists when idling is observed, raising awareness of the environmental and public health impacts associated with unnecessary engine use. The council also promotes the use of cargo bikes as an environmentally friendly and efficient alternative for transporting people and goods across the borough, helping to reduce congestion and transport-related emissions. In addition, the Air Pollution Footprint Partnership provides businesses with practical tools to estimate, monitor, and report their emissions, supporting organisations in understanding their environmental impact and identifying opportunities to reduce emissions and improve sustainability performance.
42	Protecting and Improving Our Parks and Green Spaces	Every year plant 300 new trees on streets prioritising areas with the fewest trees.	Ongoing	Contracts and Leisure (Enable)	A total of 1,012 trees were planted in 2025/26, exceeding the ambition to plant 1,000 trees per year.
43	Protecting and Improving Our	Plant 700 trees across the borough in 2025/26,	2023		Achieved – The total of 1,012 trees planted this included 734 replacement trees and 278 new trees. We seek to minimise

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	Parks and Green Spaces	including replacements and new trees.		Contracts and Leisure (Enable)	felling of trees and will only do so as a last resort. The number of trees that require replacement varies between 500 and 700 trees per year, depending on factors such as drought, storms, or disease spread so this means the balance between new and replacement trees will always vary slightly. This year's planting included a small number of trees donated by others, including one Sycamore Gap tree from the National Trust, four oaks propagated from veterans' trees at the Wimbledon tennis complex, and five elms from Elms4London.
44	Protecting and Improving Our Parks and Green Spaces	Protect and improve our green spaces during planning, using the Neighbourhood Community Infrastructure Levy to improve local neighbourhoods.	Ongoing	Housing Horticultural Services	In 2025, 12 sites achieved Green Flag awards. And new green spaces have been progressed for the following locations: • Swaffield Pocket Park: Work continues to deliver a new pocket park on Swaffield Road due for completion summer 2026 • Thessaly Road Open Space (Oasis Green Space) – Recently commissioned designers to carry out a feasibility and concept design study, building on the 2024 engagement work. Feasibility work includes detailed site appraisal and explores project parameters to understand opportunities and constraints for the creation of a new public park and community space on this site. The work has developed Concept design options which will be used for further engagement with the community in June 2026 to help establish a shared brief and vison for the space and a single option to take forward to the next design stage. The work is also looking at interface and potential integration of the Yvonne Carr Family Centre. The feasibility and design work is due to finish in June/July 2026.
45	Protecting and Improving Our	Collaborate with community groups to trial community orchards, empowering them	Ongoing	Contracts and Leisure (Enable)	One orchard has been planted by The Woodfield Project community group at Woodfield adjacent Tooting Common.

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	Parks and Green Spaces	and others to cultivate their fruit. Enhance collaboration with council teams and community groups on biodiversity projects.			
46	Protecting and Improving Our Parks and Green Spaces	Promote the Wandsworth Local Fund and Wandsworth Grant Fund to bolster the number of local environment projects and support the grant application process	Ongoing	Contracts and Leisure (Enable)	Wandsworth Grant Fund provided funding for 4 interpretation boards on Wandsworth Common detailing its history.
47	Protecting and Improving Our Parks and Green Spaces	Provide more information to residents about conserving and enhancing biodiversity throughout the borough.	Ongoing	Contracts and Leisure (Enable)	A full community science programme was implemented across 2025 to support volunteer biological recorders and to support community participation in wildlife recording.
48	Protecting and Improving Our Parks and Green Spaces	Develop action and project plans to implement our Biodiversity Strategy that protects our local wildlife species and habitats	2025	Environment and Community Services	The Biodiversity Action Plan 2026–2031 has now been published, setting out measures to protect the borough's 24 habitat types, more than 3,149 species, and an existing tree stock of approximately 62,000 trees. The Biodiversity Report 2021–2026 has also been released, outlining actions undertaken, public engagement and inclusion activities, and progress on biodiversity net gain.
49	Protecting and Improving Our Parks and Green Spaces	Increase information available to residents on how they can protect and improve biodiversity across the borough.	Ongoing	Contracts and Leisure (Enable)	On Your Street results were published in interactive map On Your Street: Enable Leisure and Culture
50	Protecting Our Children and The Most Vulnerable	Establish a programme of Air Quality Ambassadors to be led by the Council's Air Quality Champion. Launch an engagement and communication programme for schools to increase awareness and activity regarding air quality and climate change.	2025/Ongoing	Regulatory Services/ Environmental Health	The Council has established a team of Air Quality Ambassadors focused on schools, delivering a range of engagement, education, and awareness activities. The Wandsworth School Air Quality Ambassadors are residents and individuals who work in the borough and are committed to improving local air quality, particularly around schools, nurseries, and children's centres. Ambassadors raise awareness among teachers, parents, and pupils about practical actions to improve air quality. They engage with community groups, schools, and youth centres to

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					share information and help people better understand local air quality issues. Through their networks, they promote Council-led initiatives such as air quality assessments, pollution workshops, and anti-idling events, helping to connect the Air Quality Team with schools and expand delivery of the Council's free air quality support package. Ambassadors also support and attend Council events, as well as organise their own activities. In collaboration with the Ambassadors, the Council's Air Quality Team has developed the Clean Air School Accreditation (CASA) programme. This initiative aims to raise awareness of air pollution among pupils, parents/carers, and the wider community, while recognising schools' commitment to improving air quality both on-site and in surrounding areas. Schools can achieve Bronze, Silver, or Gold accreditation by completing air quality and active travel activities throughout the year. The Air Quality Team is also working in partnership with MP Smarter Travel (MPST) to deliver two projects: *Our Air, Our Action* (OAOA), aimed at secondary schools, and *Clean Air, Strong Starts* (CASS), aimed at expectant parents and parents/carers of children under five. OAOA delivers a series of workshops on air quality and climate change, covering topics such as air quality monitoring, sustainable travel, idling, and climate resilience. CASS provides workshops for parents and carers, offering information on the causes and impacts of air pollution and climate change, particularly in relation to maternal and child health. The sessions also provide practical advice to help protect health and support children in getting the best possible start in life.
51	Protecting Our Children and	Make school air quality information available, including through variable	2026	Regulatory Services/ Environmental	Air quality information is shared with schools through events, websites, and a range of media platforms. In 2025, options for messaging signage were explored, and suitable technology has

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	The Most Vulnerable	message signage outside schools, and through school events with the Air Quality Ambassadors.			since become available. Procurement for interactive screens is planned for 2026.
52	Protecting Our Children and The Most Vulnerable	School Streets.	Ongoing	Planning and Transport	31 schemes serving 32 schools completed under the first 6 phases. Phase 6 has been delivered with trials for 2 school streets launched in July 2025 (Floreat and Bolingbroke). Engagement with Phase 7 schools has started and is ongoing. Enhancements to existing school streets remain ongoing.
53	Protecting Our Children and The Most Vulnerable	Conduct air quality and climate audits at every school and at other key locations such as care homes, sharing the information directly and through the Air Quality Ambassadors, and acting on recommendations.	Ongoing	Regulatory Services/ Environmental	In 2025, the air quality team delivered 28 workshops on air quality and climate change to primary and secondary schools, reaching over 2,400 students. Air Quality Ambassadors supported these sessions and promoted the free service through their networks. The team also completed two air quality assessments at schools and launched the Clean Air School Accreditation (CASA) programme. Developed in collaboration with the Air Quality Ambassadors, CASA aims to raise awareness of air pollution among pupils, parents and carers, and the wider community, while recognising schools' commitment to improving air quality both on site and in the surrounding area. Since the launch of the CASA programme in September 2025, 11 schools across the borough have achieved accreditation.
54	Protecting Our Children and The Most Vulnerable	Work with TfL so that bus routes passing schools are prioritised for electrification.	Ongoing	Planning & Transport	The Council regularly responds to consultations on proposed changes to bus services within the borough, including objecting to service cuts. It also consistently advocates for bus electrification and actively supports a range of station improvement schemes across the borough.
55	Improving Our Homes and Buildings	Provide advice and support for energy efficiency improvements, including solar and other renewable energy, insulation and retrofit	Ongoing	Assistant Chief Executive	Work on the retrofit advice tool continued into 2024 following user research undertaken on behalf of the South London Partnership (SLP). Findings from this research were shared with SLP Growth Directors and Net Zero Officers across the sub region in Spring 2024. These insights are currently being reviewed to determine how best to align the proposed advice

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
		to homes able to fund it installation themselves			offer with existing pan London retrofit tools and guidance, avoiding duplication and ensuring accessibility for residents. In parallel, a South London Retrofit Taskforce was formally launched in partnership with the South London Partnership. The taskforce aims to coordinate retrofit activity across boroughs, share best practice, and support residents in accessing reliable information on insulation, low carbon heating, and renewable energy technologies. This initiative is expected to strengthen the consistency and visibility of retrofit messaging across South London. Updated information on energy efficiency, retrofit measures, and climate change actions has been published on the Council's website, providing residents with clearer guidance on available options and wider decarbonisation objectives. Improving the energy performance of homes supports reductions in fuel consumption and contributes directly to improved local air quality through lower emissions from domestic heating. Air Quality Impact: Medium to long-term benefits through reduced reliance on fossil fuel heating and improved building efficiency, particularly in areas with higher residential density. Progress in 2024/25 has focused on both maintaining and expanding the Council's solar PV portfolio across the housing stock. A number of PV installations are currently operational across blocks and individual properties, contributing to communal and domestic electricity demand. During 2025, work has progressed to support further rollout, including desktop assessments across a large number of sites to identify suitability for future installations. Priority sites are being progressed through structural surveys, with further schemes in feasibility, planning, and design stages. In parallel, work has been undertaken to strengthen the long-term operation of existing systems, including development of

