Annual Progress Report (APR)



2017 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for West Lothian Council

In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995

Local Air Quality Management

30 June 2017

Local Authority Officer	Paul Couper					
Department	Environmental Health and Trading Standards					
Address	West Lothian Civic Centre, Howden South Road, Livingston, West Lothian, EH54 6FF					
Telephone	01506 280000					
E-mail	paul.couper@westlothian.gov.uk					
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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in West Lothian

West Lothian Council regularly reviews and assesses air quality throughout the district to determine whether or not air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Air pollutants such as Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), fine particulates (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}), and Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) which are mainly associated with vehicle emissions and domestic fuel burning, are measured using a network of 3 continuous air quality monitoring stations located in Linlithgow, Broxburn, and Newton. There are also 20 NO₂ passive diffusion tubes located throughout West Lothian as well as a new solar powered AQmesh located in Newton.

Air Quality in Newton

An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was declared in <u>Newton</u> in July 2016 due to exceedances of fine particulates (PM₁₀). An Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) is currently being developed through a steering group made up of relevant council departments. The development of the Newton AQAP will be a priority in 2017/18.

Newton Air Quality Monitoring data from 2016 showed a reduction in NO₂ and PM₁₀ annual mean levels compared to 2015 data. Both NO₂ and PM₁₀ are below the respective annual mean air quality objectives for a second consecutive year at the roadside monitoring location. There are no major new sources of air quality in the Newton area.

Air Quality in Linlithgow

An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was declared in <u>Linlithgow</u> in April 2016 due to exceedances of fine particulates (PM₁₀) and NO₂. An AQAP is currently being developed through a steering group made up of relevant council departments. The development of the Linlithgow AQAP will be a priority for 2017/18.

Linlithgow Air Quality Monitoring data from 2016 showed a reduction in annual mean PM₁₀ levels and an increase in annual mean NO₂ levels compared to 2015 monitoring data. Both NO₂ and PM₁₀ annual mean levels have been below the respective annual mean air quality objectives for a second consecutive year at the

roadside monitoring location. There are no major new sources of air pollution in Linlithgow, however, the uptake of wood burning stoves in a number of properties is of concern.

A new FIDAS 200 Particulate Matter (PM) has been installed in Linlithgow and will measure PM2.5 as well as PM10.

Air Quality in Broxburn

An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was declared in <u>Broxburn</u> in March 2011 due to exceedances of fine particulates (PM₁₀) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). A final AQAP version has been developed and will be subject to public consultation.

2016 Broxburn Air Quality Monitoring data showed unchanged annual mean PM₁₀ levels and an increase in annual mean NO₂ levels compared to 2015 annual mean monitoring data. Both NO₂ and PM₁₀ have now been below the respective annual mean air quality objectives for four consecutive years at the roadside monitoring location. Further monitoring will take place to measure Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) this financial year.

There are major new sources of emissions in Broxburn including, large scale residential and commercial developments which have received planning consent.

An Electric Vehicle (EV) charging point is being installed in Strathbrock Partnership Centre, Broxburn. The completion of this development will be a priority for 2017.

How to Get Involved

If you would like to find out more about air quality in West Lothian please visit our Air Quality website http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/article/2216/Air-Pollution

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1. Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in West Lothian during 2016. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995) 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 pursuit of the objectives. This Annual Progress Report (APR) summarises the work being undertaken by West Lothian to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

Table 1.1 – Summary of Air Quality Objectives in Scotland

Pollutant	Air Quality Objec	tive	Date to be
Pollutarit	Concentration	Measured as	achieved by
Nitrogen	200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2005
dioxide (NO ₂)	40 μg/m³	Annual mean	31.12.2005
Particulate	50 μg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 7 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2010
Matter (PM ₁₀)	18 μg/m³	Annual mean	31.12.2010
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	10 μg/m³	Annual mean	31.12.2020
	350 μg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2004
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	125 μg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean	31.12.2005
Benzene	3.25 μg/m ³	Running annual mean	31.12.2010
1,3 Butadiene	2.25 μg/m ³	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
Carbon Monoxide	10.0 mg/m ³	Running 8-Hour mean	31.12.2003

Pollutant	Air Quality Objec	Date to be	
Poliulani	Concentration	Measured as	achieved by
Lead	0.25 μg/m ³	Annual Mean	31.12.2008

2. Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Management Areas

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared when there is an exceedance or likely exceedance of an air quality objective. After declaration, the authority must prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within 12 months, setting out measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.

A summary of AQMAs declared by West Lothian Council can be found in Table 2.1. Further information related to declared or revoked AQMAs, including maps of AQMA boundaries are available online at http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/article/2216/Air-Pollution. See full list at http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list.

Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas

AQMA Name	Pollutants and Air Quality Objective s	City / Town	Description	Action Plan
AQMA Linlithgow	NO ₂ & PM ₁₀ annual mean	Linlithgow	Includes Linlithgow, Linlithgow Bridge and land allocated for development	In development
AQMA Broxburn	NO ₂ & PM ₁₀ annual mean	<u>Broxburn</u>	West Main Street eastwards to western boundary of service station, Broxburn	In development
AQMA Newton	PM ₁₀ annual mean	Newton	Whole of Newton	In development

2.2 Progress and Impact of Measures to address Air Quality in West Lothian

West Lothian has taken forward two measures during the current reporting year of 2017 in pursuit of improving local air quality. Details of all measures completed, in progress or planned are set out in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure	Category	Focus	Lead Authority	Planning Phase	Implementation Phase		Target Pollution Reduction in the AQMA	Progress to Date	Estimated Completio n Date	Comments
1	Electric Vehicle charging points	Promoting low emission transport	Building a network for low emission vehicles	Environmental Health□	June 2016	March 2017 – on-going	EV point installed	Pollution□	EV point installed but not operational yet	2017	Fulfills action measure 15 of draft Broxburn AQAP
2	Improving links with Local Planning and Development framework□	Policy guidance and developme nt control	Air Quality Planning Guidance□	Environmental Health□	November 2016	September 2017	Air Quality Planning Guidance approved by council executive	Pollution□	Air Quality Planning guidance out to public consultation		Fulfills action plan measure 2 of draft Broxburn AQAP

2.3 Cleaner Air for Scotland

Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future (CAFS) is a national cross-government strategy that sets out how the Scottish Government and its partner organisations propose to reduce air pollution further to protect human health and fulfil Scotland's legal responsibilities as soon as possible. A series of actions across a range of policy areas are outlined, a summary of which is available at http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/11/5671/17. Progress by West Lothian Council against relevant actions within this strategy is demonstrated below.

2.3.1 Transport – Avoiding travel – T1

All local authorities should ensure that they have a corporate travel plan (perhaps within a carbon management plan) which is consistent with any local air quality action plan. West Lothian Council has a Carbon Management Plan which can be found here: https://www.westlothian.gov.uk/media/10480/West-Lothian-Council-Carbon-Management_Plan-2015-2020.pdf

West Lothian Council also has an Active Travel Plan which can be found here:

https://www.westlothian.gov.uk/media/12492/West-Lothian-Active-Travel-Plan 2016-212.pdf

West Lothian is developing Local Active Travel Native Report of Province and

West Lothian is developing Local Active Travel Network Plans for Broxburn and Linlithgow which is a commitment in the Active Travel Plan.

2.3.2 Climate Change – Effective co-ordination of climate change and air quality policies to deliver co-benefits – CC2

Scottish Government expects every Scottish local authority which has or is currently developing a Sustainable Energy Action Plan to ensure that air quality considerations are covered. West Lothian Council has a Climate Change Strategy which can be found here: https://www.westlothian.gov.uk/media/10479/West-Lothian-Council-Climate-Change-Strategy-2015-2020/pdf/West-Lothian Council Climate Change Strategy 2015-2020.pdf

3. Air Quality Monitoring Data and Comparison with Air Quality Objectives

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

This section sets out what monitoring has taken place and how local concentrations of the main air pollutants compare with the objectives.

West Lothian Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at 3 sites during 2016. Table A.1 in Appendix A shows the details of the sites. National monitoring results are available at http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/

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

3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

West Lothian Council undertook non- automatic (passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 20 sites during 2016. Table A.2 in <u>Appendix A</u> shows the details of the sites. Missing data indicates a loss of a diffusion tube.

Maps showing the location of the monitoring sites are provided in <u>Appendix C</u>. Further details on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) and bias adjustment for the diffusion tubes are included in <u>Appendix C</u>.

3.2 Individual pollutants

The air quality monitoring results presented in this section are, where relevant, adjusted for annualisation and bias. Further details on adjustments are provided in Appendix C.

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Table A.3 in <u>Appendix A</u> compares the ratified and adjusted monitored NO_2 annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of $40\mu g/m^3$.

For diffusion tubes, the full 2016 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B.

Table A.4 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored NO_2 hourly mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of $200\mu g/m^3$, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

There were no exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean or hourly mean in West Lothian in 2016.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Table A.5 in <u>Appendix A</u> compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 18µg/m³.

Table A.6 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored PM_{10} daily mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of $50\mu g/m^3$, not to be exceeded more than 7 times per year.

