Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) Monitoring St. Stephen-in-Brannel, Treviscoe, Nanpean and St Dennis

Sept 2025 – Dec 2025

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

AQM was initially commissioned by St. Stephen-in-Brannel Parish Council to review and analyse continuous PM_{10} monitoring data from the air quality particulate monitor in the village of St. Stephen-in Brannel.

The purpose of the analysis was to establish baseline PM_{10} air quality data in the St. Stephen area prior to the commissioning of the Energy from Waste (EfW) plant at Rostowrack Farm in St Dennis. The Parish Council intended to continue monitoring, following the commissioning of the EfW plant, in order that a comparison of the baseline conditions could be made to the operating conditions.

The monitoring site in St. Stephen-in Brannel is located approximately four kilometres to the south of the EfW plant and although neither site is within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), they both lie within an area that has a significant china clay industry. A two-year study undertaken by the China Clay Area Dust Monitoring Forum[1] from 2003 – 2005, indicated that the china clay industry increased ambient concentrations of PM_{10} levels by as much as 8 $\mu g/m^3$ as a daily average, depending on location and weather conditions.

St-Stephen-in-Brannel Parish Council purchased three further AQM DM11 PM_{10} monitors in 2016, which were located in the villages of Treviscoe, Nanpean and St Dennis. The monitors in Treviscoe and Nanpean were installed during the summer of 2016 and valid data is available from the end of August 2016. The monitor in St Dennis was installed on the 12th October 2016.

Monitoring data from the AQM DM11 PM_{10} monitor can only be used for screening assessments to identify where there is a potential for an air quality objective to be exceeded. This is due to differences in the monitoring technique and in order to determine compliance with the national air quality objectives (AQO), a gravimetric sampler or a monitoring instrument "deemed equivalent by Defra" would be required. However, the AQM DM11 is a very useful tool and provides indicative or semi quantitative results.

This report forms part of an on-going series and provides:

- The results and analysis of the PM_{10} monitoring from 1st September to 30th November 2025 for the monitoring sites in St Stephen-in-Brannel, Treviscoe, Nanpean and St Dennis.
- Comparison of data from the four DM11s against the PM_{10} air quality objectives.

A glossary of common air quality terminology is provided in **Appendix A**.

1.2 Particulate Matter (PM)

Particulate matter (PM) is a generic term used to describe a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles of varying size, shape, composition and origin that are often classified according to size. Larger particles are generally filtered out by the nose and throat and do not cause problems but particles smaller than 10 micrometres, referred to as PM_{10} and particles smaller than 2.5 micrometres ($PM_{2.5}$) can settle deep in the airways and deep into the lungs causing health problems.

[1] The China Clay Dust Monitoring Forum (March 2007). An investigation into of the China Clay Industry's Impact on PM_{10} in Cornwall.

The health effects of air pollution, including particulate matter, have been widely studied, with the evidence base strengthening year on year. Exposure to particulate matter can lead to a wide range of diseases, including respiratory conditions (such as asthma), cardiovascular disease as well as lung cancer, leading to premature death[2]. There is also emerging evidence suggesting links to type 2 diabetes, dementia and low birth weight[3]. Long term exposure to air pollution in early life can also effect the development of children's lungs[4].

This report focuses on PM_{10s} which are made up of a wide range of materials and arise from a variety of sources, both man-made and natural. It is generally accepted that PM_{10} concentrations fall into two main categories:

- Primary particles include mobile sources i.e. road transport and stationary sources such as the burning of fuels for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes. Emissions of dust can also generate high concentrations of PM_{10} close to quarries and construction sites. Natural sources include sea spray and dust from the Saharan desert travelling vast distances.

- Secondary particulate matter is formed from chemical reactions of the gases ammonia (NH_3), sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in the atmosphere to form ammonium sulphates and ammonium nitrates. NH_3 is emitted mainly from agricultural sources, particularly livestock waste. SO_2 is formed by combustion of sulphur containing fuels such as coal. NO_x is formed by combustion of fuels used in power generation, domestic heating and traffic. Secondary particulate matter is also formed from organic compounds by reactions that occur in the atmosphere.

[2] World Health Organization (2013). Review of evidence on health aspects of air pollution REVIHAAP Project. Air Quality Expert Group (2005). Particulate Matter in the UK: Summary. Defra, London.