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
					monitoring and maintenance approaches, and consideration of how locally generated energy can support communal electricity use. External support has also been engaged to help shape and accelerate the wider solar rollout programme.
56	Improving Our Homes and Buildings	Provide energy efficiency advice and help for residents to address the Cost-of-Living crisis.	Ongoing	Housing Services	There have been 1,507 Warm Home Packs distributed this year with 219 deeper home interventions such as infra-red heaters, dehumidifiers or electric blankets. In the Winstanley Neighbourhood 162 Warm Home Packs and 30 deeper interventions were delivered.
57	Improving Our Homes and Buildings	Replacing heating systems with renewable, low-emission alternatives.	Ongoing	Housing Services	As part of the Heat Network Optimisation Opportunities (HNOO) programme, detailed reports have now been completed for three of the Council's largest heat networks: Doddington, Arndale Main, and Arndale Sudbury. These assessments identify opportunities to improve system efficiency, reduce heat losses, and lower emissions. Consultants have been appointed for these sites and projects are to start late 2026. Another Estate (Fitzhugh) has had its primary designed completed and are awaiting final consultations with residents. Funding release is awaited to appoint a consultant to undertake the remaining network assessments. In addition, data from pilot properties continues to be evaluated to assess the suitability, performance, and resident experience of alternative low emission heating technologies. This evaluation will inform future decisions on whether similar technologies should be rolled out more widely across the housing stock. Progress and findings will be reported to Committee as appropriate. Air Quality Impact: High potential impact in the medium term through reduced combustion emissions from communal heating systems, particularly NOx emissions in residential areas served by heat networks.
58	Improving Our Homes and Buildings	Apply Air Quality Neutral, Air Quality Positive, CHP and biomass air quality policies	2023	Regulatory Services/ Environmental Health	In 2025, officers within the Environmental Protection Team reviewed planning applications from an air quality perspective for both minor and major developments. The Air Quality Team

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
		for new construction, as appropriate, and require strict standards on dust and other emissions during building demolition, and during construction of new buildings			assessed a range of supporting documents, including air quality assessments, air quality neutral reports, dust management plans, construction environmental management plans, and schemes for monitoring dust on construction sites. They also reviewed method statements aimed at reducing emissions from construction vehicles in compliance with the London Low Emission Zone, as well as air pollution mitigation measures designed to protect future occupiers from exposure to air pollution.
59	Improving Our Homes and Buildings	Implement the Future Homes Standards when these come into force.	2025	Housing Services	In advance of the Future Homes Standard, the Council has continued to progress low carbon heating and energy efficiency improvements within existing housing stock. At Holmleigh Court, a fossil fuel powered heating system is being replaced with an air source heat pump (ASHP) led system, supported by solar photovoltaic panels. This scheme is partially funded through the Heat Network Efficiency Scheme (HNES). Waiting planning permission. Further work is ongoing to improve the efficiency of heat networks serving the Arndale Estate and Doddington Estate through the Heat Network Efficiency Opportunities (HNOO) fund as aforementioned. These projects aim to reduce fuel usage, improve system reliability, and lower emissions from central plant. The Council is also continuing discussions with district heat network operators to explore the role of large-scale heat networks in delivering borough wide decarbonisation objectives, ensuring that future systems align with both carbon reduction and air quality goals. Air Quality Impact: Significant long-term improvement through reduced gas combustion, supporting sustained reductions in NOx and PM emissions from residential energy sources. At Holmleigh Court, works continue to progress to replace the existing fossil fuel heating system with an air source heat pump (ASHP) led system, supported by solar photovoltaic panels as

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
					part of a wider decarbonisation scheme. This project forms part of the Council's approach to delivering low-carbon heating and integrating renewable energy within housing developments. Final commissioning status of the solar PV installation is currently being confirmed, with further updates to follow as the project progresses.
60	Improving Our Homes and Buildings	Improve the energy efficiency of our social housing stock	Ongoing	Housing Services	During 2024/25, the Council has continued to make progress in advancing solar PV deployment across the housing stock, alongside supporting wider energy efficiency and decarbonisation initiatives. Key developments include maintaining and monitoring an established portfolio of solar installations, identifying and assessing new sites for future rollout, and progressing feasibility, design, and planning activities for upcoming schemes. Work has also focused on strengthening the long-term operation and management of solar assets, including improvements to monitoring, maintenance planning, and system performance oversight. In parallel, further consideration has been given to how locally generated energy can be effectively utilised within communal building systems. While a number of projects remain in development or early delivery stages, these activities represent important progress in expanding renewable energy provision and contribute to longer-term reductions in emissions from domestic energy use, supporting improved air quality outcomes across the borough.
61	Improving Our Homes and Buildings	Discourage use of wood burning stoves with a targeted information campaign, while we lobby Government for powers to eliminate wood burning in Wandsworth.	Ongoing	Regulatory Services/ Environmental	Wandsworth Council addresses domestic wood burning through targeted public health messaging and borough-wide policies. While advocating for stronger national legislation, the council uses a range of local measures to discourage wood burning at home. **Key actions include:** • **Public awareness:** Campaigns, often delivered with London-wide partners, aim to 'de-normalise' wood burning by highlighting its health risks and reframing it as harmful rather than cosy.

Measure	LLAQM Action Matrix Theme	Action	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Progress
					• **Indoor air quality advice:** Residents are informed that burning wood or coal can significantly increase indoor PM2.5 levels—often several times higher than on non-burning days. • **Community initiatives:** Events such as Clean Air Night provide opportunities for direct engagement on the health impacts of wood smoke. • **Cost-of-living support:** Residents are signposted to the Wandsworth Cost of Living Hub and Energy Saving Trust for cleaner, more affordable heating and insulation options. • **Smoke Control Area enforcement:** The whole borough is covered by Smoke Control regulations requiring Defra-approved appliances and fuels, while recognising that even compliant stoves still impact health. • **Policy and lobbying:** The council's Air Quality Action Plan commits to lobbying government for stronger powers to phase out domestic wood burning. Wandsworth also contributes to the GLA wood burning steering group. • **Outreach and education:** In 2025, the council produced leaflets for residents and businesses, working with local teams to raise awareness of wood smoke impacts.
62	Improving Our Homes and Buildings	Link together the air quality and climate change agendas.	2023	Climate Change & Sustainability, Assistant Chief Exec	The climate change and air quality team continue to work closely, supporting a Secondary Schools and Nursery Climate Change and Air Quality workshop programme, collaboration at various resident facing events including the Wandsworth Sustainability Network, Happy Streets, online Wandsworth Schools Sustainability Forum, Clean Air Day, Clean Air Night and Climate Action Microgrants. Air Quality is a key indicator in the Climate Risk Map which informs council actions.

3. Planning Update and Other New Sources of Emissions

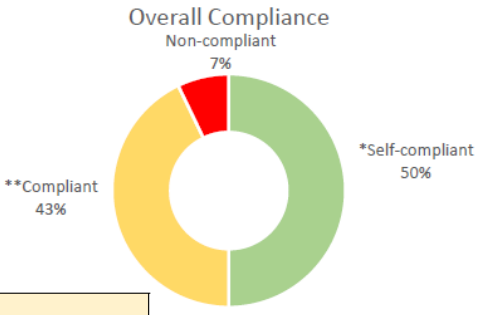
Table L. Planning requirements met by planning applications in the London Borough of Wandsworth in 2025

Condition	Number
Number of planning applications where an air quality impact assessment was reviewed for air quality impacts	22
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)	7
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	4
Number of developments where an AQ Positive, AQ Neutral building and/or transport assessments undertaken	17
Number of developments where the AQ Neutral building and/or transport assessments not meeting the benchmark and so required to include additional mitigation	0
Number of planning applications with S106 agreements including other requirements to improve air quality	3
Number of planning applications with CIL payments that include a contribution to improve air quality	0
NRMM: 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) % of sites unregistered prior to audit % of sites compliant with the NRMM LEZ policy standards.	17

***Compliant** – Site was non-compliant before our interaction however met required emission/administration standards by enacting all recommendations made by officers.

****Self-Compliant** – Site has met/exceeded emission standards and registered all machinery correctly prior to the audit.
*****Cold Engaged** – An unregistered site, identified on the ground and subsequently engaged.

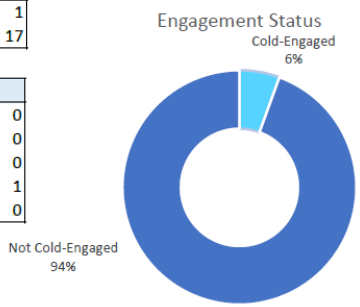
'Non-Registration' can include site and/or machinery.



Compliance Information	
Total Audits	**18**
*Self-compliant	7
**Compliant	6
Non-compliant	1
No NRMM	2
Inappropriate for audit	0
No apparent works	2
Site Complete	0
Pending	0

Engagement Status	
Cold-Engaged	1
Not Cold-Engaged	17

Reasons for any non-compliance	
Actively Declined	0
Cannot Evidence Compliance	0
Emissions Standard Not Met	0
Passively Declined	1
Registration Problem	0



3.1 New or significantly changed industrial or other sources

Wandsworth Council remains firmly opposed to any expansion at Heathrow, including a third runway, which would have a detrimental impact on noise and air quality for Wandsworth residents.

4. Additional Activities to Improve Air Quality

4.1 London Borough of Wandsworth Fleet

All details have been taken from the London Borough of Wandsworth's Commissioned Fleet List 2026 (April/May 2026).
The fleet comprises the following:

- 12 Fully electric vehicles
- 15 Hybrid Vehicles
- 158 Fleet vehicles

In 2025, 7.5% of the borough's fleet was composed of zero emission and zero emission capable vehicles. The zero-emission fleet included 12 fully electric vehicles and 15 hybrid vehicles.

Wandsworth Council is transitioning its fleet to low- and zero-emission vehicles as part of its ambition to become carbon neutral by 2030. This includes replacing end-of-life vehicles with electric alternatives and using Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) fuel where appropriate. The council's waste fleet now runs on recycled vegetable oil, delivering an estimated 90% reduction in carbon emissions and forecast savings of more than £1 million annually for reinvestment into frontline services.

Key measures include expanding electric and hybrid vehicles, increasing EV charging infrastructure, and introducing eco-fuelled heavy goods vehicles. To support this work, a Vehicle Decarbonisation Strategy was approved in October 2024, strengthening procurement, governance, and monitoring arrangements while prioritising the purchase of electric vehicles wherever feasible.

4.2 Planning Enforcement

All major developments, as well as developments likely to result in an increase in emissions or exposure to receptors, are referred to the Air Quality Officers within the Pollution Team for review and comment. All major developments are required to submit an Air Quality Assessment as part of the planning process. The Pollution Team applies all relevant national, Mayoral, and Wandsworth local air quality policies to applicable planning consultations.