There were no exceedances of the PM₁₀ annual mean or 24 hour mean in West Lothian in 2016.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

Table A.7 in <u>Appendix A</u> compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM_{2.5} annual mean concentrations for the past 5 years with the air quality objective of 10μg/m³. There was no monitoring of PM_{2.5} in West Lothian in 2016.

3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

Table A.8 in <u>Appendix A</u> compares the ratified continuous monitored SO₂ concentrations for year 2016 with the air quality objectives for SO₂.

3.2.5 Carbon Monoxide, Lead and 1,3-Butadiene

There was no monitoring of Carbon Monoxide or 1,3-Butadiene in 2016.

4. New Local Developments

4.1 Road Traffic Sources

There were no new road traffic sources in 2016.

4.2 Other Transport Sources

There were no new other traffic sources in 2016.

4.3 Industrial Sources

- Planning permission has been granted for Erection of thermal treatment plant at Levenseat Waste Management Site (0795/FUL/16).
- Planning Permission has been granted for a change of use to Pet Crematorium in Bathgate (0013/FUL/17).

4.4 Commercial and Domestic Sources

Domestic fuel burning through the use of wood burning stoves continues to grow in West Lothian. There have been many planning applications received within and out-with AQMA's. They are generally given consent subject to flue height.

4.5 New Developments with Fugitive or Uncontrolled Sources

Part of a planning application (0476/FUL/16) for the development of residential properties in Armadale included the extraction of peat and infilling of the resulting void to agreed development platform levels. A dust monitoring strategy has been developed with on-site real time PM₁₀ monitoring. The development is yet to start.

5. Planning Applications

West Lothian has been subject to a number of planning applications which may affect air quality. These are listed below;

- Planning permission in principle for residential dev of 46 homes Land to North of A71/Lindean Terrace, Wilkieston - 0731/P/16
- Planning permission in principle for the erection of a residential development with associated infrastructure, landscaping, access road and engineering works at Pumpherston Farm, Livingston - 0496/P/16
- Planning permission in principle for a 6.5 ha residential development at land at Clarendon Farm, Linlithgow - 0187/P/16
- Planning permission in principle for the erection of retail units and public house/restaurant with ancillary services and car parking at Land at East Main Street, Broxburn - 0080/P/16
- Planning permission for a residential development of 221 houses and land set aside for affordable at Land at Limefields, Brucefield, Livingston -0725/MSC/16

6. Conclusions and Proposed Actions

6.1 Conclusions from New Monitoring Data

- There were no exceedances of any air quality objectives at any monitoring sites (automatic or passive) within and outside West Lothian AQMA's in 2016.
- 2016 annual mean monitoring has shown a reduction in PM₁₀ concentrations in Linlithgow and Newton. PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations in Broxburn are unchanged.
- 2016 PM₁₀ 24 hour mean monitoring has shown no exceedances at any site
- 2016 NO₂ annual mean monitoring has shown an increase in Linlithgow and Broxburn. NO₂ annual mean concentrations in Newton have fallen after the data was "annualised".
- 2016 NO₂ 1 hour mean monitoring has shown no exceedances at any site.

6.2 Conclusions relating to New Local Developments

The development of a public house and restaurant (Ref: 0080/P/16) has been subject to two Air Quality Impact Assessments and is on-going. This may have implications for air quality in the Broxburn AQMA in future.

6.3 Proposed Actions

- Monitoring data has identified no new additional monitoring or changes to existing monitoring programme.
- Monitoring has identified that no changes are required to any of the existing AQMA's.
- A draft will be completed of the Linlithgow AQAP which will be subject to public consultation.
- A draft will be completed of the Newton AQAP which will be subject to public consultation.
- A public consultation on the finalised version of Broxburn AQAP will take place.

Appendix A: Monitoring Results

Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) (1)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m)	Inlet Height (m)
CM1	Linlithgow High St	Roadside	300426	677172	NO ₂ ; PM ₁₀ ; PM _{2.5}	Y	FIDAS; Nox analyser	4	1.36	1.5
CM2	Broxburn CNC	Roadside	308314	672231	NO _{2;} PM ₁₀	Y	FDMS; Nox analyser	3.5	2	1.5
CM3	Newton CNC	Roadside	309258	677728	NO _{2;} PM ₁₀	Υ	FDMS; Nox analyser	2.0	2.4	1.5

^{(1) 0} 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

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA ?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?
DT1	Newton	Roadside	309223	677711	NO ₂	Υ	3	2	N
DT2	Broxburn WMS	Roadside	308165	672222	NO ₂	Y	Facade	3	N

