



2025 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

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

Date: June 2026

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Local Responsibilities and Commitment

This ASR was prepared by the Environmental Health Department of Gloucester City Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

- Community Wellbeing
- Gloucestershire County Council Public Health and Climate Change teams

This ASR has been approved by:

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Signature:

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Gloucester City

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. It can cause a range of health impacts, including effects on lung function, exacerbation of asthma, increases in hospital admissions and mortality. In the UK, it is estimated that the reduction in healthy life expectancy caused by air pollution is equivalent to 29,000 to 43,000 deaths a year.¹

Air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society, children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. Additionally, people living in less affluent areas are most exposed to dangerous levels of air pollution.²

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 that is generally emitted from high-temperature combustion processes, such as road transport and energy generation.
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) is a corrosive gas predominantly produced by the combustion of coal or crude oil.
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})	Particulate matter is everything in the air that is not a gas. Particles can come from natural sources such as pollen, as well as human-made sources such as smoke from fires, emissions from industry, and dust from tyres and brakes. PM₁₀ refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or PM_{2.5} are particles under 2.5 micrometres.

¹ UK Health Security Agency. Chemical Hazards and Poisons Report, Issue 28, 2022.

² Defra. Air quality and social deprivation in the UK: an environmental inequalities analysis, 2006

Gloucester is a small city of approximately 150,000 inhabitants situated on the eastern bank of the River Severn, between the Cotswolds to the east and the Forest of Dean to the west.

The key pollutants of concern in Gloucester are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and fine particulates (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), with road traffic emissions being the principal local emission source. There are several major roads in Gloucester, notably the A40, A417, A430, and A38, that connect Gloucester City to the strategic highway network in Gloucestershire. The M5 motorway demarcates the city's eastern border and is a major source of emissions.

Other sources include pollution/emissions from both inside and outside the district. Those inside the district will include bonfires and local industry. Gloucester City Council currently permits 35 industrial processes.

Gloucester City Council has a network of passive diffusion tubes across the city, measuring NO₂ at 21 locations during 2025. Gloucester City Council is now part of the Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN) with a monitor on Hartlands Road. The AURN is the UK's largest automatic monitoring network and is the main network used for compliance reporting against the Ambient Air Quality Directives. The station measures particles (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}). These sites provide high resolution hourly information which is communicated rapidly to the public, using a wide range of electronic, media and web platforms. [Interactive monitoring networks map - DEFRA UK Air - GOV.UK](#)

Air pollution levels in Gloucester are acceptable, and in 2025, there were no recorded exceedances of the UK Air Quality Objectives. Nationally, there is a long-term trend of declining NO₂ concentrations at roadsides, which we also observe in our area.

The main reason air quality is improving across much of the UK, where road traffic is the major source of emissions, is the replacement of older vehicles.

Due to historic exceedances of the 40µg/m³ annual mean objective for NO₂, three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) (i.e. known pollutant hotspots) were declared in Gloucester, as follows:

- Barton Street AQMA (in the city centre) was declared in 2005.
- Priory Road AQMA (on the A417) was also declared in 2005.
- Painswick Road AQMA (in the city centre, consisting of a section of the B4073 between the railway line and the A38) was declared in 2007.

All three AQMAs were revoked, and the Council developed an Air Quality Strategy in 2025 to ensure continued air quality compliance and improvements across the district.

The measures which were in our Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) and consulted upon were used in the formulation of the new Air Quality Strategy.

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.

Defra's Environmental Improvement Plan³ sets out actions to deliver continued improvements in air quality, aiming to meet the national interim and long-term targets for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), the most harmful pollutant to human health. The Air Quality Strategy⁴ provides information on local authorities' responsibilities to work towards these targets and reduce fine particulate matter in their areas.

The Road to Zero⁵ details the Government's approach to reducing exhaust emissions from road transport through several mechanisms, in balance with the needs of the local community. This is extremely important given that cars are the most popular mode of personal travel, and the majority of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are designated due to elevated concentrations heavily influenced by transport emissions.

The measures from our Air Quality Strategy are included in this document, along with the progress made to date in implementation. A summary of core actions is as follows:

- Highway improvements.
- The development of cycle lanes
- Encouraging Stagecoach to buy new vehicles for bus services.
- Implementation of a fleet recognition scheme
- Low-emission vehicle procurement

³ Defra. Environmental Improvement Plan 2023, January 2023

⁴ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

⁵ DfT. The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy, July 2018

- Scooter/ cycle rental schemes
- The provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure
- The promotion of active travel
- Raising public awareness about air quality; and
- Specific initiatives focusing on schools.

Gloucester City Council and Gloucestershire County Council work together on air quality, particularly towards the goals of the Gloucestershire County Council Air Quality and Health Strategy, which aims to improve air quality across the county and reduce the impact of air pollution on human health and the environment.

The District Air Quality Group (DAQG) continues to meet; opportunities to improve air quality are discussed, as are responses to any local plan and neighbourhood development plans, as and when they are under consultation.

Conclusions and Priorities

In 2025, no exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective were recorded. Furthermore, at least five years have passed since an exceedance of the annual mean objective was measured. There are, however, no safe levels of some pollutants, and as such, Gloucester City Council is committed to minimising pollution concentrations across the city.

The following actions are key priorities for Gloucester City Council in 2026:

- Consult on the new Air Quality Strategy as all AQMAs have been revoked.
- Continue to review the monitoring locations across the city, particularly in the vicinity of any new development or highly sensitive uses.
- Review the Smoke Control zone in the vicinity of the cathedral

Gloucester City Council anticipates that these measures will ensure continued compliance with the NO₂ annual mean objective and contribute to an understanding of pollution across the city.

Local Engagement and How to Get Involved

The public can engage with [Gloucester City Council via their website](#), which contains further local information on the following:

- Air quality monitoring
- The three AQMAs which have now been revoked

- Open fires and wood-burning stoves.

In addition, Gloucestershire County Council host the Think Travel website, which provides information about the sustainable travel options available across the county of Gloucestershire, such as:

- Local walking maps;
- Cycle routes;
- Public transport journey planner
- Park & Ride facilities;
- Eco driving;
- Car sharing; and
- Electric vehicles

Road vehicles are the principal source of many pollutants in urban areas, including in Gloucester. As such, before using your car, ask yourself:

- Do I really need to make this journey?
- Could I walk or cycle instead of taking the car?
- Could I take a bus, train or carpool?
- Are the levels of air pollution already too high today?

If you must drive:

- Drive smoothly. You'll save fuel (and money), and your engine will also pollute less.
- Don't rev your engine unnecessarily.
- Maintain your car. Keep the engine properly maintained and the tyres at the right pressure; and
- Turn off the engine when your car is stationary.

At home:

- Buy water-based or low-solvent paints, varnishes, glues and wood preservatives;
- Avoid burning solid fuels (wood, coal and charcoal), where possible;
- Avoid lighting bonfires;
- Only burn dry material and never burn household waste, especially plastic, rubber, foam or paint;

- Levels of pollution can be quite high on bonfire night and other events/festivals with bonfires, and sensitive people, including people with respiratory conditions, may notice some effects;
- However, exposure can be considerably reduced by remaining indoors and keeping windows closed;
- Be aware of internal sources of pollution (e.g. candles, cleaning products and gas stoves) and make sure that your home is sufficiently ventilated when using these products. [Further information on the health effects of air pollution](#) can be found on the Government's website.

