



2026 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)

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

Date: June 2026

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Local Responsibilities and Commitment

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Stroud District Council

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

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

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

Table ES 1 - Description of Key Pollutants

Pollutant	Description
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Nitrogen dioxide is a gas which is generally emitted from high-temperature combustion processes such as road transport or energy generation.
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) is a corrosive gas which is predominantly produced from the combustion of coal or crude oil.
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})	Particulate matter is everything in the air that is not a gas. Particles can come from natural sources such as pollen, as well as human made sources such as smoke from fires, emissions from industry and dust from tyres and brakes. PM₁₀ refers to particles under 10 micrometres. Fine particulate matter or PM_{2.5} are particles under 2.5 micrometres.

Road traffic emissions are the most significant factor affecting air quality in Stroud district, with nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) being the primary pollutant of concern. Stroud District Council locates diffusion tubes across the district to measure NO₂ concentrations. The tubes are replaced monthly and then sent away for analysis. In 2025 there was no council monitoring of PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5}. In January 2026 three PM monitoring nodes were deployed to monitor PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

Whilst air quality has improved significantly in recent decades, there are some areas where local action is needed to protect people and the environment from the effects of air pollution.

In January 2025, Stroud District Council adopted a new [Air Quality Strategy \(2025-2027\)](#) which provides the overarching framework through which air quality within Stroud district is managed. The Strategy aims to guide and inform council policy, ensuring a coordinated approach to air quality, including statutory requirements, enforcement and through policy. This also includes the council's own impact on air quality which is recognised as part of the service delivery that Stroud District Council provides.

Stroud District Council has engaged with the Air Quality and Behaviour Change group. This group was made up of professionals and electoral representatives from across Gloucestershire. The group published the draft [Gloucestershire Air Quality and Health Strategy](#) and has developed an [online tool](#) to facilitate a co-ordinated approach to the monitoring and reporting of pollution across Gloucestershire. A district wide strategy is also under development.

In response to new PM_{2.5} targets introduced by the Environment Act 2021, Stroud District Council has been exploring options for initiating PM_{2.5} monitoring. As part of a Gloucestershire-wide network coordinated by Gloucestershire County Council, it has been collaborating with neighbouring authorities to develop a strategy for monitoring and reporting particulate data while ensuring public access to this information. In Autumn 2024, Stroud District Council successfully secured £10,000 from Gloucestershire County Council for a dedicated PM_{2.5} monitoring project, with plans to implement it in 2025. Plans to implement were delayed until January 2026 due to delays in receiving permission from the relevant highways authority to install the nodes on lampposts.

Conclusions and Priorities

In 2025, measured concentrations of NO₂ were below the UK Air Quality Standards (i.e., legal limits) at all monitored locations. Furthermore, our latest data indicates a slight improvement in air quality. In 2025, measured NO₂ concentrations were lower than in 2024 at 24 out of 33 monitoring sites with comparable data. Compared to 2020, all historic sites except 1 (DT 63) recorded lower NO₂ levels, suggesting that air quality in Stroud is now better than during the Covid-19 lockdowns, despite the significantly reduced economic activity in that period. Air quality is also improving across much of the UK, where road traffic

is the major source of emissions, due to the replacement of older, “dirtier” vehicles with those with “cleaner” engines, including electric vehicles. As such, these results are in line with national trends. Looking forward, Stroud District Council will continue to implement its Air Quality Strategy and begin monitoring PM_{2.5} using sensors, in 2026.

How to get Involved

Stroud District Council engages with decision makers and the public through several forums. Gloucestershire Pollution Group is made up of environmental protection professionals from each of the local authorities within Gloucestershire, as well as air quality representatives from Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) and the Environment Agency. This forum allows officers to share good practice and ideas for improving air quality. A separate Gloucestershire Air Quality Group sits underneath this and meets to discuss and share knowledge specifically on air quality matters within Gloucestershire.

Stroud District Council provides support to a Community Liaison Group set up to research air quality issues associated with an energy from waste facility operating in Stroud district. The group is made up of local electoral representatives, Environment Agency representatives, representatives from the operator as well as members of the public. Discussions have been held regarding the deployment of one of the PM nodes on a short-term basis to the Hardwicke area, which was discussed in 2025. This was implemented in 2026, with the results to be shared with the group.

There is significant interest in air quality issues across Stroud district, and this is reflected in the political composition of the Council. Councillors actively engage in a whole range of environmental issues, including air quality. Officers regularly brief the Council's Environment Committee on air quality in the district.

The public can help to improve air quality across the district by reducing unnecessary vehicular travel. Additionally, burning household and garden waste is a particular issue so, disposal of these wastes by alternative means would be beneficial. Copies of the latest air quality report for Stroud District can be found on the Council's website at <https://www.stroud.gov.uk/environment/environmental-health/pollution-and-nuisance/air-quality>. Queries relating to air quality should be directed to the Environmental Protection team at Stroud District Council.

Table of Contents

Local Responsibilities and Commitment	i
Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area	ii
Air Quality in Stroud District Council	ii
Actions to Improve Air Quality	iii
Conclusions and Priorities	iii
How to get Involved	iv
1 Local Air Quality Management	1
2 Actions to Improve Air Quality	2
2.1 Air Quality Management Areas	2
2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in Stroud District Council	3
2.3 PM_{2.5} – Local Authority Approach to Reducing Emissions and/or Concentrations	7
3 Air Quality Monitoring Data and Comparison with Air Quality Objectives and National Compliance	9
3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken	9
3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites	9
3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites	9
3.2 Individual Pollutants	9
3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	10
Appendix A: Monitoring Results	11
Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025	19
Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC	21
New or Changed Sources Identified Within Stroud District Council During 2025	21
Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Stroud District Council During 2025	21
QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring	21
Diffusion Tube Annualisation	22
Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors	22
NO ₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road	23
Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMAs	24
Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England	29
Glossary of Terms	30
References	31

Figures

Figure A- 1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO ₂ Concentrations (SDC Sites).....	16
Figure A- 2 – Trends in Annual Mean NO ₂ Concentrations (Javelin Park Sites).....	17
Figure A- 3 – Trends in Annual Mean NO ₂ Concentrations (Town Council Sites).....	18

Tables

Table 2.1 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality.....	6
Table A.1 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites	11
Table A.2 – Annual Mean NO ₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m ³)	14
Table B.1 – NO ₂ 2025 Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m ³)	19
Table C.1 – Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in µg/m ³).....	22
Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor	23
Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England	29

1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in Stroud District 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 or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where an exceedance is considered likely the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in order to achieve and maintain the objectives and the dates by which each measure will be carried out. This Annual Status Report (ASR) is an annual requirement showing the strategies employed by Stroud District Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

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

2 Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

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

Stroud District Council currently does not have any declared AQMAs.

Stroud are working towards the goals of the [Gloucestershire Air Quality and Health Strategy](#), which has no formal adopted status, and its district level [Air Quality Strategy](#).