⁽²⁾ N/A if not applicable.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA ?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?
DT3	Broxburn EMS	Roadside	308426	672233	NO ₂	Y	1.5	4	N
DT4	Broxburn CNC	Roadside	308314	672231	NO ₂	Y	3	2	Y
DT5	Broxburn E Mains	Roadside	309368	672213	NO ₂	Y	4	2	N
DT6	Dedridge Cedric Rise	Urban Background	306403	666341	NO ₂	N	4	3	N
DT7	West Calder	Roadside	301758	663158	NO ₂	N	2	2	N
DT8	Whitburn Cross	Roadside	294687	665030	NO ₂	N	2	3	N

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA ?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?
DT9	Armadale Cross	Roadside	293842	668588	NO2	N	2	2	N
DT10	Bathgate S Bridge	Roadside	297401	668772	NO ₂	N	2	3	N
DT11	Bathgate Steelyard	Roadside	297467	668734	NO ₂	N	12	4	N
DT12	Bathgate King St	Roadside	297570	668586	NO ₂	N	5	4	N
DT13	Bathgate High St	Urban Background	297656	669298	NO ₂	N	3	10	N
DT14	Linlithgow Romon	Roadside	299989	677090	NO ₂	N	-5.5	7	Y
DT15	Linlithgow H ST NW	Roadside	299930	677070	NO ₂	N	2	1.4	N

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA ?	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ⁽¹⁾	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) (2)	Tube collocated with a Continuous Analyser?
DT16	Linlithgow H ST SW	Roadside	299911	677052	NO2	N	2	2.9	N
DT17	Linlithgow H ST NE	Roadside	300479	677148	NO ₂	N	3.4	2	N
DT18	Linlithgow H ST SE	Roadside	300485	677125	NO ₂	N	7.5	2.2	N
DT19	Linlithgow H ST N	Roadside	300398	677132	NO ₂	N	Facade	2.4	N
DT20	Linlithgow H ST S	Roadside	300405	677118	NO ₂	N	Facade	3	N

^{(1) 0} if the monitoring site is at a location of exposure (e.g. installed on/adjacent to the façade of a residential property).

⁽²⁾ N/A if not applicable.

Table A.3 – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results

			Valid Data	Valid Data	NO ₂	Annual Me	an Concen	tration (µg	/m³) ⁽³⁾
Site ID	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Capture 2016 (%) (2)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CM1	Roadside	Automatic	n/a	97%	n/a	44.5(36) (3)	32.4	33	38
CM2	Roadside	Automatic	n/a	100%	45	39	28	27	32
СМЗ	Roadside	Automatic	n/a	72%	32	24	21	21	23(17.6) (3)

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

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

- (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%).
- (3) Means for diffusion tubes have been corrected for bias. All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG(16) if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Table A.4 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results

Site ID			Valid Data	Valid Data		NO ₂ 1-Hou	r Means > 2	200µg/m ^{3 (3)}	
	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Capture for Monitoring Period (%) (1)	Valid Data Capture 2016 (%) ⁽²⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CM1	Roadside	Automatic	N/A	97%	0	0	0	0	0
CM2	Roadside	Automatic	N/A	100%	0	0	0	0	0
CM3	Roadside	Automatic	N/A	72%	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

Table A.5 – Annual Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results

		Valid Data Capture		PM ₁₀ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m³) (3)							
Site ID	Site Type	for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Capture 2016 (%) ⁽²⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
CM1	Roadside	n/a	75	12	13.9	18	15	14			
CM2	Roadside	n/a	88	16	16	17	15	15			
CM3	Roadside	n/a	82	14.7	19	22	16	15			

Notes: Exceedences of the PM₁₀ annual mean objective of 18µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

- (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%).
- (3) All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG(16), valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Table A.6 – 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results

Site ID		Valid Data Capture for	l L	PM ₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50μg/m ^{3 (3)}							
	Site Type	Monitoring Period (%)	Capture 2016 (%)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
CM1	Roadside	n/a	75	n/a	0	1	2	0			
CM2	Roadside	n/a	88	2	0	2	2	0			
CM3	Roadside	n/a	82	0	4	1	0	0			

Notes: Exceedences of the PM₁₀ 24-hour mean objective (50µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 7 times/year) are shown in **bold**.

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

Table A.7 – Annual Mean PM_{2.5} Monitoring Results

		Valid Data Capture		PM _{2.5} Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m³) (3)							
Site ID	Site Type	for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Capture 2016 (%) ⁽²⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	(m³) ⁽³⁾ 2016 n/a			
CM1	Roadside	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			

Notes: Exceedences of the PM₁₀ annual mean objective of 10µg/m³ are shown in **bold**.