[3] WHO (2024) Sustainable development goal indicator 3.9.1: mortality attributed to air pollution. Geneva: World health Organisation

[4] Royal College of Physicians & Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (2016). Every Breath we take. The lifelong Impact of Air Pollution. London.

Royal College of Physicians. A breath of fresh Air: responding to the health challenges of modern air pollution. RCP, 2025

2.0 Legislation

2.1 Air Quality Strategy

The Government's policy on air quality within the UK, is set out in the latest Air Quality Strategy (AQS) published in August 2023[5], which supersedes the 2007 Strategy in respect of England only. The document sets out a strategic framework for improving air quality and details the responsibilities of local authorities to address air quality. It also fulfils the statutory requirement of the Environment Act 1995, as amended by the Environment Act 2021, for the Government to publish an Air Quality Strategy setting out air quality standards, air quality objectives (AQO), and measures for improving ambient air quality every 5 years.

The Air Quality Strategy also describes the system of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM), which was introduced in Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 as amended by the Environment Act 2021. The 1995 Act, requires every local authority to carry out regular reviews and assessments of the air quality in their area against the air quality objectives. If an AQO is unlikely to be met, the authority must designate an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an action plan which identifies measures that will be introduced in pursuit of the objectives.

2.2 Assessment Criteria

The AQS sets out standards and objectives for the key air pollutants to protect health. The air quality 'standards' are concentrations below which risks to public health are considered unlikely or exceedingly small. They are based on scientific and medical evidence reviewed by the Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards (EPAQS) and the World Health Organisation (WHO). The 'objective' is the target date on which exceedances of a standard are expected to be achieved by the Government. They take account of economic efficiency, practicability, technical feasibility and timescale.

The Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) apply at locations where members of the public are likely to be regularly present over the associated averaging periods within each objective. The Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (LAQM.TG (22))[6], issued by DEFRA, provides guidance on where these objectives will apply, as detailed in **Table 2.1**.

Particulate matter (PM)

There are two objectives for PM_{10}, an annual mean and a 24-hour mean. The annual mean objective, is the concentration of PM_{10} averaged over one year, applies at the facades of residential properties, schools, hospitals etc. but not at workplace locations. The 24-hour objective, is the concentration of PM_{10} in the air averaged over 24 hours and applies at the same locations as the annual mean objective as well as gardens of residential properties and at hotels.

Table 2.1: Locations Where Air Quality Objectives Apply

Averaging Period	Objectives should apply at:	Objectives should generally not apply at:
Annual Mean	All locations where members of the public might be regularly exposed. Building façades of residential properties, schools, hospitals, care homes etc.	Building façades of offices or other places of work where members of the public do not have regular access. Hotels, unless people live there as their permanent residence. Gardens of residential properties.

5 DEFRA (2023) The Air Quality Strategy: Framework for Local Authority Delivery, August 2023

6 DEFRA (2022) Local Air Quality Management. Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(22) May 2025v2.1

Table 2.1: Locations Where Air Quality Objectives Apply		
		Kerbside sites (as opposed to locations at the building facade), or any other location where public exposure is expected to be short term.
24 Hour Mean	All locations where the annual mean objective would apply together with hotels. Gardens of residential properties.	Kerbside sites (as opposed to locations at the building façade), or any other location where public exposure is expected to be short term.

For the 24-hour mean objective, an agreed number of exceedances are permitted which allows for events such as Bonfire night where it would not be possible or practicable to expect 24-hourly mean concentrations to remain within the agreed limit.

The relevant assessment criteria for this report are provided in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2: Relevant Objectives set out in the Air Quality Strategy			
Pollutant	**Concentrations**	**Measured As**	**Date to be Achieved By**
Particulate Matter PM_{10}	50 μgm^{-3} not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	40 μgm^{-3}	Annual mean	31.12.2004

3.0 Assessment Methodology

3.1 Monitoring Technique

Continuous monitoring of particles can be undertaken using many different types of monitor. For this study four AQM DM11 airborne particulate monitors supplied by Air Quality Monitors were used. The real time AQM DM11 monitors measure PM_{10} using a light scattering technique, similar to the Turnkey Osiris monitor. Light scattering instruments work on the principle that there is a relationship between the scattering of light that reaches the particle and particle size. A pump continuously draws an air sample through a nephelometer which sizes the individual particles as they pass through a beam. The particles are then collected on a filter to allow further analysis if necessary. The data is accessed remotely via a modem allowing it to be downloaded at frequent intervals.

