



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

This ASR was prepared by Worcestershire Regulatory Services on behalf of Wychavon District Council with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

Worcestershire Regulatory Services

Worcestershire County Council

Wychavon District Council

Worcestershire Regulatory Services (WRS) is a shared service formed from the Environmental Health and Licensing departments of the six Worcestershire District Councils. Responsibility for managing (monitoring and reporting of) local air quality transferred from the partnership councils to WRS in April 2011.

This ASR has not been signed off by a Director of Public Health (DoPH). As in previous years, a copy of ASR will be provided to the DoPH office post publication.

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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in Wychavon

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.

The Wychavon District area generally enjoys good air quality. Over the five-year period 2021 to 2025 there have been no monitored exceedances of the annual average air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in the district. Wychavon DC also began monitoring PM₁₀ in 2023 with the installation of a continuous (automatic) analyser. Since it's installation, the site has recorded 5 exceedances of the PM₁₀ 24 hour mean objective,

with 2 in 2024 and 3 in 2025, well below the 35 allowable exceedance limit. The annual mean of PM₁₀ at the Worcester Road automatic monitor was 15.2 µg/m³ in 2024 and 16.2 µg/m³ in 2025, again well below the limit of 40 µg/m³.

WRS has also reviewed the DEFRA national background maps to determine projected PM_{2.5} concentrations across Wychavon District area for the 2025 calendar year. The annual average total PM_{2.5} at 657 locations (centre points of 1km x 1km grids) across Wychavon District is 6.25 µg/m³, with a minimum concentration of 5.82 µg/m³ and a maximum concentration of 10.18 µg/m³.

Monitoring of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) across the Wychavon District is generally undertaken via a network of passive (diffusion) tubes. Diffusion tubes are located in the main urban centres of Evesham, Pershore and Droitwich with additional tubes located within close proximity to strategic roads in Wychbold and Whittington. Additionally, there are continuous (automatic) monitors for NO₂ and PM₁₀ in the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA. In 2024 five low-cost sensors were installed within the Wychavon district providing additional real time data on a range of parameters including NO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. One of the Zephyrs has been relocated from Swan Lane, Evesham to Greengage Way, Evesham to monitor impacts from agricultural processes on PM_{2.5} in urban areas.

There has been one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) declared in the Wychavon District. The Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA was declared on 1st May 2018 due to monitored and modelled exceedances of the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

Wychavon District Council completed the process of revocation of the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA in 2025. Revocation was finalised in November 2025.

Details of the AQMA declaration and revocation and plans of the AQMA can be found on the following pages of the WRS website: [Air Quality Management Area Declarations | Worcestershire Regulatory Services \(worcsregservices.gov.uk\)](https://www.worcsregservices.gov.uk/air-quality/declarations/)

A full list of declared and revoked AQMAs can be viewed at: [Local Authority Details - Defra, UK](https://www.worcsregservices.gov.uk/air-quality/declarations/)

Monitoring data shows an overall decrease of 0.4 µg/m³ in average recorded annual mean NO₂ concentrations across the Wychavon District area between 2024 and 2025 (21.7 µg/m³ in 2024 and 21.3 µg/m³ in 2025). The majority of diffusion tubes have shown minor increases or decreases from 2024 to 2025. However, CROW1, EPS63, and WBA3 have recorded larger increases (10.1 µg/m³, 4.7 µg/m³ and 2.3 µg/m³ respectively), with the

latter being part of a triplicate location with WBA1 and WBA2 neither of which have recorded a similar increase. The largest decrease was recorded at EPS27, 22.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ recorded in 2025 compared to 26.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ recorded in 2024. The automatic monitor located on the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA recorded an annual average of 25.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 0.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ higher than 2024. NO_2 levels have stayed relatively level for the past two reporting years after reducing quite significantly from 2022 and 2023.

No annual means greater than 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ have been recorded indicating that it is very unlikely that there have been any exceedances of the 1-hour mean objective for NO_2 at any diffusion tube monitoring sites.

Wychavon District Council also monitor $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ with a network of Earthsense Zephyr low-cost sensors. All locations are below the 2028 interim target and 2030 legally binding target of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, barring Zephyr '1567' which began the year at Swan Lane, Evesham and later moved to Greengage Way, Evesham. Zephyr 1567 measured concentrations below the interim target but not the legally binding 2030 target. As can be observed across the board for the low-cost sensors in Wychavon, $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ levels were higher at the beginning of the year and lower at the end of the year. As 1567 moved to its new location in August, it is likely the average would have also dropped down to levels similar to the low-cost sensors that remained in one location.

Long-term trends and observed reductions in nitrogen dioxide concentrations are discussed further in Section 3.2 of this report.

Further details regarding the automatic monitoring programme for the AQMA are discussed further in Section 2.2 of this report.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

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

The Environmental Improvement Plan¹ sets out actions that will drive continued improvements to air quality and to meet the new national interim and long-term targets for fine particulate matter ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$), the pollutant of most harmful to human health. The Air

¹ Defra. Environmental Improvement Plan 2023, January 2023

Quality Strategy² provides more information on local authorities' responsibilities to work towards these new targets and reduce fine particulate matter in their areas.

The Road to Zero³ details the Government's approach to reduce exhaust emissions from road transport through a number of 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.

Air Quality Actions Plan and Air Quality Strategy

One AQMA has previously been declared in the Wychavon District: the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA declared in 2018 for previous exceedances of the annual average objective for NO₂.

However, there have been no further measured exceedances of the annual average objective for NO₂ within the AQMA between 2018 and 2025 (when calculating back to relevant receptors).

As outlined above, assessment of the results of monitoring within the AQMA in 2025 confirms concentrations are well below the annual average objective for NO₂.

Subsequently, Wychavon District Council revoked the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA on the 10th November 2025.

From 2023, local authorities that do not have any AQMAs in their areas are required to produce an Air Quality Strategy outlining how air quality will be maintained.

Following revocation of the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA production of an Air Quality Strategy for Wychavon is a priority for 2026/27. Potential elements of a future strategy, such as improving communication of air quality, are already being actioned through existing work streams for example Behavioural Change interactions with local schools and communities, Clean Air Day 2026 campaign and working with LA teams around the county to ensure air quality is considered appropriately within local strategy and policy.

² Defra. Air Quality Strategy – Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

³ DfT. The Road to Zero: Next steps towards cleaner road transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy, July 2018

Conclusions and Priorities

In conclusion, we would summarise the ASR as follows:

- Wychavon district continues to have relatively good air quality.
- There were no measured exceedances of national air quality objectives within the district during 2025.
- The general trend shows measured concentrations have remained relatively stable between 2022 and 2025.
- The Worcester Road AQMA was revoked in 2025 due to no recorded exceedances of the national limit for NO₂ in 5 recording years.
- No new local sources or developments in 2025 have been identified which would significantly impact air quality concentrations within the Wychavon District.

Wychavon District Councils priorities for the next reporting year are to:

- Continue to monitor air pollutants at key locations across the district utilising the existing diffusion tube network for NO_x and real-time low-cost sensors for indicative PM_{2.5}
- Review and assess the data from local monitoring sites, and available national sources and guidance to inform future projects and strategies to improve air quality across the district.
- Produce an interim air quality strategy for the Wychavon District.
- Promoting public access to the Earthsense portal of real time monitoring data on a range of air pollutants to enhance public knowledge and encourage behavioural change
- Ensure proportionate mitigation measures are included within new developments where air quality is a relevant concern.
- Ensure air quality is considered appropriately within local strategy and policy where appropriate including working with Air Quality Partners.

Maintain relationships with neighbouring authorities and institutions to stay abreast of issues and developments that could impact or benefit air quality in Wychavon, and to ensure our work is recognised in the wider West Midlands community

Top priorities for Air Quality management in 2026, detailed in table 2.2, include:

- 1- Production of an Air Quality Strategy for the Wychavon District.
- 2- Continued promotion of active travel through.
- 3- Encouraging awareness and behavioural change interventions linked to focussed real time monitoring data

The principal challenges and barriers to implementation Wychavon District Council anticipates facing are:

- Available resource and competing priorities
- Lack of school and community response to invitations to participate

How to get Involved

There are a number of ways members of the public can help to improve local air quality:

- **Walk or cycle, leave your car at home:** Leaving your car at home and walking or cycling instead will benefit in three ways - increased exercise, reduced pollution exposure and will reduce individual's pollution emissions;
- **Turn off your engine when stationary or parked,** don't 'idle', particularly outside sensitive receptors such as schools, hospitals, care homes and residential properties;
- General travel planning advice is available on [Worcestershire County Council's website](#) (including walking, cycling, bus maps and timetables, community transport and travel to school).
- **Hold meetings by Conference Call** by phone or video conference via Teams, Zoom or Facetime rather than driving to meetings. This reduces fuel and other travel costs, vehicle maintenance and hire cost, increases productivity through reduction in hours lost through unnecessary travel;
- Facilitate **Flexible Working Arrangements** for non-front-line staff to **work remotely from home** or nearer home facilities for one or more days a week thus removing or reducing any journey to work. This reduces congestion which has beneficial impacts for delivery times, reduced business costs and thus economic benefits. Additionally, provides social benefits through improved work life balance

for employees, reduces local air quality and reduced emergency vehicle response times.

- **Switch Fleet to Low Emission Vehicles:** The government is currently providing grants for up to 75% of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging points, up to 40 charge points:

[Workplace Charging Scheme: guidance for applicants - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/workplace-charging-scheme)

- If you have to drive follow fuel efficient driving advice, often known as ‘**Smarter Driving Tips**’, to save on fuel and reduce your emissions. A number of websites promote such advice including:

<http://www.theaa.com/driving-advice/fuels-environment/drive-smart>

[Maximise fuel economy through efficient driving - Energy Saving Trust](#)

[How to save fuel - the ultimate guide | RAC Drive](#)

- **Reduce air pollution from open fires and wood-burning stoves:** Advice is available from Defra on choosing the right stove, using the right fuels and maintenance enabling householders to reduce their impact on their health and air quality from open fires and wood burning stoves. Further information is available on the [Smokeless Zones](#) and [Public Advice](#) pages on WRS website.

Air pollution can affect all of us over our lifetime however certain groups will be more sensitive to the effects of air pollution. Vulnerable groups include adults and children with lung or heart conditions such as asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema and chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD)^{4,5}. Senior citizens are more likely to be affected by respiratory diseases and children are more likely to be affected by air pollution due to relatively higher breathing and metabolic rates as well as a developing lung and immune system.

Vulnerable individuals and groups can keep informed of:

- Current levels and forecasts of air pollution from Defra at:
<https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/>.

⁴ <http://www.breathelondon.org/>

⁵ <https://www.londonair.org.uk/LondonAir/guide/MyActionsForMe.aspx>

- If you are sensitive to the effects of air pollution, it may be appropriate to limit the length of time spent in areas of local poor air quality – see advice from Defra at <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/air-pollution/daqi>

Further information for the general public on reducing your family's exposure to poor air quality in Worcestershire and how individuals, business and schools can assist with reducing their impact on local air quality is available at [Protecting Me and Others from Air Pollution | Worcestershire Regulatory Services \(worcsregservices.gov.uk\)](#) .

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1 Local Air Quality Management

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

A summary of AQMA declared by Wychavon District Council can be found in Table 2.1. The table presents a description of the AQMA formerly designated within Wychavon District council. Appendix D: Map(s) of Monitoring Locations and AQMA provides maps of the AQMA and also the air quality monitoring locations in relation to the AQMA. The air quality objectives pertinent to the former AQMA designation in 2018 are as follows:

- NO₂ annual mean (40 µg/m³)

There have been no further measured exceedances of the annual average objective for NO₂ within the AQMA between 2018 and 2025 (when calculating back to relevant receptors).

Following additional review and assessment Wychavon District Council revoked the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA in November 2025. Given the AQMA was in place for much of the 2025 reporting year, it will still be reported on within this ASR.

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
Worcester Road, Wychbold	1st May 2018	NO ₂ Annual Mean	An area encompassing a number of properties surrounding strategic road network around J5 M5 and A38	YES	44.6 µg/m ³	No Exceedance	6 years	N/A – refer to main text	

- ☒ Wychavon District Council confirm the information on UK-Air regarding their AQMA(s) is up to date.
- ☒ Wychavon District Council confirm that all current AQAPs have been submitted to Defra.

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

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

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. WDC has considered the comments made during previous appraisals. This is commended and WDC are encouraged to continue this approach for ASRs.
2. WDC has removed erroneous data from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1. This is commended and demonstrative of good practice.
3. WDC has applied a local bias adjustment factor of 0.88 based on co-location studies. The methodology, justification, and calculations are well presented, ensuring confidence in the adjusted data and demonstrating good QA/QC practices.
4. WDC has not yet developed a formal Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) for its Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), which has limited its ability to provide a full update on 2024 progress. They are strongly encouraged to identify specific actions to address local air quality, report these in Table 2.2 of the template, and include a detailed progress discussion in the 2026 Annual Status Report.
5. Following revocation of their AQMA, WDC should have a local Air Quality Strategy in place to ensure air quality remains high-profile, thereby enabling a quick response should there be any deterioration in condition.
6. WDC has included trend graphs for the locations which is welcomed.
7. WDC should consider identifying measures which specifically address PM_{2.5} concentrations.

The above comments are acknowledged. In relation to points 4 and 5, see following section.

Air Quality Actions Plan and Air Quality Strategy

The Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA is essentially a strategic road junction in a small village. The air quality issues identified by monitoring in the past are linked to transient traffic travelling through the area to and from other destinations. In order to have any

meaningful impact on emissions significant large-scale schemes would be required. Available options are limited, costly and resource intensive.

In light of this and the observed improvements in measured concentrations between 2018 and 2025, Wychavon District Council has not pursued specific actions to improve air quality within the AQMA to date.

As outlined above, assessment of the results of monitoring within the AQMA in 2025 confirm concentrations are well below the annual average objective for NO₂. Following review and assessment of measured concentrations and Defra guidance, Wychavon District Council revoked the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA in November 2025.

From 2023, local authorities that do not have any AQMAs in their areas are required to produce an Air Quality Strategy outlining how air quality will be maintained.

Following revocation of the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA production of an Air Quality Strategy for Wychavon is a priority for 2026/27. Potential elements of a future strategy, such as improving communication of air quality, are already being actioned through existing work streams for example Behavioural Change interactions with local schools and communities, Clean Air Day 2026 campaign and working with LA teams around the county to ensure air quality is considered appropriately within local strategy and policy.

The [Air Quality pages on WRS website](#) have undergone significant transformation to update information displayed and improve user friendliness following best practice examples identified in the Air Quality Information System publications

Intelligently Green – Wychavon District Council

While primarily an initiative aimed at acting against climate change through managing greenhouse gas emissions. The Intelligently Green initiative also promotes active travel, public transport uses and clean energy generation.

Active Travel

Wychavon District council has worked with Walk Wheel Cycle Trust and Park That Bike. Work with Walk Wheel Cycle Trust includes;

- Promoting non-car-based travel to schools
- Promoting the Big Walk Wheel week competition
- Setting up and promoting bike buses
- Public engagement on active travel
- Offering bike repair lessons

- Leading walks

Work with Park That Bike has been around providing free bike parking or infrastructure to organisations in the district or helping to provide funding for schools, parish councils and community buildings to install bike parking infrastructure.

Worcestershire County Council Actions

Worcestershire County Council have implemented or taken forward a number of actions and plans that will benefit air quality within Wychavon District area:

- Works have begun on a new walking and cycling bridge linking **Hampton** and Evesham, this project will include the delivery of shared use paths linking to the bridge.
[Hampton pedestrian and cycling bridge | Worcestershire County Council](#)
- A **Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP)** for Evesham was published in 2025.
[Local cycling and walking infrastructure plans \(LCWIPs\) | Worcestershire County Council](#)
- **Pershore and Droitwich (LCWIPs)** funded by Active Travel England, has undergone a public engagement exercise and is due to be published in the near future.
[Local cycling and walking infrastructure plans \(LCWIPs\) | Worcestershire County Council](#)

Table 2.2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure Title	Category	Classification	Year Measure Introduced in AQAP	Estimated / Actual Completion Date	Organisations Involved	Funding Source	Funding Status	Estimated Cost of Measure	Measure Status	Reduction in Pollutant / Emission from Measure	Key Performance Indicator	Progress to Date	Comments / Barriers to Implementation
Priority Air Quality Actions														
1	AQS	Public Information	Via other mechanisms	N/a	2026/27	WRS, WDC	Not Yet Identified	To Be Confirmed	£10k-50k	Planning	<1%	Number of responses to survey, hits on website, data captured. Changed behaviour identified from repeat survey in future	Not Yet Identified	Resources and other priorities
2	Promote Active Travel	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	N/a	2027	WDC	Not yet identified	To be confirmed	£10k-50k	Planning	<0.2%	Number of businesses engaged, number of downloads of guides or website hits, behavioural change confirmed through surveys	Planning	Funding availability
3	Encouraging awareness and behavioural change interventions linked to focussed real time monitoring data	Public Information	Via other Mechanisms	2026	2029	WRS, Worcestershire District Councils	Not Yet Identified	To be confirmed	£10k-£50k	Implementation	No data	Number of responses to survey, hits on website, data captured. Changed behaviour identified from repeat survey in future	Gen public baseline AQ Survey, followed by 2 targeted surveys with HoW college and local schools in 2024. School assemblies ran until December 2025 and plans to engage with schools for future assemblies. Developed toolkit for primary schools with UoW.	AQ Toolkit available for schools to download from WRS website
4	Clean Air Day	Promoting Travel Alternatives	Other	N/a	2024 - 2027	WRS	Not yet identified	To be confirmed	<£10k	Feedback	N/a	Feedback and engagement	Undertaken each year	Funding availability

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 2.5 micrometres) has a significant impact on human health, including premature mortality, allergic reactions, and cardiovascular diseases.