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

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

- Bias adjustment factors in the 2025 ASR were calculated using the 03/24 version of the spreadsheet. In this 2026 ASR the most up to date version of the spreadsheet from [National Bias Adjustment Factors | LAQM](#) (Database_Diffusion_Tube_Bias_Factors_v03_26-FINAL) is used for calculating the bias adjustment factor.
- There have been robust measures to address air quality in Stroud District Council. Considering all passive monitoring results for NO₂ are significantly below the AQO, it is great to see that SDC have a robust list of measures to further improve air quality. Comments acknowledged.
- Maps that have been used in the report are clear and show exactly where each passive monitoring location is located. The local authority boundary has been included in the maps. This is a great addition to the map as it provides a useful point of reference. Comments acknowledged.
- Trends and comparisons between the objective value was concise and clearly outlined that there was a general improvement in air quality in SDC. Keeping the discussion concise and to the point made the discussion palpable. Comments acknowledged.

Stroud District Council has taken forward a number of direct measures during the current reporting year of 2025 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.1. 11 measures are included within Table 2.1, with the type of measure and the progress Stroud District Council have made during the reporting year of 2025 presented. Where there have been, or continue to be, barriers restricting the implementation of the measure, these are also presented within Table 2.1.

Stroud District Council has made progress in implementing air quality measures outlined within the [Stroud Air Quality Strategy 2025-2027](#). These include:

- Three Bettair nodes were deployed in January 2026 at Bowbridge, Stroud; Dubridge, Stroud; and a temporary site at Hardwicke, Quedgeley. These nodes

monitor PM₁, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, NO₂, O₃ and Noise. The nodes installation was delayed from 2025 due to delays in receiving permission from the relevant highways authority to install the nodes on lampposts.

- In 2026, eight more Diffusion Tube sites have been commissioned at the following locations:
 - DT 89: Box Road, Cam,
 - DT 90: Dudbridge Hill, Traffic Lights, Stroud,
 - DT 91: Great Oldbury Drive, Stonehouse,
 - DT 92: Spring Hill, Nailsworth,
 - DT 93: The Street, Horsley,
 - DT 94: Avenue Terrace, Stonehouse,
 - DT 95: Berkley turning off A38,
 - DT 96: New Inn, Dursley (Whiteway Hill).

Stroud District Council's priorities for the coming year are to:

- Implement the Stroud Air Quality Strategy 2025-27 and to develop knowledge of key sources of PM_{2.5} in the district.
- Continue and develop the diffusion tube monitoring network e.g. through the identification of new monitoring locations within the district.
- Continue to engage and work with our partners within our countywide air quality group.
- Continue investigation and, where appropriate, robust action in relation to burning of controlled waste.
- Scoping the possibility of gaining additional funding for a PM_{2.5} monitoring station.

Stroud District Council worked to implement these measures in partnership with the following stakeholders during 2025:

- Neighbouring local authorities,
- Gloucester Country Council,
- National Highways.

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation that Stroud District Council anticipates facing are funding and other work pressures on a small Environmental Protection Team. However, the Council will continue to seek further funding opportunities, as highlighted by the grant gained to assist with the purchase of the indicative PM_{2.5} monitoring pods.

Progress on the following measures has been slower than expected due to budgets, priorities and officer availability. However, Stroud District Council and Gloucestershire County Council have both provided funding for a part-time Air Quality Officer post. This role will strengthen capacity working towards a data led approach to address local air quality issues in line with Stroud District Councils Air Quality Strategy.

Stroud District Council anticipates that the measures stated above and in Table 2.1 will help improve air quality across Stroud District, as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Stroud District Council continues to investigate and take formal action on matters related to adverse emissions. This includes the outcome of 5 prosecutions under the Clean Air Act 1993 and associated legislation. Those actions were related to issues that occurred in 2024, and actions taken in 2025. Where applicable, Stroud District Council advertises these results to raise awareness and with the hope of prevent further issues.

Table 2.1 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
Priority Air Quality Actions														
1	Stroud District Council Air Quality Strategy	Strategy	Data gathering	2025	2027	SDC	SDC and County Council	Partially funded	£10-50k	Implementation	Reduce vehicle emissions	PM	Implementing	
2	Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2020 - 2041	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Intensive active travel campaign & infrastructure	2020	2041	SDC and County Council	County Council /Government	Partially Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Implementation	Reduced vehicle emissions	NOx	Implementation ongoing	Lengthy timescale
3	Connecting Places Strategy - Stroud	Transport Planning and Infrastructure	Public transport improvements- interchanges stations and services	2020	2041	SDC and County Council	County Council	Partially Funded	£500k - £1 million	Implementation	Reduced vehicle emissions	NOx	Implementation ongoing	Lengthy timescale
4	Gloucestershire Air Quality and Health Strategy	Policy Guidance and Development Control	Regional Groups Co-ordinating programmes to develop Area wide Strategies to reduce emissions and improve air quality	2022	Ongoing	SDC and County Council	SDC and County Council	Not Funded	£10k - 50k	Planning	Reduced emissions	PM	Still in planning	Cost
5	Gloucestershire Air Quality and Health Strategy	Promoting Low Emission Transport	Other	2022	Ongoing	SDC and County Council	SDC and County Council	Not Funded	<£10k	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	NOx	Still in planning	
6	Gloucestershire Air Quality and Health Strategy	Traffic management	Anti-idling enforcement	2022	Ongoing	SDC and County Council	SDC and County Council	Not Funded	£10k - 50k	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	NOx	Still in planning	Public and schools' engagement
7	Gloucestershire Air Quality and Health Strategy	Public information	Via the internet	2022	Ongoing	SDC and County Council	SDC and County Council	Not Funded	<£10k -	Planning	Reduced vehicle emissions	NOx	Still in planning	
8	Extension of Cotswold Canals	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Promote use of rail and inland waterways	2022	2028	SDC and charity	SDC and heritage lottery fund	Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Implementation	Reduced vehicle emissions	NOx	Implementation ongoing (See progress)	Lengthy timescale
9	SDC carbon neutral commitment by 2030	Other	Other	2019	2030	SDC	SDC	Partially Funded	£1 million - £10 million	Implementation	Carbon Neutral	CO ₂	Implementation ongoing	Lengthy timescale
10	Improve air quality	Environmental Permits	Measures to reduce pollution through IPPC Permits going beyond BAT	Ongoing	Ongoing	SDC	Stroud Budget	Funded	£10k - 50k	Implementation	Reduced emissions	Number of complaints/ changes to permits	Implementation ongoing	Staffing and resource
11	Reducing transport carbon emissions	Promoting low emission transport	Taxi emission incentives	Ongoing	Ongoing	Gloucestershire local authorities	Grants/ County Council/ Stroud	Not Funded	£50k - £100k	Planning	Reduced emissions	Taxi fleet emission class	Still in planning	Cost

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 Strategy¹, local authorities are expected to work towards reducing emissions and/or concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). There is clear evidence that PM_{2.5} (particulate matter smaller 2.5 micrometres) has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

Stroud District Council is taking the following measures to address PM_{2.5}.