The AQM DM11 monitors are serviced on an annual basis by Air Quality Monitors. The instrument was also granted MCERTS approval in February 2014. Light scattering instruments are ideal for screening surveys and provide indicative or semi quantitative results.

Wind data was supplied by the anemometers attached to the AQM DM11's at the monitoring sites located in St Stephen-in-Brannel, Treviscoe, Nanpean and St Dennis.

3.2 Monitoring Locations

St. Stephen-in-Brannel is a small village in mid Cornwall and lies approximately 9 km west of St Austell on the southern edge of Cornwall's china clay industry. The EfW site is located approximately 4 km to the north of the village. The AQM DM11 monitor is located on the roof of the Saint Stephen-in Brannel Parish Council Building.

Treviscoe lies approximately 1km to the southwest of the EfW site. The monitor is located within the grounds of Nuco Training Ltd offices in Central Treviscoe.

Nanpean is a small village on the B3279 road, approximately 6.5 km northwest of St Austell in the heart of the china clay industry in mid Cornwall. The monitor lies approximately 2.2 km to the southeast of the EfW site and is located within the cemetery of St Georges Mission Church in Nanpean.

St Dennis is a civil parish and village in Cornwall situated on the B3279 between Newquay and St Austell. The monitor lies approximately 1km northeast of the EfW site and is located within St Dennis Cemetery off Hall Road.

The position of the monitoring locations in relation to the EfW site are presented in **Figure 3.1**.

Figure 3.1: Monitoring Locations

4.0 Monitoring Results

4.1 St Stephen-in-Brannel Monitoring Site

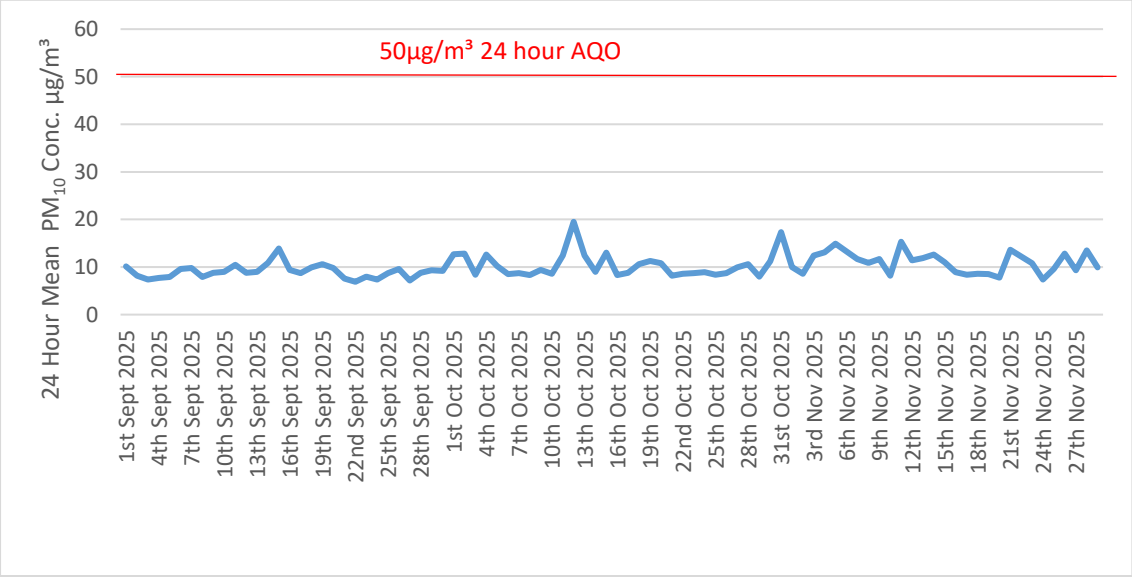
Results for Period 1st September to 30th November 2025 St Stephen-in-Brannel

A summary of the results for the monitoring period 1st September to 30th November 2025 are presented in **Table 4.1**.

The 24-hour (daily) mean concentrations are presented in **Appendix B** in tabular format.