Construction dust impacts are assessed on a case-by-case basis. Where a moderate or high risk to receptors is identified, particulate matter (PM_{10}) monitoring may be required, with monitoring locations agreed accordingly.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and biomass systems are not recommended and are actively discouraged. Developers are encouraged to select non-combustion heating systems or, where necessary, ultra-low NOx alternatives. Over time, it has been observed that an increasing number of developments are proposing non-combustion technologies, enhanced insulation, and renewable energy measures to improve BREEAM ratings. The largest contribution to emissions associated with development is increasingly from transport rather than buildings themselves.

Air Quality Neutral Assessments are also required as part of the planning process to evaluate building- and transport-related emissions of nitrogen dioxide and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) arising from proposed developments. Where emissions exceed the relevant benchmarks, mitigation measures are required to reduce excess emissions. In cases where emissions cannot be sufficiently reduced, a Section 106 agreement may be considered to offset the impact.

An NRMM condition is recommended for all planning applications involving construction and demolition activities and is applied as a standard planning condition for all major developments.

4.3 Pan-London NRMM Auditing Project

The London Borough of Wandsworth has committed to supporting the NRMM Enforcement project until March 2028.

Standard NRMM planning condition:

> *"All Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) used during the course of the development that is within the scope of the Greater London Authority 'Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition' Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) dated July 2014, or any subsequent amendment or guidance, shall comply with the emission requirements therein."*

The NRMM wording is applied in the Decision Notice. The NRMM planning condition is applied to all major planning applications and any planning applications where the air quality officer requests it i.e. schools.

4.4 Air Quality Alerts

The London Borough of Wandsworth continues to support airTEXT.

4.5 Air Quality Positive

The London Borough of Wandsworth has no innovative mitigation measures committed as part of a submitted Air Quality Positive Matrix which aligns with the Air Quality Positive London Plan Guidance.

Appendix A Details of Monitoring Site Quality QA/QC

A.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

All data undergo rigorous quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures to ensure the highest standards of accuracy and reliability. Continuous automatic monitoring was conducted throughout the entire 12-month period in 2025.

NO_2 Monitoring

The NO_2 chemiluminescent continuous analyser is checked regularly online by Imperial College London and calibrated by the newly appointed contractor, We Care 4 Air (WC4A), (appointed on 1st April 2024) by the London Borough of Wandsworth for Local Support Officer (LSO) and Service and Maintenance visits during 2025. Regular 4 weekly calibration visits were maintained throughout 2025.There is a need for frequent calibration adjustments as the gradual build-up of dirt within the analyser reduces the response rate. This fall off in response needs appropriate correction, to ensure the recording of the true concentrations.

Calibration involves comparing the analyser's readings against a known concentration of span gas. The span gas used is nitric oxide, certified to an accuracy of ±5%. This avoids the less precise permeation tube method.

Additionally, the NO_2 continuous analyser is serviced biannually by WC4A and audited every six months by the Ricardo. These activities are part of the London Air Quality Network (LAQN) quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures, managed by the Environmental Research Group (ERG) at Imperial College London, to maintain high data quality standards.

PM_{10} Monitoring Adjustment

TEOM

PM_{10} particulates are measured using Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) analysers, with the data reported as gravimetric equivalents. These instruments are not subject to automatic or fortnightly calibrations; instead, calibration occurs during routine servicing and through regular independent audits.

The ongoing performance of each monitor is remotely assessed by the Duty Officer at the Environmental Research Group (ERG), Imperial College London. During monthly visits, the Local Support Officer (LSO) conducts more detailed performance checks and is also available on standby to replace the TEOM's monitoring filter as needed, based on filter loading.

Since 2009, TEOM data have been routinely adjusted using the Volatile Correction Method (VCM), which compensates for the loss of volatile compounds driven off by the heat in the instrument's inlet column. These corrections are applied by Imperial College London before data dissemination.

The TEOM analysers are serviced every six months by WC4A and audited biannually by Ricardo as part of the London Air Quality Network (LAQN) quality assurance and control procedures managed by Imperial. All monitoring sites are part of the LAQN, with Imperial responsible for the daily data collection, storage, validation, and publication via the LAQN website (www.londonair.org.uk). Data are periodically ratified by Imperial, using long-term data reviews alongside results from LSO checks, servicing, and audits to ensure data integrity and accuracy.

BAM

Particulate matter is continuously monitored using a Beta Attenuation Monitor (BAM). To ensure accurate reporting, automatic scaling is applied to measurements from $PM_{2.5}$ instruments, adjusting 'base' dust readings to align with EU reference-equivalent $PM_{2.5}$ values before dissemination. The scaling process is specific to the instrument type. For $PM_{2.5}$ BAMs, standard correction factors are used according to the slope correction outlined in their reference equivalence certification, with adjustments made based on whether the inlet is heated or unheated.

PM2.5 Monitoring Adjustment - BAM

During 2026, a review of the Council's $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network identified that some Met One Beta Attenuation Monitor (BAM) $PM_{2.5}$ monitors were operating with incorrect Smart Heater and humidity-control settings, including likely use of US default configurations and faulty Relative Humidity (RH) sensors, which caused sampled air to be over-dried and potentially biased $PM_{2.5}$ measurements. Data from

affected periods may not be fully representative, with some sites requiring further validation or exclusion. To prevent a recurrence, all BAMs are being reconfigured to EU settings, relative humidity and temperature sensors are being calibrated and checked routinely, and enhanced QA/QC procedures, including Filter Relative Humidity (FRH) monitoring, High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) background testing and post-maintenance configuration audits, are being implemented.

A.2 Diffusion Tubes

Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and Council on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (EC, 2008) establishes air quality standards for NO_2, along with other pollutants. Under this directive, annual mean NO_2 concentration data obtained from diffusion tube measurements must meet an accuracy requirement of ±25% to be comparable with the NO_2 air quality objectives.

To ensure high-quality NO_2 concentration data, it is essential to meet stringent performance criteria through comprehensive quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) procedures. Several factors influence the performance of NO_2 diffusion tubes, including the laboratory conducting the analysis and the method used to prepare the tubes (AEA, 2008). As such, QA and QC procedures are a fundamental part of any monitoring programme, minimizing data uncertainties and ensuring the most accurate estimate of true concentrations.

Our NO_2 diffusion tubes are analysed by Gradko, using the 50% TEA in acetone preparation method. Gradko actively contributes to the development of rigorous QA and QC procedures to maintain the highest level of confidence in their laboratory measurements. They played a key role in the creation of the Harmonisation Practical Guidance for NO_2 diffusion tubes (AEA, 2008) and have adhered to these guidelines since January 2009. Additionally, since April 2014, Gradko has participated in the AIR-PT scheme, which combines two long-established proficiency testing schemes: the LGC Standards STACKS PT scheme and the HSL WASP PT scheme.

This section contains details of Gradko International Ltd.'s Results of laboratory precision.

- Performance in Air NO_2 PT Scheme (February 2024 – February 2026)
- Summary of Precision Scores for 2023-2025
- United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) schedule of accreditation (September 2025)

Gradko International Ltd is a UKAS-accredited laboratory that actively participates in laboratory performance and proficiency testing schemes. These schemes establish rigorous performance standards for participating laboratories, ensuring that the reported NO_2 concentrations are of the highest quality.

Summary of Laboratory Performance in AIR NO_2 Proficiency Testing Scheme (February 2024 – February 2026)

Gradko participates in the AIR-PT scheme for NO_2 diffusion tube analysis, which involves the quarterly testing of laboratory performance using artificially spiked diffusion tubes. This scheme is designed to help laboratories meet the requirements of the European Standard. In 2025, Gradko demonstrated **satisfactory** performance for the 50% TEA in acetone preparation method.

The laboratory adheres to the procedures outlined in the *Harmonisation Practical Guidance* and is an active participant in the AIR-PT proficiency testing scheme. Prior to AIR-PT, Gradko took part in the Workplace Analysis Scheme for Proficiency (WASP) for NO_2 diffusion tube analysis. DEFRA and the Devolved Administrations recommend that diffusion tubes used for Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) should be sourced from laboratories that have shown consistent, satisfactory performance in the AIR-PT scheme.

Gradko's laboratory performance is further evaluated by the National Physical Laboratory (NPL), which assesses results from the AIR-PT scheme in conjunction with data from the monthly NPL Field Inter-Comparison Exercise, conducted at Marylebone Road in central London. Laboratories are assigned a 'z' score, where a

score of ±2 or less indicates satisfactory performance. Gradko International Ltd.'s performance in 2025 is covered under AIR-PT rounds AR062 to AR074.

Based on the latest available data, the five-round performance window used to evaluate Gradko's laboratory quality spans AIR-PT rounds AR055 to AR068.

During this time, 100% of the results submitted by Gradko were determined to be satisfactory other than the results for Jan-Feb 2025 and April-June 2025.

AIR PT Round	AIR PT AR062	AIR PT AR063	AIR PT AR065	AIR PT AR066	AIR PT AR068	AIR PT AR069	AIR PT AR071	AIR PT AR072	AIR PT AR074
Round conducted in the period	January – February 2024	April – June 2024	July – August 2024	September – October 2024	January – February 2025	April – June 2025	July – September 2025	October – December 2025	January – February 2026
Aberdeen Scientific Services	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Cardiff Scientific Services	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]
Edinburgh Scientific Services	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %
SOCOTEC	100 % [1]	100 % [1]	100 % [1]	100 % [1]	87.5 % [1]	100 % [1]	100 % [1]	87.5 % [1]	100 % [1]
Exova (formerly Clyde Analytical)	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]
Glasgow Scientific Services	75 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	75 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Gradko International	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	50 %	75 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Kent Scientific Services	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]
Kirklees MBC	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]
Lambeth Scientific Services	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	100 %	100 %	75 %	50 %	100 %
Milton Keynes Council	100 %	NR [2]	50 %	100 %	100 %	75 %	75 %	50 %	75 %
Northampton Borough	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]
Somerset Scientific Services	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	NR [2]
South Yorkshire Air Quality Samplers	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]
Staffordshire County Council, Scientific Services	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Tayside Scientific Services (formerly Dundee CC)	NR [2]	NR [2]	100 %	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	NR [2]	100 %	NR [2]
West Yorkshire Analytical Services	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]	NR [3]

Precision Summary Results

The summary of diffusion tube precision results is provided below, outlining the total number of good and bad precision results over the past three years for laboratories currently conducting diffusion tube analysis.