- (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%).
- (3) All means have been "annualised" as per LAQM.TG(16), valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

Table A.8 – SO₂ Monitoring Results

Site ID	Cita Tama	Valid Data Capture for	Valid Data	Number of Exceedences (percentile in bracket) (3)						
	Site Type	monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Capture 2016 (%) ⁽²⁾	15-minute Objective (266 µg/m³)	1-hour Objective (350 µg/m³)	24-hour Objective (125 μg/m³)				
CM1	Roadside	98	94	4	1	0				
	Urban Background									

Notes: Exceedences of the SO₂ objectives are shown in **bold** (15-min mean = 35 allowed a year, 1-hour mean = 24 allowed a year, 24-hour mean = 3 allowed a year)

- (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%)
- (3) If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the relevant percentiles are provided in brackets.

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2016

Table B.1 – NO₂ Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2016

			NO₂ Mean Concentrations (μg/m³)											
													Annual Mean	
Site ID	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Raw Data	Bias Adjusted
DT1	27.5	33.7	33.4	33.7	20.8	23.6	22.1	23.1	23.0	29.7	33.9	15	26.6	24.2
DT2	-	36.1	33.3	41.2	30.9	33	20.4	25	28.5	40.8	20.8	24.5	30.4	27.7
DT3	32.1	32.4	31.8	31.6	20.7	22.9	18.2	24.6	22.8	32.2	39.2	30.3	28.2	25.7
DT4	34.8	37	36.3	44.8	26.6	41.2	23.2	34.5	32.2	39.8	43.9	33.4	35.6	32.4
DT5	29.1	28.9	29	35.7	25	33	15.4	27.4	23.5	41.9	35.9	30.2	29.6	26.9
DT6	-	18.4	16.3	23.3	9.6	11.6	7.8	12.2	14.3	19.5	22.8	18.4	16.0	14.6
DT7	30.5	31.6	29.4	41.7	27.1	34.6	20.8	27.9	21.7	36.2	28.5	22.3	29.4	26.8
DT8	28.4	32.2	31	36.1	23.7	25.8	16.7	24.2	26.1	31.5	39.4	-	28.7	26.1
DT9	31	32	33.2	28.5	24.3	19	25.8	22.7	26.4	28.3	40.8	27.7	28.3	25.8
DT10	23.6	23.1	19.3	24.2	13.7	14.6	12	16.4	16.3	23.2	-	25.3	18.7	17.0
DT11	33.5	34.7	38.3	31.1	22.3	25.4	22.9	28.3	24.2	35.5	47.3	34.7	31.5	28.7
DT12	35.3	34	35	41.8	23.1	25.3	22	21.7	31.1	37	51.1	19.2	31.4	28.6
DT13	15.4	15.1	10.8	15.8	6.5	9.8	7	7.7	11	12.4	20.8	14.9	12.1	11.0
DT14	40.6	39.8	38.8	41.4	30.7	31.8	28.5	31.9	27.8	41.9	49.3	33.1	36.3	33.0

						NO ₂ N	lean Co	ncentr	ations (μg/m³)											
0:: 15												Annual Mean									
Site ID	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Raw Data	Bias Adjusted							
DT15	32.6	34.2	31.3	37.2	28.1	32.8	-	28.6	28	41.2	41.5	26.6	33	30.0							
DT16	40.3	40.4	39	40.3	33.5	32.7	31	33.5	33.6	43.9	37.4	42.1	37.8	34.4							
DT17	31.4	34.1	28.9	34.6	22.2	20.8	22.7	23.5	23.4	26	45.6	25.4	28.2	25.7							
DT18	38.1	38.1	32.5	41.1	25.8	28.9	23.9	28.5	25.4	38.4	41.2	35.1	33.1	30.1							
DT19	31.5	35.1	34.8	33.9	25	33	20.6	26.7	25.8	37.8	44.4	31	31.6	28.8							
DT20	40	39.3	41	37.2	27.2	30.9	28.2	29	32.7	31	44	38.2	34.8	31.7							

⁽¹⁾ See Appendix C for details on bias adjustment

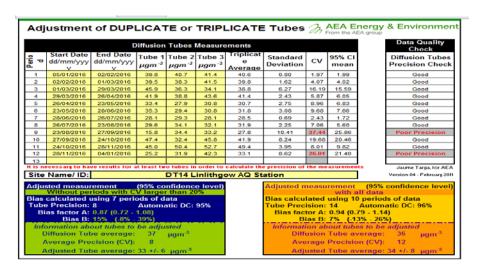
As described in the Technical Guidance LAQM-TG-16 if there is more than one collocation study then the A factors should not be averaged but an approximation should be derived by averaging the B values. For example if there are two studies of 22% and 28% the average would be 25%. This is expressed as a factor, e.g 0.25, then 1 is added to this, 0.25+1.00 = 1.25. Finally take the inverse to give the bias adjustment factor 1/1.25=0.80.