Prior to 2025 there were no automatic scientific reference methods for PM_{2.5} monitoring stations in Worcestershire that are recognised by Defra for measuring against ambient air quality directives. In March 2025 the first of two planned AURN PM_{2.5} monitoring stations in Worcestershire, was installed in Worcester City. The Worcester Tolladine site is approximately 8.5km to the north of Wychavon district. The first full calendar years data from the site will be available for next year's ASR.

A continuous analyser (Model: BAM-1020) was installed to monitor PM₁₀ within the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA in May 2023.

WRS have used PM₁₀ figures from the Worcester Road, Wychbold PM₁₀ monitoring station to calculate an estimation of annual PM_{2.5} for 2025 for the site-specific location. The estimated annual mean figure is 9.5 µg/m³. This was calculated using the National Factor for PM_{Coarse} (Roadside):

$$16.2 \text{ (Annual Mean PM}_{10}\text{)} - 6.7 \text{ (Roadside National Factor)} = 9.5 \text{ PM}_{2.5} \text{ Annual Mean}$$

Table 2.3 – PM_{Coarse} National Factors

PM_{Coarse} Split Summary Table					
Site Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Background	4.9	5.5	4.7	4.5	5.0
Roadside	5.7	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.7

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

WRS has also reviewed the DEFRA national background maps to determine projected PM_{2.5} concentrations across Wychavon District area for the 2025 calendar year. The annual average total PM_{2.5} at 657 locations (centre points of 1km x 1km grids) across Wychavon District is 6.25 µg/m³, with a minimum concentration of 5.82 µg/m³ and a maximum concentration of 10.18 µg/m³.

Assessment of the Defra background pollution maps outlined above indicate that PM_{2.5} concentrations within the Wychavon District are generally below the interim and legally binding targets set out in the Air Quality Strategy (England) 2023:

Table 2.4 – National PM_{2.5} targets

Pollutant and Metric	Target	Target Year
PM_{2.5} annual mean concentration	Interim target: 12µg/m ³	2028
PM_{2.5} annual mean concentration	Legally binding target: 10µg/m ³	2030

In addition, Table 2.5 below shows PM_{2.5} levels for the 2025 reporting year at the 6 Earthsense Zephyr low-cost sensors within the Wychavon District. All locations are below the 2028 interim target and 2030 legally binding target of 10µg/m³, barring Zephyr '1567' which began the year at Swan Lane, Evesham and later moved to Greengage Way, Evesham and is below the 2028 target but not the 2030 target. As can be observed across the board for the Zephyrs in Wychavon, PM_{2.5} levels were higher at the beginning of the year and lower at the end of the year. As 1567 moved to its new location in August, it is likely the average would have also dropped down to similar levels of the Zephyrs that remained in one location.

Table 2.5 – Low-cost sensor measured PM_{2.5} concentrations

Location	2024 average PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	2025 average PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Installation/Relocation
Apple Tree Road, Persore	6.36	7.28	January 2024
Offenham Road, Evesham	7.19	7.62	May 2024
Swan Lane, Evesham	7.34	10.03	January 2024/August 2025
Greengage Way	-	4.47	August 2025
The Furlong, Droitwich	6.87	7.87	January 2024
Worcester Road, Wychbold	7.46	8.18	January 2024

WRS has reviewed the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (indicator D01) as published by Public Health England as part of the Public Health Outcomes Framework⁷. The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate emissions in Wychavon District in 2024 (the most recent year available) was 4.8%. This is below the national figure for England (5.3% in 2024) and below the figure for the West Midlands region (5.3% in 2024).

More information on the Public Health Outcomes Frameworks that examines indicators that help us understand trends in public health can be found at: [Public Health Outcomes Framework - PHE](#)

There are no smoke control areas within Wychavon District. However, WRS hold 73 records of complaints of nuisance from smoke and dust in the Wychavon District in 2025,

⁷ [Public Health Outcomes Framework - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

most of which relate to bonfires or burning of other waste or other enquiries. Only two complaints are attributable to wood burning stoves in residential developments, one was resolved without requirement for enforcement action and appropriate intervention was taken at the other.

No additional actions are currently planned by Wychavon District in relation to the reduction of PM_{2.5} levels. However, it is anticipated that any actions taken to improve NO₂ levels across the region will likely result in a linked improvement in PM_{2.5} levels.

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

This section sets out the monitoring undertaken within 2025 by Wychavon 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

Wychavon District Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at 1 site during 2025. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the automatic monitoring sites. NB. Local authorities do not have to report annually on the following pollutants: 1,3 butadiene, benzene, carbon monoxide and lead, unless local circumstances indicate there is a problem. The [Interactive Air Quality Maps & Current Status | Worcestershire Regulatory Services \(worcsregservices.gov.uk\)](https://www.worcsregservices.gov.uk) page presents automatic monitoring results for Wychavon District council, with automatic monitoring results also available through the UK-Air website .

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in Appendix D. Further details on how the monitors are calibrated and how the data has been adjusted are included in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Wychavon District council undertook non- automatic (i.e. passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 26 sites during 2025.

Table A.2 in Appendix A presents the details of the non-automatic sites.

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

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.3 and Table A.4 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.

Table A.5 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO₂ hourly mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 200µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

Monitoring data shows an overall decrease of 0.4 µg/m³ in average recorded annual mean NO₂ concentrations across the Wychavon District area between 2024 and 2025 (21.7 µg/m³ in 2024 and 21.3 µg/m³ in 2025). The majority of diffusion tubes have shown minor increases or decreases from 2024 to 2025. However, CROW1, EPS63, and WBA3 have recorded larger increases (10.1 µg/m³, 4.7 µg/m³ and 2.3 µg/m³ respectively), with the latter being part of a triplicate location with WBA1 and WBA2 neither of which have recorded a similar increase. The largest decrease was recorded at EPS27, 22.9 µg/m³ recorded in 2025 compared to 26.7 µg/m³ recorded in 2024. The automatic monitor located

on the Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA recorded an annual average of 25.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 0.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ higher than 2024.

In 2025, the highest concentration of NO_2 recorded across Wychavon District was 31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at EPS14a.

The highest concentration measured at a relevant receptor recorded in Wychavon District in 2025 is 25.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at EPS43, Port Street, Evesham. All concentrations are shown in Table B.1.

No annual means greater than 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ have been recorded indicating that it is very unlikely that there have been any exceedances of the 1-hour mean objective for NO_2 at any diffusion tube monitoring sites.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

In May 2023, Wychavon District Council began monitoring PM_{10} in the Worcester Road, Wychavon AQMA for a four-year period utilising a BAM (Beta Attenuation Mass) automatic monitor.

The annual mean of PM_{10} at the Worcester Road automatic monitor was 15.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2024 and 16.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2025. There were two exceedances of the 24-hour mean in 2024 and 3 exceedances of the 24-hour mean in 2025, well below the 35 allowable exceedance limit.

Table A.6 in Appendix A: Monitoring Results compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM_{10} annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Table A.7 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored PM_{10} daily mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$)

There were no automatic $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ monitoring stations within Wychavon District in 2025 that are recognised by Defra for measuring against ambient air quality directives.

3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)

No monitoring of Sulphur Dioxide was undertaken in Wychavon District Council in 2025.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Which AQMA? ⁽¹⁾	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ^(1,2)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽¹⁾	Inlet Height (m)
WBA	Wychbold	Roadside	391982	265667	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀	Yes	Worcester Road, Wychbold	Chemiluminescence (NO ₂), BAM (PM ₁₀)	8.2	1.5	1.5

Notes:

(1) N/A if not applicable

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

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

Diffusion Tube ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Tube Co-located with a Continuous Analyser?	Tube Height (m)
WychAD	Speed limit sign on junction of Mill Lane Nr. "Avondale", Worcester Road, Wychbold WR9 7PF	Roadside	392384	266195	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	n/a	1.5	No	2.1
WychCH	Lamppost No. 359 outside 6 The Council House "Amesford", Worcester Road, Wychbold WR9 7PE	Roadside	392160	265937	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	7.5	2.1	No	2.3
EPS56	Post Office, Worcester Road WR9 7PA	Roadside	391983	265688	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	2.1	8.1	No	2.1
RD	Rose Dene, Worcester Road, Wychbold, WR9 7PA	Roadside	392019	265736	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	0.0	1.9	No	1.9
LC	Lawn Cottage, Worcester Road, Wychbold, WR9 7PA	Roadside	392005	265736	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	0.0	10.1	No	2.0
WBA1	Analyser 1 Worcester Road, Wychbold, WR9 7PA	Kerbside	391982	265667	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	8.2	2.0	Yes	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)
WBA2	Analyser 2 Worcester Road, Wychbold, WR9 7PA	Kerbside	391982	265667	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	8.2	2.0	Yes	2.0
WBA3	Analyser 3 Worcester Road, Wychbold, WR9 7PA	Kerbside	391982	265667	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	8.2	2.0	Yes	2.0
EPS58	2 Rose Villas, Worcester Rd (Speed Limit sign S14) WR9 7PA	Roadside	387595	252533	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	2.3	3.0	No	2.3
WMD1	No.363 Worcester Rd, Wychbold, opening to walk Mill Drive WR9 7PA	Roadside	392050	265790	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	4.9	2.3	No	2.1
WMD2	End of Walkmill Drive on Land past gate	Roadside	391871	265859	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	13.5	21.5	No	1.8
CROW1	Road sign outside 1 Crown Lane on corner of junction of Worcester Road A38 and Crown Lane WR9 7PT	Roadside	392257	266043	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	4.3	1.3	No	2.3
WychSC	40mph road sign on A38 in vicinity off Sheldon Close, opposite Post Office,	Roadside	392022	265702	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	19.6	1.2	No	1.3

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)
	Worcester Road, Wychbold WR9 7PA									
EPS27	Worcester Road (1) WR9 7PA	Roadside	392031	265624	NO2	Worcester Road, Wychbold	15.5	2.3	No	2.1
EPS63	60 Mayflower Road, Droitwich WR9 8PY	Roadside	390708	262863	NO2	No	0.0	2.5	No	1.9
EPS9	St. Andrews Road Street light 139	Suburban	394571	245377	NO2	No	6.0	3.0	No	2.3
EPS8	40 Bridge Street Street Light LP8	Roadside	395048	245527	NO2	No	2.0	0.5	No	2.3
EPS43	Long Stay opp. cinema	Roadside	404222	243598	NO2	No	0.0	1.9	No	2.4
EPS44	Camera Post opp. 33	Roadside	404183	243611	NO2	No	2.6	1.2	No	2.5
EPS14a	Port Street, Road Sign o/s Pizza Shop	Kerbside	404128	243630	NO2	No	1.7	0.7	No	2.4
EPS60	Corner of Rynal St, 7 De La Bere Close SL2	Roadside	403914	244046	NO2	No	5.5	1.1	No	2.1
EPS61	1 - 6 The Old Dairy, Swan Lane	Roadside	403796	244006	NO2	No	0.0	1.9	No	2.0
EPS33	High Street, Street light LP 32 opp. One Stop Shop	Roadside	403753	244068	NO2	No	2.5	3.5	No	2.3

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)
EPS62	Bengal Dreams, no 53 High Street	Roadside	403729	243971	NO2	No	1.3	5.4	No	2.2
BG	Property near Broomhall Green roundabout WR5 2PG	Urban Background	386297	252150	NO2	No	0.0	36.0	No	1.9
EPS53	Hillview Cottage, Whittington, WR5 2RL	Suburban	387595	252533	NO2	No	0.0	22.0	No	1.7

Notes:

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

(2) N/A if not applicable.

Table A.3 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WBA	391982	265667	Roadside	99.7	99.7	-	-	27.6	24.9	25.6

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

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

☒ Where exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean objective occur at locations not representative of relevant exposure, the fall-off with distance concentration has been calculated and reported concentration provided in brackets for 2025.

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

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

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

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

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

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

Table A.4 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WychAD	392384	266195	Roadside	84.8	84.8	26.6	29.2	26.3	19.4	21.4
WychCH	392160	265937	Roadside	92.6	92.6	25.1	30.7	28.6	23.2	23.3
EPS56	391983	265688	Roadside	100.0	100.0	27.7	31.2	29.6	24.4	23.3
RD	392019	265736	Roadside	100.0	100.0			24.9	21.3	20.0
LC	392005	265736	Roadside	90.4	90.4			21.5	20.9	21.3
WBA1	391982	265667	Kerbside	92.6	92.6			34.4	26.2	25.1
WBA2	391982	265667	Kerbside	100.0	100.0			34.0	26.1	25.7
WBA3	391982	265667	Kerbside	100.0	100.0			34.7	22.9	25.2
EPS58	387595	252533	Roadside	100.0	100.0	24.5	27.4	25.1	21.1	20.6
WMD1	392050	265790	Roadside	100.0	100.0	30.4	32.4	29.5	24.3	24.4
WMD2	391871	265859	Roadside	90.4	90.4	21.9	25.0	21.6	17.0	16.7
CROW1	392257	266043	Roadside	100.0	100.0	19.9	21.9	22.2	16.7	26.8

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
WychSC	392022	265702	Roadside	82.4	82.4	27.3	27.1	28.4	23.2	23.2
EPS27	392031	265624	Roadside	83.2	83.2	28.4	32.7	30.4	26.7	22.9
EPS63	390708	262863	Roadside	65.3	65.3	14.6	19.4	17.8	15.8	20.5
EPS9	394571	245377	Suburban	100.0	100.0	8.4	9.4	9.8	9.3	8.6
EPS8	395048	245527	Roadside	92.6	92.6	18.6	20.7	19.2	16.3	16.5
EPS43	404222	243598	Roadside	75.0	75.0	22.6	30.2	29.0	26.5	25.8
EPS44	404183	243611	Roadside	100.0	100.0	22.3	29.2	28.5	25.6	25.9
EPS14a	404128	243630	Kerbside	0.0	90.4	24.5	33.8	34.2	30.9	31.0
EPS60	403914	244046	Roadside	90.4	100.0	12.4	12.3	11.7	10.2	10.7
EPS61	403796	244006	Roadside	0.0	100.0	20.0	27.2	25.3	21.5	20.4
EPS33	403753	244068	Roadside	100.0	100.0	21.0	24.7	23.9	19.6	20.5
EPS62	403729	243971	Roadside	100.0	92.6	23.6	27.3	28.6	23.5	23.2
BG	386297	252150	Urban Background	100.0	100.0	20.3	20.0	18.6	16.4	14.9

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
EPS53	387595	252533	Suburban	92.6	100.0	20.0	21.3	20.6	17.5	16.8

☒ 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**.

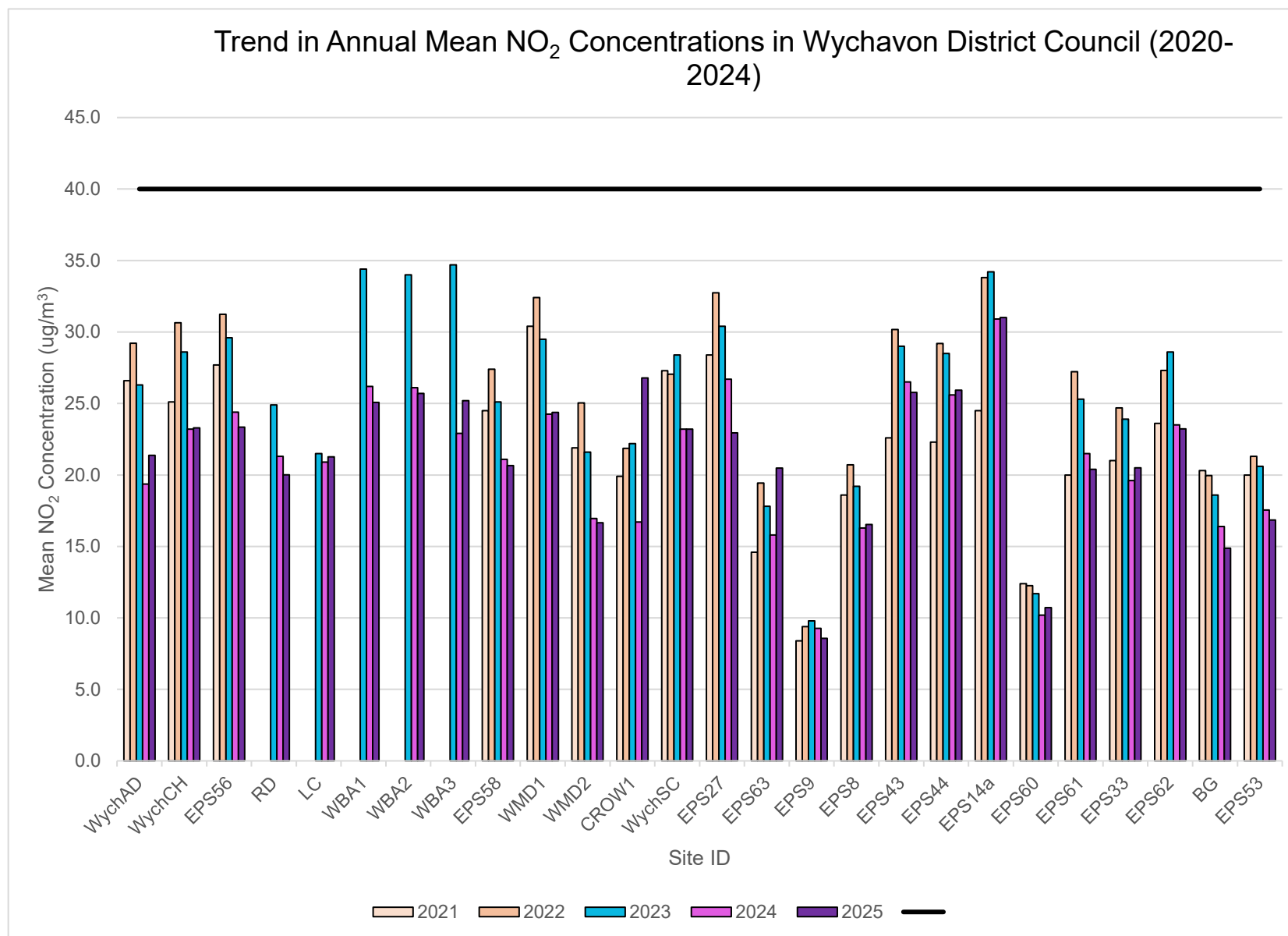
NO₂ annual means exceeding $60\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective are shown in **bold and underlined**.