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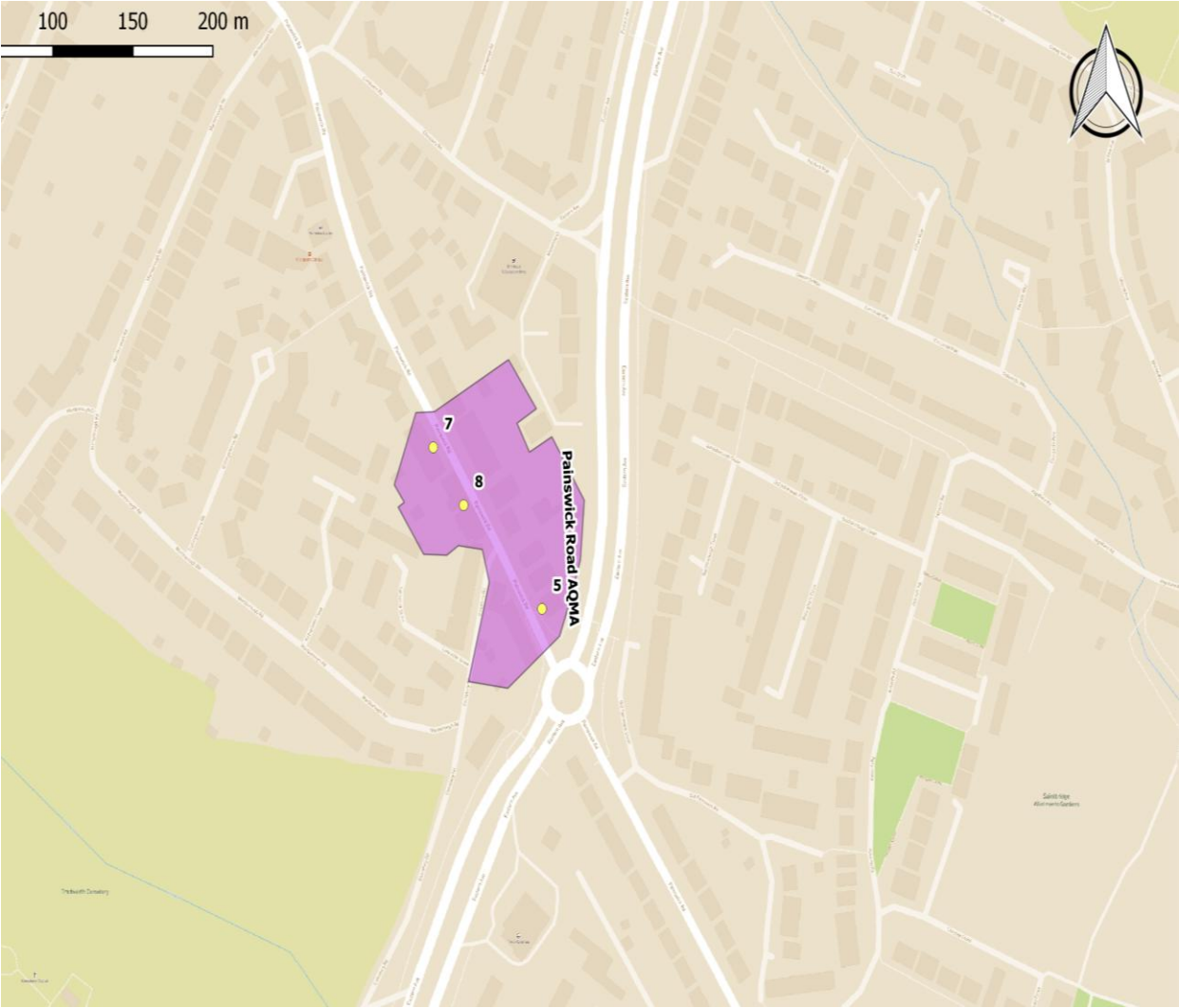
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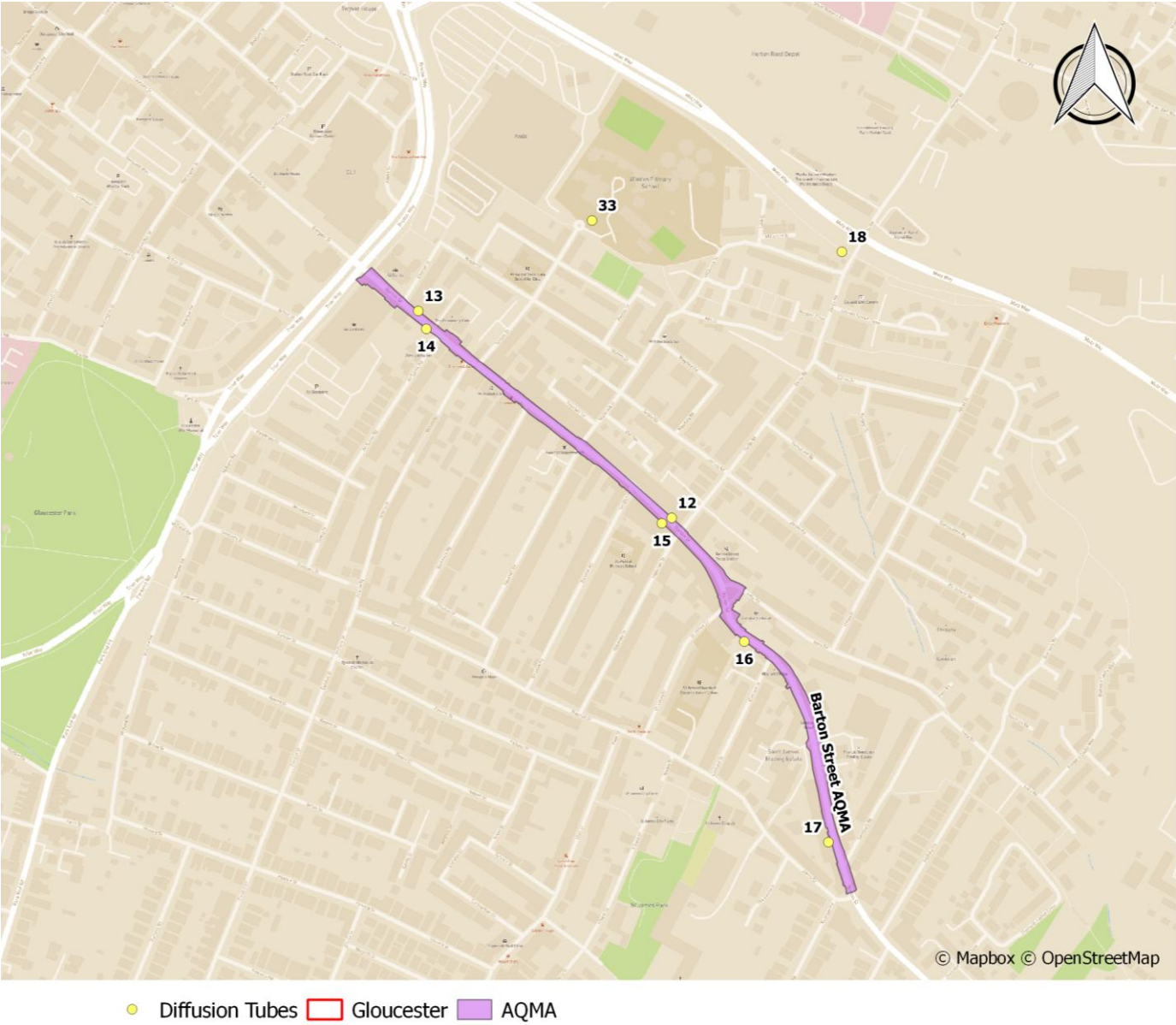


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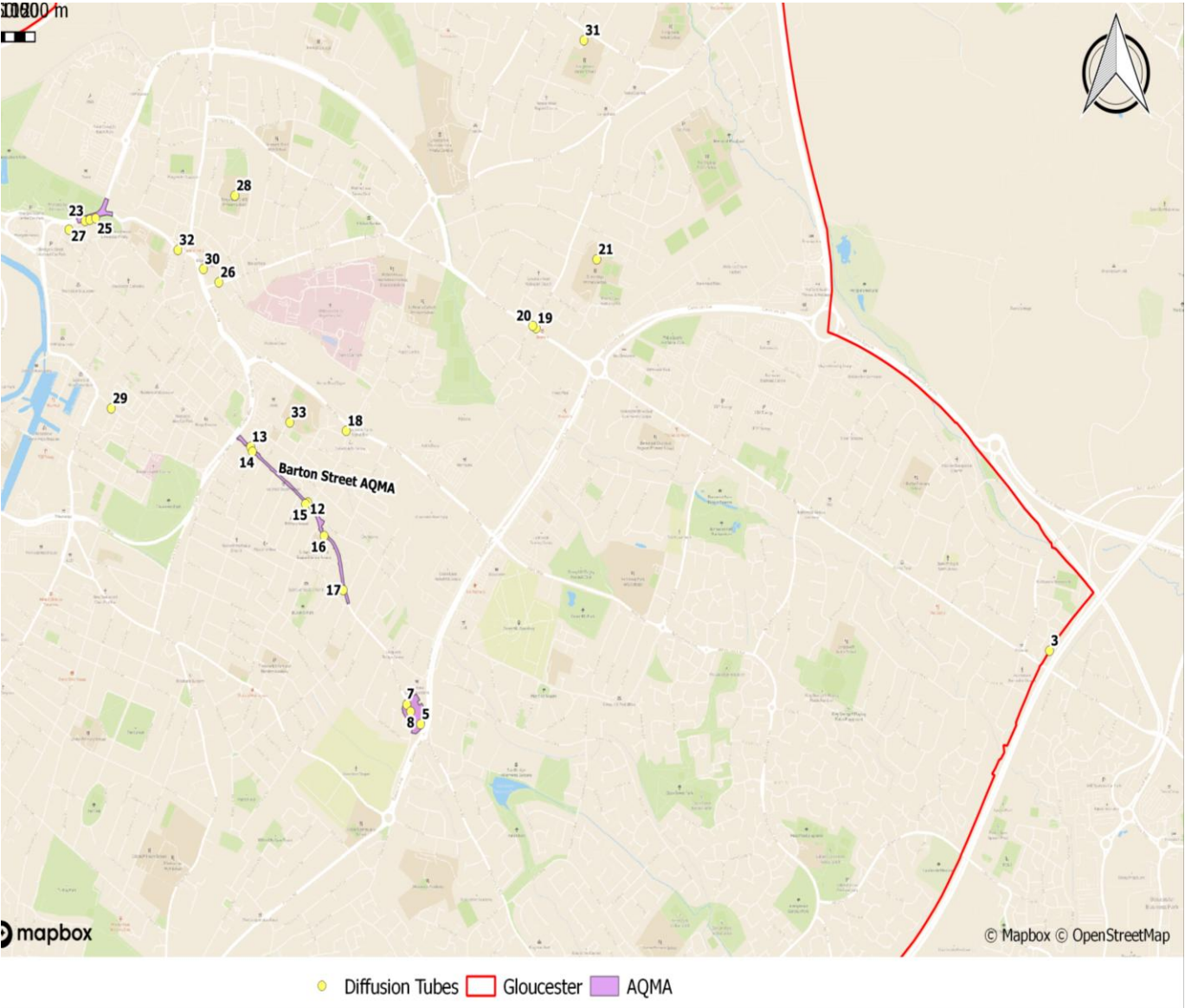
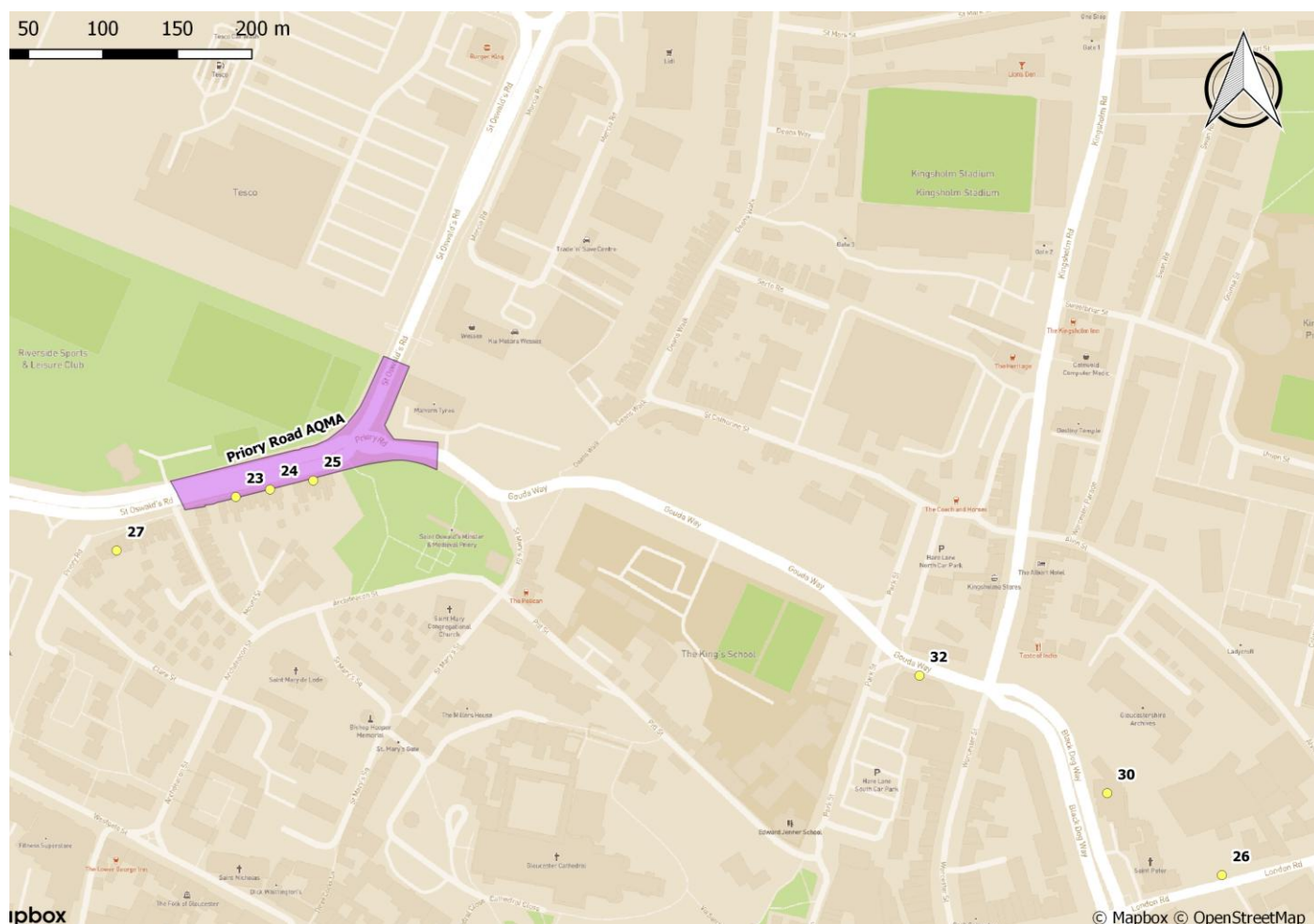