Table 4.1: Summary of Monitoring Results 1st Sept to 30th Nov 2025 St Stephen-in-Brannel	
Statistic	**St. Stephen-in-Brannel Parish Council Offices**
Monitoring Period	1st September to 30th November 2025
No. of Days	91
Data Capture (%)	98.9
Period Mean PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	10.2
Maximum 15- Min Mean PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	150.2
No of Days > 50 $\mu g/m^3$ (35 allowed a year)	0
Maximum 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	19.5

The PM_{10} mean for the monitoring period 1st September to 30th November 2025 was 10.2 $\mu g/m^3$ (**Table 4.1**), which is well below the NAQS annual mean objective of 40 $\mu g/m^3$. The results also indicated no exceedances of the short term (24-hour mean) objective for PM_{10} out of a permitted 35 exceedances (Graph 1).



Graph 1: Daily Mean PM_{10} Concentrations 1st September to 30th November 2025 St Stephen-in-Brannel

The maximum recorded 24-hour (daily) PM_{10} concentration was 19.5 µg/m^3, recorded on Sunday 12th October 2025 (**Graph 1**). Data capture for the monitoring period was good at over 90%.

4.2 Treviscoe Monitoring Site

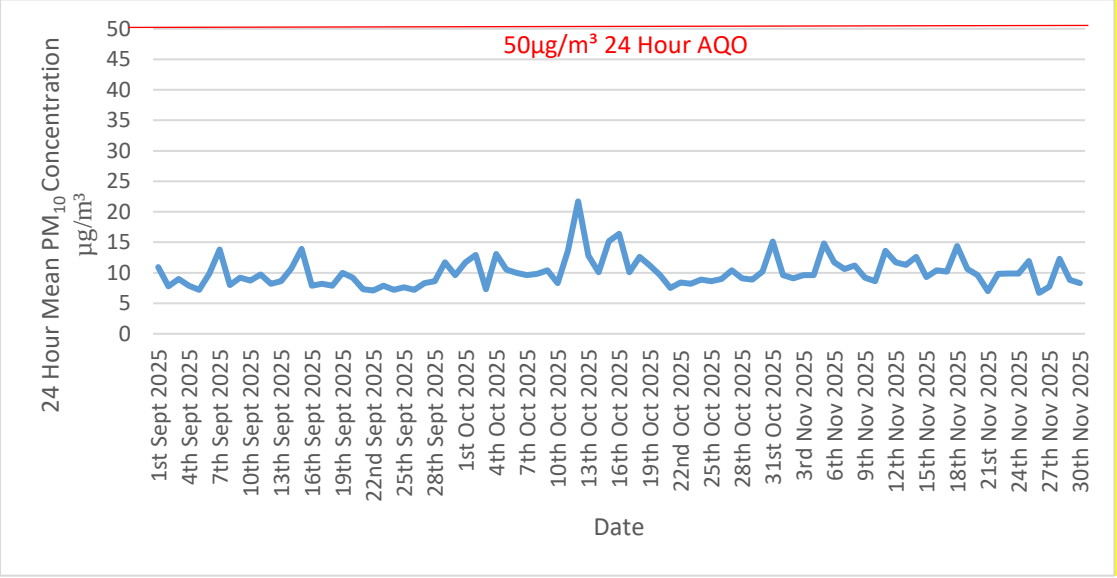
Results for Period 1st September to 30th November 2025 Treviscoe

A summary of the results for the monitoring period 1st September to 30th November 2025 are presented in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Summary of Monitoring Results 1st September to 30th November 2025 Treviscoe	
Statistic	**Treviscoe**
Monitoring Period	1st September to 30th November 2025
No. of Days	91
Data Capture (%)	99.7
Annual Mean PM_{10} Concentration (µg/m^3)	10.1
Maximum 15- Min Mean PM_{10} Concentration (µg/m^3)	290.0
No of Days > 50 µg/m^3 (35 allowed a year)	0
Maximum 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Concentration (µg/m^3)	21.7

The PM_{10} mean for the monitoring period was 10.1 µg/m^3 **(Table 4.2)** which is below the NAQS annual mean objective of 40 µg/m^3. The results also indicate no exceedances of the 24-hour (daily) mean PM_{10} objective during the monitoring period, out of a permitted 35 exceedances.