2023 - 2025 Summary of Precision Results for Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tube Collocation Studies UK Laboratories including for Gradko Laboratory 50% TEA in Acetone.

Precision Summary Table

Diffusion Tube Preparation Method	2023 Good	2023 Bad	2024 Good	2024 Bad	2025 Good	2025 Bad
Gradko, 50% TEA in Acetone	16	0	11	0	18	0
Gradko, 20% TEA in Water	25	0	30	0	28	0
ESG Didcot / SOCOTEC, 50% TEA in Acetone	33	2	33	4	17	0
ESG Didcot / SOCOTEC, 20% TEA in Water	8	0	1	1	4	0
Staffordshire Scientific Services	12	0	20	0	14	0
Glasgow Scientific Services	1	0	1	0	1	0
Edinburgh Scientific Services	4	2	5	2	1	0
Milton Keynes Council	1	0	1	0	1	0
Tayside Scientific Services	1	0	1	0	1	0
Lambeth Scientific Services	10	1	7	1	2	0
Aberdeen Scientific Services	7	0	6	0	6	0
ESG Glasgow, 50% TEA in Acetone	1	0	1	0	0	0
ESG Glasgow, 20% TEA in Water	1	0	1	0	0	0
Somerset County Council	12	0	4	0	4	0

Numerical results for this data are contained in the National Bias Adjustment Spreadsheet version 03/26

Numerical results for this data are contained in the National Bias Adjustment Spreadsheet version 03/26. In 2025, the tube precision for NO_2 Annual Field Inter-Comparison for Gradko International using the 50% TEA in acetone method was 'good' for the results of 18/18 participating local authorities.

Analysed By	Method	Year	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m³)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m³)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	City Of London Corporation	12	24	22	8.4%	G	**0.92**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of London Corporation	12	31	28	9.8%	G	**0.91**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Lb Hounslow	10	31	25	22.1%	G	**0.82**
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2025	UC	Falkirk Council	11	27	25	6.1%	G	**0.94**
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2025	UB	Falkirk Council	11	11	15	-22.6%	G	**1.29**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	KS	Marylebone Road Intercomparison	12	37	31	17.7%	G	**0.85**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	SU	Redcar And Cleveland Borough Council	12	11	9	29.0%	G	**0.78**
Gradko	50% TEA in Acetone	2025	R	London Borough Of Merton	12	27	22	22.7%	G	**0.81**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	London Borough Of Wandsworth	12	20	18	9.0%	G	**0.92**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames	12	15	18	-17.8%	G	**1.22**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	KS	London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames	10	30	26	15.9%	G	**0.86**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	B	London Borough Of Richmond Upon Thames	12	13	13	1.5%	G	**0.99**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	Sandwell Mbc	11	28	24	16.6%	G	**0.86**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	Sandwell Mbc	11	19	20	-5.2%	G	**1.05**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	UB	City Of York Council	12	13	12	13.4%	G	**0.88**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of York Council	12	20	19	6.6%	G	**0.94**
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of York Council	10	16	15	7.0%	G	**0.93**
Gradko	**50% TEA in acetone**	**2025**		**Overall Factor (18 studies)**				**Use**		**0.92**

Notes: Tube precision is determined as follows: G = Good precision – coefficient of variation (CV) of diffusion tube replicates is considered G when the CV of eight or more periods is less than 20%, and the average CV of all monitoring periods is less than 10%; P = Poor precision – CV of four or more periods >20% and/or average CV >10%; S = Single tube, therefore not applicable; na = not available.
Overall factors have been calculated using orthogonal regression to allow for uncertainty in both the automatic monitor and diffusion tube. The uncertainty of the diffusion tube has been assumed to be double that of the automatic monitor.

Schedule of Accreditation issued by United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS)

Gradko is UKAS-accredited for the analysis of NO_2 diffusion tubes, utilising ultra-violet spectrophotometry for the analysis of exposed tubes. The relevant test is outlined in the UKAS Schedule of Accreditation, issued on 2nd September 2025 which is provided on the next page.

Schedule of Accreditation

issued by

United Kingdom Accreditation Service

2 Pine Trees, Chertsey Lane, Staines-upon-Thames, TW18 3HR, UK

UKAS TESTING

2187

Accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

Gradko International Ltd
(Trading as Gradko Environmental)

Issue No: 028 **Issue date:** 02 September 2025

St Martins House	Contact: Mr A Poole
77 Wales Street	Tel: +44 (0)1962 860331
Winchester	Fax: +44 (0)1962 841339
Hampshire	E-Mail: diffusion@gradko.co.uk
SO23 0RH	Website: www.gradko.co.uk

Testing performed at the above address only

DETAIL OF ACCREDITATION

Materials/Products tested	Type of test/Properties measured/Range of measurement	Standard specifications/ Equipment/Techniques used
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS Collected on diffusion (sorbent) tubes and monitors	Chemical Tests	Documented In-House Methods
	Ammonia as ammonium (NH_4^+)	GLM 8 by Ion Chromatography
	Benzene Toluene Ethyl benzene Xylene	GLM 4 by Thermal Desorption/ FID Gas Chromatography
	Hydrogen chloride as chloride (Cl^-) Nitrogen dioxide as nitrite (NO_2^-) Sulphur dioxide as sulphate (SO_4^{2-}) Hydrogen fluoride as fluoride (F^-)	GLM 3 by Ion Chromatography
	Hydrogen sulphide	GLM 5 by Colorimetric determination (UV Spectrophotometry)
	Ozone as nitrate (NO_3^-)	GLM 2 by Ion Chromatography
	Nitrogen Dioxide as nitrite (NO_2^-)	GLM 7 by Colorimetric determination (UV Spectrophotometry)
	Sulphur dioxide as sulphate (SO_4^{2-})	GLM 1 by Ion Chromatography
	Formaldehyde as formaldehyde-DNPH	GLM 18 by HPLC
	Volatile Organic Compounds including: Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene p-Xylene o-Xylene	GLM 13 by Thermal Desorption GC-Mass Spectrometry

Assessment Manager: RR1 Page 1 of 2

UKAS TESTING 2187 Accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017	**Schedule of Accreditation** issued by **United Kingdom Accreditation Service** 2 Pine Trees, Chertsey Lane, Staines-upon-Thames, TW18 3HR, UK **Gradko International Ltd** **(Trading as Gradko Environmental)** **Issue No:** 028 **Issue date:**
Testing performed at main address only	

Materials/Products tested	Type of test/Properties measured/Range of measurement	Standard specifications/ Equipment/Techniques used
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS Collected on diffusion (sorbent) tubes and monitors (cont'd)	Chemical Tests (cont'd)	
	Qualitative Analysis and Estimation of Volatile Organic Compounds on diffusion (sorbent) tubes and monitors	GLM 13 by Thermal Desorption GC-Mass Spectrometry with estimations in accordance with ISO standard 16000-6
	Naphthalene Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene Styrene 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene Chlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 4-Isopropyltoluene (p-cymene)	GLM 13-1 by Thermal Desorption GC-Mass Spectrometry
	1,3-Butadiene	GLM 13-6 by Thermal Desorption GC-Mass Spectrometry
	Carbon Disulphide	GLM 13-7 by Thermal Desorption GC-Mass Spectrometry
	Flexible scope for quantitative analysis of Volatile Organic Compounds on diffusion (sorbent) tubes and monitors in accordance with methods developed and validated by in-house procedure LWI 47	LWI 47 by Thermal Desorption GC-Mass Spectrometry
END		

NO_2 diffusion tube analysis method

NO_2 diffusion tubes are passive monitoring devices composed of a Perspex cylinder, two stainless steel mesh discs, and a polythene cap sealed onto one end of the tube. The discs are coated with a triethanolamine (TEA) absorbent. These tubes operate on the principle of molecular diffusion, where gas molecules move from an area of higher concentration (the open end of the tube) to an area of lower concentration (the absorbent end of the tube) (AEA, 2008). NO_2 diffuses into the tube due to the concentration gradient and is absorbed by the TEA coating on the discs at the sealed end of the tube.

All the London Borough of Wandsworth's NO_2 diffusion tubes are prepared by Gradko using a 50% v/v solution of TEA in acetone as the absorbent. To prevent premature absorption, an opaque polythene cap is placed over the end of the diffusion tube opposite the TEA-coated discs before and after sampling. The tubes are labelled and stored in plastic bags, refrigerated, both prior to and after exposure.

In the laboratory, the steel mesh is removed and washed with distilled water, which is then analysed. The concentration of nitrogen dioxide is determined by passing ultraviolet (UV) light through the water sample. The amount of light absorbed correlates to the concentration of nitrogen dioxide present in the air during the monitoring period.

<u>Factor from Local Co-location Studies</u>

In 2025, the London Borough of Wandsworth conducted a co-location study by placing three NO_2 diffusion tubes (Site IDs W20, W21, W22 – Felsham Road) alongside the continuous NO_2 monitoring equipment at the Putney (WA9) urban background automatic monitoring site. The co-location study data were submitted to the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) through the questionnaire, allowing the inclusion of our data in the database of bias adjustment factors.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors from Local Co-location Studies

In 2025, the London Borough of Wandsworth conducted a co-location study at one continuous NO_2 monitoring site, using triplicate NO_2 diffusion tubes at the following location: Putney, an urban background site. The annual mean for the Felsham Road diffusion tubes (sites W20, W21, W22) was 18.2 µg m^{-3}, while the mean for the Putney continuous monitoring station (WA9) was 17.9 µg m^{-3}. The national bias adjustment factor (0.92) was selected to adjust the data.

All data from the London Borough of Wandsworth was submitted on time for the co-location questionnaire and is included in the database of bias adjustment factors (version 03/26).

Discussion of Choice of Factor to Use

The choice of bias adjustment factor was carefully considered. Both local and national bias adjustment factors were available for 2025. The national bias adjustment factor of 0.92 was chosen to correct the diffusion tube data, as it is considered more representative, being based on a larger number of studies (12). Additionally, the national factor of 0.92 is the same as the Wandsworth local factor.

Table O below shows a history of adjustment factors used in the London Borough of Wandsworth from 2018-2025.