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1 Local Air Quality Management

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

The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas and to determine whether the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where an exceedance is considered likely, the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place to achieve and maintain the objectives, and the dates by which each measure will be carried out. This Annual Status Report (ASR) is an annual requirement that shows the strategies employed by Gloucester City Council to improve air quality and the progress made.

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

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After the declaration, the authority should prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 18 months. The AQAP should specify how air quality targets will be achieved and maintained, and provide dates by which measures will be carried out.

A summary of AQMAs declared by the Gloucester City Council can be found in Table 2.1. The table describes the three AQMAs that were previously designated within Gloucester City Council due to exceedances of the NO₂ objective.

Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and Ex AQMAs provides maps of the AQMAs and the air quality monitoring locations relative to them.

A detailed air quality assessment was provided with the 2024 ASR submitted to Defra. This provided evidence that NO₂ concentrations were sufficiently below the relevant standards that the AQMAs should be revoked. When a local authority has no AQMAs, it no longer needs to have an action plan but must instead have an air quality strategy (AQS).

Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	One Line Description	Is air quality in the AQMA influenced by roads controlled by Highways England?	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
Painswick Road AQMA	5/10/2007	NO2 Annual Mean	An area encompassing several properties on either side of Painswick Road, Gloucester.	No	48 µg/m ³	22.7 µg/m ³	>5	AQAP 2008 (2011 Review) + 2023 AQAP	Adopted: https://www.gloucester.gov.uk/media/jjcbgnok/gloucester-city-aqap-2011.pdf New: https://democracy.gloucester.gov.uk/documents/s60864/AQAP%20report%202024.pdf
Barton Street AQMA	8/8/2005	NO2 Annual Mean	An area encompassing Barton Street, Gloucester, from its junction with Trier Way/Bruton Way to the northwest and Upton Street to	No	47 µg/m ³	29.0 µg/m ³	5	AQAP 2008 (2011 Review) + 2023 AQAP	Adopted: https://www.gloucester.gov.uk/media/jjcbgnok/gloucester-city-aqap-2011.pdf New: https://democracy.gloucester.gov.uk/documents/s60864/AQAP%20report%202024.pdf

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
			the southeast.						
Priory Road AQMA	8/8/2005	NO2 Annual Mean	An area encompassing the junction of St Oswald's Road and Priory Road.	No	48 µg/m ³	32.0 µg/m ³	5	AQAP 2008 (2011 Review) + 2023 AQAP	Adopted: https://www.gloucester.gov.uk/media/jjcbgnok/gloucester-city-aqap-2011.pdf New: https://democracy.gloucester.gov.uk/documents/s60864/AQAP%20report%202024.pdf

☒ Gloucester City Council confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date

☒ Gloucester City Council confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to Defra

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to Address Air Quality in Gloucester City

The report is well structured, detailed, and provides the information specified in the Guidance. The following comments are designed to help inform future reports:

1. The Air Quality Annual Status Report dated 2024 on the cover page and on the footer of the pages instead of 2025 and there are sections where PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and µg/m³ are used instead of PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and µg/m³. These need to be corrected in the next report.
2. The Council has not considered the comments made during the previous appraisal. It is recommended that the Council implements this approach for future ASRs.
3. The Council have continued to provide clear evidence of several key actions to improve air quality which have been completed during the current reporting year. In addition, the Council have clearly listed their priorities for the coming year. This is commended and indicative of good practice.
4. All three AQMAs have been compliant with the objectives for at least the last four years, so a detailed air quality assessment has been made and a report written which provides supporting evidence for an application to revoke these AQMAs. Orders have been drafted and it is hoped the AQMAs will be revoked during 2025.
5. The Gloucester City Council have not highlighted three key measures in yellow in Table 2.2. To help improve the visibility of local authority action to reduce air pollution, three key measures should be highlighted in Table 2.2 will be fed through to UK-AIR. These should be measures the local authority would like to raise awareness of amongst local communities.
6. The Council have provided excellent mapping of all monitoring locations within the GCC and included AQMA boundaries, which is commended.
7. Extensive trend graphs and analysis have been provided for all monitoring data, which is welcomed.
8. Implement the recommendations of the Smoke Control Area (SCA) review; ie revoke the existing SCA by order and implement a new district wide SCA in 2025.
9. QA/QC procedures are appropriate, with sufficient evidence provided. The Council is encouraged to maintain this level of detail.

Furthermore, Gloucester City Council continues to work towards the goals of the Gloucestershire County Council Air Quality and Health Strategy.

Gloucester City Council has taken several direct measures during the current reporting year, 2025, to improve local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.2. Eleven measures, from the AQAP, are included within Table 2.2. which describes the progress made in 2025 and highlights the 3 key measures for 2026. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.2.

Gloucester City Council did not expect any of the measures to be completed during the reporting year, as they are all ongoing. Regardless, the following three key milestones relating to air quality management have been met:

- Detailed air quality modelling to reassess whether any of the AQMAs could be amended or revoked was carried out. The three AQMAs have been revoked in light of this information.
- The monitoring locations across the city, particularly in the vicinity of new development and highly sensitive uses, were reviewed in light of the data collected. Three NO_x diffusion tube monitoring sites have now been discontinued as the concentrations were satisfactorily low.
- Measures from the approved AQAP were incorporated into the newly drafted Air Quality Strategy, which was required following the revocation of the AQMAs.

Gloucester City Council worked to implement improvements in air quality in partnership with the following stakeholders during 2025:

- Gloucestershire County Council
- Gloucester City Climate Change manager
- Planning team

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Gloucester City Council anticipates facing relate to funding and resourcing pressures.

Gloucester City Council anticipates that the measures stated above and in Table 2.2 will improve air quality across Gloucester.

Table 2.2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Defra AQ Grant Funding	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measures	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
1	Continue to explore improvements across all AQMAs; highway infrastructure-based. Feasibility to be completed in terms of the options available.	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other	TBC	TBC	City Council / County Council	TBC	NO	TBC	£100k - £500k	Planning	Moderate	Less congestion and a reduction in NO ₂ concentration in AQMAs.	Ongoing	Possible to present several options to the community to gain feedback. Improvements based upon: cycle lanes, a one-way system, and lane closures.
2	Vehicle restrictions to be enforced on the B4073	Traffic Management	Other	TBC	TBC	City Council / County Council	TBC	NO	TBC	£50k - £100k	Planning	Low	Reduction in NO ₂ concentration along Painswick Road.	Ongoing	Explore restricting the size of vehicles travelling down Barton Street. If this is used as a cut-through rather than travelling on Metz Way, it would stop larger, more polluting vehicles from travelling through the AQMA.
3	Development of cycle lanes, both temporary and permanent.	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Cycle network	Completed	Completed/ TBC	City Council / County Council/ Cheltenham BC	Completed for London Road/ Cycle Spine ongoing	No	Completed for London Road/ Cycle Spine ongoing	£100k - £500k	Implementation	Moderate	Number of users.	Ongoing	Using the London Road example, identify additional areas where lane closure may be feasible—running several trials to check feasibility and uptake. A permanent cycle route from Gloucester to Cheltenham is under construction.

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Defra AQ Grant Funding	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measures	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
4	Collaborating with bus operators (Stagecoach).	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Other	Ongoing	Ongoing	City Council / County Council	Ongoing	NO	Ongoing	£100k - £500k	Implementation	Moderate	Engagement with bus operators.	Ongoing	1) Upgrades to fleet; vehicle replacement and retrofitting. 2) Routing of buses; efficiency of service, and least polluting vehicles in high NO2 concentration areas. Also, the option to refuse the fleet if the council deems it viable.
5	Implementation of a fleet recognition scheme.	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	Fleet efficiency and recognition schemes	TBC	TBC	City Council / County Council	TBC	NO	TBC	< £10k	Planning	Low	Number of users.	Ongoing	A scheme such as ECO Stars can be aimed at buses, coaches, HGVs and taxis within the City. A scheme should raise awareness among operators of commercial vehicles of the important role they can play in improving local air quality through improved fleet environmental performance.
6	Procurement of low-emission vehicles	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Company Vehicle Procurement - Prioritising uptake of low-emission vehicles	Complete	On Hold	City Council / County Council	In progress	NO	In progress	£100k - £500k	Implementation	Moderate	Number of users.	Ongoing	Inclusive of a salary sacrifice scheme to promote LEV take-up within council staff - tax breaks, etc. In progress- Tusker soon to be launched.