Across the local authorities in Gloucestershire, monitoring of particulate matter is patchy. As a result, and because of the negative impact of particulate matter on health, Stroud District Council has been working with Gloucestershire County Council and the other neighbouring authorities to explore options for monitoring particulates; particularly PM_{2.5}. To achieve this, Gloucestershire County Council's Sustainability team has led on creating a bidding process to access funds for air quality monitoring of particulate matter and projects in line with Gloucestershire's Air Quality and Health Strategy. A successful bid was made to Gloucestershire County Council for £10,000 for a specific PM_{2.5} monitoring project in Autumn 2024.

Gloucestershire's Air Quality and Health Strategy identified the need to engage the public in monitoring as this will contribute to a better understanding of air quality. [A digital solution \(through a countywide website\)](#) to make air quality and related health data available to the public has therefore been developed.

To improve the understanding of the relationship between air quality and health, the platform aims to integrate air quality data with other data sources, such as health outcomes, healthcare activity, road traffic information, road safety information and, policy and planning decisions. It is hoped that in making data available for members of the public to use, they can then make informed decisions to protect themselves and reduce negative impacts on air quality as a result of their own actions.

Stroud District Council also has dedicated webpages relating to the legal responsibilities around [bonfires](#), smoke control from [domestic sources](#) and how issues can be [reported](#).

¹ Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

The Public Health team at Gloucestershire County Council has led the development of the [Gloucestershire Health Protection Strategy](#) of which air quality is a key outcome. The links between air quality and health outcomes is accessed through the Public Health Outcomes Framework. Specifically, the fraction of mortality that is attributable to particulate air pollution indicator (new method), 2024. This indicator identifies that Stroud district's fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution is 4.5%. This is 0.2% worse than the Southwest average, at 4.3%, but 0.9% better than the national average at 5.3% ([Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#))

Between 2022 and 2025 monitoring of particulates was not undertaken in Stroud. In previous years, Stroud District Council has been able to report particulate monitoring undertaken in the district using equipment supplied by a Community Liaison Group. Unfortunately, in 2022 that equipment fell into disrepair and so particulate monitoring was no longer possible.

In January 2026, three PM monitoring nodes were installed by the Stroud District Council as a result of the Gloucester County Council funding achieved in Autumn 2024.

Based on measurements in years prior to 2022, particulate concentrations appeared to show a downward trend, this will be assessed in monitoring data provided by the nodes from 2026.

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

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

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Stroud District Council did not undertake automatic (continuous) monitoring during 2025.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Stroud District Council undertook non-automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 37 sites during 2025. Table A.1 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites.

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

In addition, Stroud District Council implemented Air Quality monitoring at four locations, included the following:

- DT 85: Fromebridge, Whitminster,
- DT 86: Wotton Road, Kingswood,
- DT 87: Phillimore Road, Cam,
- DT 88: Duxbury Close, Great Oldbury.

3.2 Individual Pollutants

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

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

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

In 2025, none of the 37 monitoring locations exceeded the annual air quality objective of 40µg/m³ and none were within 10% of the objective (36.0µg/m³). The highest concentration was recorded at DT27 (Stroud – Bowbridge), where an annual mean concentration of 26.4 µg/m³ was recorded.

Over the past five years, with the exception of 2021 (when it was considered that increased concentrations of NO₂ may have occurred as a result of the gradual release of commuters and motorists from restrictions imposed during the Covid-19 pandemic), there has been a general downward trend in NO₂ concentrations. In 2025, this trend has continued and 24 out of 33 monitoring sites reported a decrease compared to 2024. Compared to 2020, all historic sites except one (DT 63) recorded lower NO₂ levels, suggesting that air quality in Stroud is now better than during the Covid-19 lockdowns, despite the significantly reduced economic activity in that period. Furthermore, all long-term monitoring sites recorded lower concentrations in 2025, than in 2021.

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	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)
25	Painswick - High St Lights	Kerbside	386686	209781	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.5	No	2.0
26	Painswick - Traffic Camera	Kerbside	386740	209821	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.5	No	2.0
27	Stroud - Bowbridge	Roadside	385784	204367	NO ₂	No	N/A	1.3	No	2.0
28	Signal House, Dudbridge	Roadside	383652	204557	NO ₂	No	N/A	2.7	No	2.0
29	Stroud - 1, Signal House	Kerbside	383657	204549	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.7	No	2.0
30	Stroud - 2, Signal House	Roadside	383665	204553	NO ₂	No	N/A	3.9	No	2.0
34	Upton St Leonards - 50, Woodland Green	Kerbside	386301	215294	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.5	No	2.0
35	Trevoze, Hardwicke	Roadside	380188	211951	NO ₂	No	N/A	4.7	No	2.0
36	30, Hunts Grove Drive, Hardwicke	Kerbside	381140	212269	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.1	No	2.0
37	The Lodge, Haresfield	Other	380232	210421	NO ₂	No	N/A	N/A	No	2.0
38	Rodborough - Bath Road	Roadside	384448	204934	NO ₂	No	N/A	1.9	No	2.0
45	Moreton Hill	Rural	381872	206279	NO ₂	No	N/A		No	2.0

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
46	Standish Lane	Rural	379342	208604	NO ₂	No	N/A	1.2	No	2.0
47	Little Haresfield	Rural	380374	209112	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.4	No	2.0
48	Haresfield Village Hall	Rural	381349	210005	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.2	No	2.0
49	Haresfield Beacon	Rural	382295	209217	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.2	No	2.0
50	Hiltmead Lane	Rural	380110	211214	NO ₂	No	N/A	N/A	No	2.0
51	Hardwicke Village Hall	Suburban	380217	212821	NO ₂	No	N/A	0.6	No	2.0
63	Silver Street, Dursley	Roadside	375642	198095	NO ₂	No	N/A	1.2	No	2.0
74	A38, Opposite Whitminster Hotel	Roadside	377676	208067	NO ₂	No	N/A	1.1	No	2.0
77	Old Neighbourhood, Chalford	Roadside	389232	202555	NO ₂	No	N/A	1.5	No	2.0
80	Stratford Road, Stroud	Roadside	383725	205591	NO ₂	No	N/A	3.0	No	2.0
81	Kingshill, Dursley	Roadside	375200	198887	NO ₂	No	N/A	2.5	No	2.0
85	Fromebridge, Whitminster	Kerbside	376804	206642	NO ₂	No	94.0	1.0	No	2.1
86	Wotton Road, Kingswood	Kerbside	375181	192877	NO ₂	No	24.0	0.5	No	2.2
87	Phillimore Road, Cam	Kerbside	374223	199590	NO ₂	No	14.0	1.0	No	2.1
88	Duxbury Close, Great Oldbury	Kerbside	378496	206300	NO ₂	No	9.0	0.5	No	2.1