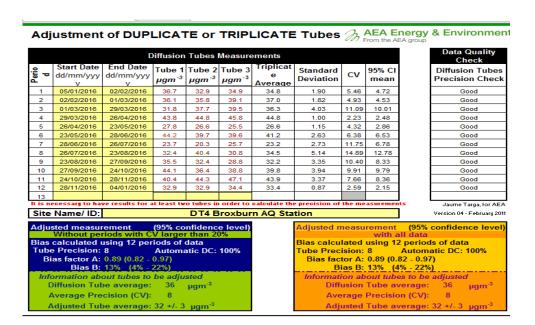
We had 2 B values of 13% and 7%. Average = 10% = 0.10+1=1.10. Inverse of this is 1/1.10 = 0.91.

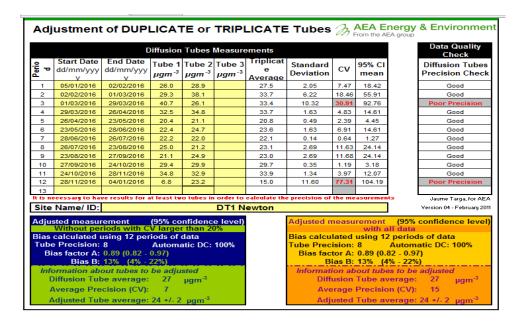
Therefore we have a Bias adjustment factor of 0.91.

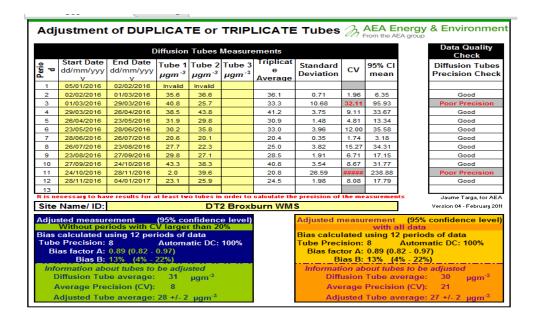
Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC

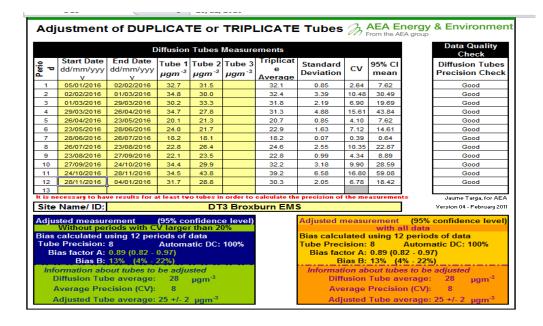
Bias Adjustment Factors

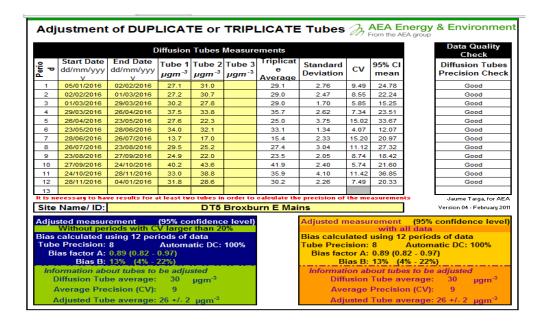


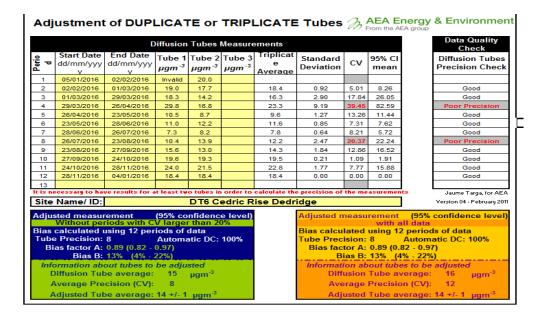


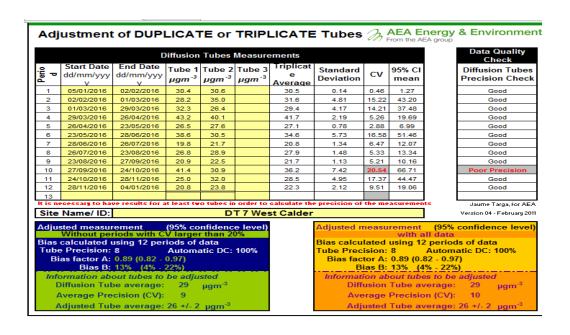


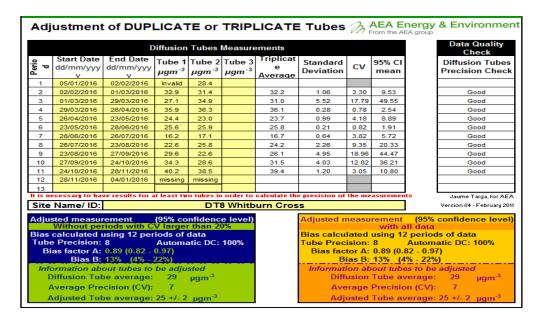


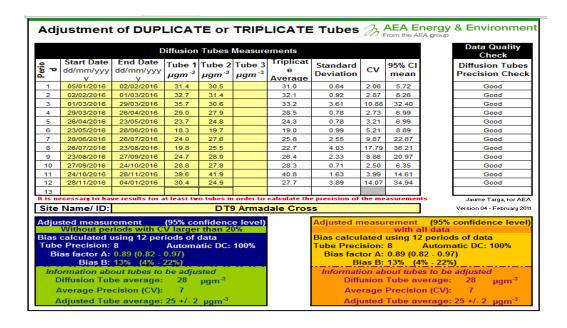


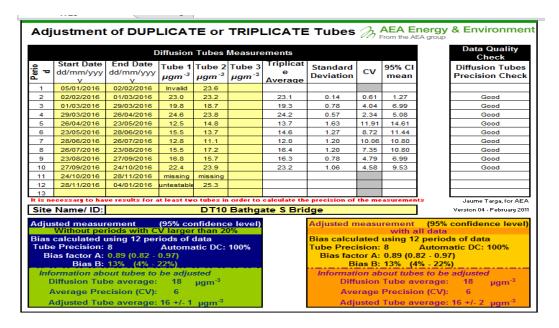


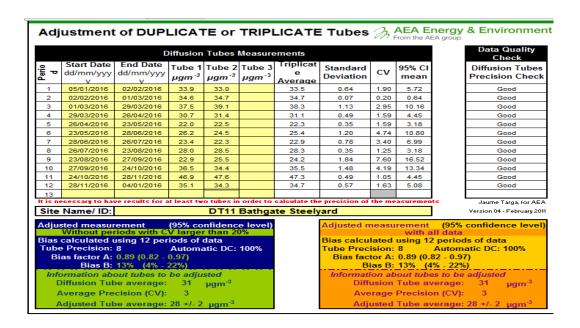


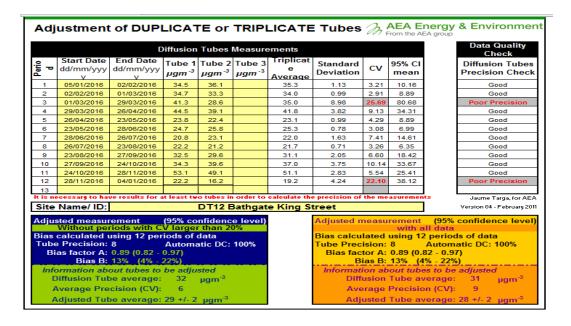