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Defra AQ Grant Funding	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measures	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
7	Scooter/cycle rental.	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Promotion of cycling	Continued	Ongoing	City Council / County Council / Cheltenham Borough Council	Continued	NO	Continued	£50k - £100k	Implementation	Moderate	Number of users.	Ongoing	A trial of e-scooters and e-cargo bikes is currently underway in Gloucester and Cheltenham. Liaise with the county on the trial results and the feasibility of making it a permanent travel option. Understood that the trial went well, and there is the possibility of transferring to a cycle scheme.
8	Installation of electric charging points within Council car parks throughout the city.	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Other	Under Consideration	TBC	City Council / County Council / Office for Zero Emission Vehicles	TBC	NO	TBC	£100k - £500k	Planning	Moderate	Number of charging points.	Ongoing	Draft policy in Local Plan - every household where it is feasible. Expand upon this to install within existing car parks, subsidise EV parking.
9	Travel planning / Behavioural Change Campaigns	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Intensive active travel campaign & infrastructure	Ongoing	Open Ended	City Council / County Council	TBC	NO	TBC	< £10k	Planning	Low	Number of plans implemented.	Ongoing	The measures discussed in 3 and 4 should be moulded into a suite of works to be developed and implemented over a set timeline. Would include: Travel Plans / Journey Planning; Promotion of sustainable/active travel; Cycle-to-work schemes; Family cycling schemes; Working from home. Travel plans can be tailored to: Schools, Job seekers,

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Defra AQ Grant Funding	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measures	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
															Businesses, and specific geographical areas.
10	Public Awareness / Information Accessibility	Public Information	Via the Internet	TBC	TBC	City Council / County Council	TBC	NO	TBC	< £10k	Planning	NA	Increased awareness.	Ongoing	Dovetailed with the measure above, the amount and the quality of information available to the general public should be increased. Emphasis on information on sustainable travel options. Air quality information database - central landing website that links to relevant information.
11	Schools Initiatives	Promoting Travel Alternatives	School Travel Plans	TBC	TBC	City Council / County Council	TBC	NO	TBC	< £10k	Planning	NA	Number of schools involved.	Ongoing	Specifically related to the schools within Gloucester. Again, a list of sub-measures should be detailed, developed and implemented over a set timeline. To consider: Anti-idling, School streets/street closures, Ongoing educational events, Cycle and walking route planning.

2.3 PM_{2.5} – Local Authority Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations

As detailed in Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22 (Chapter 8) and the Air Quality Strategy⁶ Local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). There is clear evidence that PM_{2.5} (particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometres) has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

A regional estimate of the fraction of mortality attributable to PM_{2.5} has been produced by the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) and the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID). UKHSA estimates 6.0% of all mortality was attributable to particulate air pollution in 2022. This is greater than both the Southwest (4.6%) and England's average (5.8%). This information is available from OHID's [Public Health Data webpage](#).

The initiatives aimed at reducing NO₂ levels in Gloucester will also have a positive impact on PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels, since particulate matter is linked to road traffic through direct emissions (exhaust emissions, brake and tyre wear, and road abrasion) and secondary formation.

According to the Defra background mapped data for Gloucester, based on the reference year of 2021, all 2025 background concentrations of PM_{2.5} were significantly below the annual mean AQS objective of 20 µg/m³. The highest concentration, predicted to be 12.1 µg/m³, was found within a 1km x 1km grid square located south of the city centre, with a centroid grid reference of 381500, 215500. It is worth noting that although this grid square slightly exceeds the UK's 2040 Air Quality Target of 10 µg/m³, on average, PM_{2.5} levels in Gloucester remain within the 2040 target. There were 6 other 1km × 1km grid squares predicted to be slightly above 10 µg/m³.

Although predicted background PM_{2.5} levels are generally below the Air Quality Objective and the 2040 target value, it is noted that concentrations may be higher in proximity to emission sources, such as roads and industry. Secondary PM_{2.5}, of which some would be formed in situ through reactions associated with local NO_x, makes up the greatest

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

proportion of PM_{2.5} in the city—domestic emissions and industry and also a significant local source.

Gloucester has had a small smoke control area since the 1960's. The area includes the Cathedral, the Gaol and the County Council offices. Housing built before the area was designated is excluded from control, as it was expected that the area would be redeveloped. This has indeed taken place over the years, so that the only excluded housing today is in Priory Road, Mount Street and Pitt Street. Gloucester's smoke control order means you cannot emit smoke from a chimney unless you're burning an authorised fuel or using exempt appliances, for example, burners or stoves. The aim is to prevent air pollution, particularly smoke emissions and, hence, fine particulates (including PM_{2.5}). The LAPPC/Environmental Permitting regime and nuisance investigations associated with the Environment Act are also tools for managing PM_{2.5} emissions.

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken in 2025 by Gloucester City Council and how it compares with the relevant air quality objectives. In addition, monitoring results are presented for the five-year period from 2021 to 2025 to identify and discuss monitoring trends.

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Gloucester City Council did not undertake automatic (continuous) monitoring during 2025.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the non-automatic monitoring sites. Maps showing the locations of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) for the diffusion tubes, including bias adjustments and any other adjustments applied (e.g., annualisation and/or distance correction), are provided in Appendix C.

Gloucester City Council undertook non-automatic (i.e., passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 21 sites during 2025. Table A.1 Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D.

Individual Pollutants

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

3.1.3 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.2 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored annual mean NO₂ concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40 µg/m³. Note that

the concentration data presented represents the concentration at the location of the monitoring site, following the application of bias adjustment and annualisation, as required (i.e. the values are exclusive of any consideration to fall-off with distance adjustment).

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

Data capture for all diffusion tubes was above 75%; therefore, annualisation (short-term to long-term adjustment) was not required.

The NO₂ results for 2025 have been bias-adjusted using a national bias adjustment factor of 0.89. Full details of the annualisation, bias adjustment and QA/QC monitoring procedures are provided in Appendix C.

For the sake of continuity, although the AQMAs were revoked in 2025, Gloucester City Council have analysed the 2025 monitoring data, breaking down the analysis by ex AQMA, as in previous years, below:

- **Barton Street ex AQMA**

Monitored concentrations are presented in Table A.2 and Figure A.2. There are six diffusion tube locations within the revoked Barton Street AQMA (sites 12-17).

All measured annual mean concentrations here have been at least 10% below the 40.0 µg/m³ objective for 5 years. The highest concentration in 2025 was recorded at site 14 (30.4 µg/m³).

- **Priory Road ex AQMA**

Monitored concentrations are presented in Table A.2 and Figure A.3. There are three diffusion tube locations within the revoked Priory Road AQMA, sites 23, 24 and 25.

All measured annual mean concentrations within the revoked Priory Road AQMA have been at least 10% below the 40.0 µg/m³ objective for four years. The highest concentration in 2025 was recorded at site 25 (35.3 µg/m³).

- **Painswick Road ex AQMA**

Monitored concentrations are presented in Table A.2 and Figure A.4.

There are three diffusion tube locations within the revoked Painswick Road AQMA, sites 5, 7 and 8. All measured annual mean concentrations here have been at least 10% below

the 40.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ objective for more than 5 years. The highest concentration in 2025 was recorded at site 8 (23.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

- **Diffusion Tubes Outside Of The Revoked AQMAs**

Monitored concentrations are presented in Table A.2 and Figure A.1.

There were 9 diffusion tube monitoring sites located outside of the revoked AQMAs in 2025. In April 2022, sites 31, 32 and 33 were added to monitor at schools and at a new block of flats, but as the levels were found to be satisfactorily low (below 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), these monitoring sites were discontinued in 2025 at the end of the financial year.

All measurements outside of the revoked AQMAs were below the annual mean air quality objective in 2025. The highest concentration at a site was recorded at site 19 (24.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

Site 21 is an urban background site and provides a good indication of average exposure across the city (15.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

The annual mean NO_2 concentrations across the city were not greater than 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and therefore, as per LAQM.TG(22) guidance, it is unlikely there were any exceedances of the NO_2 1-hour mean objective at any of the sites.

Because all monitoring locations report concentrations below the annual mean objective, no new AQMAs need to be designated in Gloucester at this time.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	Was the AQMA revoked? 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)
3	35 Buscombe Gardens	Roadside	387670	217250	NO2	No	0.0	26.8	No	2.6
5	97 Painswick Road	Roadside	384558	216946	NO2	Yes - Painswick Road	0.0	4.6	No	2.6
7	76 Painswick Road	Roadside	384490	217027	NO2	Yes - Painswick Road	0.0	3.5	No	2.7
8	88 Painswick Road	Roadside	384509	216998	NO2	Yes - Painswick Road	0.0	3.5	No	2.5
12	219A Barton Street (gutter) and (post)	Roadside	384000	217863	NO2	Yes - Barton Street	0.0	2.0	No	2.6
13	99 Barton Street	Roadside	383717	218094	NO2	Yes - Barton Street	0.0	2.0	No	2.5
14	124 Barton Street	Roadside	383726	218074	NO2	Yes - Barton Street	0.0	1.5	No	2.6
15	196 Barton Street (Lamppost)	Roadside	383989	217857	NO2	Yes - Barton Street	0.0	2.5	No	2.6