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
52	Merrywalks Bus Station - Lamp Post 64	Roadside	384991	205352	NO ₂	N	N/A	2.5	No	3.0
53	Merrywalks South - Lamp Post 60	Roadside	384868	205260	NO ₂	N	N/A	1.5	No	3.0
54	Cainscross Rd - Junction with Gannicox Road	Kerbside	384389	205185	NO ₂	N	N/A	1.8	No	3.0
55	Locking Hill Surgery	Roadside	385145	205414	NO ₂	N	N/A	1.6	No	3.0
56	Beeches Green - Lamp Post 76	Roadside	384934	205516	NO ₂	N	N/A	1.9	No	3.0
57	A46 / Grove Cottages	Roadside	384669	206344	NO ₂	N	N/A	1.3	No	3.0
60	STC Offices - 58, London Road	Kerbside	385112	205085	NO ₂	N	N/A	0.3	No	3.0
82	London Road, Stroud (nr Waitrose Roundabout)	Kerbside	385481	204731	NO ₂	N	N/A	2.7	No	3.0
83	Cainscross Road, Stroud (Nr School Bus Stops)	Kerbside	384070	205168	NO ₂	N	N/A	1.7	No	3.0
84	Paganhill Lane (approach to Cainscross roundabout)	Kerbside	383551	205112	NO ₂	N	N/A	1.2	No	3.0

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
25	386686	209781	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	26.6	25.8	20.4	19.0	19.1
26	386740	209821	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	24.0	26.1	22.1	19.8	18.3
27	385784	204367	Roadside	100.0	100.0	33.4	29.9	29.1	28.0	26.4
28	383652	204557	Roadside	76.9	76.9	28.9	28.6	22.7	25.3	21.1
29	383657	204549	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	34.7	32.4	26.7	26.8	25.9
30	383665	204553	Roadside	100.0	100.0	31.7	29.3	24.1	24.6	22.4
34	386301	215294	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	16.6	16.2	14.0	13.3	12.8
35	380188	211951	Roadside	92.3	92.3	25.2	23.6	18.9	22.2	17.7
36	381140	212269	Kerbside	65.4	65.4	11.8	12.0	9.7	9.3	8.6
37	380232	210421	Other	100.0	100.0	17.4	17.4	13.6	13.1	13.3
38	384448	204934	Roadside	100.0	100.0	27.6	26.6	22.2	21.9	22.3
45	381872	206279	Rural	92.3	92.3	7.9	7.6	6.6	5.9	5.8
46	379342	208604	Rural	100.0	100.0	10.3	10.2	7.7	7.1	7.6
47	380374	209112	Rural	100.0	100.0	10.4	10.2	8.0	8.2	8.3
48	381349	210005	Rural	100.0	100.0	9.8	9.4	7.5	7.8	7.6
49	382295	209217	Rural	100.0	100.0	8.2	8.4	6.7	6.7	6.0
50	380110	211214	Rural	90.1	90.1	15.1	15.3	11.2	11.2	10.8
51	380217	212821	Suburban	67.6	67.6	12.4	12.9	8.6	8.5	8.6
52	384991	205352	Roadside	26.4	26.4	25.6	28.3	25.1	23.7	20.2
53	384868	205260	Roadside	26.4	26.4	30.3	30.7	24.0	26.0	25.0
54	384389	205185	Kerbside	41.8	41.8	21.4	21.4	16.5	17.0	14.7
55	385145	205414	Roadside	41.8	41.8	19.0	20.9	16.0	16.7	13.4
56	384934	205516	Roadside	41.8	41.8	31.6	32.1	24.3	26.9	20.9
57	384669	206344	Roadside	26.4	26.4	21.3	19.8	16.8	18.7	15.6
60	385112	205085	Kerbside	34.1	32.4	22.2	24.9	19.5	20.9	14.8
63	375642	198095	Roadside	82.4	82.4	25.5	26.3	20.9	20.1	20.0
74	377676	208067	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	15.8	16.7	16.5

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
77	389232	202555	Roadside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	20.6	20.0
80	383725	205591	Roadside	90.7	90.7	-	-	-	16.5	17.3
81	375200	198887	Roadside	83.0	83.0	-	-	-	10.9	12.8
82	385481	204731	Kerbside	41.8	34.1	-	-	-	15.8	15.9
83	384070	205168	Kerbside	32.4	41.8	-	-	-	13.7	11.4
84	383551	205112	Kerbside	41.8	41.8	-	-	-	17.0	14.4
85	376804	206642	Kerbside	83.0	83.0	-	-	-	-	15.4
86	375181	192877	Kerbside	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	7.1
87	374223	199590	Kerbside	92.3	92.3	-	-	-	-	10.2
88	378496	206300	Kerbside	92.3	92.3	-	-	-	-	14.1

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

☒ Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure A- 1 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations (SDC Sites 1)