Table M. Bias Adjustment Factor

Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	03/26	0.92
2024	National	04/25	0.88
2023	National	03/24	0.83
2022	National	03/23	0.82
2021	National	03/22	0.83
2020	National	03/21	0.82
2019	National	03/20	0.93
2018	National	03/19	0.93

A.3 Adjustments to the Ratified Monitoring Data

Short-term to Long-term Data Adjustment

It is not always possible to collect data for an entire year to calculate an annual mean for a pollutant. Instrument malfunctions or data quality issues can sometimes result in missing data, preventing the completion of a full year of measurements. For monitoring sites with data capture between 25% and 75% of a full calendar year (i.e., between 3 and 9 months), the mean of the 'raw' concentrations is "annualised" in accordance with Box 4.3 of the LLAQM Technical Guidance (TG19) before being compared to annual mean objectives. However, this was not necessary for any of the London Borough of Wandsworth's NO_2 automatic sites in 2025, as data capture was sufficiently high to calculate the annual mean directly. Annualisation was required for three non-automatic (NO_2 diffusion tube) sites, as data capture was below 75%. Annualisation was not required for PM_{10} monitoring at any automatic sites, as data capture was sufficiently high (above 75%). However, annualisation was required for $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring at one automatic site, Tooting High Street, where a data capture rate of 72% was achieved. As this fell below the 75% threshold, the data was annualised using the LAQM Data Processing Tool.

For annualisation of non-automatic (Diffusion Tubes) NO_2 data refer to Table P.
For annualisation of automatic $PM_{2.5}$ data refer to Table S.

Distance Adjustment

When an exceedance is recorded at a monitoring site that is not representative of public exposure, the procedure outlined in LLAQM.TG(19) to estimate the concentration at the nearest receptor has been applied.

Distance correction was required for the non-automatic monitoring site (Diffusion Tube W47), as the annual mean concentration following bias adjustment was 40.5 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$, exceeding the National Air Quality Objective. Details of the distance correction applied to the non-automatic site (W47 West Hill) are provided in Table T.

Table N. Non-Automatic Monitoring Data Adjustment

Site ID	Annualisation Factor Site 1: WA7 - Wandsworth – Putney	Annualisation Factor Site 2: EN7 - Enfield - Prince of Wales School	Annualisation Factor Site 3: LB6 - Lambeth - Streatham Green	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean (µg m^{-3})	Annualised Annual Mean (µg m^{-3})	Comments
W54	1.4059	1.3379	1.3103	1.3513	27.2	36.7	
LR1	1.0891	1.1457	1.0830	1.1060	25.6	28.4	
LR2	1.1665	1.1587	1.1461	1.1571	13.3	15.4	

Table O. Automatic $PM_{2.5}$ Monitoring Data Adjustment

Background Site	Annual Data Capture (%)	Annual Mean (A_m)	WAB – Wandsworth – Tooting High Street	
			Period Mean (P_m)	Ratio (A_m / P_m)
BX2 - Bexley - Belvedere	98.0	9.3	9.9	0.943
HP1 - Lewisham - Honor Oak Park	98.5	8.1	8.7	0.924
Average (R_a)			0.934	
Raw Data Annual Mean (M)			13.9	
Annualised Annual Mean (M x R_a)			13.0	

Table P. NO_2 Fall off With Distance Calculations

Site ID	Distance (m): Monitoring Site to Kerb	Distance (m): Receptor to Kerb	Monitored Concentration (Annualised and Bias Adjusted (µg m^{-3})	Background Concentration (µg m^{-3})	Concentration Predicted at Receptor (µg m^{-3})	Comments
W47	0.7	5.7	40.5	12.5	29.4	

Appendix B Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

Table Q. NO_2 2025 Diffusion Tube Results (µg m^{-3})

DT ID	Site Name	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 (0.92)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
W23	37 West Hill	525111	174619	38.5	**43.1**	**44.5**	**43.4**	27.6	27.3	24.5	27.1	24.9	25.6	26.9	27.7	31.7	29.2		
W24	Putney Sign (McDonald's)	524045	175366	39.0	36.4	**44.9**	32.2	34.2	39.7	34.4	33.6	32.3	37.9	36.8	34.9	36.4	33.4		
W20	Felsham Rd (tube 3)	524044	175495		26.5	25.1	20.6	16.4	14.3	11.4	15.2	17.6	18.7	18.4	24.8	-	-		Triplicate Site with W20, W21 and W22 - Annual data provided for W22 only
W21	Felsham Rd (Tube 1)	524044	175495	25.8	26.7	26.4	21.1	16.1	14.0	11.9	15.8	16.1	17.5	21.0	21.6	-	-		Triplicate Site with W20, W21 and W22 - Annual data provided for W22 only
W22	Felsham Rd (Tube 2)	524044	175495	26.6	28.1	26.8	21.5	16.8	14.4	12.8	16.6	17.1	18.2	19.4	26.0	19.8	18.2		Triplicate Site with W20, W21 and W22 - Annual data provided for W22 only
W6	21 Daylesford Avenue	522270	175307	23.4	19.2		16.3	11.3	9.1	10.0	10.4	8.4	13.8	13.7	15.8	13.8	12.7		
W25	Roehampton Church School (on corner of Roehampton Lane)	522542	173282	21.5	23.0	24.7	17.1	13.3	13.2	13.5	12.5	12.7	16.1	15.8	19.0	16.9	15.5		
W26	Replingham Road (corner of Heythrope street)	524847	173282	23.8	25.4	25.4	16.1	12.9	11.4	3.7	10.9	13.2	15.5	16.4	19.9	16.2	14.9		
W27	68-70 Sutherland Grove (opposite St. Cecilia's School)	524633	173594	22.1	22.9	22.5	15.4	9.5	8.8	9.7	8.6	11.8	13.9	14.1	18.8	14.8	13.6		
W28	61 Summerley Street	526011	172869	23.1	26.1	23.1	15.7	12.0	9.8	10.9	11.7	13.1	14.7	16.9	17.1	16.2	14.9		
W29	Junction Skelbrook Street / Garratt Lane	526099	172833	26.7	24.6	25.5	18.5	14.3	11.4	12.9	12.9	15.0	14.6	20.0	17.8	17.8	16.4		
W4	108 Mitcham Road	527688	171204	**42.7**	39.6	**41.9**	35.2	29.4	34.6	31.9	33.1	30.0	33.9			35.2	32.4		
W8	50 Bickley Street	527524	171239	24.0	27.8		38.7	15.4	11.8	14.3	13.7	14.4	16.7	20.5	21.4	18.0	16.5		
W30	11b Elmbourne Road	528900	172431	26.0	24.9	22.4	16.9	13.0	11.8	12.3	7.5	14.7	15.7	19.3	18.2	16.9	15.5		

W31	Junction Hildreth Street / Bedford Hill	528607	173333	30.5	27.3	31.4	24.3	18.7	16.3	16.3	17.3	18.4	20.4	25.8	24.3	22.6	20.8		
W32	2-3 Balham High Road	528436	173133	31.3	33.3	35.3	25.5	22.4	18.8	18.6	19.6	23.8	24.9	28.4	26.3	25.7	23.6		
W34	46 Shelgate Road	527569	174986	23.7	26.4	26.3	16.5	13.4	11.6	12.8	11.3	13.2	17.3	19.2	21.1	17.7	16.3		
W35	47 Northcote Road	527487	174981	26.5	24.5	31.9	20.0	17.7	12.6	14.7	15.0	17.7	17.6	19.4	20.2	19.8	18.2		
W36	208 St Ann's Hill	525875	174616	30.0	27.2	27.0	18.4	14.5	13.7	16.8	13.5	12.8	23.2	19.1	20.5	19.7	18.1		
W37	302A Merton Rd (Riversdale School Gate)	525278	173483	29.9	27.9	24.5	19.7	16.1	16.1	17.7	15.1	15.8		22.0	22.0	20.6	19.0		
W38	High View School, Plough Terrace, No Stopping Sign o/s school	526863	175239	25.3	24.7	29.1	18.2	14.3	11.8	11.2	13.2	15.9	17.0	20.7	21.1	18.5	17.1		
NE2	Chesterton School	528043	176618	27.9	26.2		18.7	16.9	14.3	13.3	14.5	16.7	18.7	18.3	22.2	18.9	17.4		
NE3	Queenstown Road	528771	176819	35.8	39.2	36.0	36.5	30.3	26.0	33.4		33.0	30.4	32.9	34.6	33.5	30.8		
NE4	16 Lockington Road	528871	176943	27.7	28.6	28.4	21.9	17.4	14.4	15.4	15.1	18.5		21.5	22.7	21.0	19.4		
NE5	Kirtling Street	529265	177353	35.8	32.0	33.9	30.5	24.5	23.3	24.1	21.4	24.8	27.0	29.0	33.5	28.3	26.1		
NE6	Nine Elms Lane	529413	177486	33.7	33.0	**40.2**	33.0	28.5	27.8	33.4	27.2	30.7	31.5	29.8	27.2	31.3	28.8		
NE7	1 Nine Elms, Parry Street	530129	177727	36.1	30.1	33.0	25.6	22.1	18.5	21.6	22.4	25.9	29.7	30.8	29.2	27.1	24.9		
NE8	Battersea Park	528023	177176	20.2	19.4	20.4	14.4	10.9	8.9	10.6	9.3	7.7	13.5	13.1	14.6	13.6	12.5		
YR1	Trafalgar House	526201	175340	26.4	28.5	33.4	23.7	24.5	19.9	25.2	19.3	21.4	23.2	22.7	23.5	24.3	22.4		
YR2	Royal Academy of Dance – York Road	526581	175731	36.9	37.7	**40.2**	31.5	30.5	32.3	31.4	26.9	32.9	31.7	27.8	30.6	32.5	29.9		
YR3	Cotton Row	526480	175930	26.9	27.8	26.8	19.8	12.3	12.4		11.2	16.3	18.4	22.1	23.6	19.8	18.2		
YR4	Falcon Road	527086	176119	35.8	31.8	32.4	23.7	21.1	23.1	22.8	20.4	23.0	24.7	27.9	24.6	25.9	23.9		
YR5	256 Battersea Park Road	527109	176022	35.1	**42.7**	**46.7**	**43.0**	39.7	35.3		30.4	21.5	32.5	31.7	32.6	35.6	32.7		
YR6	31-32 Battersea Square	526817	176686	39.9	33.1	33.0	27.3	26.1	20.3	19.9	20.1	21.4	23.8	24.4	27.0	26.4	24.2		
W39	Carlton Dr/Putney Hill	523898	174717	27.4	31.5	34.6	22.2	20.3	18.7	19.1	19.5	18.6	20.7	26.3	25.7	23.7	21.8		
W40	Roehampton High St/Roehampton Ln	522343	173805	31.7	28.6	26.6	20.9	17.3	17.6	18.4	18.3	16.9	19.9	21.1	21.3	21.5	19.8		
W41	Northcote Rd/Broomwood Rd	527675	174339	23.6	24.7	24.8	19.8	14.5	12.6	14.3	12.0	13.7	17.4	19.2	20.5	18.1	16.6		