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	Was the AQMA revoked? 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)
16	229 Barton Street Lamppost outside flat no. 7	Roadside	384340	217294	NO2	Yes - Barton Street	0.3	1.0	No	2.2
17	316 Barton Street	Roadside	384175	217501	NO2	Yes - Barton Street	0.0	2.3	No	2.6
18	79 Millbrook Street	Roadside	384190	218160	NO2	No	0.0	1.0	No	2.6
19	61 Barnwood Road	Roadside	385130	218585	NO2	No	0.0	5.0	No	2.6
20	53 Barnwood Road	Roadside	385113	218595	NO2	No	0.0	2.3	No	2.5
21	Elmbridge Road	Urban Background	385430	218870	NO2	No	9.5	101.6	No	2.6
23	46 Priory Road	Roadside	382898	219029	NO2	Yes - Priory Road	0.0	4.5	No	2.5
24	56 Priory Road	Roadside	382921	219034	NO2	Yes - Priory Road	0.0	4.4	No	2.5
25	66 Priory Road	Roadside	382950	219040	NO2	Yes - Priory Road	0.0	5.4	No	2.7
26	16 London Road	Roadside	383560	218775	NO2	No	30.0	2.7	No	2.5
27	38 Priory Road	Roadside	382818	218993	NO2	No	0.0	10.0	No	2.2
28	Sweetbriar Street	Urban Background	383639	219134	NO2	No	3.0	2.5	No	2.3

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	Was the AQMA revoked? 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)
29	21 Parliament Street	Kerbside	383027	218253	NO2	No	10.0	0.5	No	2.2
30	Black Dog Way	Roadside	383483	218830	NO2	No	0.0	3.5	No	2.0
31	3 The Elms Church Road, Longlevens	Urban Background	385366	219777	NO2	No	2.5	1.1	No	2.2
32	Tanners Hall Gouda Way	Roadside	383357	218909	NO2	No	0.0	4.5	No	2.2
33	Widden Primary School	Urban Background	383911	218195	NO2	No	6.5	1.1	No	2.0

Notes:

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

(2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.2 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3	387670	217250	Roadside	100	100	19.4	18.0	16.1	14.2	15.4
5	384558	216946	Roadside	100	100	25.4	22.7	22.2	21.1	22.3
7	384490	217027	Roadside	100	100	27.8	25.6	25.5	23.0	23.1
8	384509	216998	Roadside	100	100	29.9	26.3	26.5	24.8	23.3
12	384000	217863	Roadside	100	100	32.3	29.6	27.2	25.3	25.4
13	383717	218094	Roadside	100	100	30.9	28.3	29.0	26.3	28.2
14	383726	218074	Roadside	100	100	35.1	32.9	32.6	32.2	29.6
15	383989	217857	Roadside	100	100	32.5	29.0	30.6	27.7	28.4
16	384340	217294	Roadside	100	100	24.8	22.4	21.9	20.5	22.7
17	384175	217501	Roadside	100	100	29.9	23.7	27.3	25.3	23.0
18	384190	218160	Roadside	100	100	25.5	23.9	24.2	21.3	22.2
19	385130	218585	Roadside	100	100	29.8	24.9	27.6	23.7	22.5
20	385113	218595	Roadside	100	100	28.3	25.7	26.2	23.7	25.0
21	385430	218870	Urban Background	100	100	18.7	17.1	16.4	14.5	15.1

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
23	382898	219029	Roadside	100	100	34.1	34.1	28.4	27.0	28.9
24	382921	219034	Roadside	100	100	37.6	37.6	33.0	30.3	31.2
25	382950	219040	Roadside			35.1	35.1	30.8	30.7	31.5
26	383560	218775	Roadside	83.3	80.8	27.2	27.2	25.1	22.7	23.5
27	382818	218993	Roadside	91.7	92.3	25.1	25.1	17.2	14.9	18.5
28	383639	219134	Urban Background	75	75.0	14.0	14.0	12.9	10.5	-
29	383027	218253	Kerbside	100	100.0	21.4	21.4	18.9	16.9	18.0
30	383483	218830	Roadside	0	0.0	21.4	21.4	-	-	-
31	385366	219777	Urban Background	100	100.0	-	12.2	12.7	10.9	-
32	383357	218909	Roadside	100	100.0	-	19.9	19.6	17.8	19.4
33	383911	218195	Urban Background	83.3	82.7	-	13.0	13.2	12.7	-

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

☒ Diffusion tube data has been bias-adjusted

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Concentrations are those at the monitoring location, not those after any fall-off with distance adjustment.

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

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

Figure A.1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations (Outside Ex AQMAs)

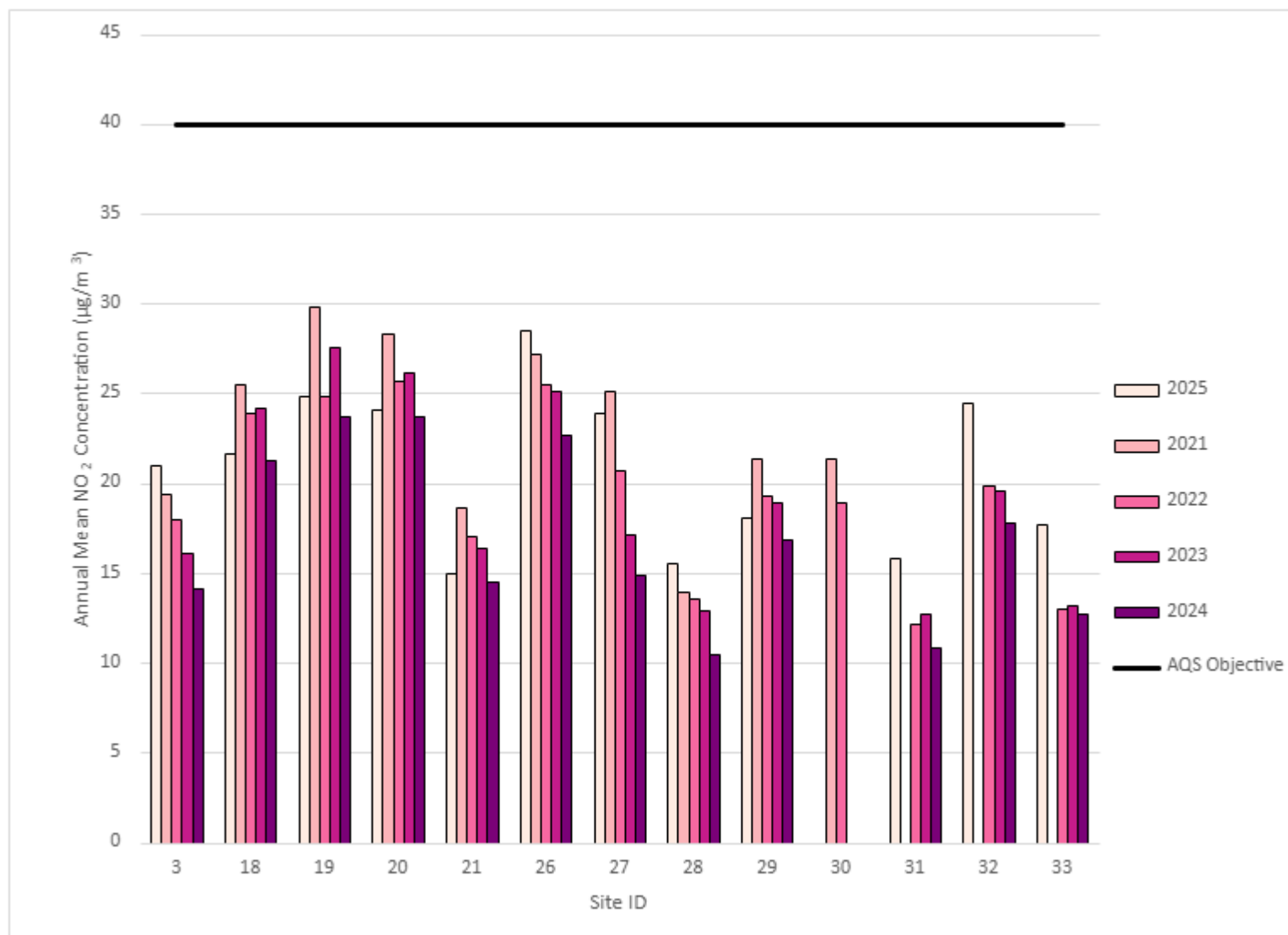


Figure A.2 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations (Barton Street Ex AQMA)