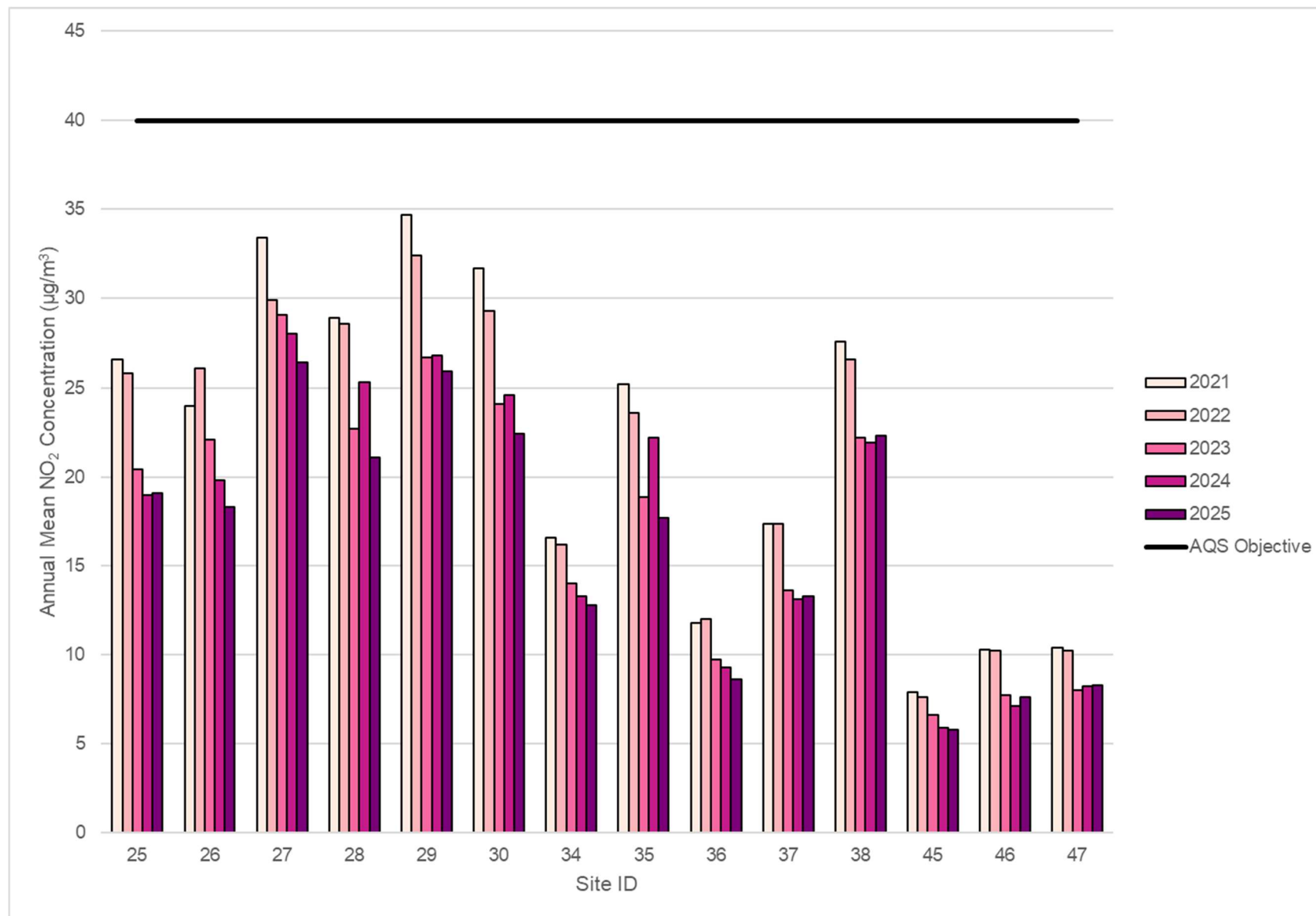


Figure A- 2 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations (SDC Sites 2)

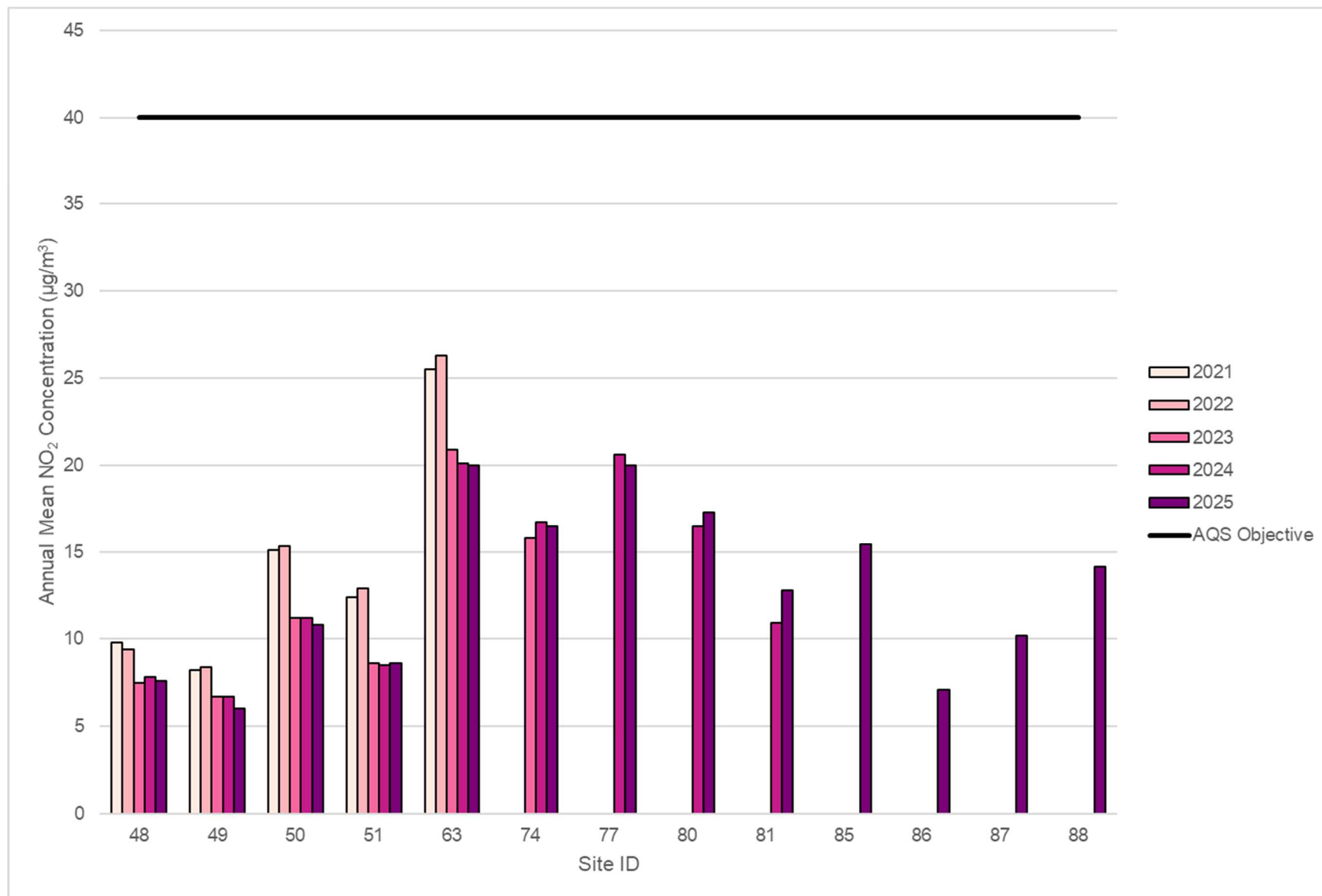
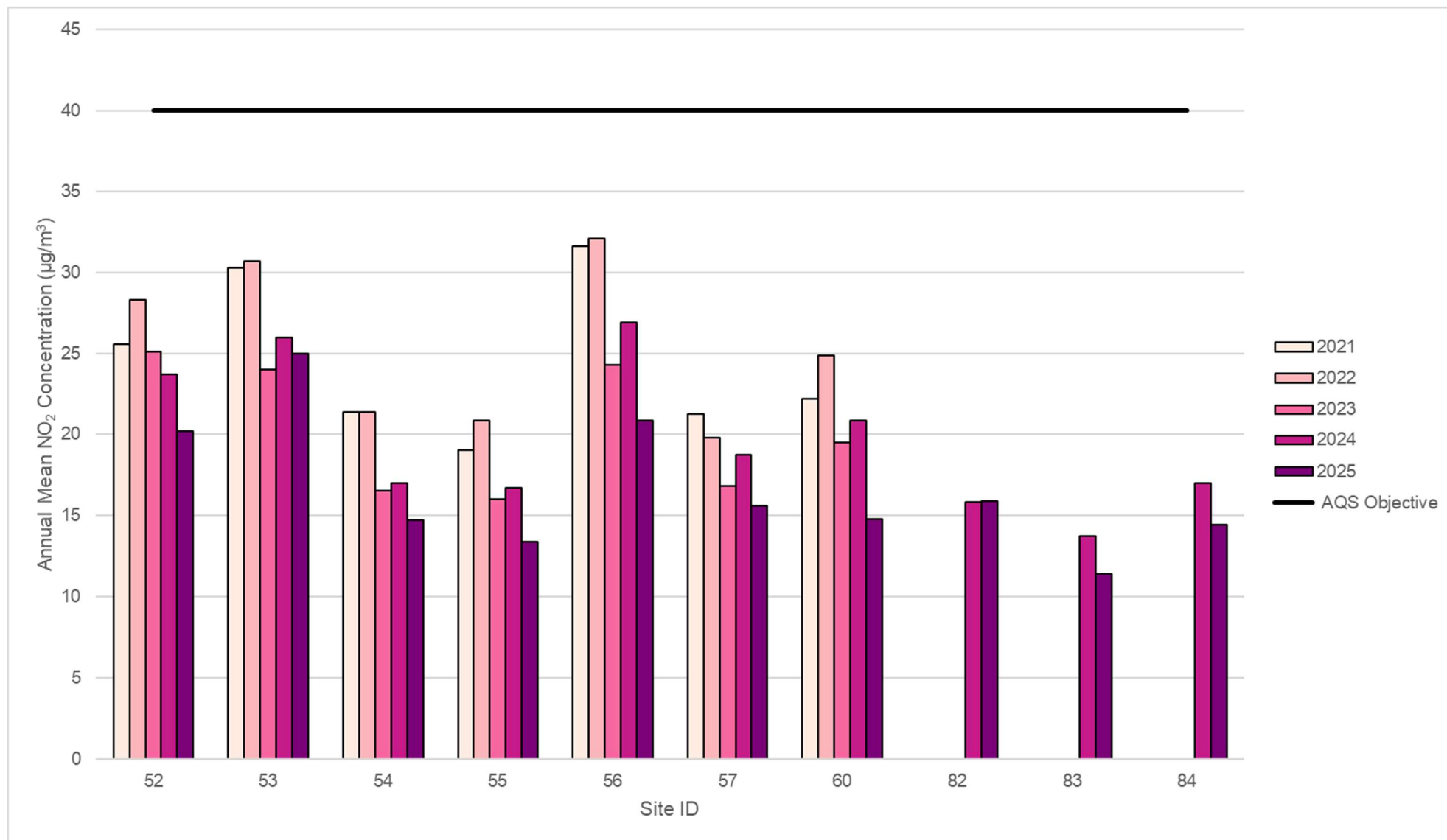