W42	Bellevue Rd/Trinity Road	527426	173249	36.9	38.8	**41.9**	34.6	31.8	34.8	32.8	30.5	33.4	33.2	32.5	32.0	34.4	31.7		
W43	Trinity Road (FCCFG)	526783	174250	27.8	29.4	28.5	24.9	18.9	17.3	20.0	16.7	19.7	21.0	23.2	23.2	22.6	20.8		
W44	Thessaly Rd (Marsh House)	529425	176920	32.0	27.3	29.2	21.0	14.4		14.5		18.4	19.5	21.9	20.9	21.9	20.2		
W45	A24 Wimbledon Sewing Machines Lamppost – Balham High Road	528096	172439	29.7	31.5	30.6	21.3	18.4	20.0	20.2	18.6	20.7	25.2	27.0		23.9	22.0		
W46	Trinity Road/Outside 128	527639	172882	28.5	35.1	32.1	24.4		20.1	21.3	20.3	22.3	26.4	26.5	27.8	25.9	23.8		
W47	West Hill School Lamppost West Hill Barber Shop	525243	174643	**56.3**	**48.6**	**49.6**	**50.1**	**43.9**	**41.7**	36.9	38.4	**41.5**	**43.0**	**43.8**	34.0	**44.0**	**40.5**	29.4	
W48	Rutherford House School Outside School	528263	172735	30.1	27.8	30.5	21.4	19.1	15.2	17.0	14.5	18.5	19.1		23.1	21.5	19.8		
W49	Garratt Ln/ Earlsfield Rd	525987	173077	34.2	38.3	35.2	30.6	24.9	26.9	20.4	24.2	21.8	22.1	28.1	25.5	27.7	25.5		
W50	Penwith Rd/Garratt Ln	525945	173083	23.4	27.8	28.9	24.1	21.8	17.8	18.8	17.4	17.0	20.1	20.3	22.1	21.6	19.9		
W52	Medfield Street	522481	173792	30.2	33.0	34.5	28.8	24.2	25.0	26.1	22.0	18.7	24.7	21.8	26.3	26.3	24.2		
W54	Roehampton Ln/Medfield St	522374	173766						28.1	27.6	27.4	23.7	29.2			27.2	33.8		
W56	Boundaries Road	528382	173270	17.6	24.6	27.2	20.1	13.3	11.0	9.7	12.7	14.5	15.6	18.7	19.7	17.1	15.7		
W57	Wandsworth Town Hall	525734	174640	36.3	36.5	**46.4**	33.3	25.4	21.9	26.6	26.4	10.9	30.8	28.7	26.5	29.1	26.8		
W58	Putney Bridge Road	524328	175356	33.2	34.9	35.9			25.7	22.2	22.4	23.9	26.6	28.4	31.8	28.5	26.2		
SA1	Louisville Road	528160	172414	23.8	23.9	25.0	15.1	12.9	10.9	13.0	12.3	15.2	16.5	19.8	21.1	17.4	16.0		
WH 1	Roehampton Lane/ Upper Richmond Road	522078	175466	30.2	36.6	39.4	29.1	26.5	23.7	23.0	26.7	19.3	23.1	27.4	27.3	27.7	25.5		
WH 2	Priory Lane/ Upper Richmond Road	521752	175435	22.6	26.8	25.3	20.2	19.3	15.8	17.1	14.9	13.6	19.2	17.4	16.4	19.1	17.5		
WH 3	Clarence Ln/Roehampton Ln	522087	174262	27.1	30.9	38.2	27.0	24.3	21.7	19.8	19.2	17.6	23.0	22.1	22.8	24.5	22.5		
BW 1	Burntwood Ln (Tranmere/ Aboyne)	526503	172556	29.4	32.2	32.8	27.6	24.2	19.8	22.1	21.9	22.3	23.8	26.9	24.8	25.6	23.6		

BW 2	Burntwood Ln (Bridgford Rd / Franche Court)	526335	172395	26.0	23.8	27.5	20.7	15.6	14.9	15.5	15.9	18.6	17.3	23.8	21.9	20.1	18.5		
W59	Battersea Bridge Road/Hester Road (Royal College of Arts Battersea)	527116	177207	31.3		28.8	20.0	17.5	18.0	18.6	16.7	16.2	21.1	22.9	22.8	21.3	19.6		
W60	South Circular Road/Southside shopping	525551	174648		35.3	35.7	30.2	25.2	26.6	23.9	17.6	22.7	26.0	34.2	31.0	28.0	25.8		
W61	South Circular Road/Frogmore	525484	174840	35.9	37.2	39.3	36.5	25.0	26.6	27.0	24.2	24.0	32.3	31.1		30.8	28.3		
W62	Eardley Road	529462	170949	31.5	27.4	29.8	17.7	14.6	12.7	13.0	14.7	16.9	19.6	22.4	22.7	20.2	18.6		
W63	Westcote Road	529329	171094	29.6	30.4	34.6	23.6	18.2	14.5	16.1	16.4	17.0	18.5	23.0	22.9	22.1	20.3		
LR1	Lower Richmond Road	523563	175845				30.1	24.0	23.4			20.8	25.8	27.1	28.3	25.6	26.1		
LR2	Weiss Road	523741	175637				16.0		9.2	6.4	12.0	10.6	14.8	18.2	19.4	13.3	14.2		

☒ **All erroneous data has been removed from the NO_2 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.**

☒ **The London Borough of Wandsworth confirm that all 2025 diffusion tube data have been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System**.

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg m^{-3} are shown in **bold**.

NO_2 annual means exceeding 60µg m^{-3}, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

Appendix C Summary of Breathe London Sensor Monitoring Data

Table R- Details of Breathe London Sensor Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Which AQMA? [1]	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) [1,2]	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) [1]	Height (m)
CLDX0393	St. Mary's RC Primary School	Roadside	528861	176958	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	3.0	0.7	2.6
CLDX0457	West Hill	Roadside	525097	174638	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	2.0	2.0	2.3
CLDX0458	Wandsworth Town	Kerbside	525555	174661	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	10.0	0.5	2.4
CLDX0459	Roehampton Lane	Roadside	522432	173768	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	2.0	1.0	2.1
CLDX0460	Wandsworth Bridge	Roadside	526083	175410	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	10.0	1.0	2.1
CLDX0461	Mitcham Road	Kerbside	527693	171209	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	2.0	0.5	2.5
CLDX0462	Nine Elms Lane	Kerbside	529365	177453	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	20.0	0.5	2.1
CLDX0463	Battersea Park Rd/Queenstown Rd Junction	Roadside	528713	176872	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	2.0	2.0	2.4
CLDX0464	Bellevue Road/Trinity Road	Roadside	527415	173251	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	15.0	1.0	2.4
CLDX0471	Putney Disraeli Road	Roadside	524000	175139	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	2.0	2.0	2.4
CLDX0472	Putney Weimar Street	Kerbside	524117	175560	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	2.0	0.5	2.4
CLDX0473	Putney High Street	Kerbside	523976	175077	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	2.0	0.5	2.4
CLDX0581	Tooting Broadway	Roadside	527472	171477	NO2, PM2.5	Yes	Wandsworth	6.0	1.0	2.5

Table S – 2025 Breathe London Sensors $PM_{2.5}$ Monthly Mean Air Quality Monitoring Results (µg m^{-3})

Site ID	Site Name	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean Data
CLDX0393	St. Mary's RC Primary School	528861	176958	17	19.08	17.68	11.94	6.6	5.5	4.88	4.96	4.15	6.26	5.68		9.61
CLDX0457	West Hill	525097	174638	17.94	20.74	17.16	10.92	5.41	4.57	3.71	3.96	3.16	5.73	5.42		8.5
CLDX0458	Wandsworth Town	525555	174661	20.06	18.72	18.02	11.47	6.26	5.3	5.39	5.19	5.33	8.11	8.19		9.9
CLDX0459	Roehampton Lane	522432	173768	17.71	19.29	17	11.04	5.96	4.73	4.16	4.24	3.36	5.41	5.27		9.08
CLDX0460	Wandsworth Bridge	526083	175410	15.36	17.37	15.88	10.65	5.64	4.68	3.78	4.37	3.19	5.03	4.71		8.54
CLDX0461	Mitcham Road	527693	171209	18.15	20.57	18.21	11.86	6.33	5.58	4.94	4.9	4.33	7.29	7.61		9.37
CLDX0462	Nine Elms Lane	529365	177453	18.8	18.73	17.14	11.78	6.38	5.42	4.57	4.81	3.99	8.35	6.87		9.74
CLDX0463	Battersea Park Rd/Queenstown Rd Junction	528713	176872	18.23	19.67	18.01	12.42	6.84	5.78	4.93	5.17	4.4	6.46	6.13		9.97
CLDX0464	Bellevue Road/Trinity Road	527415	173251	19.01	19	17.64	11.91	6.4	5.34	4.48	4.6	3.84	5.89	5.73		9.55
CLDX0471	Putney Disraeli Road	524000	175139	16.94	17.17	17.39	14.53	10.33	10.14	9.85	10.14	9.91	9.75	11.29	10.61	12.13
CLDX0472	Putney Weimar Street	524117	175560	17.48	18.34	18.38	15.57	10.99	11.34	10.99	11.36	11.18	10.31	12.63	11.23	13.15
CLDX0473	Putney High Street	523976	175077	17.85	18.28	16.56	11.18	6.16	5.47	4.62	4.69	3.96	5.92	6.13		9.29
CLDX0581	Tooting Broadway	527472	171477	14.81	15.79	17	14.88	10.68	11.9	11.06	11.27	11.47	10.61	11.59	10.66	12.62