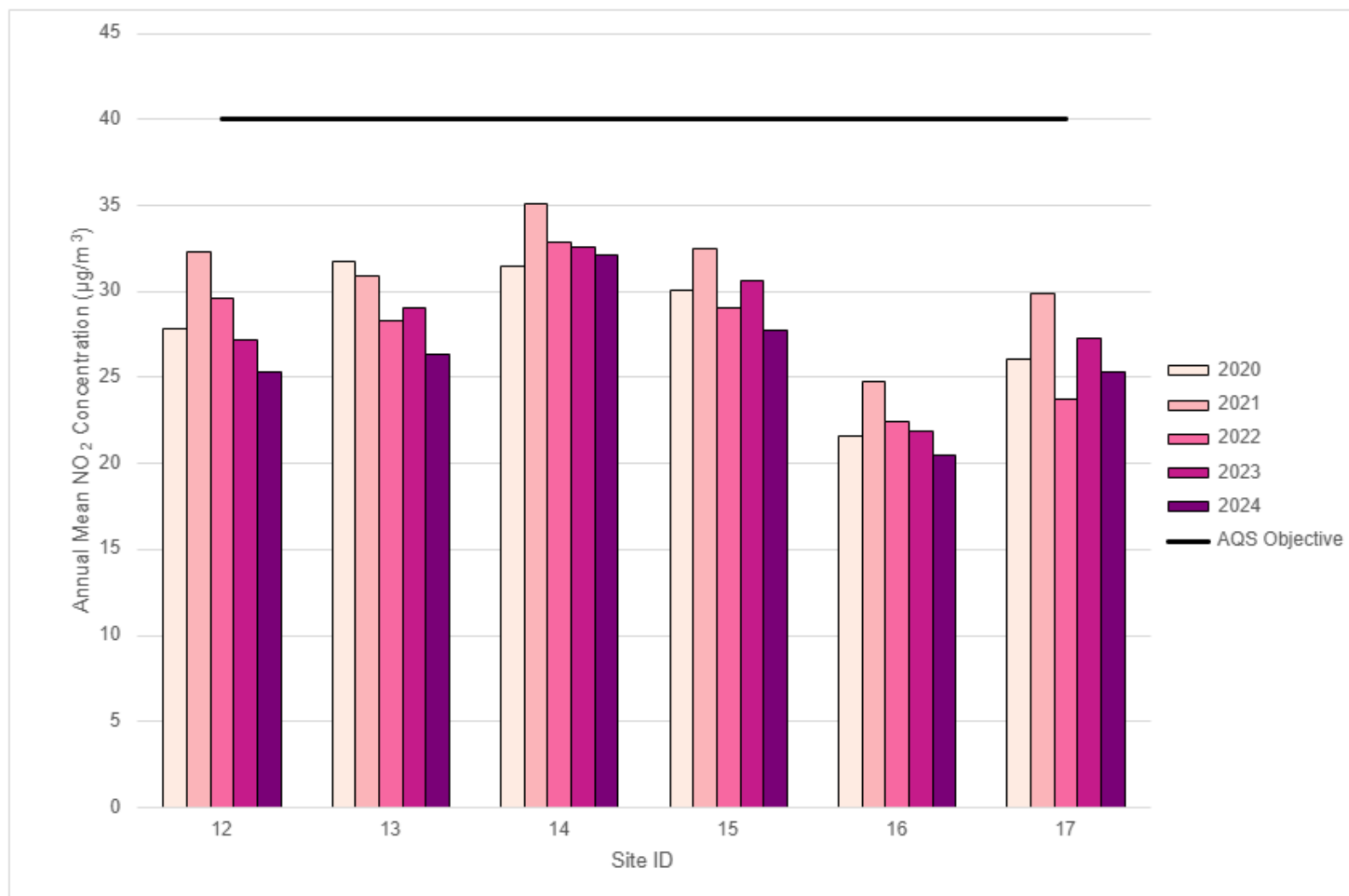


Figure A.3 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations (Priory Road Ex AQMA)

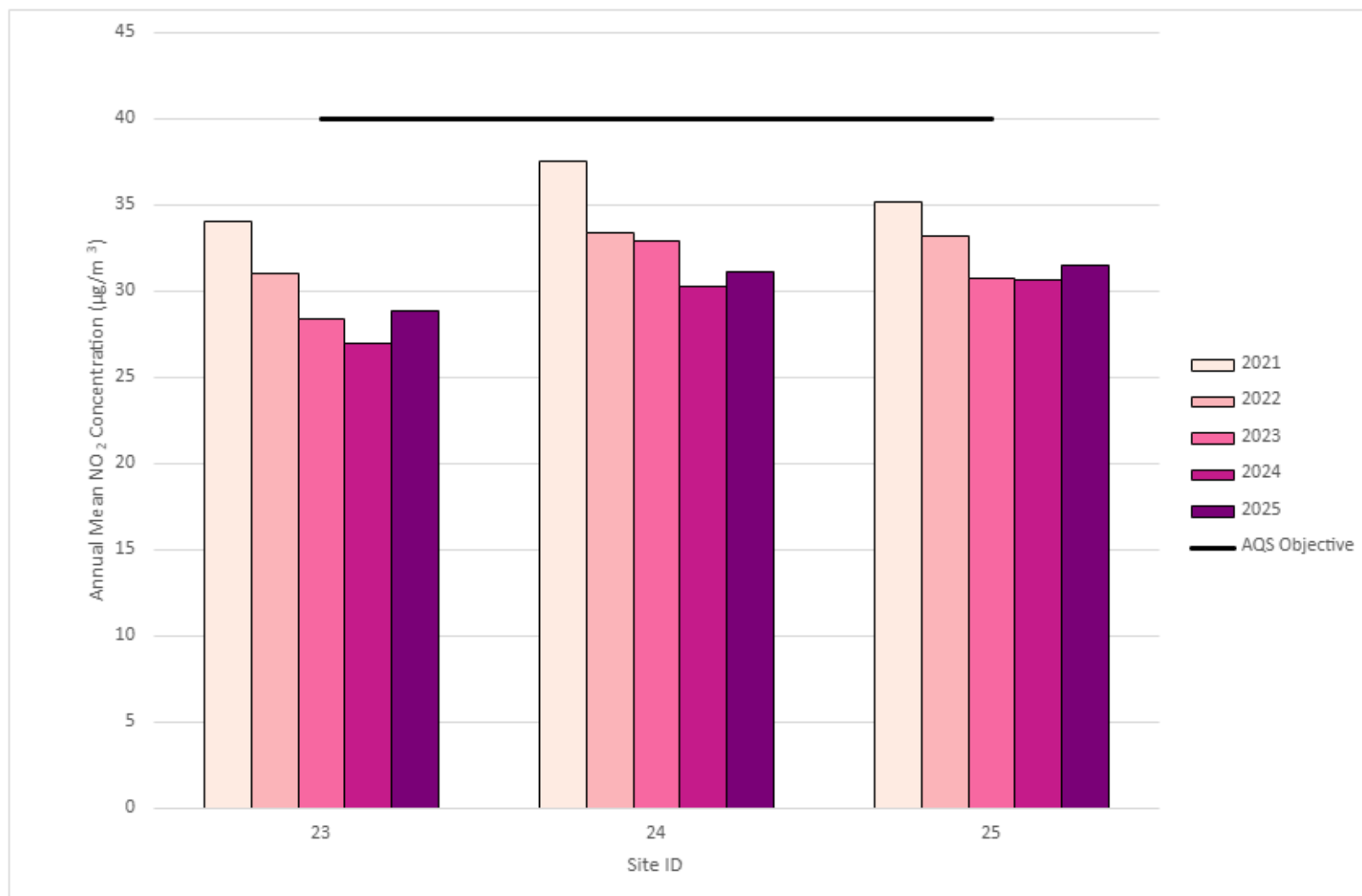
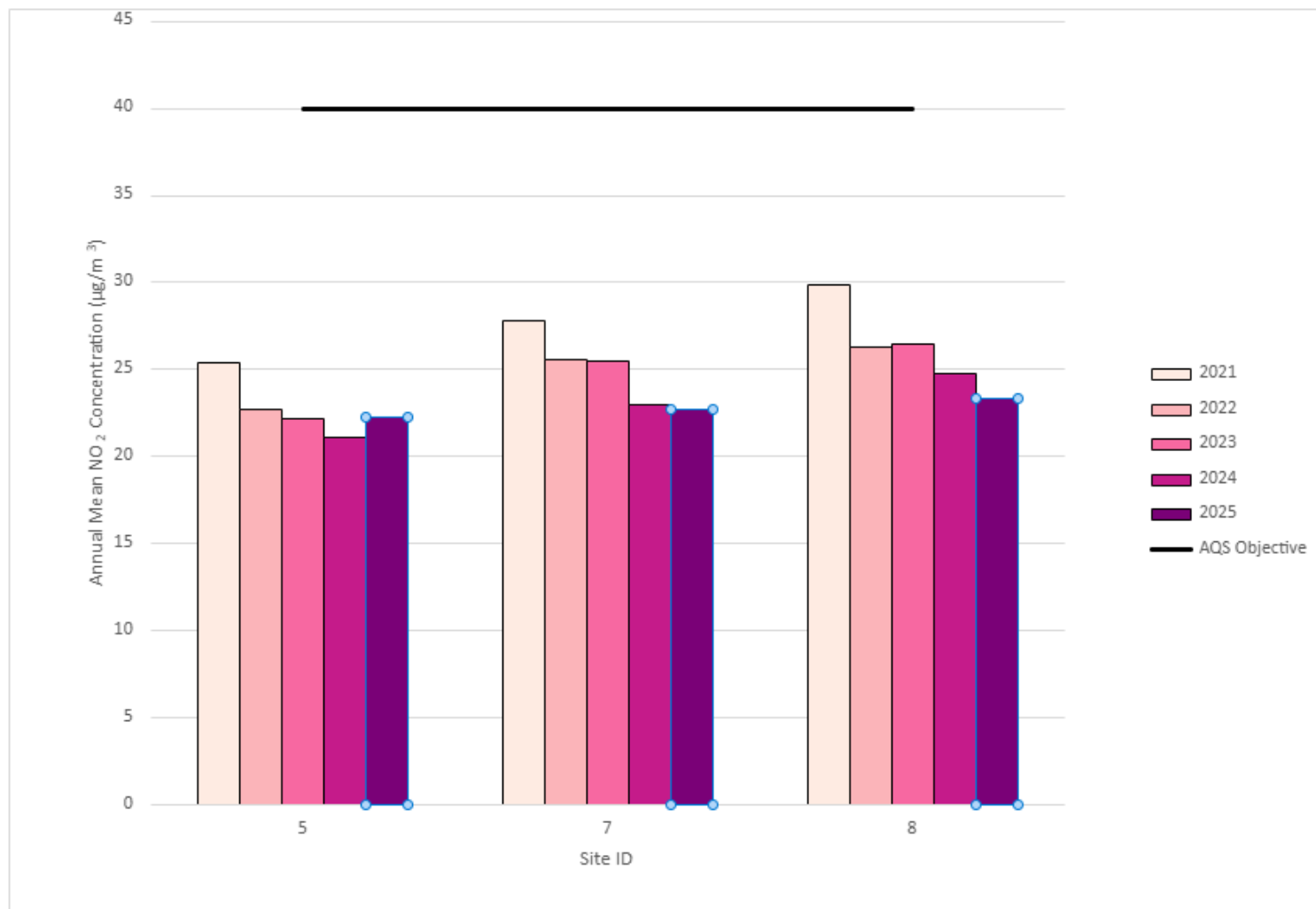


Figure A.4 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations (Painswick Road Ex AQMA)



Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

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

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted 0.89	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
3	387670	217250	20.3	22.3	20.1	19.6	12.7	11.5	9.9	17.0	16.6	15.3	21.6	20.3	17.3	15.4	-	
5	384558	216946	28.4	31.2	29.9	28.0	26.3	18.1	20.8	23.1	22.7	22.1	24.7	24.8	25.0	22.3	-	
7	384490	217027	33.5	31.8	26.3	25.7	20.0	20.6	21.7	22.0	22.0	24.9	30.0	27.0	26.0	23.1	-	
8	384509	216998	35.0	32.5	23.1	23.9	21.9	24.0	22.6	24.4	26.5	26.2	27.4	25.9	26.2	23.3	-	
12	384000	217863	32.9	38.3	40.5	36.8	32.3	28.8	29.1	27.5	-	26.1	34.4	32.2	28.6	25.4	-	
13	383717	218094	31.2	38.0	38.0	34.2	29.6	23.5	27.0	25.3	26.4	28.6	38.9	29.6	31.7	28.2	-	
14	383726	218074	38.1	38.8	35.6	36.7	31.4	33.9	32.8	30.2	34.7	33.7	30.3	33.3	33.3	29.6	-	
15	383989	217857	37.5	37.9	33.5	30.4	26.2	25.4	26.3	27.3	29.5	30.7	33.5	30.0	31.9	28.4	-	
16	384340	217294	30.5	32.3	29.3	26.9	22.1	16.1	17.8	19.1	21.4	21.5	28.0	26.2	25.6	22.7	-	
17	384175	217501	27.4	33.4	28.5	25.7	23.5	23.2	21.4	21.4	26.6	27.3	32.3	27.2	25.8	23.0	-	
18	384190	218160	22.6	32.6	28.9	27.1	23.3	19.2	21.8	21.5	22.9	25.1	26.3	23.9	24.9	22.2	-	
19	385130	218585	32.7	36.4	33.2	33.6	29.8	20.4	21.6	25.5	25.2	23.3	24.9	28.3	25.3	22.5	-	
20	385113	218595	34.7	32.2	30.6	31.1	26.2	22.1	21.2	24.4	22.1	23.7	28.1	29.2	28.0	25.0	-	
21	385430	218870	25.7	24.2	21.1	16.3	13.1	10.9	10.3	12.7	15.5	14.7	18.7	19.8	16.9	15.1	-	
23	382898	219029	35.5	40.5	40.3	34.1	28.1	26.3	24.0	28.0	30.2	32.0	35.8	35.4	32.5	28.9	-	
24	382921	219034	35.5	41.3	39.4	37.0	34.5	28.4	30.3	33.5	32.9	33.8	36.1	35.6	35.0	31.2	-	
25	382950	219040	20.2	41.4	41.9	35.0		32.3		34.8	34.4	34.4	38.9	40.3	35.4	31.5	-	

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted 0.89	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
26	383560	218775	33.0	33.1	26.0	20.8	18.4	27.0	18.4	23.7	25.2	28.1	30.6	32.3	26.4	23.5	-	
27	382818	218993	26.1	27.8	23.6	20.2	17.0	10.2	12.1	15.4	16.5	23.7	26.8	30.1	20.8	18.5	-	
28	383639	219134	21.9	18.5	12.1												-	Not annualised as removed
29	383027	218253	26.2	25.0	27.6	18.8	16.0	12.2	15.2	16.9	17.9	18.7	24.4	23.3	20.2	18.0	-	
31	385366	219777	20.5	18.4	14.2												-	Not annualised as removed
32	383357	218909	27.5	28.9	21.8	18.1	14.0	15.4		18.2	21.9	21.0	26.9	25.7	21.8	19.4	-	
33	383911	218195	20.3	21.4	17.9												-	Not annualised as removed

☒ All erroneous data have been removed from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1

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

☐ Local bias adjustment factor used

☒ National bias adjustment factor used

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

☒ Gloucester City Council confirm that all 2025 diffusion tube data has been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System

Notes:

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

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

See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment and annualisation.

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

New or Changed Sources Identified Within Gloucester City Council During 2025

Gloucester City Council has not identified any new major sources related to air quality during the 2025 reporting year.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Gloucester City Council During 2025

The AQAP was consulted on in 2024/5, and the outcome informed the new Air Quality Strategy, which is required following the revocation of the AQMAs in Barton Street, Priory Road and Painswick Road. We reviewed the smoke control area and made recommendations to the committee.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

Gloucester City Council's diffusion tubes are prepared and analysed by Gradko International Ltd. using the 20% TEA in water method. This laboratory participates in the QA/QC Field Intercomparison, which is operated on behalf of Defra. Gradko International Ltd is a UKAS-accredited laboratory.

Diffusion tube monitoring in 2025 was conducted in accordance with the 2025 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

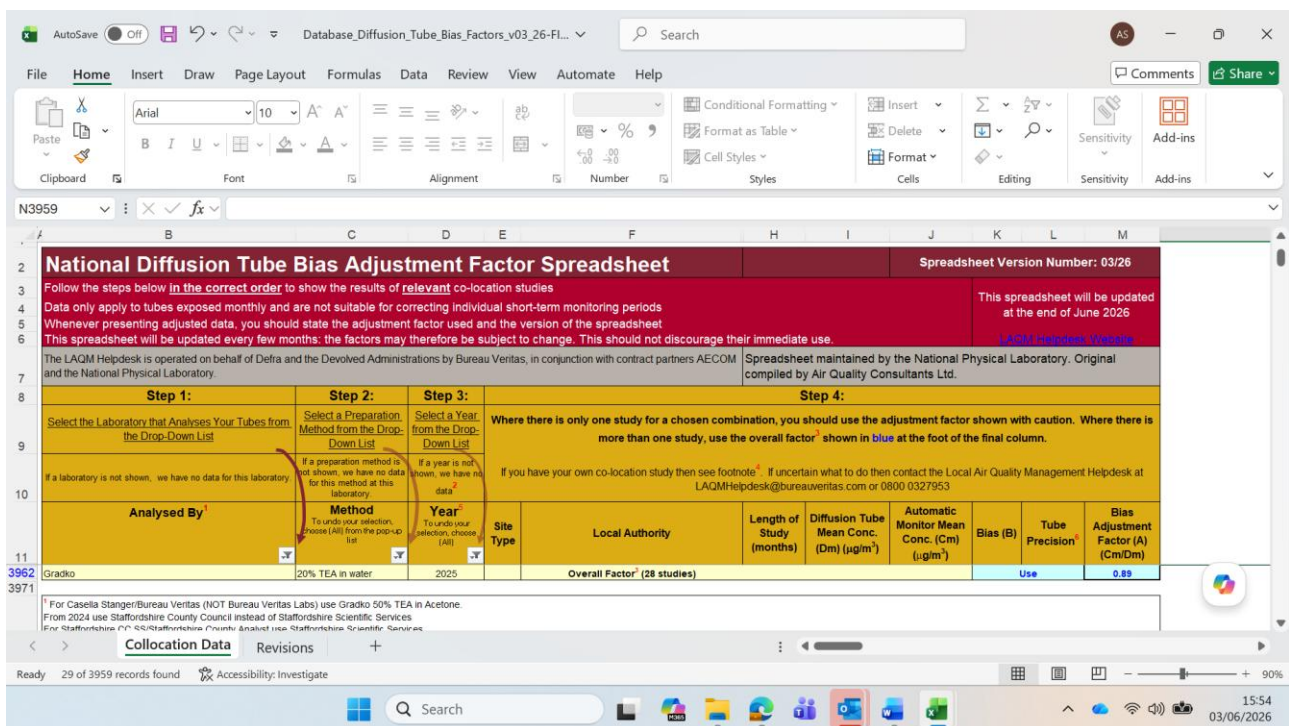
LAQM.TG(22) advises that annualisation is required for any site with data capture of less than 75% but greater than 25%. All the diffusion tubes had data capture of greater than 75%, so annualization was not required.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The diffusion tube data presented within the 2025 ASR have been corrected for bias using an adjustment factor. Bias represents the overall tendency of the diffusion tubes to under-

or over-read relative to the reference chemiluminescence analyser. LAQM.TG22 guidance on applying a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor by comparing diffusion tube results with data from NO_x/NO₂ continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

The national bias adjustment factor for Gradko 20% TEA in water is 0.89 for the year 2025 (based on 28 studies) as derived from the National Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet (version 03/26). This is the adjustment factor used by Gloucester City Council in this report for the 2025 collected data.



A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Gloucester City Council over the past five years is presented in

Table C.1.

Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	03/26	0.89

2024	National	04/25	0.84
2023	National	03/24	0.81
2022	National	03/23	0.83
2021	National	06/22	0.84

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

Wherever possible, monitoring locations are representative of exposure. However, where this is not possible, the NO₂ concentration at the nearest location relevant for exposure has been estimated using the Diffusion Tube Data Processing Tool/NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator available on the LAQM Support website. Where appropriate, non-automatic annual mean NO₂ concentrations corrected for distance are presented in Table B.1.

No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within Gloucester City Council require distance correction during 2025.

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

Figure D.1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site (Painswick Ex AQMA)



Figure D.2 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site (Barton Street Ex AQMA)

