Invitation to attend the Measuring Air Pollution from Ambulances (MAPA) Pilot Workshop

East of England Ambulance Service (EEAST) and **CO Research Trust** (CORT) are pleased to invite you to a workshop convened in response to the findings of the **MAPA** Pilot research study.

The purpose of this workshop is to:

- Review research evidence from MAPA Pilot and other literature
- Develop recommendations to address ambulance pollutant levels suitable for prompt implementation at healthcare facilities
- Identify future research priorities regarding implementation of recommendations

The workshop will take place online, on **Tuesday 20th January 2026 from 1-3pm**.

You can register to attend the Zoom session by clicking below:

Register here

This workshop will be of particular interest to sustainability and facilities managers in hospital, ambulance and ED staff. Please feel free to circulate this invitation with anyone relevant within your organisation or network.

About MAPA Pilot

Ambulance crews often idle engines while waiting for ED space to maintain power for lights, heating, and medical equipment when providing patient care. With queuing now a daily reality in NHS emergency care, air pollution in ambulance bays has become a pressing concern.

The MAPA Pilot research study investigated air pollution levels outside an East of England Emergency Department (ED) associated with queuing ambulances during winter 2024/25; Cambridge Ambulance Station and Cambridge University Hospitals ED (Addenbrooke's) participated in this study.

This study was a collaboration between the East of England Ambulance Service, Anglia Ruskin University, University of Suffolk and EMSOL, and received funding from the CO Research Trust.

MAPA Pilot consisted of three workstreams:

Workstream 1: Static air pollution monitoring in the Addenbrooke's ED ambulance bay.

Workstream 2: Air pollution monitoring in the front and back of ambulances working from Cambridge Ambulance Station.

Workstream 3: Non-invasive blood carbon monoxide monitoring in healthcare staff working in the Addenbrooke's ambulance bay area.

Key MAPA Pilot Findings

- In the ambulance bay, levels of particulate matter (PM) frequently exceeded DEFRA daily limits and were close to annual maximums, far surpassing WHO recommendations
- While mean pollutant (carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter) concentrations inside ambulances were lower than those in the ambulance bay, high particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) peaks were observed
- Healthcare staff blood carbon monoxide levels were found to be below the level of clinical significance
- The full study report is available on the CORT website

For questions about the workshop email: Callum.Brown@eastamb.nhs.uk