The maximum recorded 24-hour (daily) PM_{10} concentration was 21.7 µg/m^3, recorded on Sunday 12th October 2025 (**Graph 2**). Data capture for the monitoring period was good at over 99.0%.



Graph 2: Daily Mean PM_{10} Concentrations 1st September to 30th November 2025 Treviscoe

4.3 Nanpean Monitoring Site

Results for Period 1st September to 30th November 2025 Nanpean

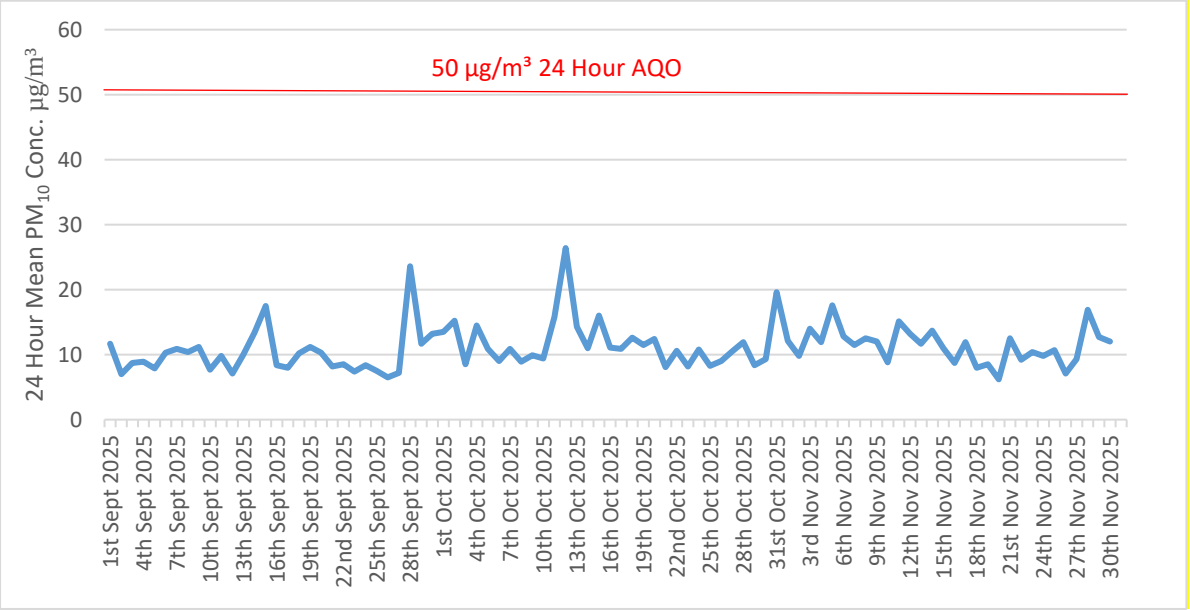
A summary of the results for the monitoring period 1st September to 30th November 2025 are presented in **Table 4.3**. The 24-hour (daily) mean concentrations are presented in **Appendix B** in tabular format.

Table 4.3: Summary of Monitoring Results for Nanpean 1st September to 31st November 2025

Statistic	Nanpean
Monitoring Period	1st September to 30th November 2025
No. of Days	91
Data Capture (%)	97.1
Annual Mean PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	11.1
Maximum 15- Min Mean PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	108.3
No of Days > 50 $\mu g/m^3$ (35 allowed a year)	0
Maximum 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	26.4

The PM_{10} mean for the monitoring period was 11.1 $\mu g/m^3$ **(Table 4.3)** which is below the NAQS annual mean objective of 40 $\mu g/m^3$. The results also indicate no exceedances of the 24-hour (daily) mean PM_{10} objective during the monitoring period, out of a permitted 35 exceedances.

The maximum recorded 24-hour (daily) PM_{10} concentration was 26.4 $\mu g/m^3$, recorded on Sunday 12th October 2025 (**Graph 3**). Data capture for the monitoring period was good at 97.1 %.