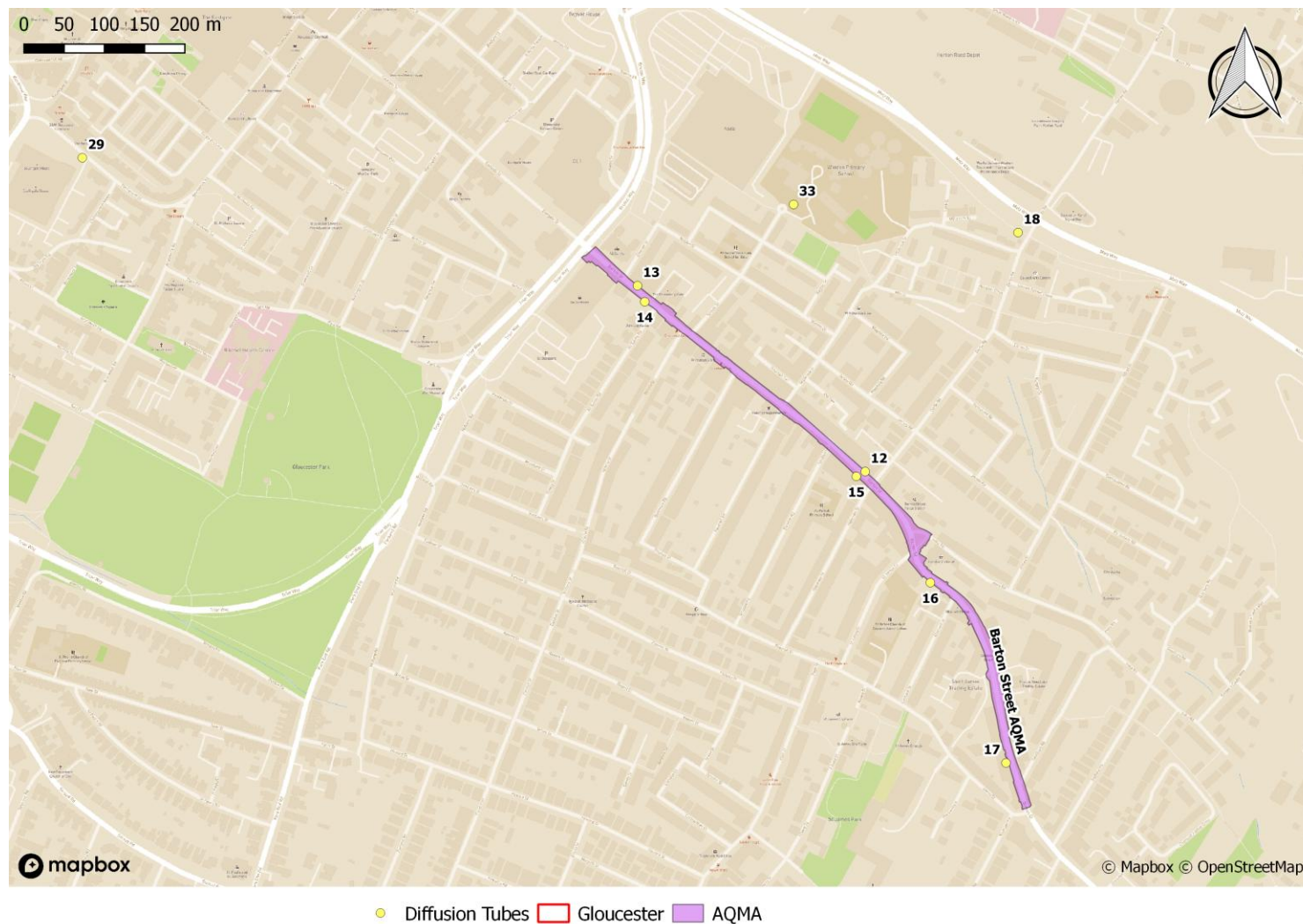


Figure D.3 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site (All Sites)

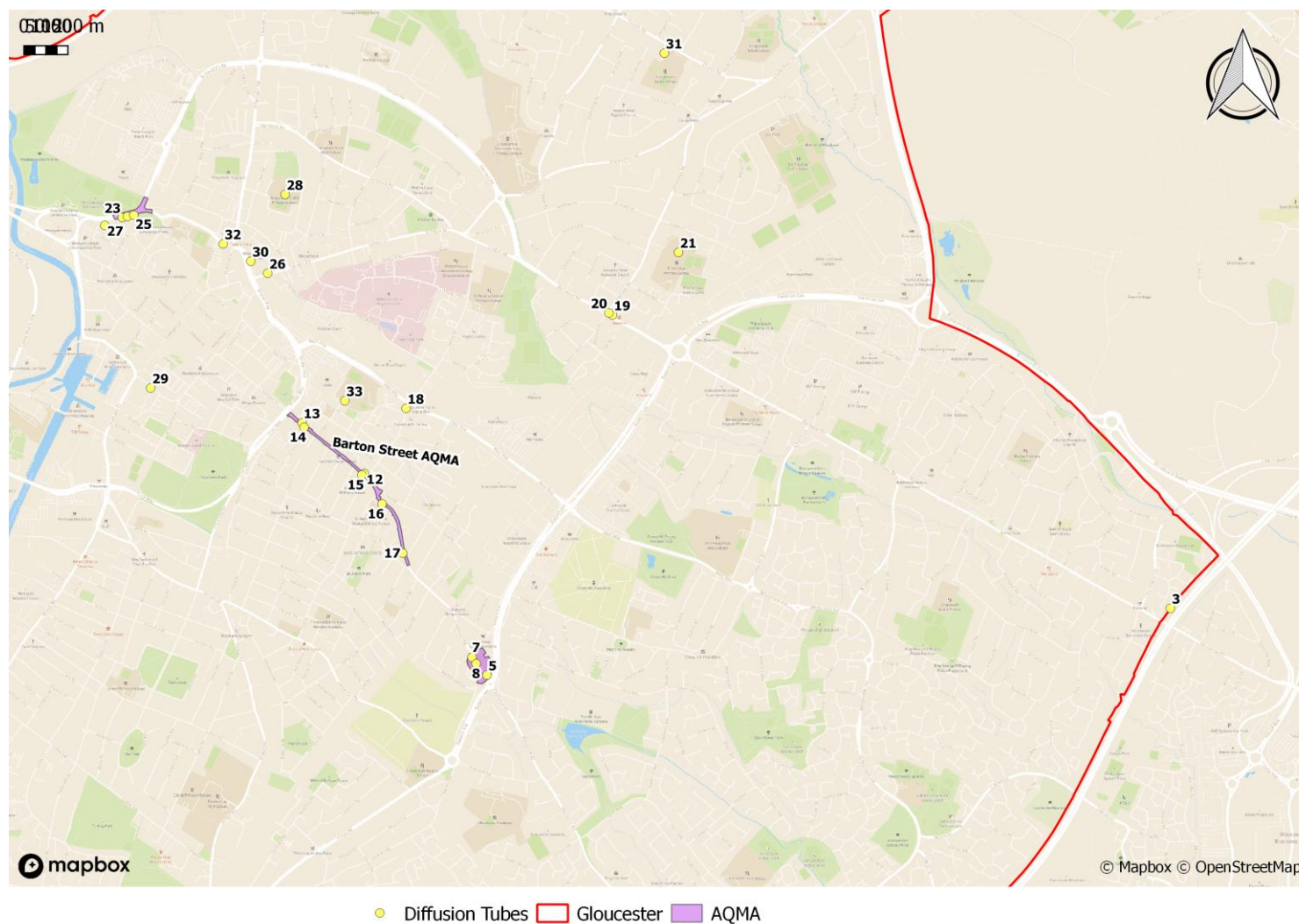
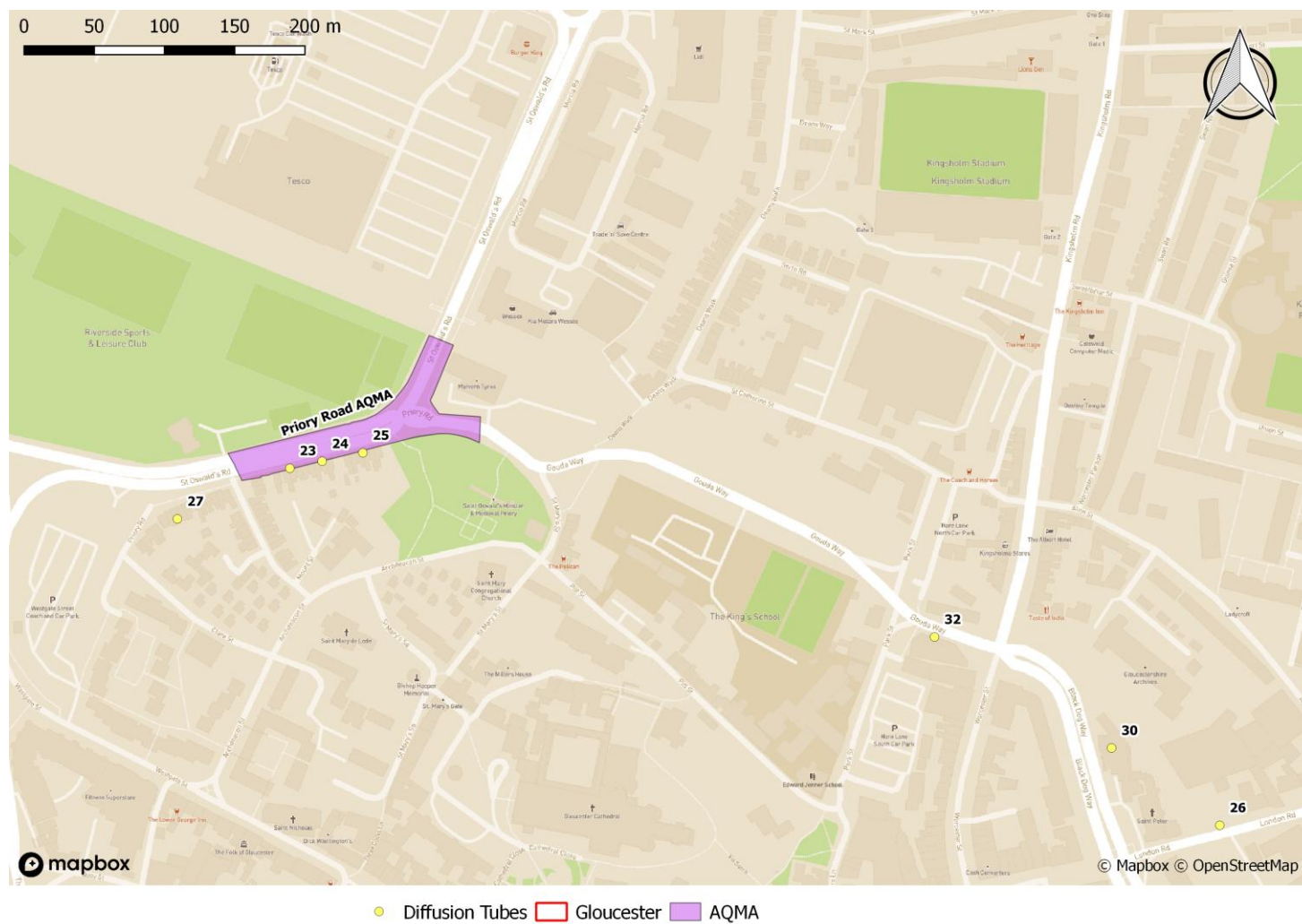


Figure D.4 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site (Priory Road Ex AQMA)



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England⁷

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective: Concentration	Air Quality Objective: Measured as
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	200µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	40µg/m ³	Annual mean
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	40µg/m ³	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	350µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	125µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	266µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean

⁷ The units are in microgrammes of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Glossary of Terms

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

References

- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG22. August 2022. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
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