Table X – 2025 Breathe London Sensors PM_{10} Monthly Mean Air Quality Monitoring Results (µg m-3)

Site ID	Site Name	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean Data
CLDX0393	St. Mary's RC Primary School	528861	176958	26.19	29.68	26.25	16.69	9.13	7.49	6.53	6.94	6	8.83	8.42		14.08
CLDX0457	West Hill	525097	174638	29.75	34.19	27.24	16.61	8.68	7.24	5.89	6.67	5.73	9.37	9.63		13.79
CLDX0458	Wandsworth Town	525555	174661	38.23	36.35	32.5	19.76	11	9.25	9.07	9.35	10.02	14.49	15.36		18.03
CLDX0459	Roehampton Lane	522432	173768	32.09	34.69	28.81	18.04	10.1	8.02	6.96	7.57	6.63	9.62	10.01		15.89
CLDX0460	Wandsworth Bridge	526083	175410	28.31	31.75	28.01	17.95	9.96	8.05	6.57	8.01	6.3	8.96	8.94		15.31
CLDX0461	Mitcham Road	527693	171209	36.68	41.68	35.24	21.29	11.61	10.09	8.81	9.35	8.81	13.83	15.32		18.02
CLDX0462	Nine Elms Lane	529365	177453	28.88	29.18	25.27	16.38	8.65	7.26	6.01	6.61	5.66	11.49	9.86		14.13
CLDX0463	Battersea Park Rd/Queenstown Rd Junction	528713	176872	29.37	31.86	27.73	17.86	9.49	7.91	6.58	7.23	6.37	9.21	9.13		15.01
CLDX0464	Bellevue Road/Trinity Road	527415	173251	37.95	37.89	33.34	21.25	11.65	9.71	8	8.8	8.03	11.23	11.63		18.29
CLDX0473	Putney High Street	523976	175077	35.43	36.54	31.24	20.07	11.21	9.76	8.15	8.84	8.05	11.18	12.14		17.7

Interpreting the Breathe London Sensors monthly results

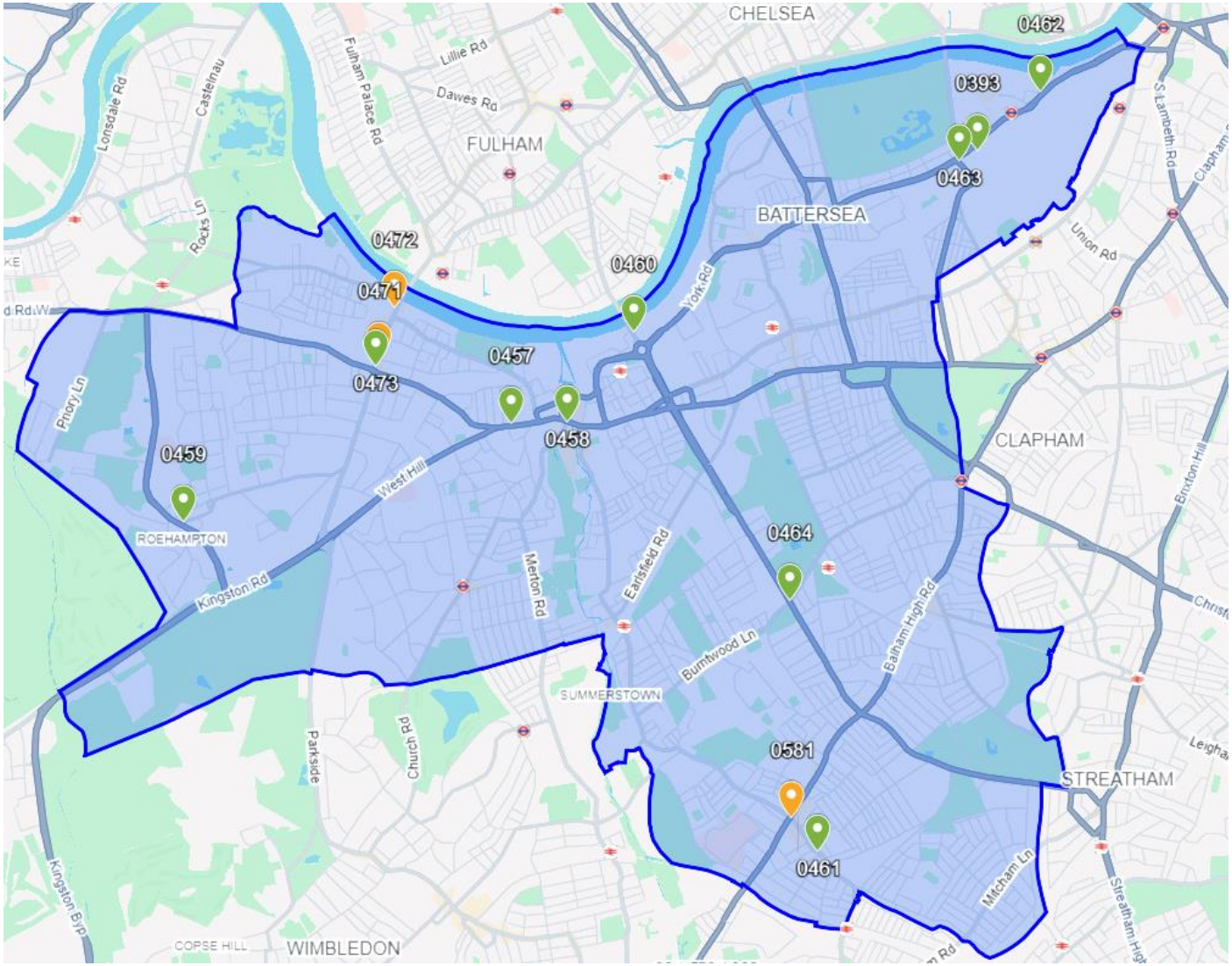
The Clarity sensors in this network are the same units previously used by Breathe London. Data for 2025 was provided directly by Clarity (the manufacturer) following the end of the Council's Breathe London contract. Both networks were then replaced in early 2026, with new sensors being installed by Airly.

These are low-cost, real-time, indicative sensors rather than reference-grade monitors. Officers use them to track trends, daily patterns and relative differences between sites. The optical measurement principle is sensitive to seasonal conditions, particularly humidity and temperature. Reported concentrations also depend on the correction algorithm the data provider applies to the raw signal, which embeds assumptions about particle density and seasonal aerosol composition. These assumptions vary between providers, which is why two networks (or the same network under different providers) can report different values for the same air.

The drop from April to May in the Clarity monthly means is larger than the change observed at the nearest LAQN reference site, which suggests part of it is not a true atmospheric change. We cannot say for certain, but the most likely explanation is that the provider's seasonal correction shifted as conditions moved from cool and damp to warm and drier, with the algorithm producing lower mass estimates for similar particle counts. The underlying particle-count signal shows a much more modest seasonal decline, consistent with reference sites.

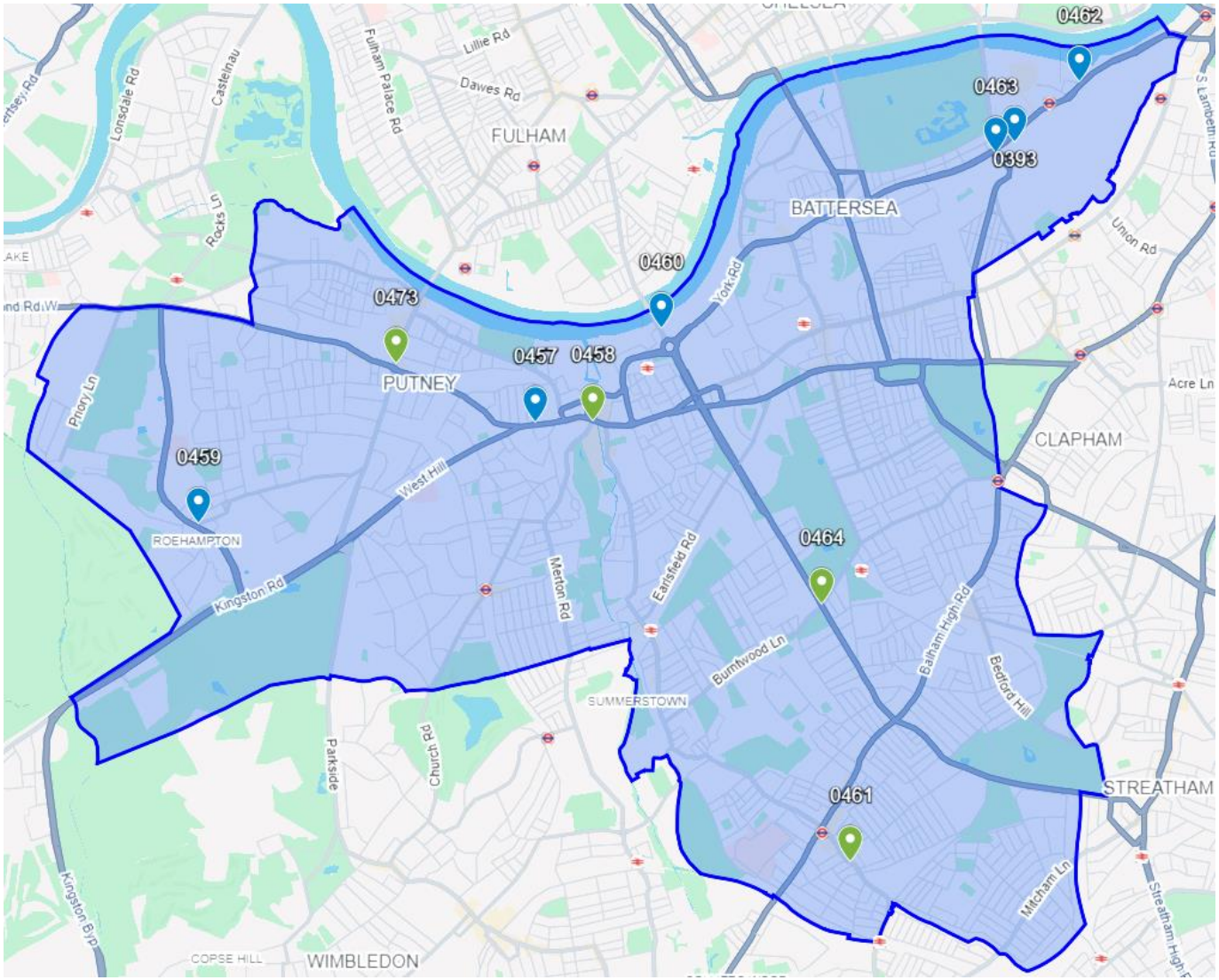
For these reasons, Clarity monthly figures are best used to compare sites against each other and to understand temporal patterns across hours and days, rather than read as exact concentrations or compared digit-for-digit with LAQN annual means or statutory objectives.