Graph 3: Daily Mean PM_{10} Concentrations 1st September to 30th November 2025 Nanpean

4.4 St Dennis Monitoring Site

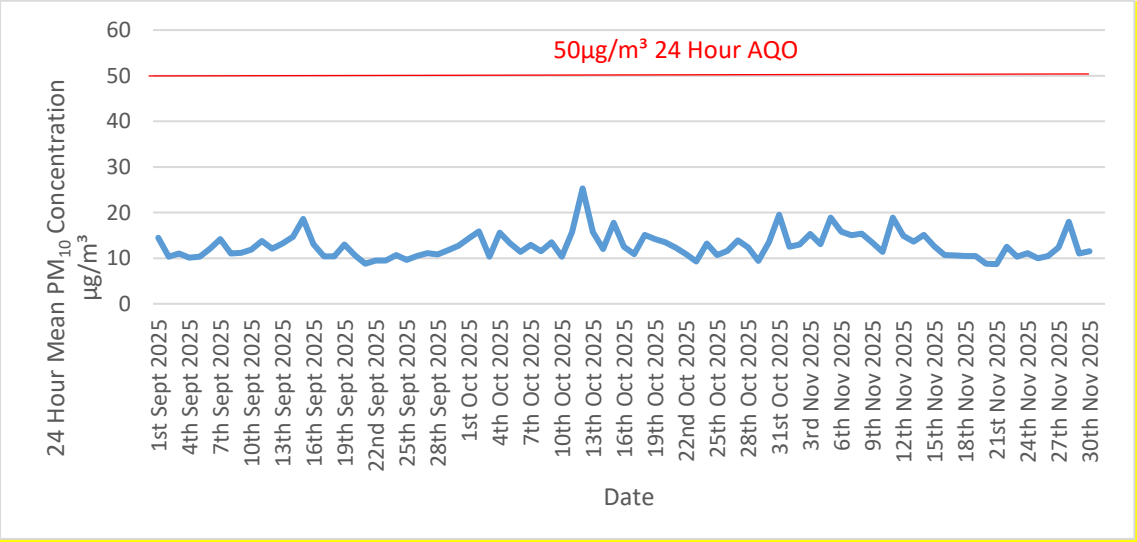
Results for Monitoring Period 1st September to 30th November 2025– St Dennis

A summary of the results for the monitoring period 1st September to 30th November 2025 are presented in **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4: Summary of Monitoring Results for 1st September to 30th November 2025 St Dennis	
Statistic	**St Dennis**
Monitoring Period	1st September to 30th November 2025
No. of Days	91
Data Capture (%)	99.7
Period Mean PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	12.8
Maximum 15- Min Mean PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	54.2
No of Days > 50 $\mu g/m^3$ (35 allowed a year)	0
Maximum 24-Hour Mean PM_{10} Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	25.3

The PM_{10} period mean for the monitoring period was 12.8 $\mu g/m^3$ (**Table 4.4**), which is below the NAQS annual mean objective of 40 $\mu g/m^3$. The results also indicate no exceedances of the short term (24-hour mean) objective for PM_{10}.

The maximum recorded 24-hour (daily) PM_{10} concentration was 25.3 $\mu g/m^3$ again recorded on Sunday 12th October 2025 (**Graph 4**). Data capture for the monitoring period was good at 99.7 %.



Graph 4: Daily Mean PM_{10} Concentrations 1st September to 30th November 2025 St Dennis

5.0 Conclusions

AQM was commissioned by St. Stephen-in-Brannel Parish Council to review and analyse continuous PM_{10} monitoring data from the air quality particulate monitors in the villages of St. Stephen-in Brannel, Treviscoe, Nanpean and St Dennis.

St Stephen-in-Brannel Monitoring Site

The PM_{10} monitoring for the 1st September to 30th November 2025, indicated that the values did not exceed the NAQS annual mean objective at the monitoring site in St Stephen-in-Brannel. There were no recorded exceedance of the short term 24-hour AQO of 50 µg/m³.

Treviscoe Monitoring Site

The PM_{10} monitoring from the 1st September to 30th November 2025 at the Treviscoe monitoring site, indicated that the values did not exceed the NAQS annual mean objective level of 40µg/m³. There were no recorded exceedances of the short term 24-hour AQO of 50 µg/m³ out of a permitted 35 exceedances.

Nanpean Monitoring Site

The PM_{10} monitoring from the 1st September to 30th November 2025 at the Nanpean monitoring site indicated that the values did not exceed the NAQS annual mean objective level of 40µg/m³. Again, there were no recorded exceedances of the short term 24-hour AQO of 50 µg/m³ out of a permitted 35 exceedances.