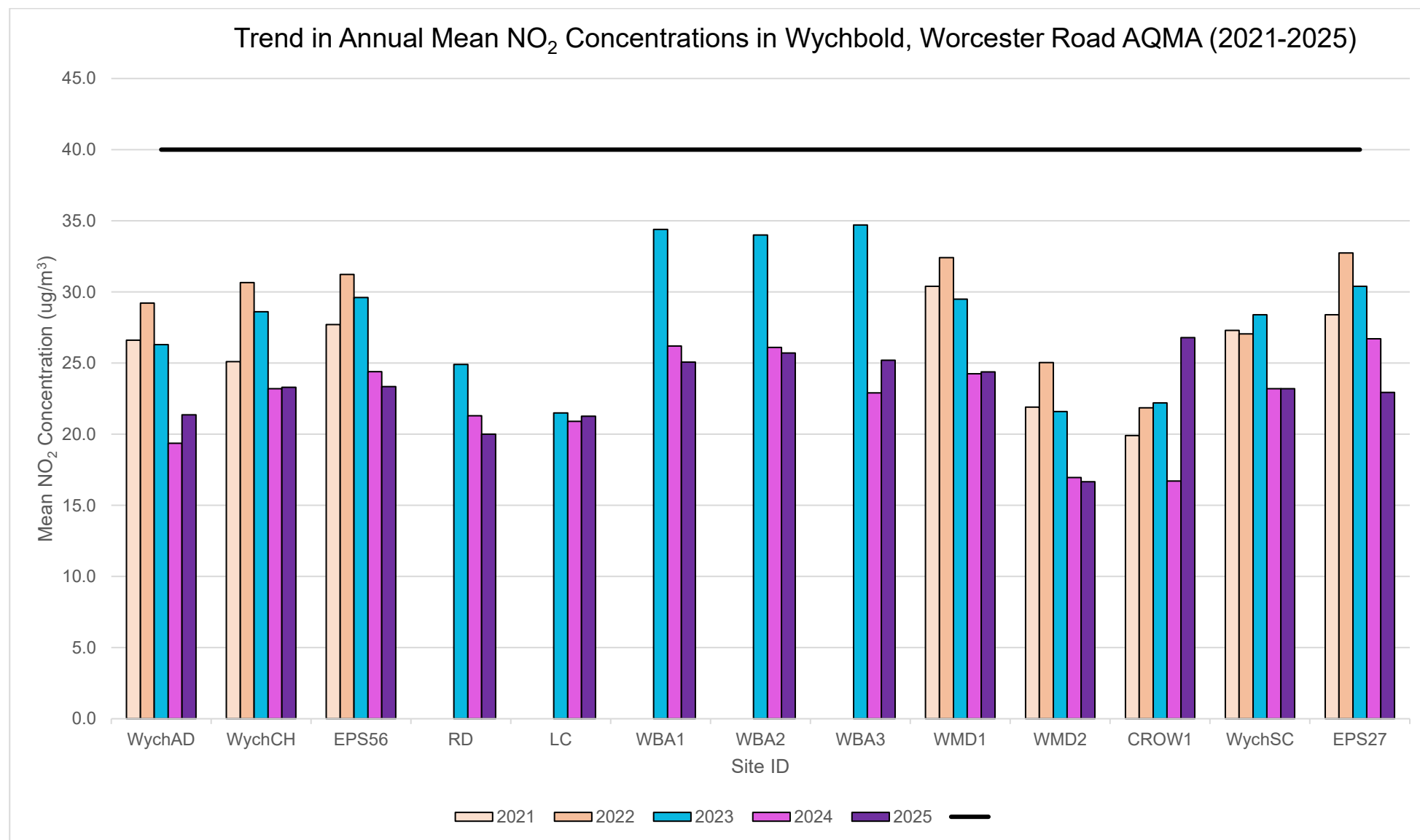
Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG22 if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

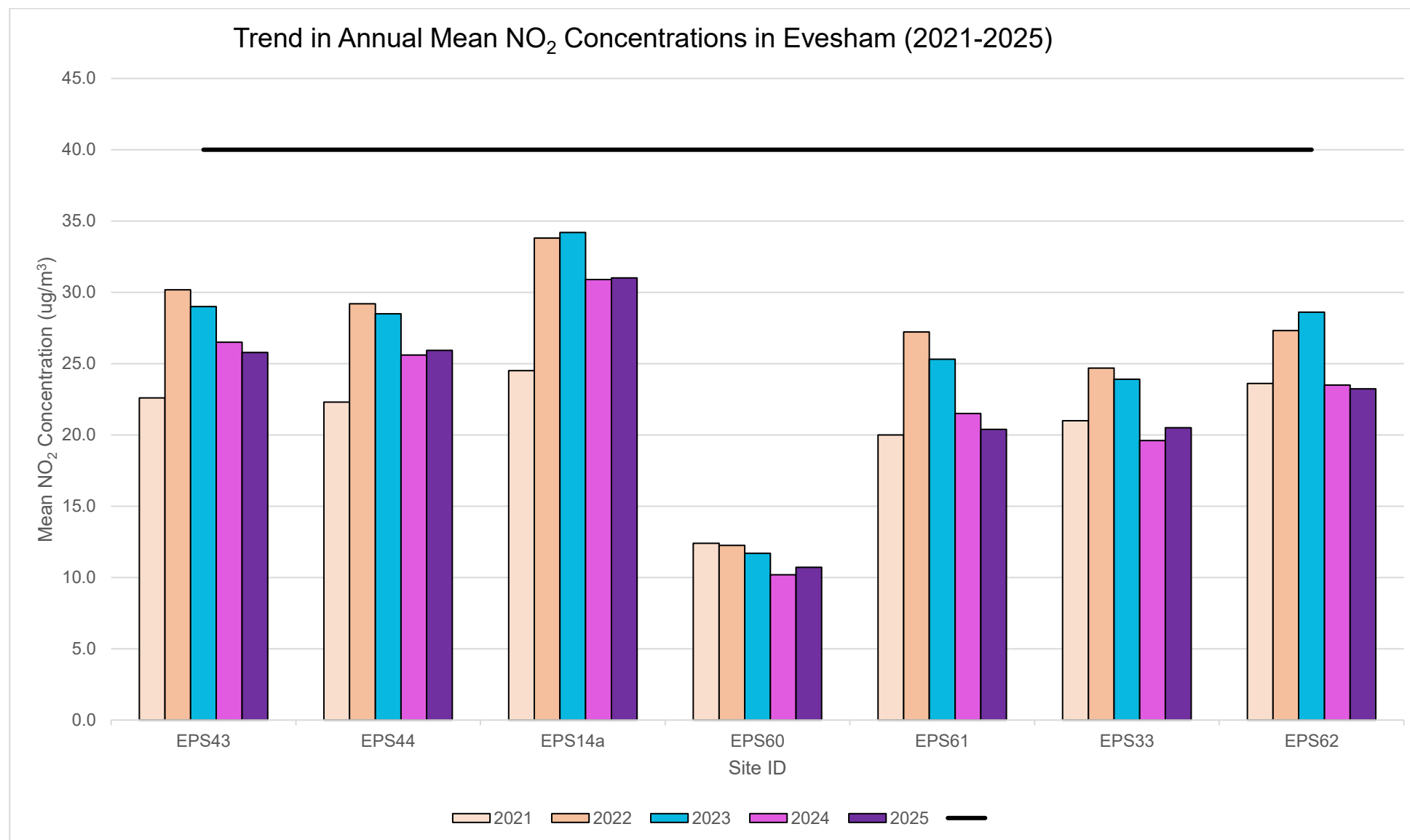
Concentrations are those at the location of monitoring and not those following any fall-off with distance adjustment.

(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





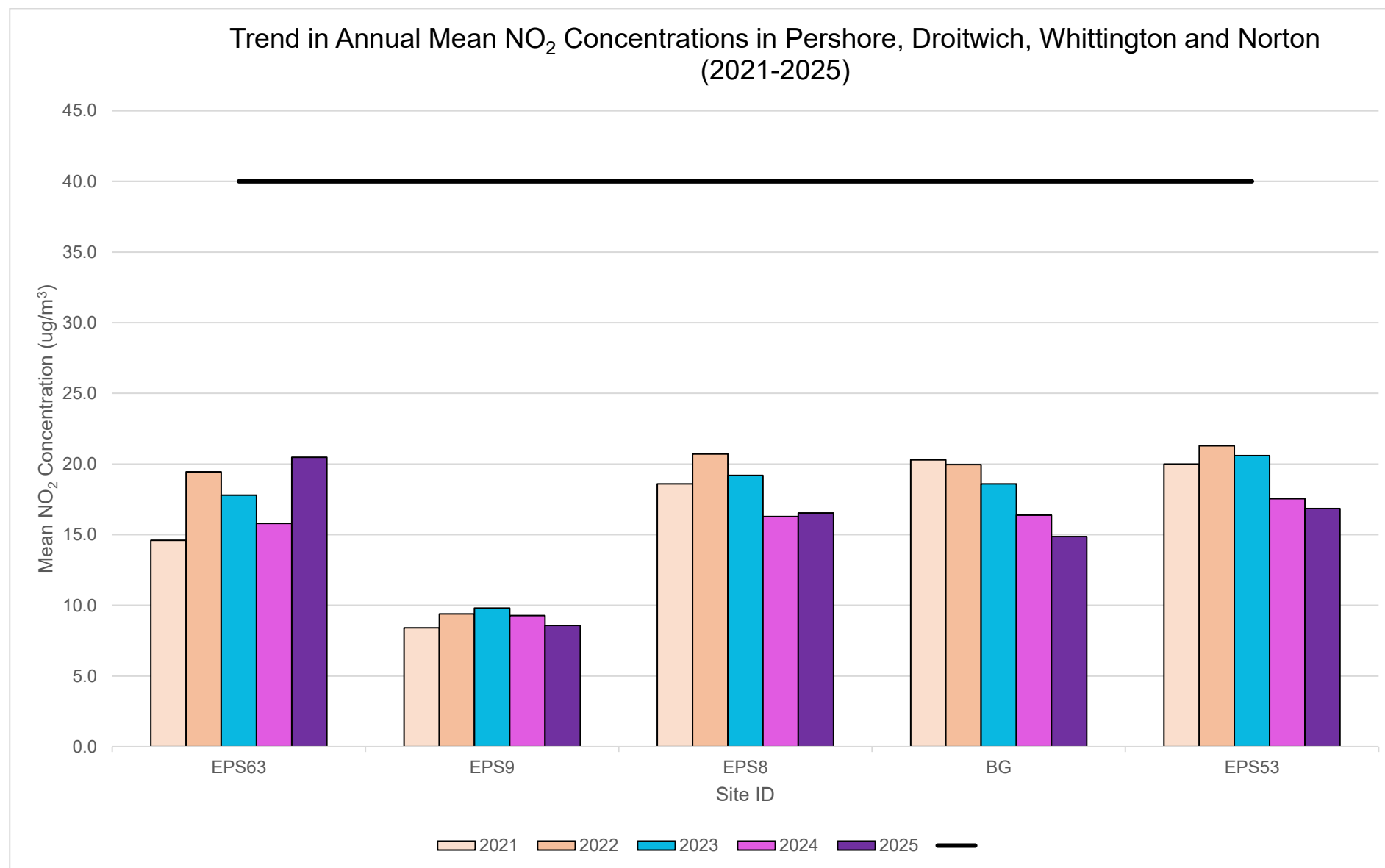


Table A.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200µg/m³

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WBA	391982	265667	Roadside	99.7	99.7	-	-	(0)	(0)	(0)

Notes:

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

Exceedances of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective (200µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 99.8th percentile of 1-hour means is provided in brackets.

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

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

Table A.6 – Annual Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results (µg/m³)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WBA	391982	265667	Roadside	99.7	99.7	-	-	14.8	15.2	16.2

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

Notes:

The annual mean concentrations are presented as µg/m³.

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

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

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

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

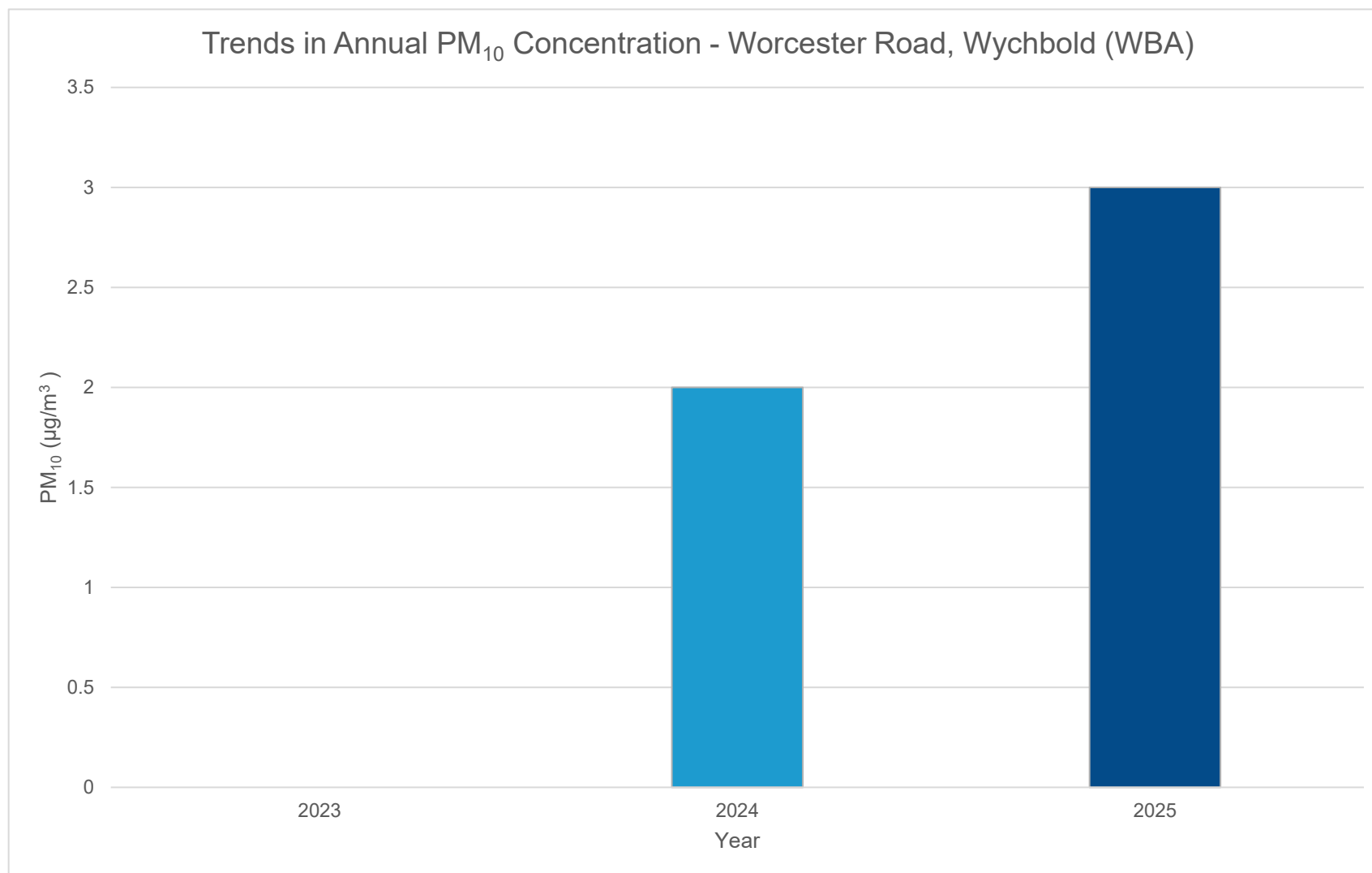
Figure A.2 – Trends in Annual Mean PM₁₀ Concentrations

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

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Site Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2025 (%) ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WBA	391982	265667	Roadside	99.7	99.7	-	-	(0)	(2)	(3)

Notes:

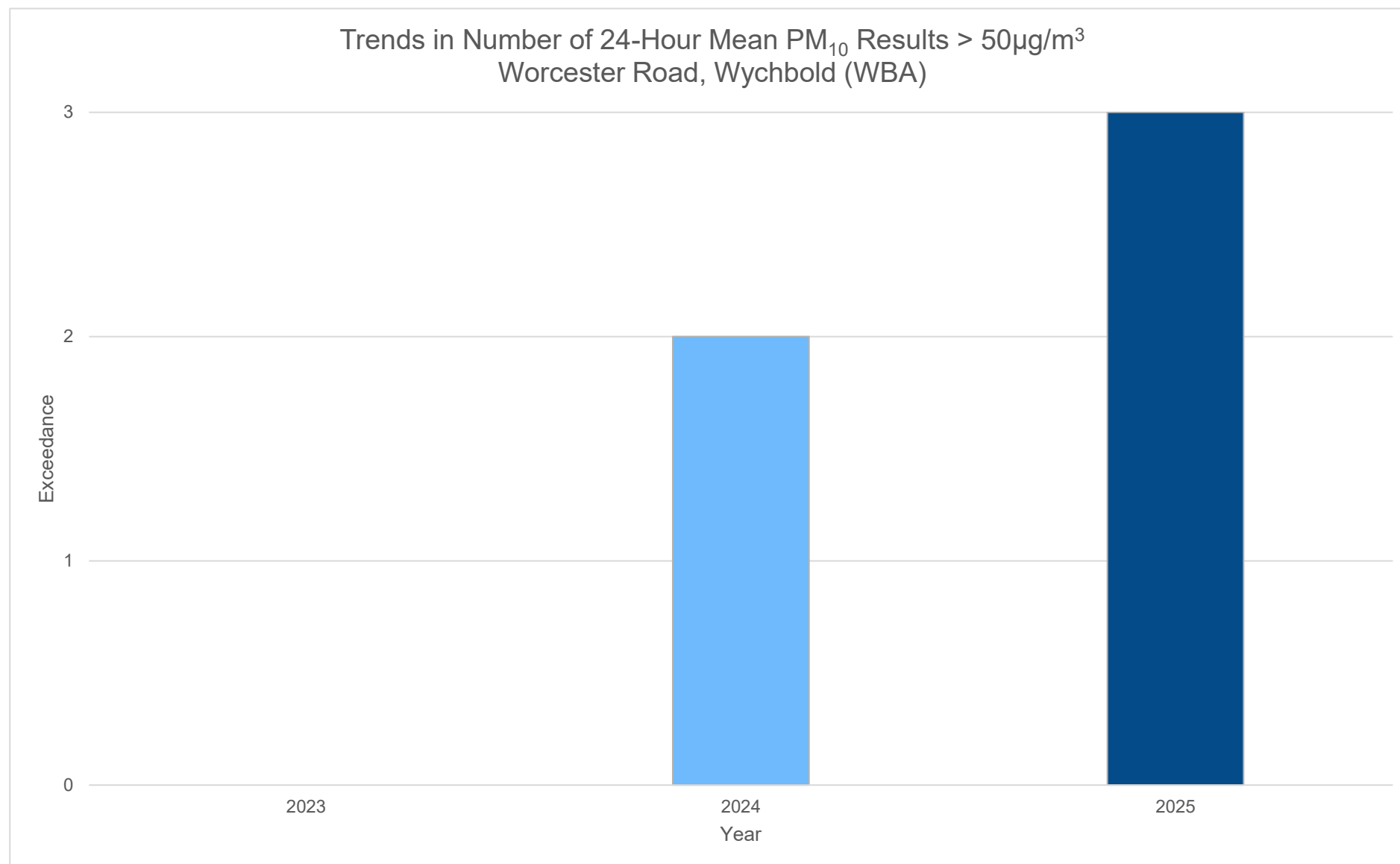
Results are presented as the number of 24-hour periods where daily mean concentrations greater than 50µg/m³ have been recorded.

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

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

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

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

Figure A.3 – Trends in Number of 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Results > 50µg/m³

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 (0.93)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
WychAD	392384	266195	32.2	29.2	24.9		18.6		17.1	14.1	21.7	21.3	23.3	26.4	22.9	21.4	-	
WychCH	392160	265937	33.8	32.0	28.5	25.6	22.9		19.9	22.7	23.9	18.3	27.6	19.1	24.9	23.3	-	
EPS56	391983	265688	27.8	27.3	26.2	27.4	11.1	23.4	23.5	25.9	26.4	26.2	28.0	26.7	25.0	23.3	-	
RD	392019	265736	28.9	24.9	23.7	21.7	16.7	17.3	19.4	19.9	21.6	19.8	22.1	20.9	21.4	20.0	-	
LC	392005	265736	44.1	26.6	22.3	20.0		20.0	15.0	20.2	17.8	22.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	21.3	-	
WBA1	391982	265667	28.5	31.6	29.3	29.6	23.2		23.7	25.4	27.1	25.9	26.7	23.9	26.8	25.1	-	
WBA2	391982	265667	29.8	31.4	26.2	29.1	24.2	26.9	23.1	29.3	28.7	27.6	29.9	24.0	27.5	25.7	-	
WBA3	391982	265667	25.9	31.0	28.5	31.2	16.9	27.2	24.3	27.9	27.6	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.0	25.2	-	
EPS58	387595	252533	25.7	25.7	24.1	23.8	15.2	20.4	17.5	22.0	20.2	23.0	24.3	23.2	22.1	20.6	-	
WMD1	392050	265790	35.5	30.2	28.5	28.4	21.7	20.4	17.4	25.3	26.1	24.9	27.5	27.2	26.1	24.4	-	
WMD2	391871	265859	21.6	18.6	15.7	12.3	14.9	18.8	19.4	19.1	17.3	19.4	19.0		17.8	16.7	-	
CROW1	392257	266043	26.9	23.5	22.8	20.1	14.5	13.3	10.8	16.6	19.9	18.2	21.9	135.3	28.7	26.8	-	
WychSC	392022	265702	32.8	30.3	29.0	24.5	21.2	19.1	19.1	22.3	23.4	26.6			24.8	23.2	-	
EPS27	392031	265624		28.2	26.1	26.7	20.8	24.7		23.7	27.9	26.0	26.8	14.8	24.5	22.9	-	
EPS63	390708	262863		28.9	27.6	32.3		14.2			19.9	18.0	23.3	23.8	23.5	20.5	-	
EPS9	394571	245377	14.3	14.0	11.5	9.0	6.0	5.0	5.7	6.6	7.8	8.0	11.1	11.0	9.2	8.6	-	
EPS8	395048	245527		23.2	20.5	16.4	12.8	15.3	17.2	14.3	15.0	17.9	22.4	19.5	17.7	16.5	-	
EPS43	404222	243598	32.2	36.1		32.5	22.4	22.0	24.3	24.7	22.6			31.4	27.6	25.8	-	
EPS44	404183	243611	28.6	35.9	33.3	30.0	23.8	25.1	24.7	25.3	25.7	28.8	25.5	26.5	27.7	25.9	-	

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 (0.93)	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
EPS14a	404128	243630	35.8	40.9	34.9	33.6	25.9	34.1	28.8	31.2	30.8	35.2	33.8		33.2	31.0	-	
EPS60	403914	244046	15.3	17.1	12.6	10.3	7.4	7.8	7.4	7.7	10.1	12.2	15.3	14.5	11.5	10.7	-	
EPS61	403796	244006	25.0	26.1	19.4	18.4	16.2	23.3	20.4	19.4	20.7	23.2	26.1	23.8	21.8	20.4	-	
EPS33	403753	244068	25.6	28.0	27.3	25.0	20.1	15.8	15.0	18.9	20.0	22.2	23.1	22.2	21.9	20.5	-	
EPS62	403729	243971		28.0	22.8	20.3	17.1	23.0	22.6	21.5	25.4	26.3	30.8	35.9	24.9	23.2	-	
BG	386297	252150	22.4	23.7	19.2	14.8	14.8	9.6	10.7	13.5	14.2	13.9	16.9	17.4	15.9	14.9	-	
EPS53	387595	252533	26.5	22.6	18.0	17.4	12.6	14.9	14.8	16.0	18.5	17.6	19.2	18.3	18.0	16.8	-	

☒ 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.

☒ Wychavon 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 Wychavon District Council During 2025

No New sources were identified with Wychavon District for 2025.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by Wychavon District Council During 2025

No additional Air quality works were undertaken within Wychavon District during 2025.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The following UKAS accredited company provided Wychavon District Council with nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes and analysis in 2022:

Gradko International Limited

St. Martins House

77 Wales Street

Winchester

SO23 0RH

diffusion@gradko.com

The 20% Triethanolamine (TEA) / De-ionised Water preparation method is used.

Gradko International Limited participate in the AIR NO₂ Proficiency Testing Scheme (AIR-PT).

All monitoring undertaken has been completed in accordance with the 2022 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Calendar, i.e. on or within ± 2 days of the specified date.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

For the reporting year of 2025, one diffusion tube within Wychavon District Council required annualisation (EPS63) as it recorded a data capture of less than 75%. Therefore, the monitoring data has been annualised using monitoring data from four automatic monitors.

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

Site ID	Annualisation Factor <Site 1 Name>	Annualisation Factor <Site 2 Name>	Annualisation Factor <Site 3 Name>	Annualisation Factor <Site 4 Name>	Average Annualisation Factor	Raw Data Annual Mean	Annualised Annual Mean
EPS63	0.9637	0.9306	0.9155	0.9232	0.9332	23.5	21.9

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/NO_2 continuous analysers. Alternatively, the national database of diffusion tube co-location surveys provides bias factors for the relevant laboratory and preparation method.

Wychavon District Council have applied a local bias adjustment factor of 0.93 to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Wychavon 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	Local	<->	0.93
2024	Local	<->	0.88
2023	Local	<->	0.96
2022	Local	<->	0.97
2021	National	03/21	0.84

Table C.3 – Local Bias Adjustment Calculation

	Local Bias Adjustment Input 1	Local Bias Adjustment Input 2	Local Bias Adjustment Input 3	Local Bias Adjustment Input 4	Local Bias Adjustment Input 5
Periods used to calculate bias	12				
Bias Factor A	0.93 (0.86 - 1.03)				
Bias Factor B	7% (-3% - 17%)				
Diffusion Tube Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	27.3				
Mean CV (Precision)	4.3%				
Automatic Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	25.5				
Data Capture	98%				
Adjusted Tube Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	25 (23 - 28)				

Notes:

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

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

No fall-off with distance calculations were required within Wychavon District Council.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

Data management of the automatic monitor at Worcester Road, Wychbold is undertaken by Air Quality Data Management (AQDM) on behalf of Worcestershire Regulatory Services.

Local Site Operator (LSO) duties Worcester Road, Wychbold are carried out by the Technical Pollution team at Worcestershire Regulatory Services. Calibration is carried out monthly, audit/servicing is carried out bi-annually. The annual data capture was 99%. The 2024 data has been fully ratified and is available on [Air Quality in the United Kingdom \(ukairquality.net\)](https://ukairquality.net).

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Monitoring Adjustment

The PM₁₀ monitor utilised within Wychavon District (BAM 1020 Smart Heated PM₁₀) requires a correction factor of dividing raw data by 1.035. This is applied to all PM₁₀ data before reaching WRS.

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation

No annualisation or adjustment of automatic monitoring data was required.

Summary of Low-Cost Air Quality Sensor Monitoring

Table C.4 – Details of Low-Cost Sensor Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Pollutants Monitored	Sensor Type	In AQMA?	Which AQMA? ⁽¹⁾	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ^(1,2)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽¹⁾	Inlet Height (m)
1545	Ten Acres (The Furlong)	Urban background	389504	264180	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	Earthsense Zephyr	NO	-	420	1	2.35
1557	Worcester Road, Wychbold	Roadside	391982	265665	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	Earthsense Zephyr	YES	Worcester Road, Wychbold	8.2	1.5	2.35
1563	Offenham Road	Roadside	405289	244150	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	Earthsense Zephyr	NO	-	50.8	0.8	2.35
1567	1 Swan Lane	Roadside	403769	244016	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	Earthsense Zephyr	NO	-	0.5	1	2.35
1567	Greengage Way	Rural Background	402430	242864	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	Earthsense Zephyr	NO	-	23	0.4	2.35
1592	60 Apple Tree Road	Urban Background	394960	246533	NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	Earthsense Zephyr	NO	-	9.2	0.8	2.35

Table C.5 – Monthly Air Quality Sensor Monitoring Results (NO₂)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Eastin g)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northi ng)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean Data
1545	389504	264180	37.12	29.25	25.32	22.10	16.87	15.27	13.64	14.59	19.11	21.78	26.22	25.98	22.27
1557	391982	265665	35.69	28.93	29.78	23.12	18.27	16.13	12.14	14.24	18.27	21.95	24.49	25.86	22.41
1563	405289	244150	27.33	22.64	28.87	28.42	24.04	18.59	18.62	20.10	20.67	18.25	17.35	19.33	22.02
1567	403769	244016	34.98	28.94	26.52	19.19	19.09	12.55	13.94	-	-	-	-	-	22.17
1567	402430	242864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.22	8.73	11.72	15.43	18.43	12.30
1592	394960	246533	23.77	18.52	16.79	11.58	9.01	7.06	6.22	6.56	8.89	10.77	14.80	16.17	12.51

Table C.6 – Monthly Air Quality Sensor Monitoring Results (PM_{2.5})

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Eastin g)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northi ng)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean Data
1545	389504	264180	12.52	12.84	13.62	10.89	7.11	5.78	5.72	5.70	4.05	6.04	4.71	5.44	7.87
1557	391982	265665	12.42	13.15	14.84	10.69	7.49	6.09	6.14	6.27	4.29	6.18	4.86	5.73	8.18
1563	405289	244150	12.31	13.05	14.07	10.14	6.96	5.55	5.18	5.50	4.40	5.51	3.86	4.88	7.62
1567	403769	244016	11.90	13.38	14.81	10.61	7.43	6.10	5.97	-	-	-	-	-	10.03
1567	402430	242864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.63	5.17	3.44	4.67	3.63	4.47
1592	394960	246533	11.39	12.62	13.57	9.67	6.48	5.54	4.94	5.37	3.31	5.23	4.07	5.14	7.28

Table C.7– Monthly Air Quality Sensor Monitoring Results (PM₁₀)

Site ID	X OS Grid Ref (Eastin g)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northi ng)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean Data
1545	389504	264180	18.77	19.61	20.15	15.67	9.81	8.24	8.10	7.94	6.48	9.52	7.88	9.00	11.76
1557	391982	265665	18.54	20.21	22.40	15.43	10.30	8.67	8.67	8.77	6.63	9.74	8.01	9.44	12.23
1563	405289	244150	18.35	19.97	20.90	14.39	9.50	7.71	7.21	7.57	6.65	8.79	6.73	8.34	11.34
1567	403769	244016	17.82	20.37	22.15	14.92	9.98	8.35	8.11	-	-	-	-	-	14.53
1567	402430	242864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.37	5.60	8.25	6.18	8.01	7.08
1592	394960	246533	17.44	19.55	20.32	13.85	8.88	7.74	6.85	7.43	5.36	8.48	7.26	8.93	11.01

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

Figure D.1 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site within Worcester Road, Wychbold AQMA