Figure A- 3 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations (Town Council Sites)



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 (0.81 or 0.85 – see Appendix C)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
25	386686	209781	31.4	25.3	26.3	19.9	19.3	18.1	22.4	20.6	23.3	24.5	27.0	25.2	23.6	19.1	-	
26	386740	209821	32.1	25.2	25.6	20.4	18.9	22.7	17.3	18.3	20.7	22.1	24.8	23.3	22.6	18.3	-	
27	385784	204367	29.7	31.2	38.4	32.5	33.6	33.5	19.7	33.4	33.2	34.5	37.1	34.7	32.6	26.4	-	
28	383652	204557	Missing	27.7	35.4	Missing	29.3	22.9	22.4	21.6	23.9	unable to analyse	21.4	29.4	26.0	21.1	-	
29	383657	204549	39.4	35.3	41.5	36.5	33.2	25.3	22.1	30.5	27.3	32.5	31.7	28.7	32.0	25.9	-	
30	383665	204553	36.9	25.9	30.4	26.3	26.1	25.6	26.0	17.6	25.3	26.7	33.8	31.2	27.7	22.4	-	
34	386301	215294	18.7	18.1	16.0	26.7	10.5	11.9	14.1	12.2	11.9	16.4	14.7	17.7	15.7	12.8	-	
35	380188	211951	32.9	25.3	24.6	10.1	21.7	22.3	18.6	20.1	21.2	unable to analyse	20.1	23.7	21.9	17.7	-	
36	381140	212269	17.7	14.9	12.4	Missing	8.3	6.9	4.0	8.6	unable to analyse	8.9	unable to analyse	unable to analyse	10.2	8.6	-	
37	380232	210421	25.0	19.7	21.7	18.3	12.0	11.7	11.2	14.6	14.1	15.6	17.3	15.7	16.4	13.3	-	
38	384448	204934	39.1	30.0	23.1	28.3	24.7	20.7	32.7	22.2	24.1	26.3	31.5	28.0	27.6	22.3	-	
45	381872	206279	12.0	7.8	7.6	6.6	5.1	5.4	5.5	Missing	6.1	7.7	6.8	8.0	7.1	5.8	-	
46	379342	208604	14.1	11.8	11.9	8.1	7.5	6.4	5.9	7.6	9.3	8.8	10.7	10.3	9.4	7.6	-	
47	380374	209112	15.9	12.3	11.4	9.2	7.9	7.5	9.1	9.4	12.3	9.7	10.7	8.1	10.3	8.3	-	
48	381349	210005	14.1	12.7	11.7	7.8	6.5	6.9	7.6	8.5	8.3	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.3	7.6	-	
49	382295	209217	4.2	9.9	8.5	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.3	7.6	7.0	7.1	8.5	9.8	7.4	6.0	-	
50	380110	211214	20.3	20.8	18.8	17.0	10.5	7.3	9.1	13.2	unable to analyse	12.6	15.9	1.4	13.4	10.8	-	
51	380217	212821	19.2	17.7	15.1	9.0	7.2	4.3	Missing	Missing	9.6	unable to analyse		10.2	11.5	8.6	-	
52	384991	205352	28.9	not analysed	Missing	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	23.0	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	30.8	27.6	20.2	-	
53	384868	205260	36.9	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	28.5	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	36.8	34.1	25.0	-	
54	384389	205185	26.4	26.8	12.5	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	15.8	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	25.8	21.4	14.7	-	
55	385145	205414	26.8	22.1	8.7	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	16.5	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	24.0	19.6	13.4	-	
56	384934	205516	38.5	34.2	16.2	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	28.8	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	35.3	30.6	20.9	-	