St Dennis Monitoring Site

The PM_{10} monitoring from the 1st September to 30th November 2025 at the St Dennis monitoring site, indicated that the values did not exceed the NAQS annual mean objective. Again, there were no recorded exceedances of the short term 24-hour AQO of 50 µg/m³.

The next quarterly report is due in March 2026.

Appendix A - Air Quality Terminology

Term	Definition
Air quality objective	Policy target generally expressed as a maximum ambient concentration to be achieved, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances within a specific timescale (see also air quality standard).
Air quality standard	The concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere which can broadly be taken to achieve a certain level of environmental quality. The standards are based on the assessment of the effects of each pollutant on human health including the effects on sensitive sub groups (see also air quality objective).
Ambient air	Outdoor air in the troposphere, excluding workplace air.
Annual mean	The average (mean) of the concentrations measured for each pollutant for one year. Usually this is for a calendar year, but some species are reported for the period April to March, known as a pollution year. This period avoids splitting winter season between 2 years, which is useful for pollutants that have higher concentrations during the winter months.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area.
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
EPAQS	Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards
Exceedance	A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant is greater than, or equal to, the appropriate air quality standard.
Fugitive emissions	Emissions arising from the passage of vehicles that do not arise from the exhaust system.
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management.
MCERTS	This is the Environment Agency of England and Wales (EA) Monitoring Certification Scheme. Compliance with MCERTS gives the EA confidence in the monitoring of emissions to the environment.
AQO	Air Quality Objective
PM_{10}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres.
WHO	World Health Organisation
μgm^{-3} micrograms per cubic metre	A measure of concentration in terms of mass per unit volume. A concentration of $1ug/m^3$ means that one cubic metre of air contains one microgram (millionth of a gram) of pollutant.

Appendix B –PM_{10} Monitoring Results

DM11 Results

Appendix A: 24-Hour (Daily) Mean µg/m^3					
Date	**Day of Week**	**Location 1 (St Stephen in Brannel)**	**Location 2 (Treviscoe)**	**Location 3 (Nanpean)**	**Location 4 (St Dennis)**
1st September 2025	Monday	10.1	10.9	11.7	14.5
2nd September 2025	Tuesday	8.2	7.8	7.0	10.3
3rd September 2025	Wednesday	7.4	9.0	8.7	11.0
4th September 2025	Thursday	7.7	7.9	8.9	10.1
5th September 2025	Friday	7.9	7.2	7.9	10.3
6th September 2025	Saturday	9.6	9.9	10.3	12.1
7th September 2025	Sunday	9.8	13.8	10.9	14.2
8th September 2025	Monday	7.9	8.0	10.4	11.0
9th September 2025	Tuesday	8.8	9.2	11.2	11.2
10th September 2025	Wednesday	9.0	8.7	7.7	11.9
11th September 2025	Thursday	10.5	9.7	9.8	13.8
12th September 2025	Friday	8.8	8.2	7.1	12.1
13th September 2025	Saturday	9.0	8.6	10.0	13.2
14th September 2025	Sunday	10.9	10.7	13.4	14.7
15th September 2025	Monday	13.9	13.9	17.5	18.6
16th September 2025	Tuesday	9.4	7.9	8.4	13.1
17th September 2025	Wednesday	8.7	8.2	8.0	10.4
18th September 2025	Thursday	9.9	7.9	10.2	10.4
19th September 2025	Friday	10.6	10.0	11.2	13.0
20th September 2025	Saturday	9.8	9.2	10.3	10.6
21st September 2025	Sunday	7.6	7.3	8.2	8.8
22nd September 2025	Monday	6.9	7.1	8.5	9.5
23rd September 2025	Tuesday	8.0	7.9	7.4	9.5
24th September 2025	Wednesday	7.4	7.2	8.4	10.7
25th September 2025	Thursday	8.7	7.6	7.5	9.6
26th September 2025	Friday	9.6	7.2	6.5	10.5
27th September 2025	Saturday	7.2	8.3	7.2	11.1
28th September 2025	Sunday	8.8	8.6	23.6	10.8
29th September 2025	Monday	9.3	11.7	11.7	11.7
30th September 2025	Tuesday	9.2	9.6	13.2	12.7
1st October 2025	Wednesday	12.7	11.7	13.5	14.3
2nd October 2025	Thursday	12.8	12.9	15.2	15.9
3rd October 2025	Friday	8.4	7.3	8.5	10.3
4th October 2025	Saturday	12.6	13.1	14.5	15.6
5th October 2025	Sunday	10.2	10.5	10.9	13.3
6th October 2025	Monday	8.5	10.0	9.0	11.4
7th October 2025	Tuesday	8.7	9.6	10.9	12.9
8th October 2025	Wednesday	8.3	9.8	8.9	11.5
9th October 2025	Thursday	9.4	10.4	9.9	13.5
10th October 2025	Friday	8.6	8.3	9.4	10.3
11th October 2025	Saturday	12.4	13.6	15.8	15.7
12th October 2025	Sunday	19.5	21.7	26.4	25.3