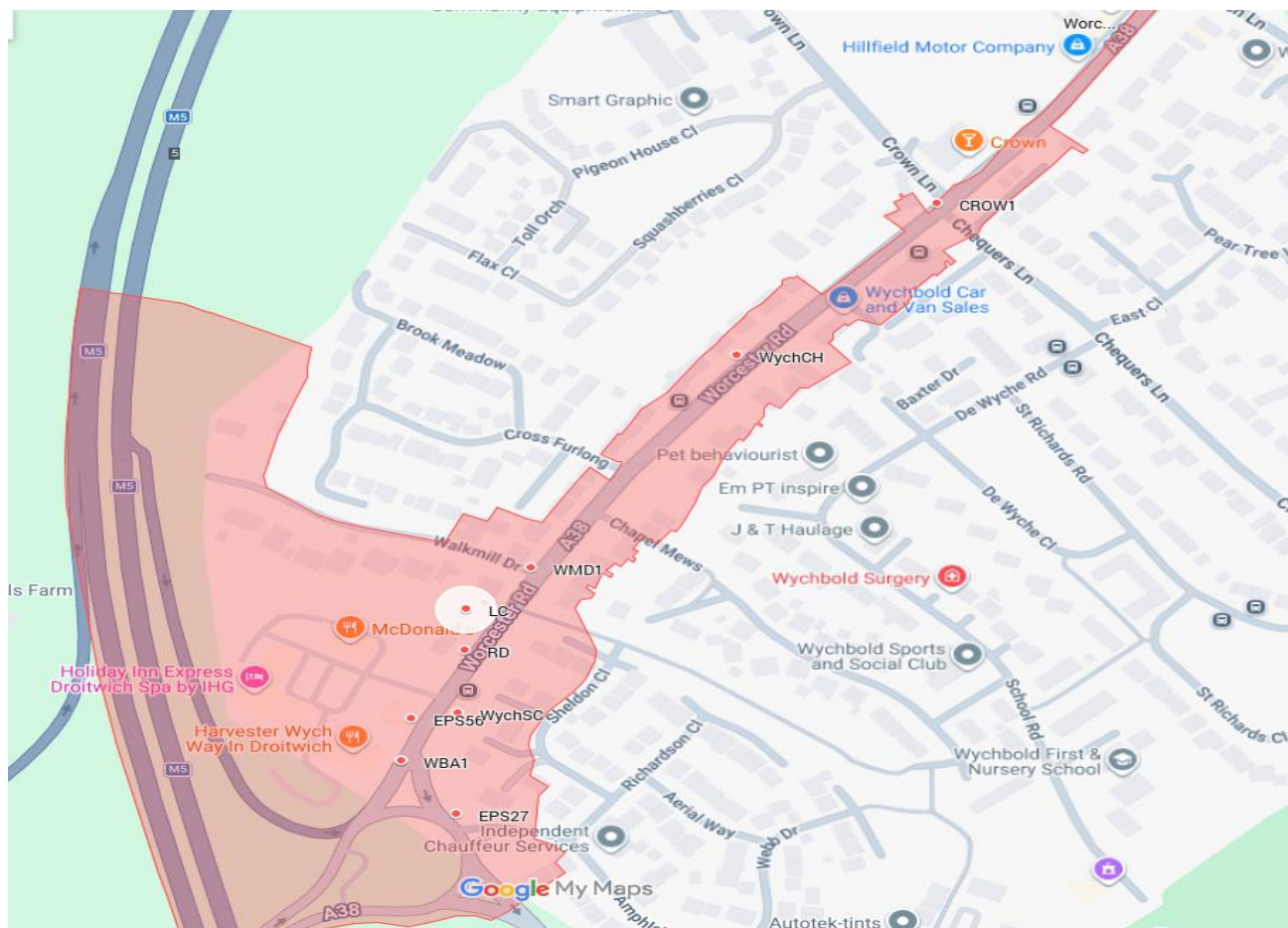


Figure D.2 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites: Pershore



Figure D.3 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites: Evesham

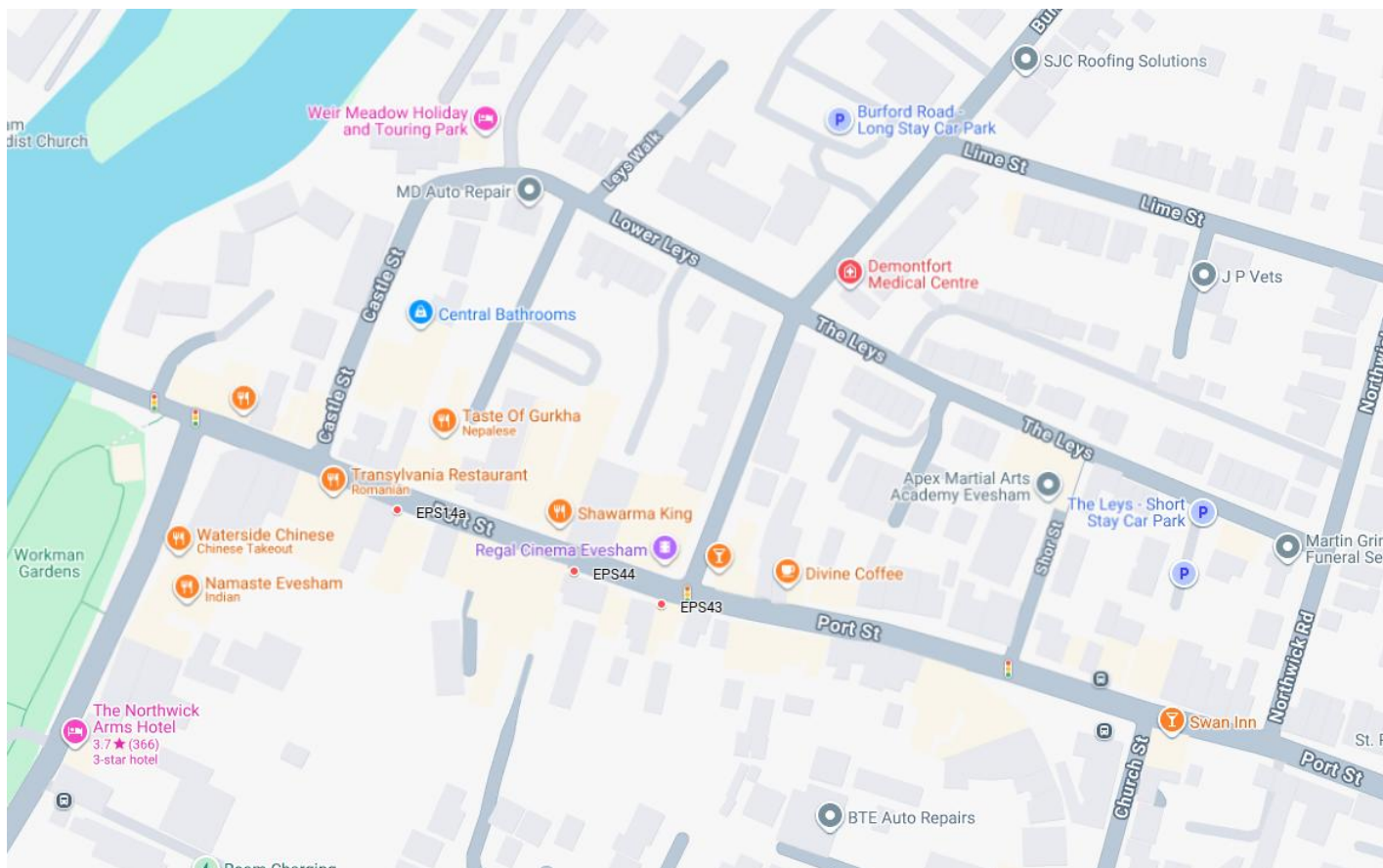


Figure D.4 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site: Evesham Part 2

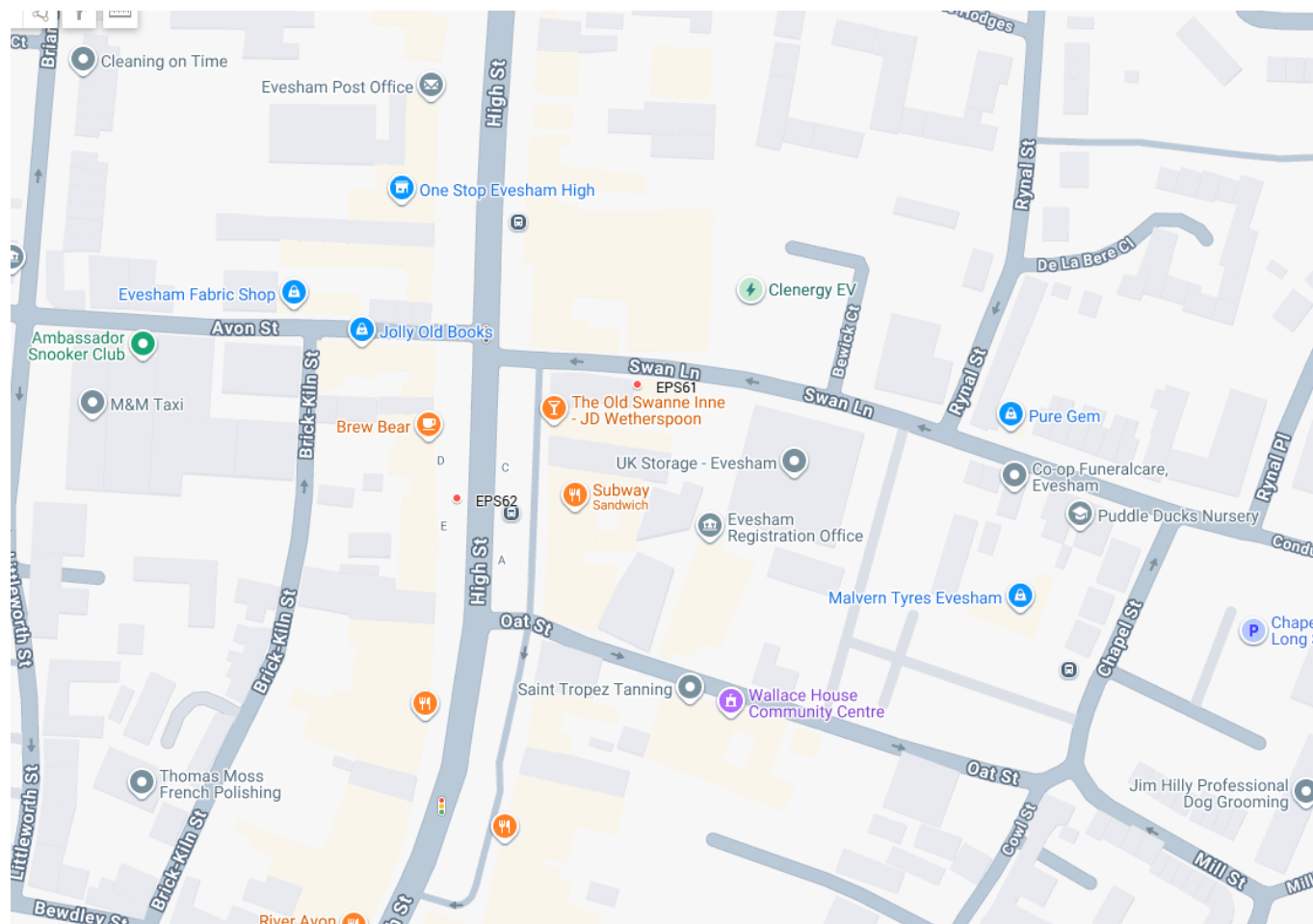


Figure D.5 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site: Droitwich

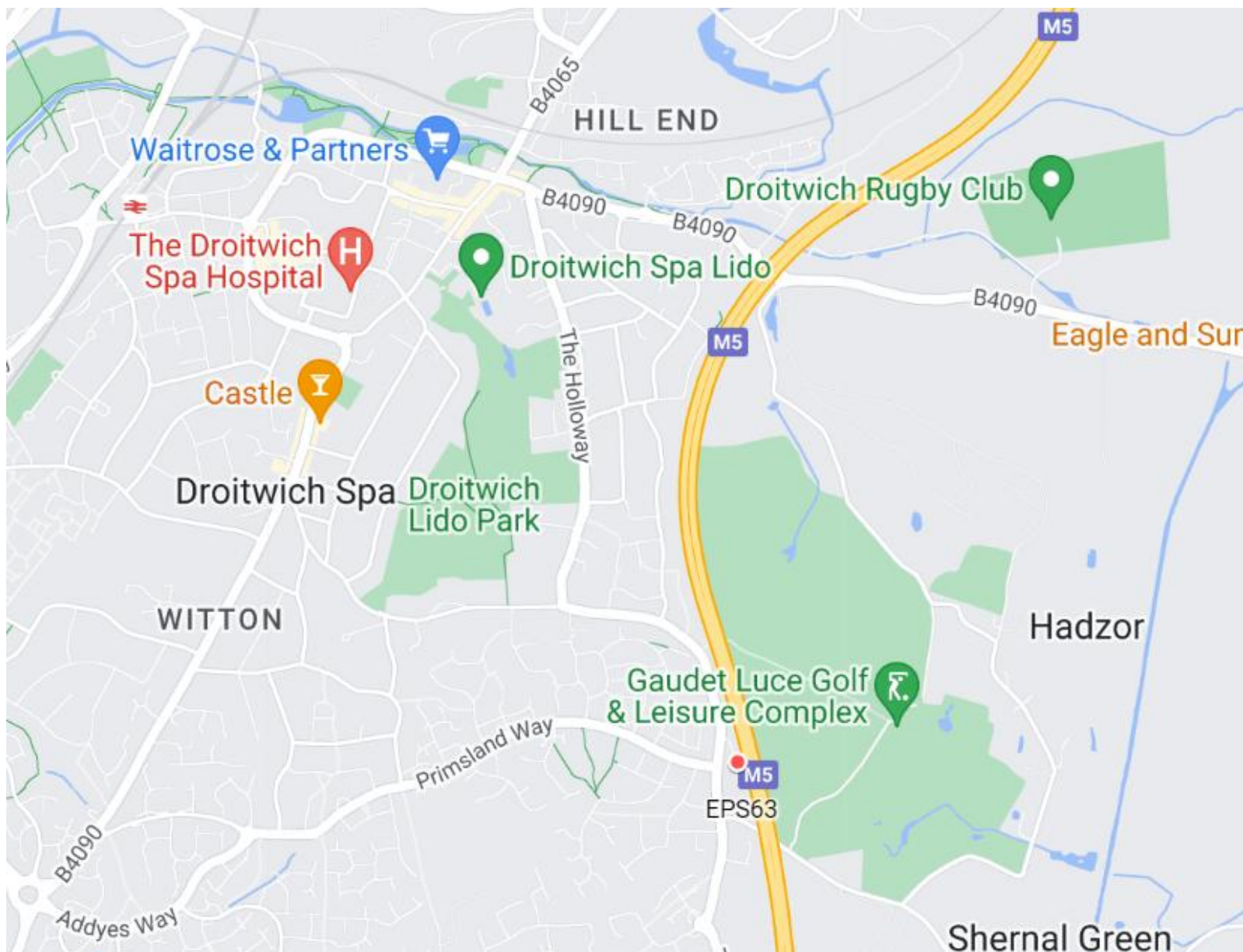


Figure D.6 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site: Whittington

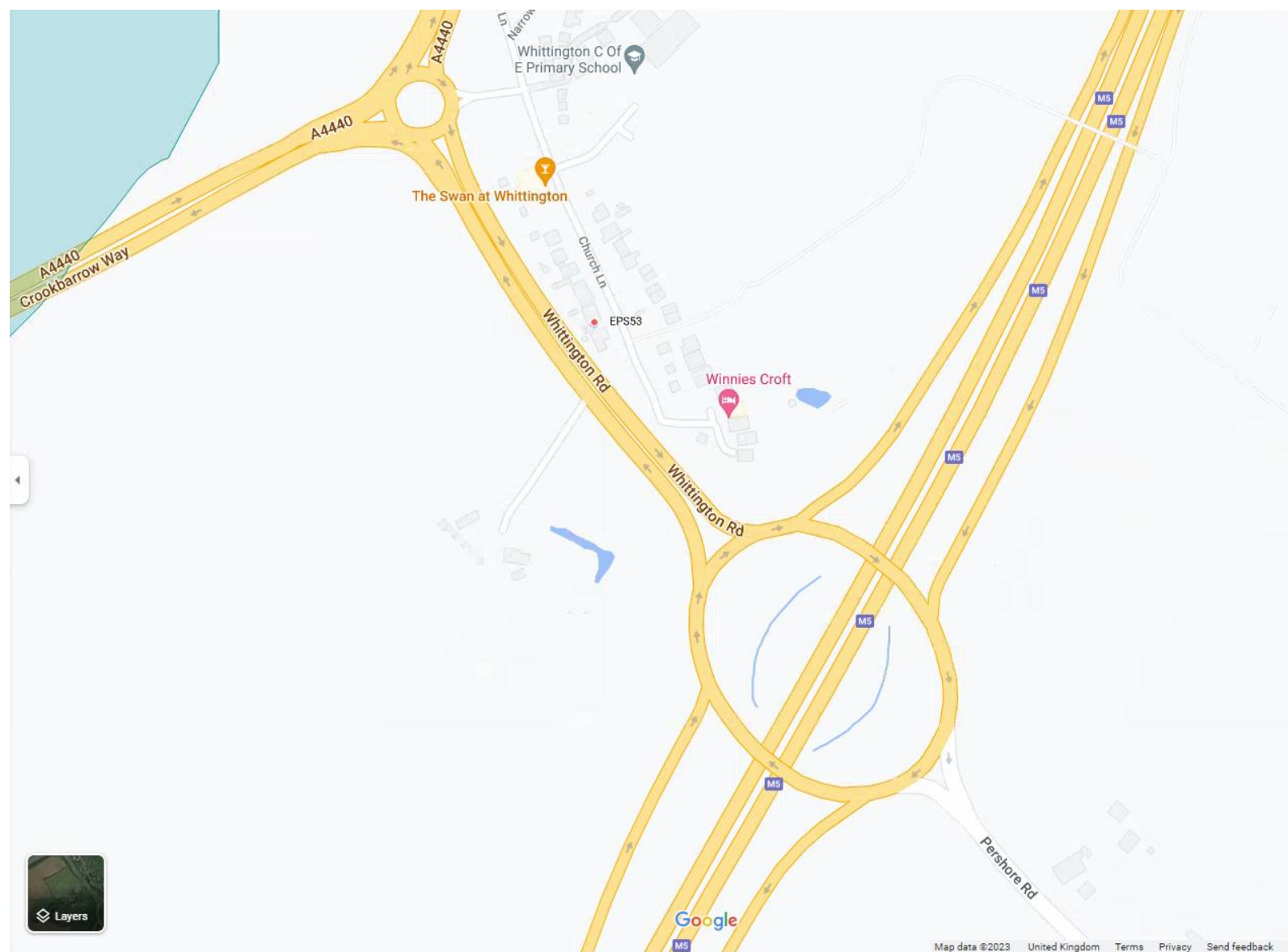
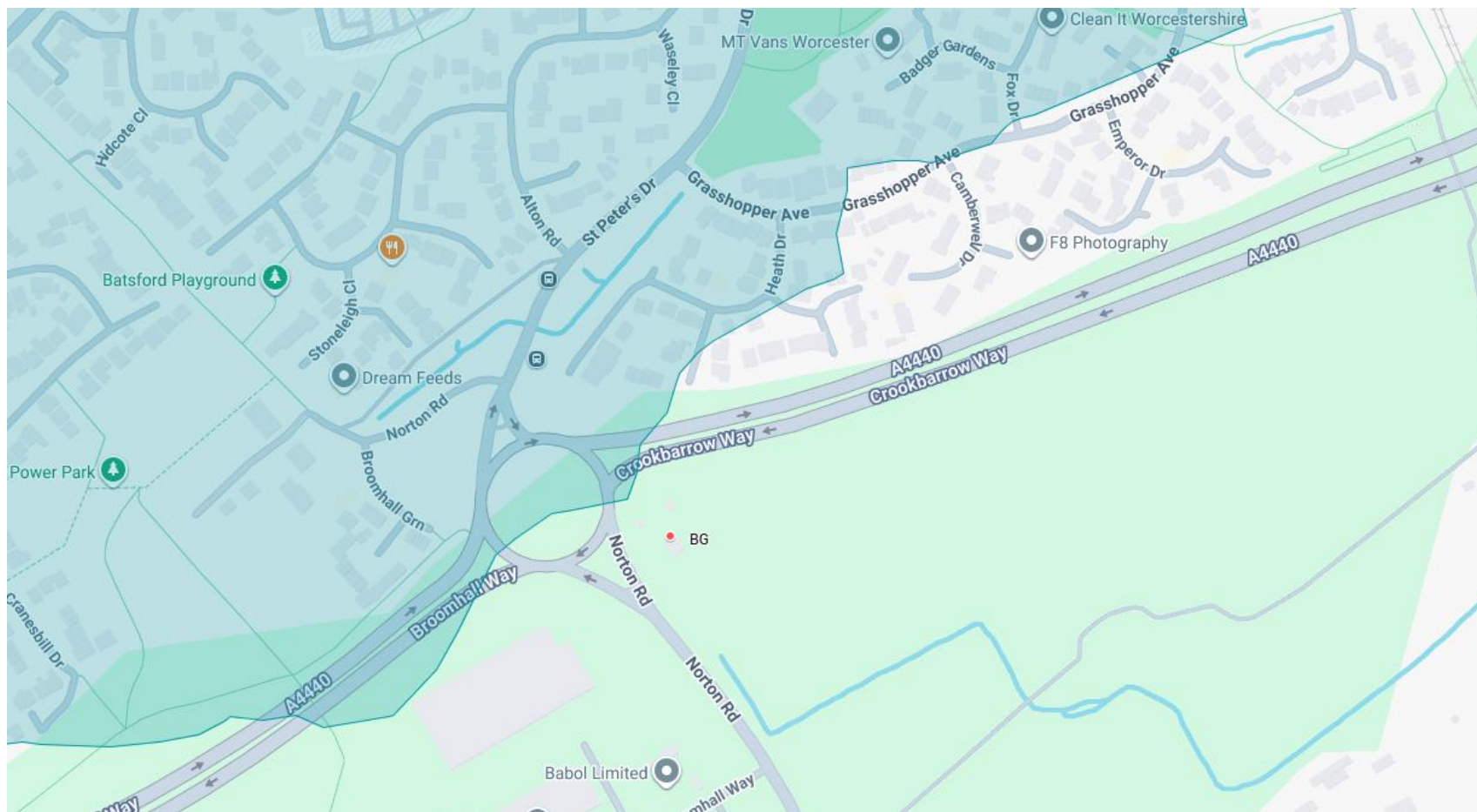