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 (0.81 or 0.85 – see Appendix C)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
57	384669	206344	27.9	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	17.1	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	18.9	21.3	15.6	-	
60	385112	205085	26.5	28.5	11.6	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	21.9	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed		22.1	14.8	-	
63	375642	198095	35.7	29.4	27.9	26.5	20.3	21.1	19.4	17.9	Missing tube	Missing tube	26.8	22.2	24.7	20.0	-	
74	377676	208067	30.3	24.9	24.0	23.3	16.9	14.2	13.8	14.4	18.7	19.1	22.9	22.4	20.4	16.5	-	
77	389232	202555	29.3	25.1	24.4	22.8	23.6	24.9	23.5	22.2	22.6	24.7	28.3	25.3	24.7	20.0	-	
80	383725	205591	30.0	23.9	31.1	21.2	15.1	17.5	14.5	16.5	19.6	20.7	25.7	Missing	21.4	17.3	-	
81	375200	198887	20.6	16.8	17.0	16.6	13.7	15.3	12.5	13.1	15.4	Missing tube	17.3	Missing	15.8	12.8	-	
82	385481	204731	Missing	25.3	10.2	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	16.2	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	28.6	20.1	15.9	-	
83	384070	205168	24.2	21.2	8.6	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	12.3	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	17.6	16.8	11.4	-	
84	383551	205112	27.3	25.2	10.6	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	15.9	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	not analysed	26.1	21.0	14.4	-	
85	376804	206642	25.7	22.0	unable to analyse	4.6	17.8	19.6	19.8	17.9	20.4	21.3	21.5	Missing	19.1	15.4	-	
86	375181	192877	6.8	11.7	10.2	7.8	7.7	7.1	7.9	7.6	9.1	10.1	9.7	9.6	8.8	7.1	-	
87	374223	199590	18.3	17.7	14.8	14.3	10.3	6.9	7.9	Missing	11.8	12.7	12.0	12.2	12.6	10.2	-	
88	378496	206300	23.1	Missing	18.8	19.4	13.8	13.7	13.8	15.4	16.1	17.2	19.2	20.6	17.4	14.1	-	

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

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

☐ Local bias adjustment factor used.

☒ National bias adjustment factor used.

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

☒ Stroud District 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 Stroud District Council During 2025

Stroud District Council has not identified any such new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2025.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Stroud District Council During 2025

Stroud District Council has not completed any additional works within the reporting of 2025.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

Stroud District Council Sites are split between SDC and Stroud Town Council Sites. For Diffusion Tubes in SDC Sites including Javelin Park, Stroud District Council use Diffusion Tubes supplied by Somerset County Council/Somerset Scientific Services (SSS) that have been prepared in 20% TEA in water. For Diffusion Tubes in Town Council Sites, the supplier was changed by the Town Council halfway through the year. For January to June, Town Council Sites used Somerset County Council 20% TEA in Water; for July to December they used Gradko 20% TEA in Water.

To obtain laboratory accreditation to undertake the analysis of diffusion tubes, SSS participates in an external laboratory scheme called the Air & Stack Emissions Scheme. This is a proficiency testing scheme operated through the Laboratory of the Government Chemist (LGC). SSS is required to undertake four rounds of testing per year, which must be confirmed as accurate, before SSS can be ratified to undertake analysis.

SSS is also included in the annual field inter-comparison exercise from which the bias adjustment factor is obtained. The precision of the current 4 SSS co-location studies in 2024 detailed within the national bias adjustment factor spreadsheet (version 06/25) was rated as 'good' (tubes are considered to have "good" precision where the coefficient of variation of duplicate or triplicate diffusion tubes for eight or more periods during the year is less than 20%), adding to the confidence in the measurements and SSS procedures.

SSS analyses diffusion tubes using the colorimetry method. This method requires a solution to be added to the diffusion tubes so that the nitrite collected on the grids within the tubes is dissolved. The solution reacts with nitrite collected in the tube to produce a coloured compound. The intensity of the colour produced is then measured using Stroud District Council LAQM Annual Status Report 2025 26 spectrophotometry and is calibrated against a set of standard nitrite solutions to identify the concentration of nitrite present in the sample. The concentration is then used to calculate the mass of nitrite collected by the tube from which an average ambient concentration of NO₂ is calculated for the exposure period.

Gradko participate in the AIR NO₂ Proficiency Testing Scheme, and their performance is publicly available on the Defra website.

Monitoring in 2025 was completed in adherence with the [2025 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar](#), whereby most changeovers were completed within ± 2 days of the specified date, except October which occurred 9 days after the specified calendar date.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

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

Site ID	Annualisation Factor Bristol St Paul's	Annualisation Factor Oxford St Ebbes	Annualisation Factor Cwmbran Crownbridge	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean
36	1.0891	1.0033	1.0230	1.0385	10.2	10.6
51	0.9250	0.9320	0.9047	0.9205	11.5	10.6
52	0.8781	0.8748	0.8368	0.8632	27.6	23.8
53	0.8781	0.8748	0.8368	0.8632	34.1	29.4
54	0.8503	0.8055	0.7554	0.8037	21.4	17.2
55	0.8503	0.8055	0.7554	0.8037	19.6	15.8
56	0.8503	0.8055	0.7554	0.8037	30.6	24.6
57	0.8781	0.8748	0.8368	0.8632	21.3	18.4
60	0.8598	0.7703	0.7311	0.7870	22.1	17.4
82	1.0125	0.8797	0.8976	0.9299	20.1	18.7
83	0.8503	0.8055	0.7554	0.8037	16.8	13.5
84	0.8503	0.8055	0.7554	0.8037	21.0	16.9

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 provides guidance with regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor to correct diffusion tube monitoring. Triplicate co-location studies can be used to determine a local bias factor

based on the comparison of diffusion tube results with data taken from NO_x/NO₂ continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

- Stroud District Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.81 to the 2025 monitoring data of SDC Sites.
- Following Defra LAQM FAQ 138 (FAQ 138 - Bias Adjusting Diffusion Tubes when Supplier/Method Changed | LAQM), a weighted average (0.85) of Somerset County Council (0.81) and Gradko (0.89) factors was used as the bias adjustment factor that was applied to 2025 monitoring data of Town Council Sites. As the tube supplier was changed from July 2025, a 50:50 weighting was applied.

A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Stroud District Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.2.

Table C.2 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Monitoring Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	03/26	0.81 for SDC sites, 0.85 for Town Council sites.
2024	National	06/25	0.81
2023	National	03/24	0.79
2022	National	06/23	0.85
2021	National	09/22	0.86

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 Stroud District required distance correction during 2025.