13th October 2025	Monday	12.4	12.8	14.3	15.7
14th October 2025	Tuesday	9.0	10.1	11.0	12.0
15th October 2025	Wednesday	13.0	15.2	16.0	17.8
16th October 2025	Thursday	8.3	16.4	11.1	12.5
17th October 2025	Friday	8.8	10.1	10.9	10.9
18th October 2025	Saturday	10.6	12.6	12.6	15.1
19th October 2025	Sunday	11.3	11.2	11.5	14.2
20th October 2025	Monday	10.8	9.6	12.4	13.5
21st October 2025	Tuesday	8.2	7.5	8.1	12.3
22nd October 2025	Wednesday	8.6	8.4	10.6	10.9
23rd October 2025	Thursday	8.7	8.2	8.2	9.3
24th October 2025	Friday	8.9	8.9	10.8	13.2
25th October 2025	Saturday	8.4	8.6	8.3	10.7
26th October 2025	Sunday	8.7	9.0	9.0	11.6
27th October 2025	Monday	9.9	10.4	10.5	13.9
28th October 2025	Tuesday	10.6	9.1	11.9	12.4
29th October 2025	Wednesday	8.0	8.9	8.4	9.4
30th October 2025	Thursday	11.2	10.2	9.3	13.5
31st October 2025	Friday	17.3	15.1	19.6	19.5
1st November 2025	Saturday	10.0	9.6	12.1	12.5
2nd November 2025	Sunday	8.6	9.1	9.8	13.0
3rd November 2025	Monday	12.4	9.6	14.0	15.3
4th November 2025	Tuesday	13.1	9.6	11.9	13.1
5th November 2025	Wednesday	14.9	14.8	17.6	18.9
6th November 2025	Thursday	13.3	11.7	12.8	15.8
7th November 2025	Friday	11.7	10.6	11.5	15.0
8th November 2025	Saturday	10.9	11.2	12.5	15.4
9th November 2025	Sunday	11.7	9.2	12.0	13.4
10th November 2025	Monday	8.2	8.6	8.8	11.4
11th November 2025	Tuesday	15.3	13.6	15.1	18.9
12th November 2025	Wednesday	11.4	11.7	13.2	14.9
13th November 2025	Thursday	11.9	11.3	11.7	13.6
14th November 2025	Friday	12.6	12.6	13.7	15.1
15th November 2025	Saturday	11.0	9.3	11.0	12.6
16th November 2025	Sunday	8.9	10.4	8.7	10.7
17th November 2025	Monday	8.4	10.2	11.9	10.6
18th November 2025	Tuesday	8.6	14.4	8.0	10.5
19th November 2025	Wednesday	8.5	10.6	8.5	10.5
20th November 2025	Thursday	7.8	9.6	6.2	8.8
21st November 2025	Friday	13.6	7.0	12.5	8.7
22nd November 2025	Saturday	12.2	9.8	9.2	12.5
23rd November 2025	Sunday	10.8	9.9	10.4	10.3
24th November 2025	Monday	7.4	9.9	9.8	11.1
25th November 2025	Tuesday	9.6	11.9	10.7	10.0
26th November 2025	Wednesday	12.8	6.7	7.1	10.5
27th November 2025	Thursday	9.3	7.7	9.3	12.4
28th November 2025	Friday	13.5	12.3	16.9	18.0
29th November 2025	Saturday	9.9	8.8	12.7	11.0
30th November 2025	Sunday	11.1	8.3	12.0	11.5