Figure D.7 – Map of Non-Automatic Monitoring Site: Norton Road



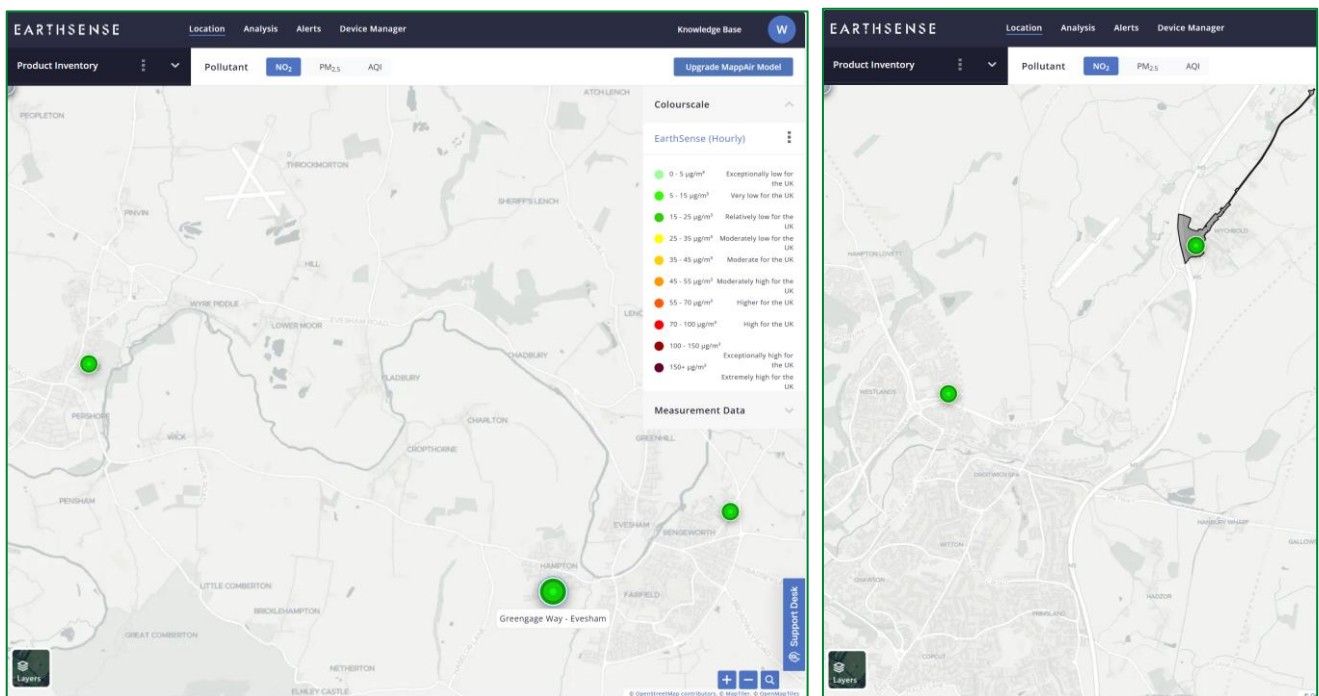
Appendix E: Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England

Table E.1 – Air Quality Objectives in England⁸

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

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

Appendix F: Low-cost sensor annual reports



Public Portal: [Worcestershire Air | EarthSense](#)

Project Information

Real time air quality monitoring for 3-year period funded by Defra Air Quality Grant (2022-23) and 10% match funding by each Worcestershire district council. Low-cost sensors (Zephyrs) installed and maintained by Earthsense who also provide real time data portal. Sensors were installed between January and May 2024.

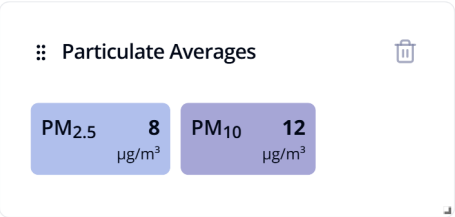
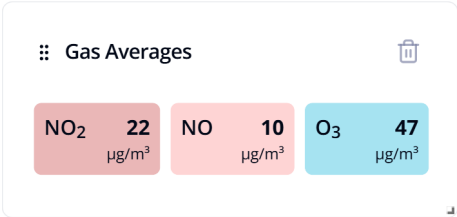
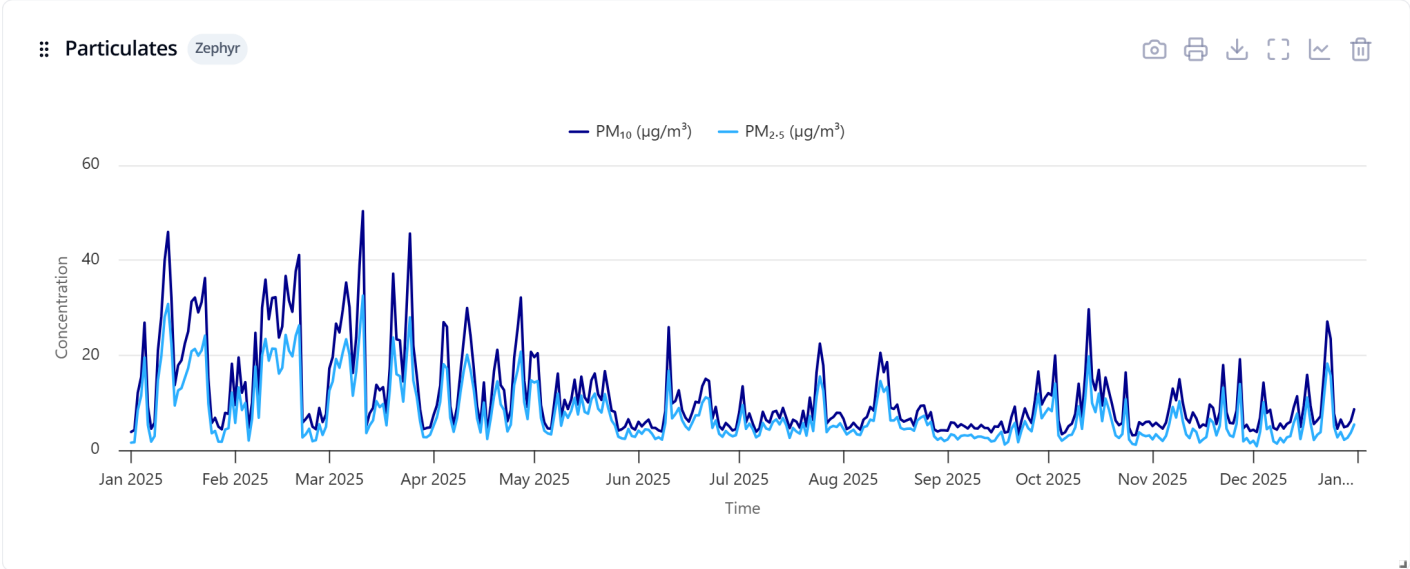
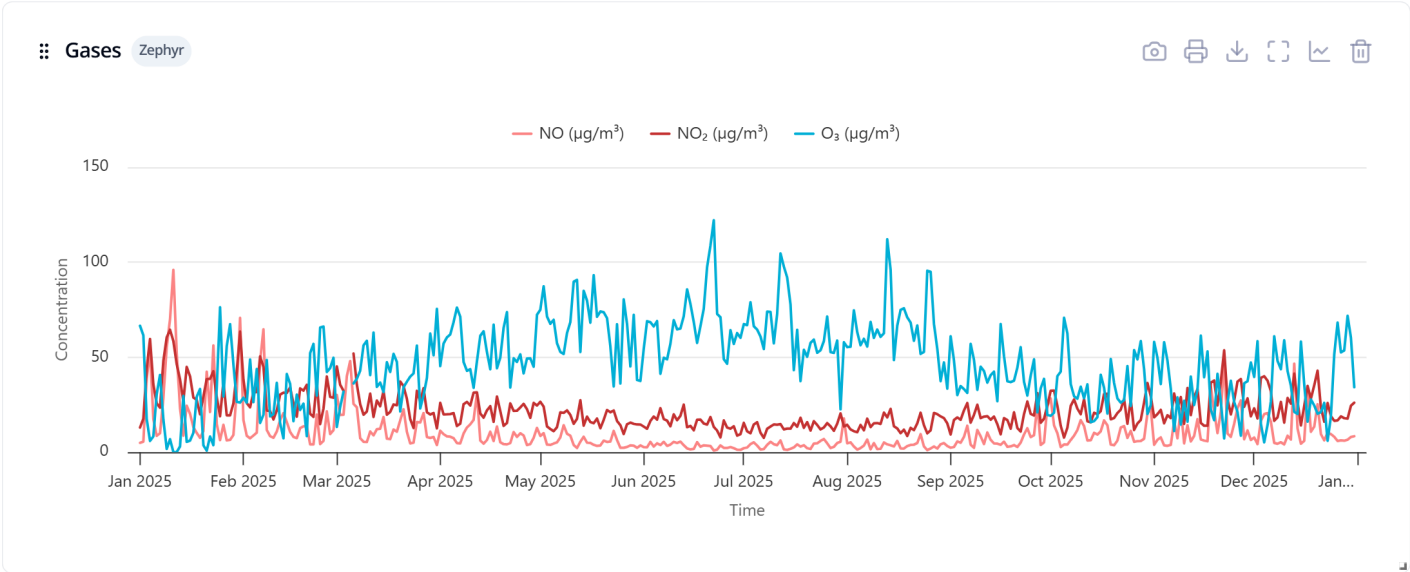
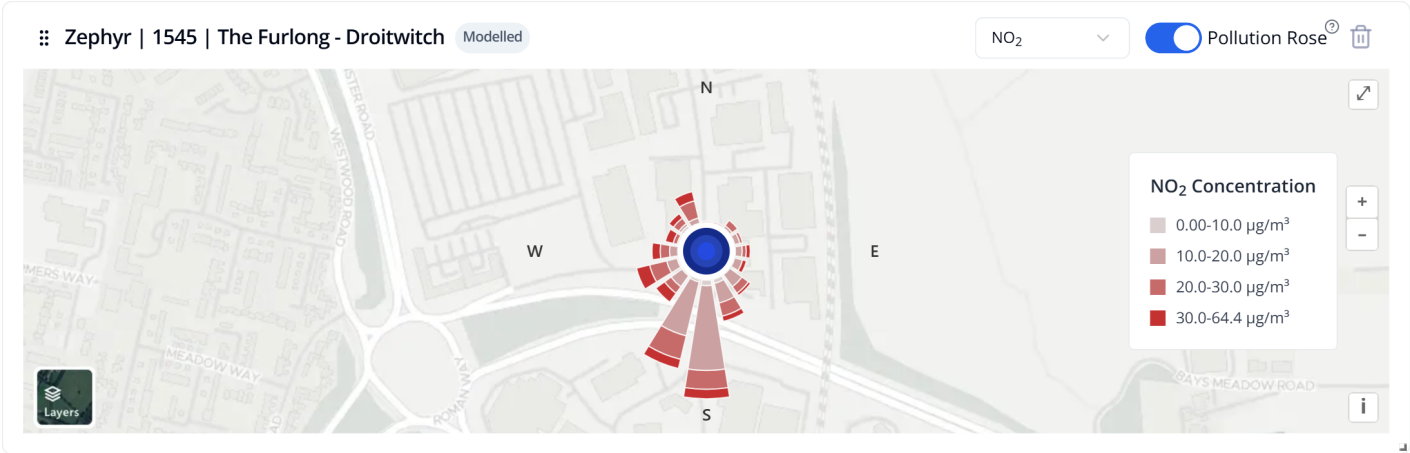
General information

Zephyrs are one of the available low-cost sensors that have been certified as suitable for indicative monitoring for particulate matter within the UK using the Environment Agency's Indicative instrument certification scheme (MCERTS).

These low-cost sensors have been certified as suitable for indicative monitoring for particulate matter within the UK using the Environment Agency's Indicative instrument certification scheme (MCERTS). However, the following advice from Defra is acknowledged: 'While low-cost sensors can provide useful indicative data, at present they are not approved for use in statutory legal reporting (LAQM) of data against the National air quality objectives as they are not accurate enough to meet the expanded uncertainty requirements of equivalent [scientific reference] instruments.'