Figure 3: The 2025 London Borough of Wandsworth Breathe London sensor locations, colour-coded according to the concentration range in which the annual $PM_{2.5}$ results fall.



Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$)	
	0.0 - 5.0
	5.0 - 7.5
	7.5 - 10.0
	10.0 - 12.5
	12.5 - 15.0

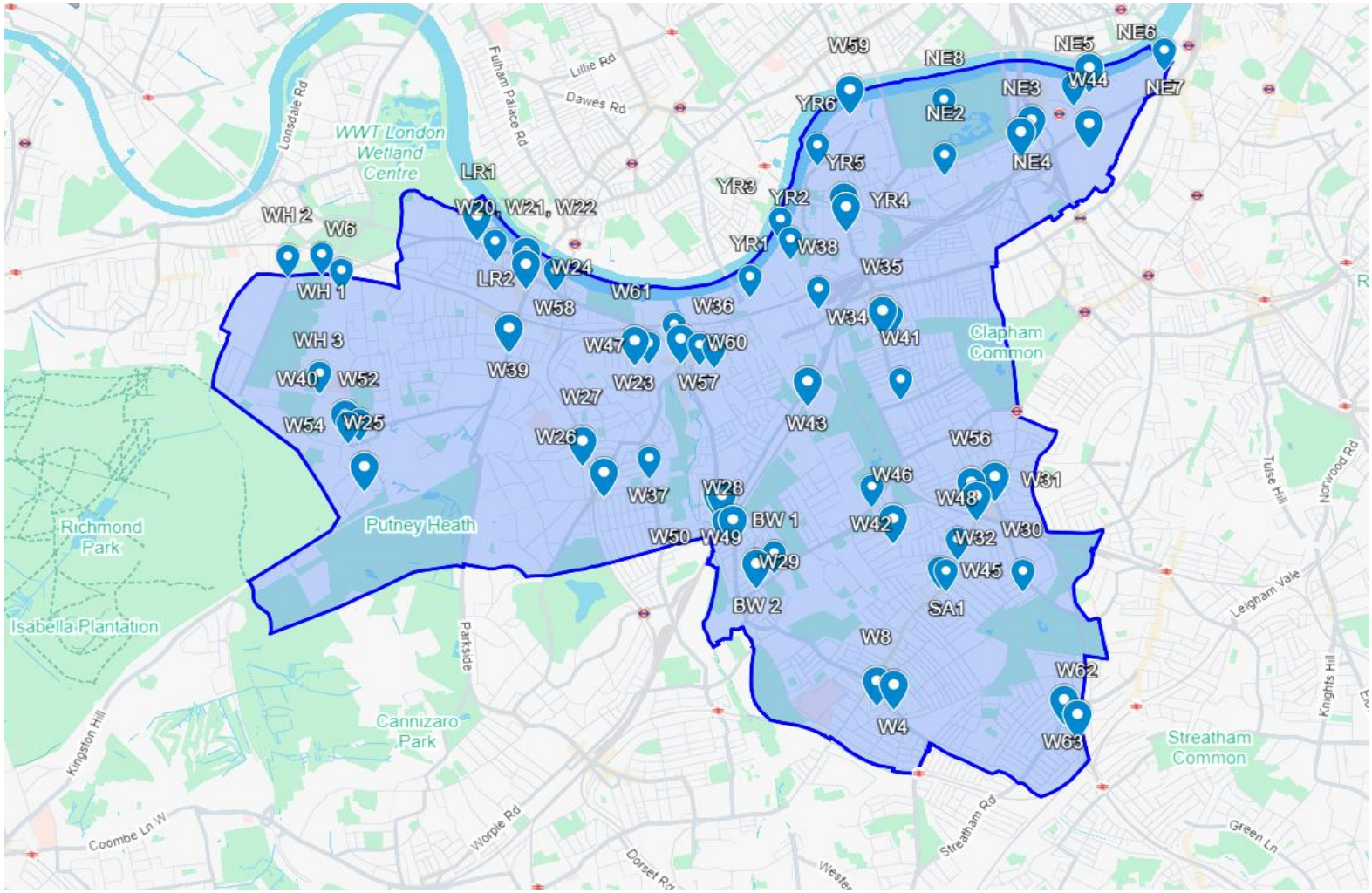
Figure 4: The 2025 London Borough of Wandsworth Breathe London sensor locations, colour-coded according to the concentration range in which the annual PM_{10} results fall.



Annual Mean PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$)	
	0.0 - 8.0
	8.0 - 16.0
	16.0 - 24.0
	24.0 - 32.0
	32.0 - 40.0

Appendix D Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs

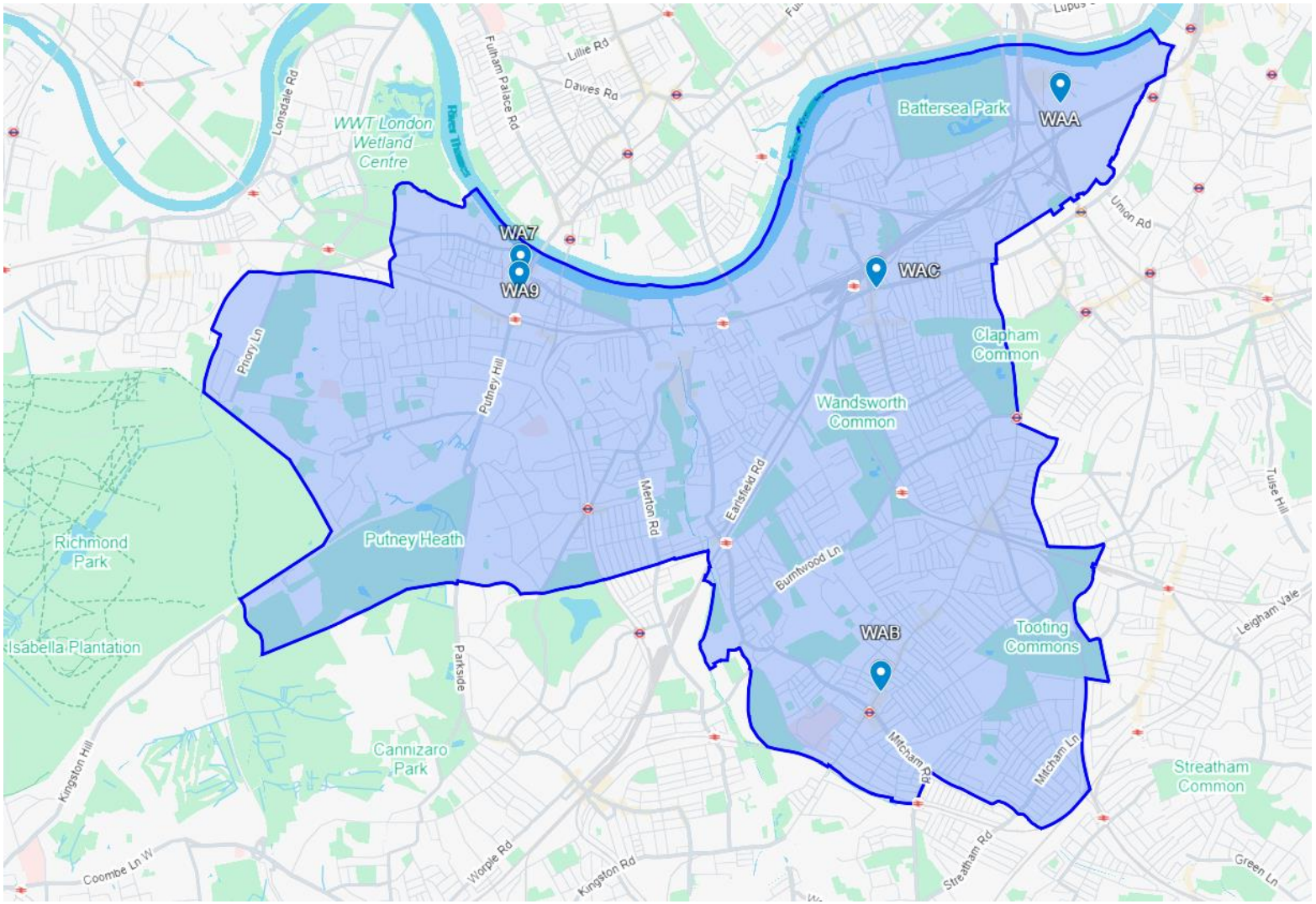
Figure A. Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site(s)



Legend:

Non-automatic air quality monitoring locations in Wandsworth.

Figure B. Map of Automatic Monitoring Site(s)



Legend:

Automatic air quality monitoring locations in Wandsworth.

Appendix E Provisional Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ 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
WAA (Battersea)	529137	177249	Roadside	95.8	95.8	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	9.8
WAC (Lavender Hill)	527430	175454	Roadside	83.4	81.9	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	12.5
WA9 (Putney)	524044	175495	Urban Background	83.4	83.4	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	11.0
WA7 (Putney High Street)	524035	175334	Kerbside	87.9	87.6	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	11.4
WAB (Tooting High Street)	527567	171628	Roadside	75.9	72.0	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	13.0

Notes

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg m^{-3}.

Exceedances of the $PM_{2.5}$ annual mean concentration target of 10 µg m^{-3} are shown in **bold**.

All means have been "annualised" in accordance with LLAQM 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%).

The annual mean $PM_{2.5}$ automatic monitoring data may not be fully representative, with some sites requiring further validation or exclusion. If validated $PM_{2.5}$ data becomes available, the Annual Status Report will be updated.