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

Figure D. 1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site

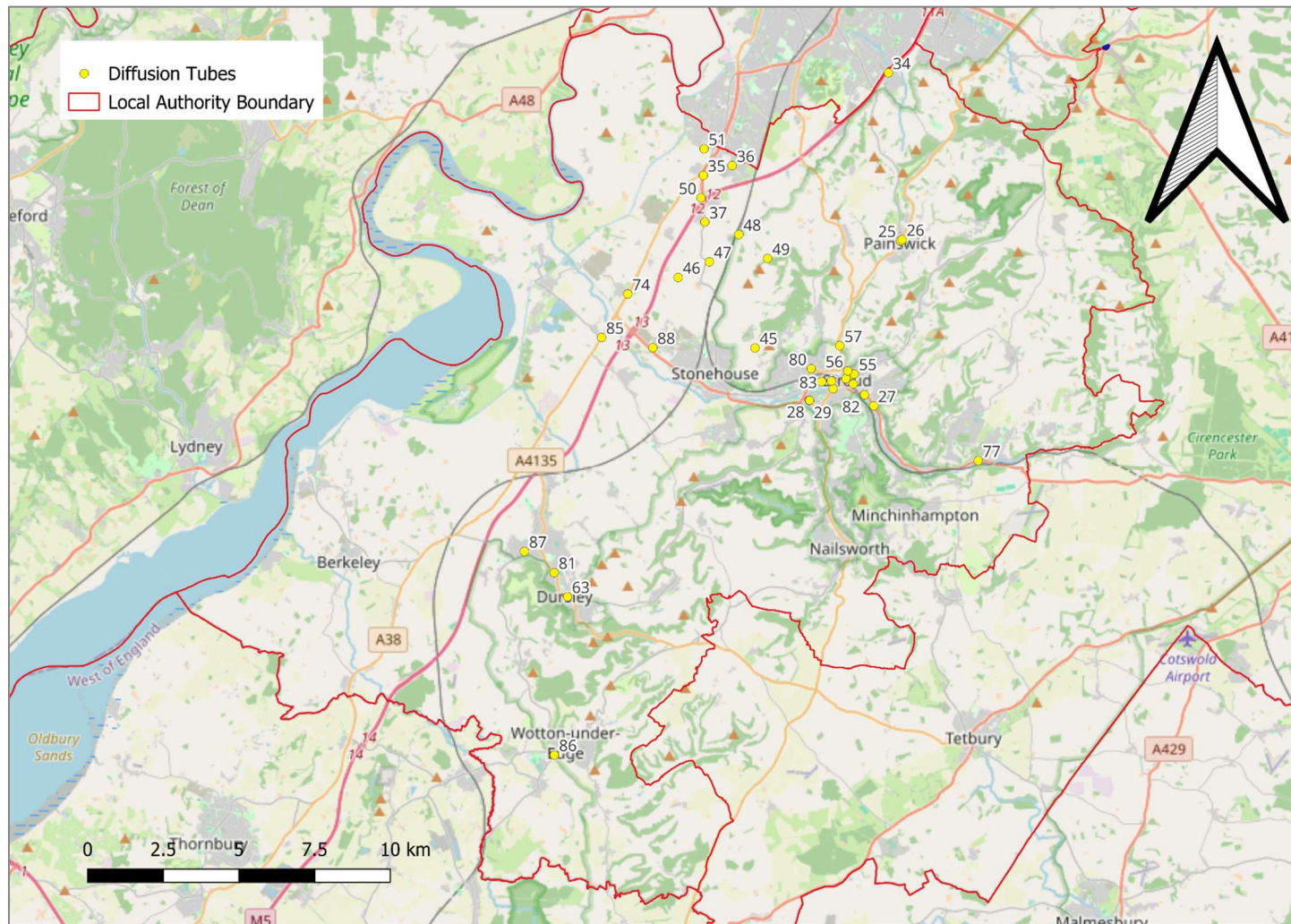


Figure D. 2 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site (Stroud Town)

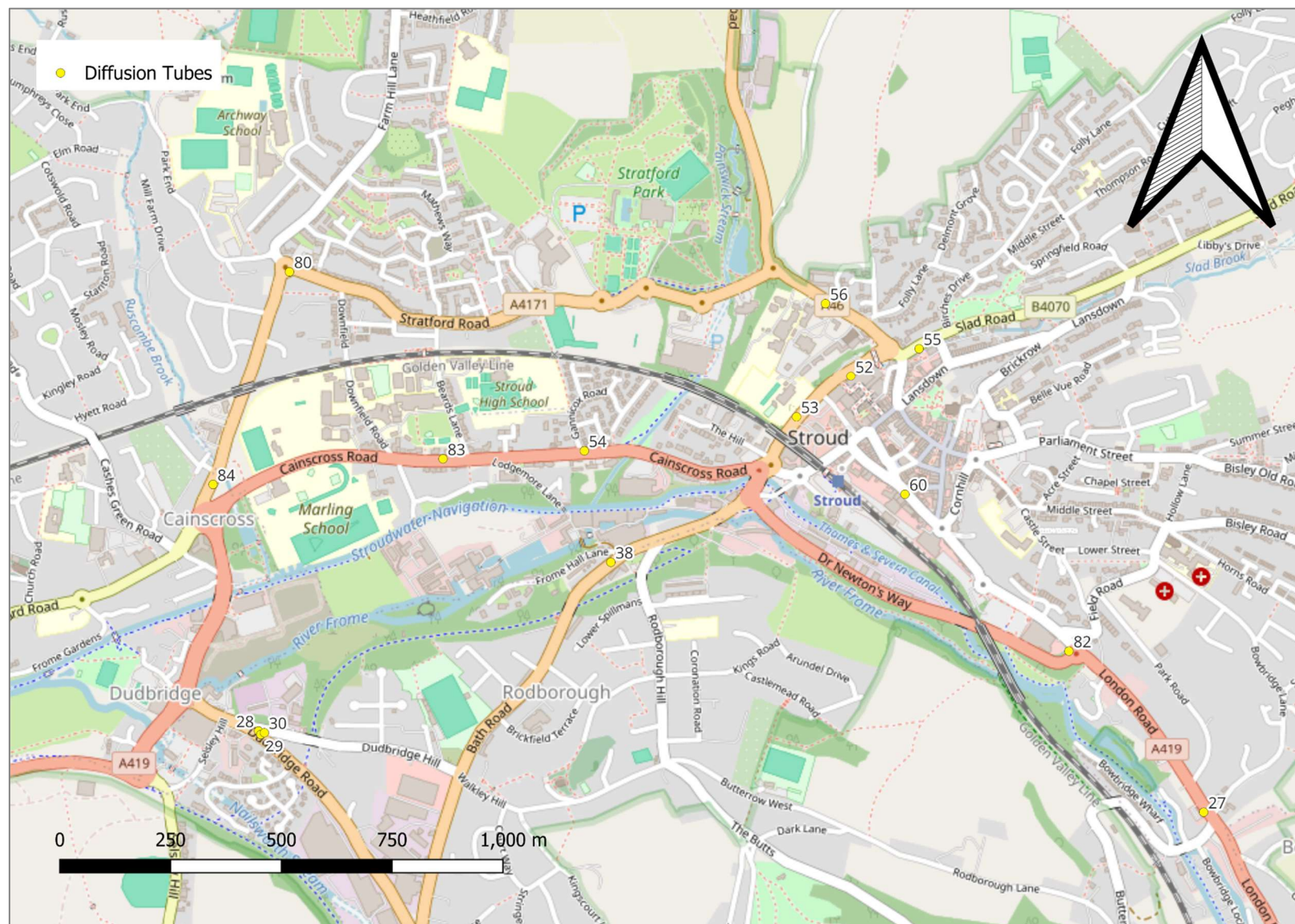


Figure D. 3 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site (North Stroud District)



Figure D. 4 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site (South Stroud District)



Figure D. 5 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site (Dudbridge)



Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England²

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

² 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
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
PM ₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm or less
PM _{2.5}	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide

References

- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG22. August 2022. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance LAQM.PG22. August 2022. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.
- Chemical hazards and poisons report: Issue 28. June 2022. Published by UK Health Security Agency
- Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery. August 2023. Published by Defra.
- Public Health Outcomes Framework (n.d.) Fingertips, UK Government. Available at: [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#) (Accessed: 22 May 2026).