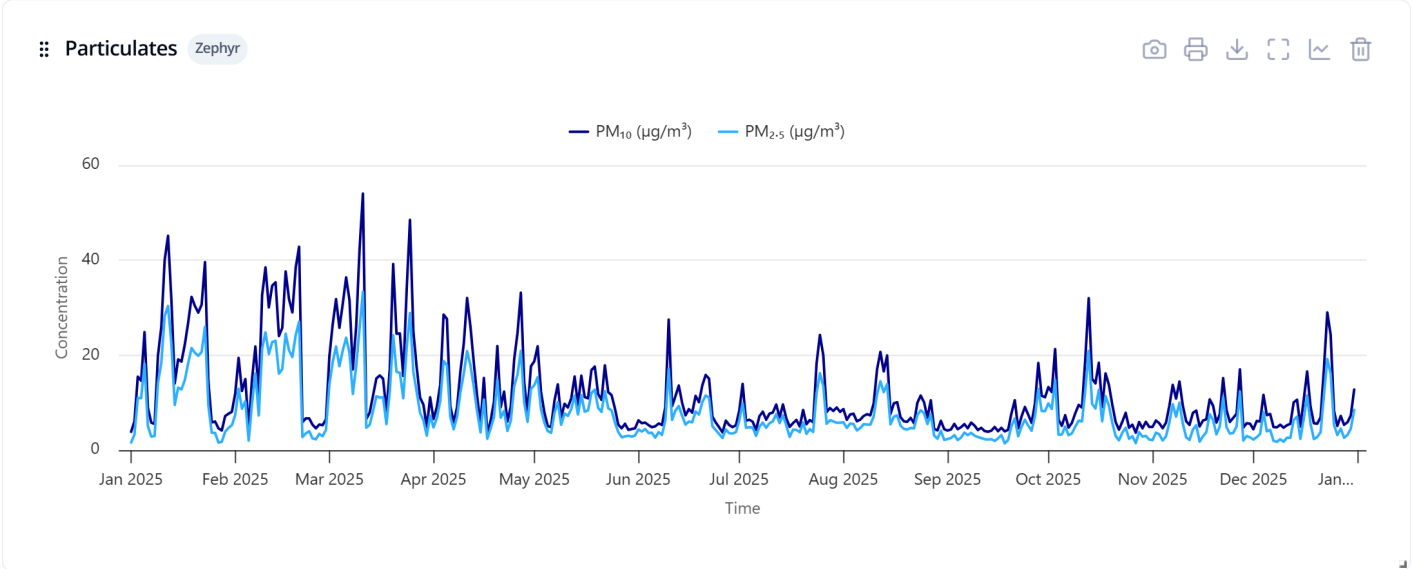
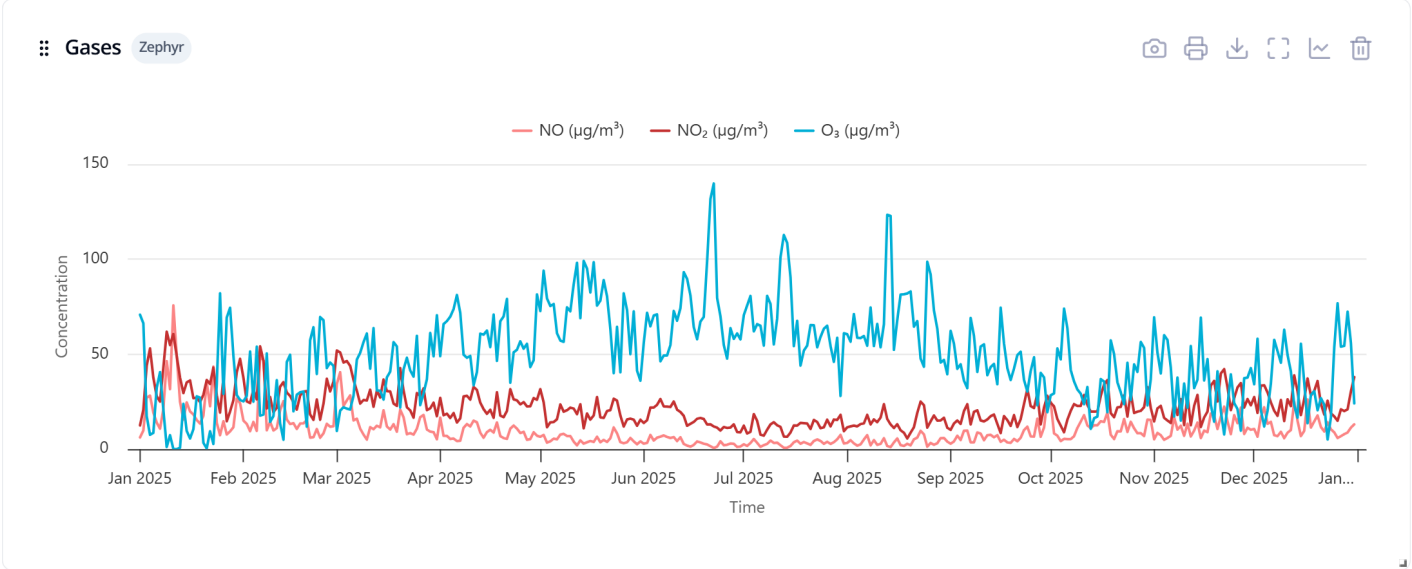
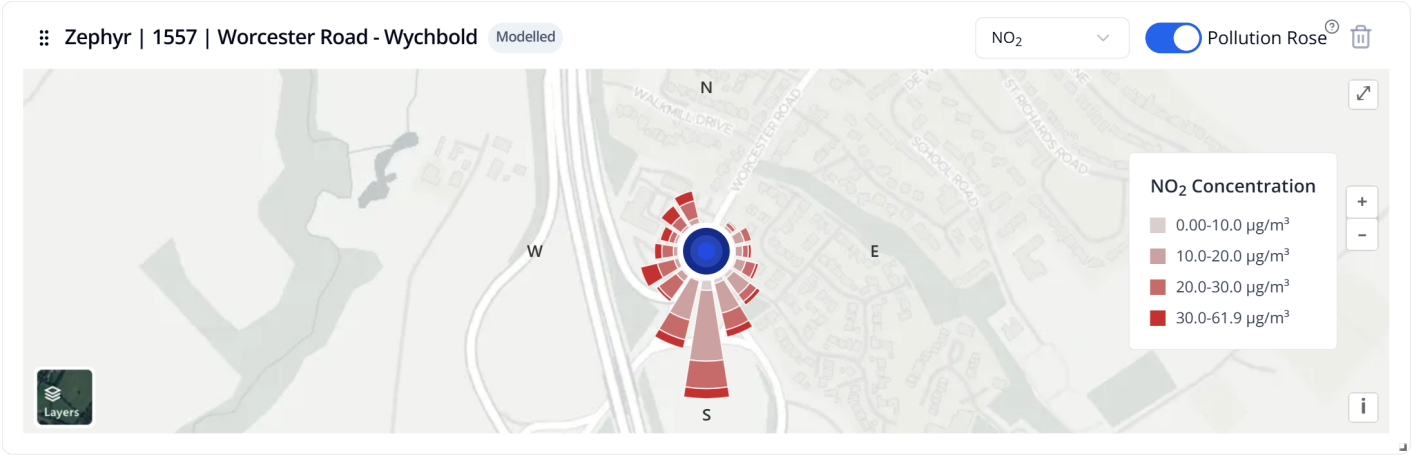
MyAir Analysis Report

Device: The Furlong - Droitwich
Time Period: 1 Jan 2025 - 1 Jan 2026
Time Average: 24 Hour



MyAir Analysis Report

Device: Worcester Road - Wychbold
Time Period: 1 Jan 2025 - 1 Jan 2026
Time Average: 24 Hour



⌵

Gas Averages

NO₂

22

µg/m³

NO

10

µg/m³

O₃

49

µg/m³

⌵

Particulate Averages

PM_{2.5}

8

µg/m³

PM₁₀

12

µg/m³

MyAir Analysis Report

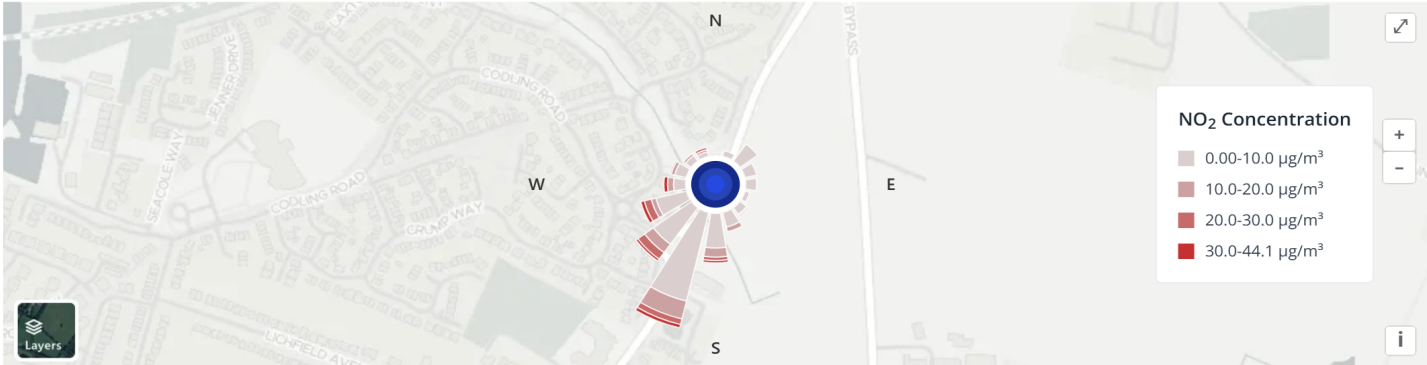
Device: Offenham Road - Evesham
Time Period: 1 Jan 2025 - 1 Jan 2026
Time Average: 24 Hour

Zephyr | 1563 | Offenham Road - Evesham

Modelled

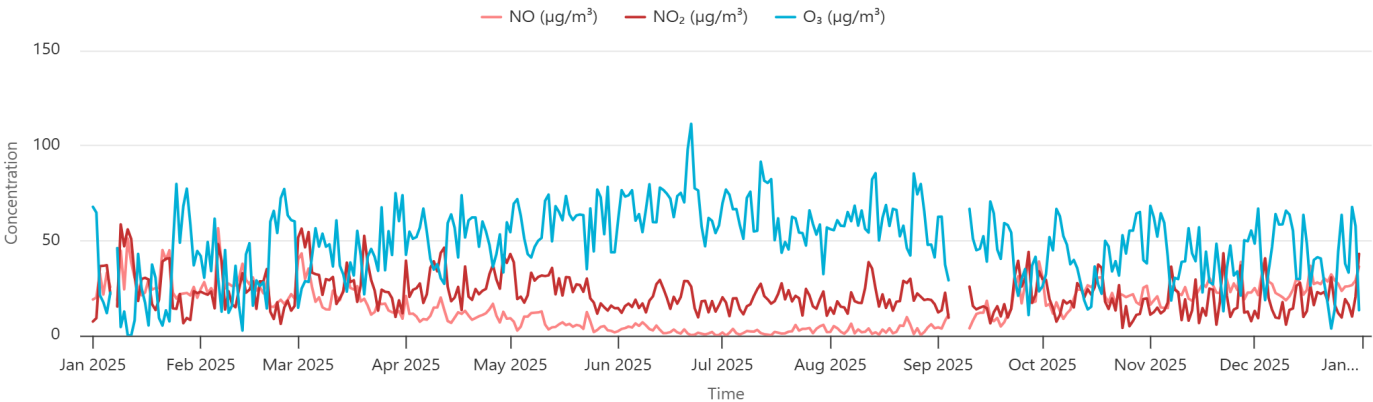
NO₂ (A)

Pollution Rose



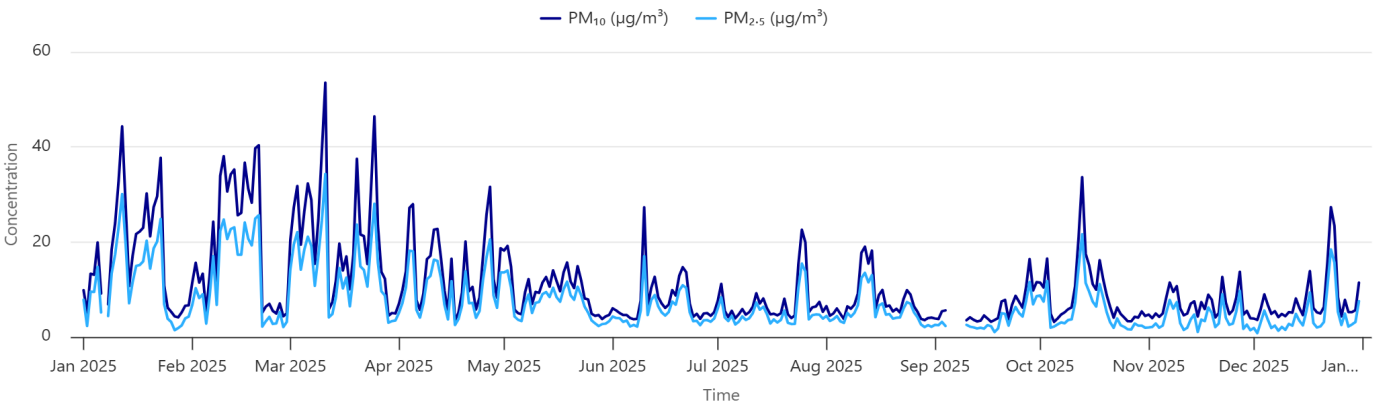
Gases Zephyr

Camera Print Download Full Screen Link Trash



Particulates Zephyr

Camera Print Download Full Screen Link Trash



Gas Averages

< > Trash

Gas Averages

< > Trash

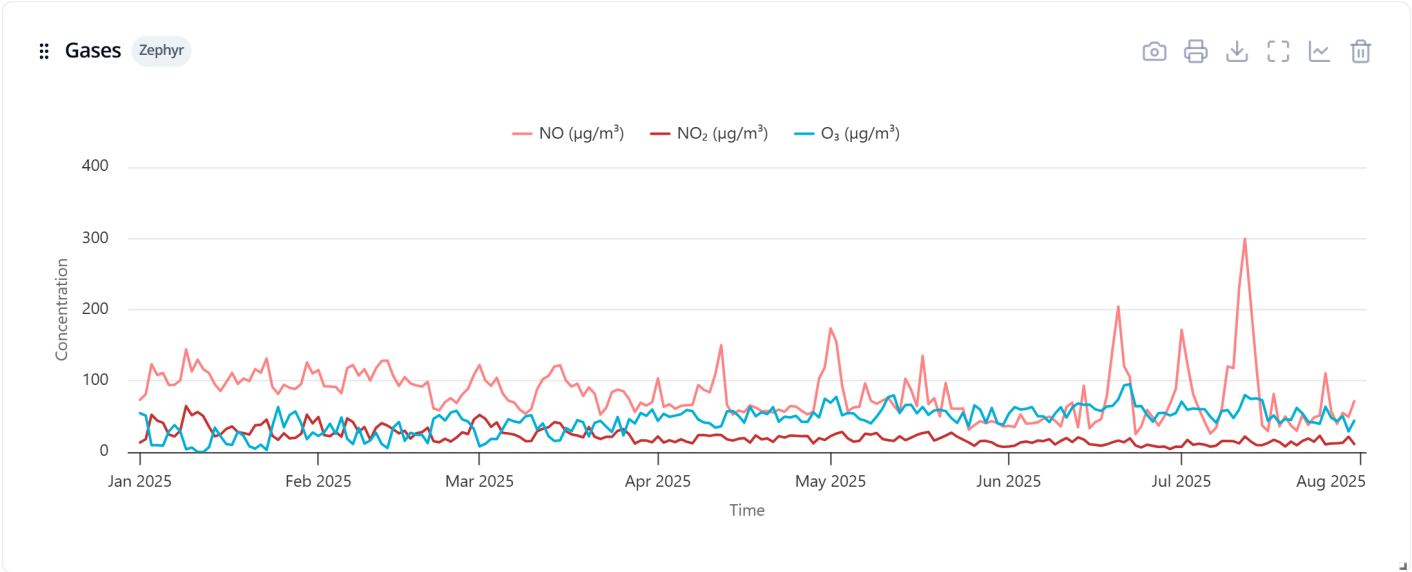
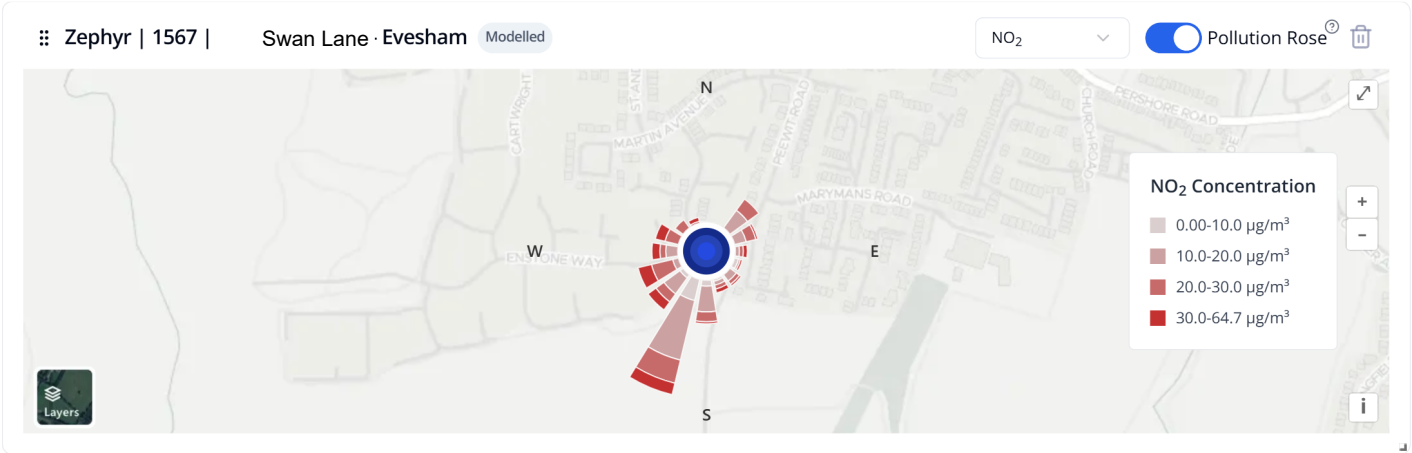
Particulate Averages

< > Trash

NO ₂ 19 Slot A µg/m ³	NO ₂ 23 Slot B µg/m ³	NO 22 Slot A µg/m ³	NO 12 Slot B µg/m ³	O ₃ 42 Slot A µg/m ³	O ₃ 52 Slot B µg/m ³	PM _{2.5} 5 Slot A µg/m ³	PM _{2.5} 9 Slot B µg/m ³	PM ₁₀ 8 Slot A µg/m ³	PM ₁₀ 13 Slot B µg/m ³
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MyAir Analysis Report

Device: Swan Lane - Evesham
Time Period: 1 Jan 2025 - 1 Aug 2025
Time Average: 24 Hour



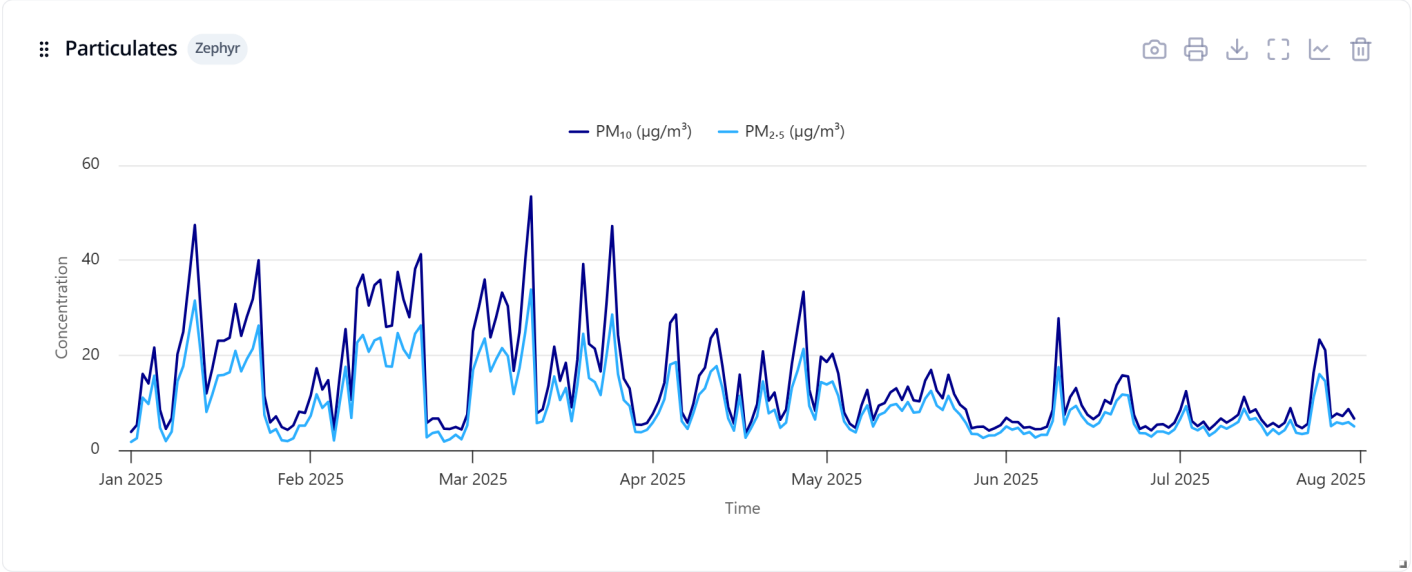
Concentration

Time

NO (µg/m³)

NO₂ (µg/m³)

O₃ (µg/m³)

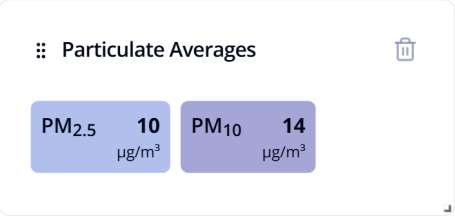
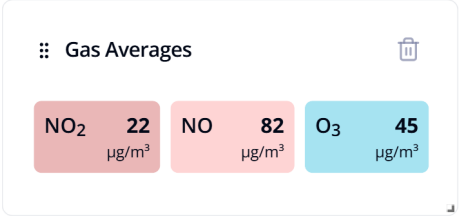


Concentration

Time

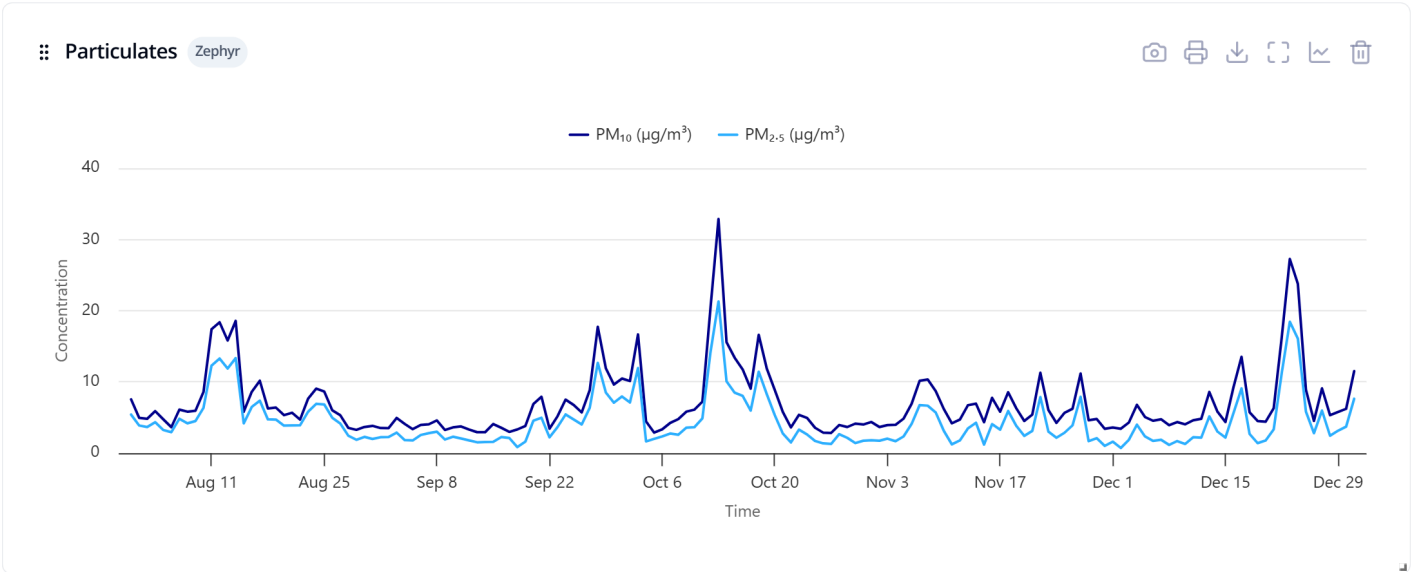
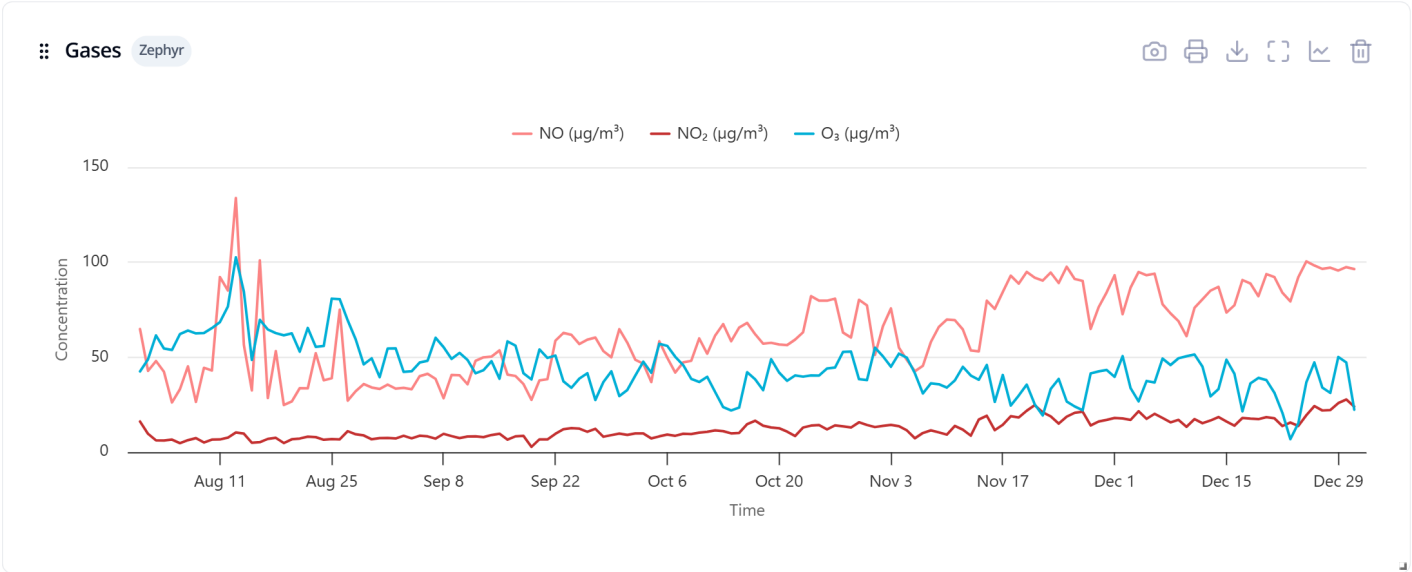
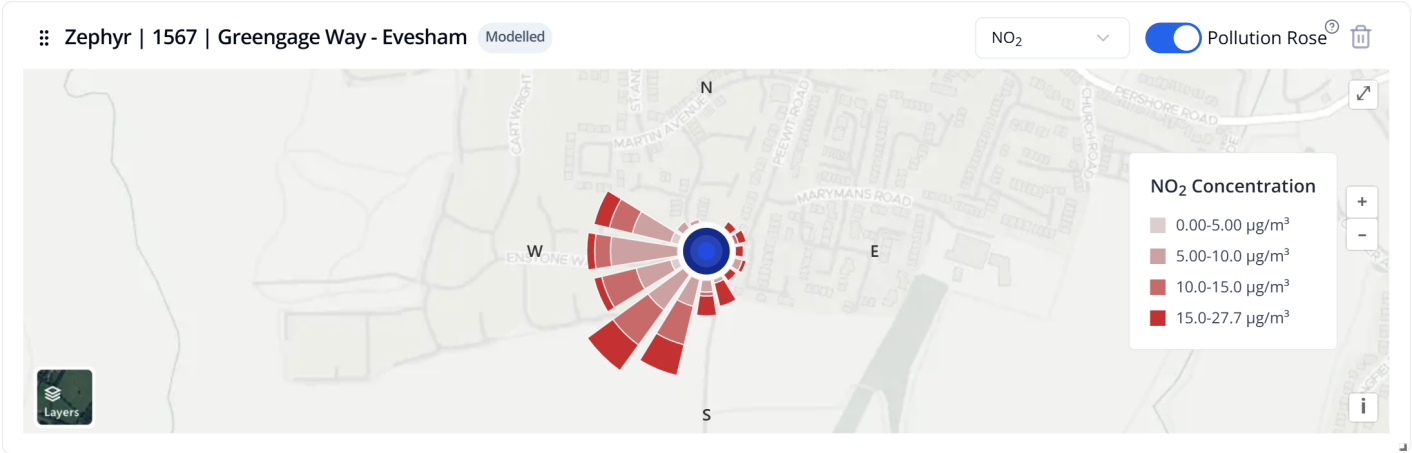
PM₁₀ (µg/m³)

PM_{2.5} (µg/m³)



MyAir Analysis Report

Device: Greengage Way - Evesham
Time Period: 1 Aug 2025 - 1 Jan 2026
Time Average: 24 Hour



⌵

Gas Averages

NO₂

12

µg/m³

NO

63

µg/m³

O₃

45

µg/m³

⌵

Particulate Averages

PM_{2.5}

4

µg/m³

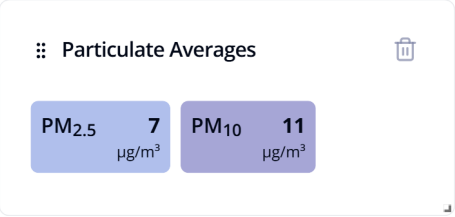
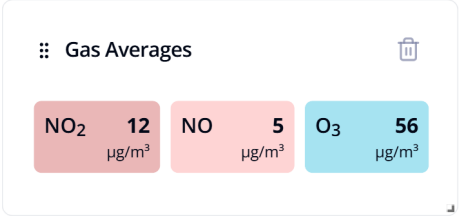
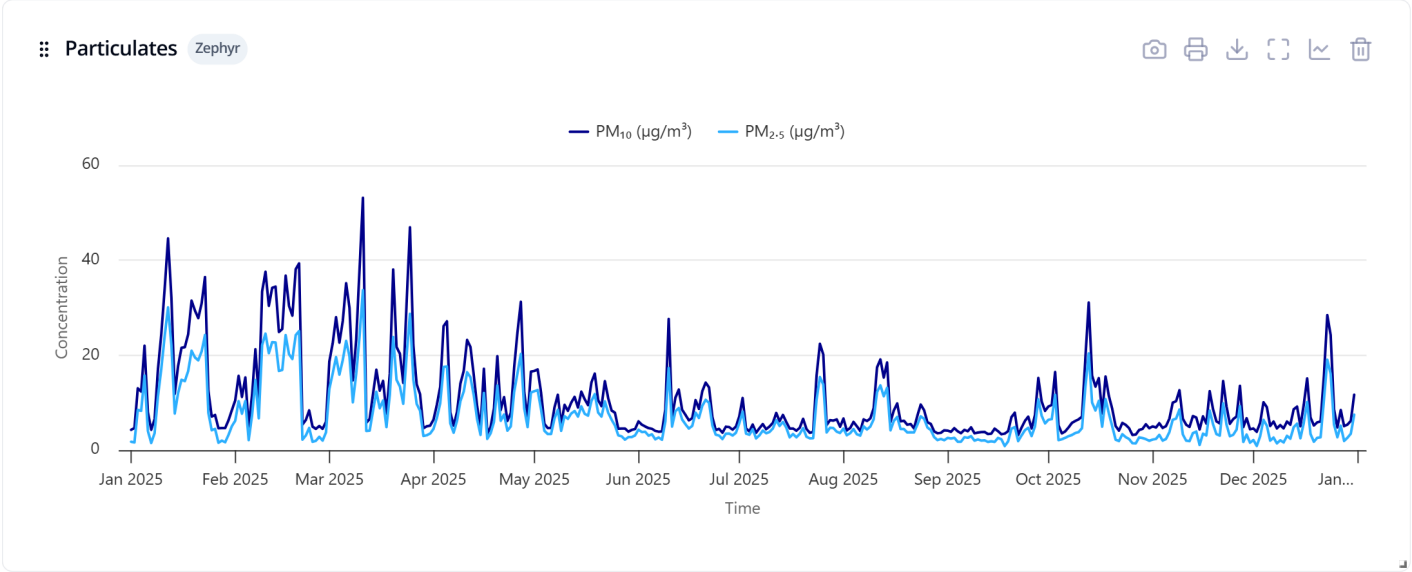
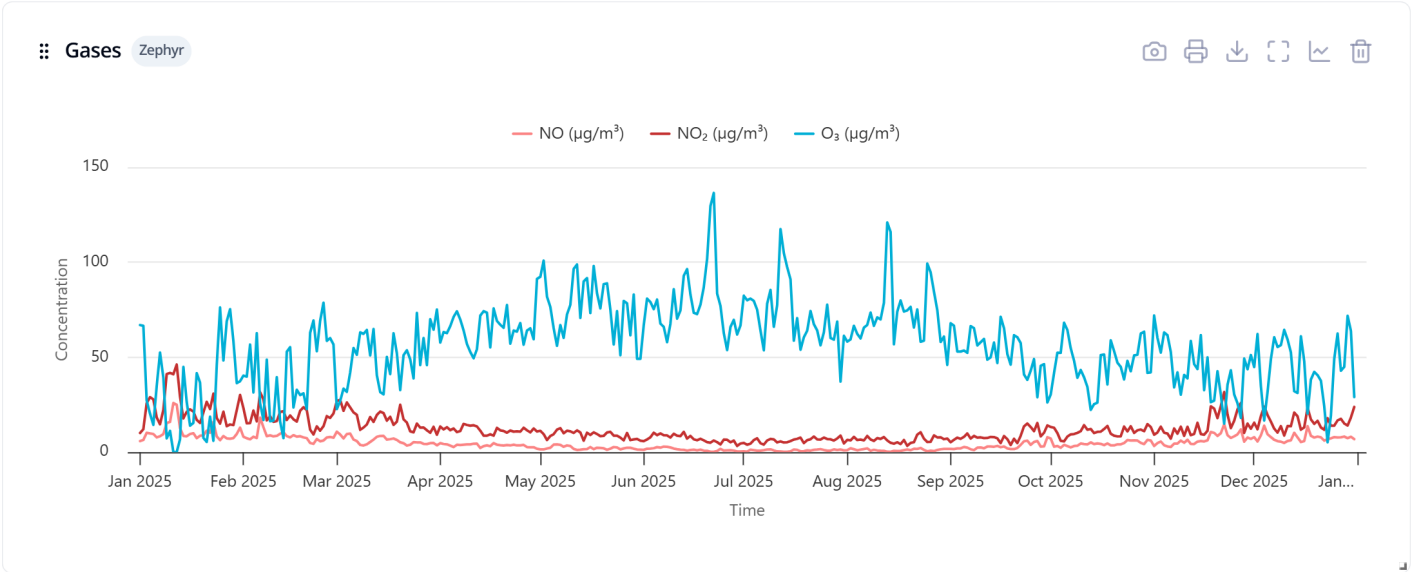
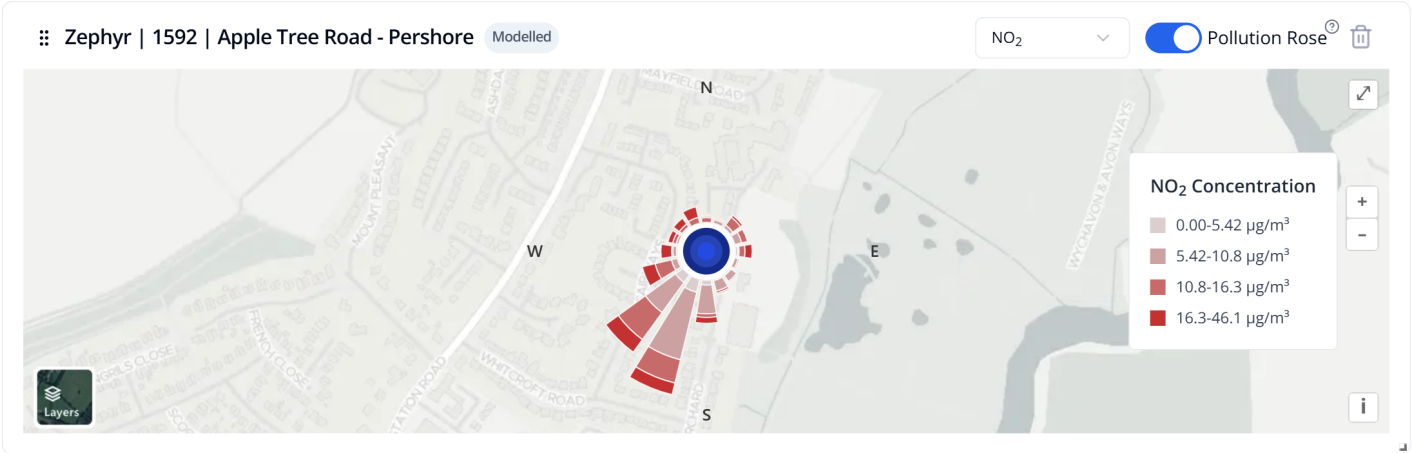
PM₁₀

7

µg/m³

MyAir Analysis Report

Device: Apple Tree Road - Pershore
Time Period: 1 Jan 2025 - 1 Jan 2026
Time Average: 24 Hour



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
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.