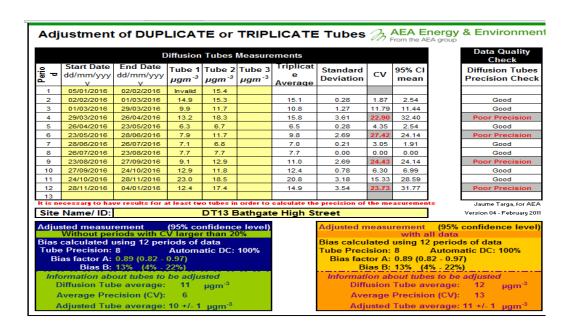


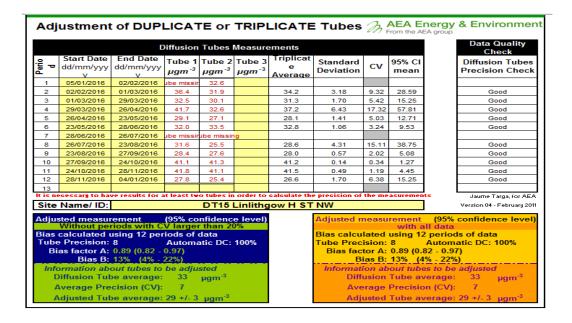


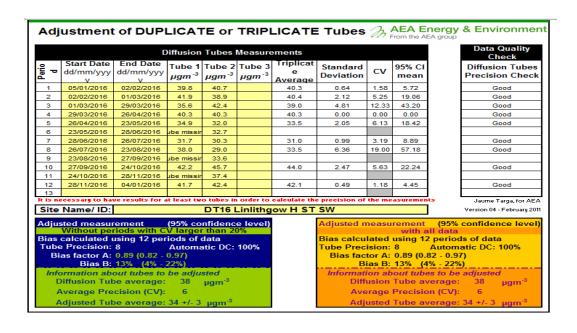


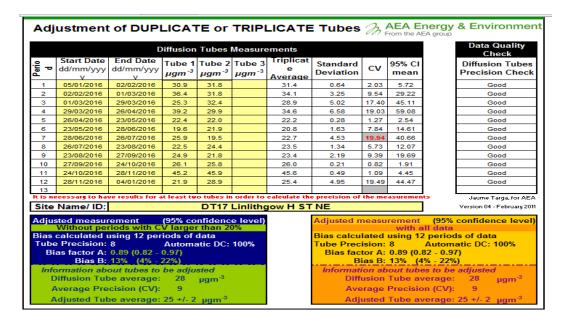


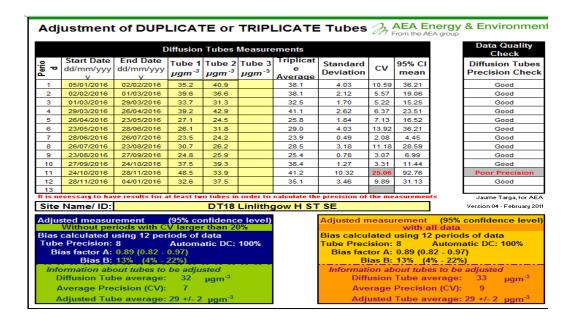


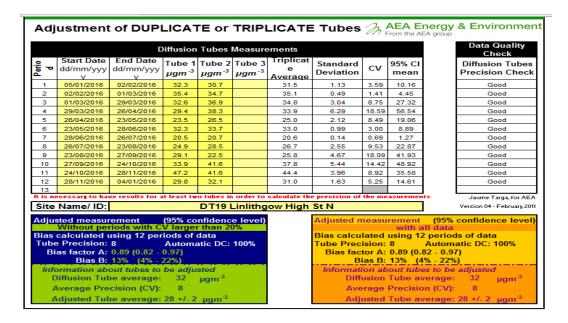


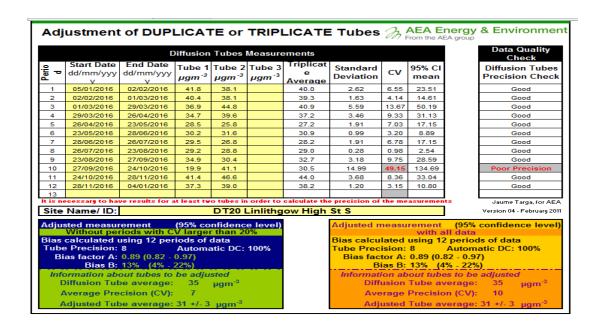


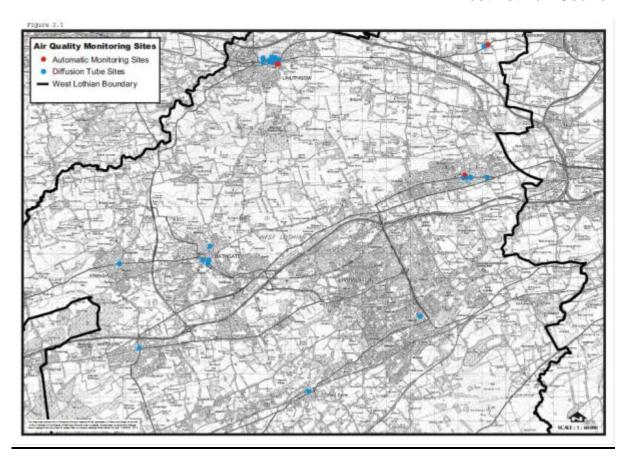


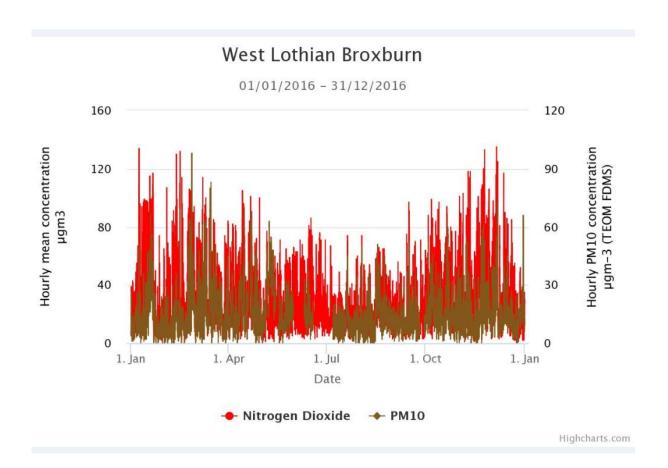






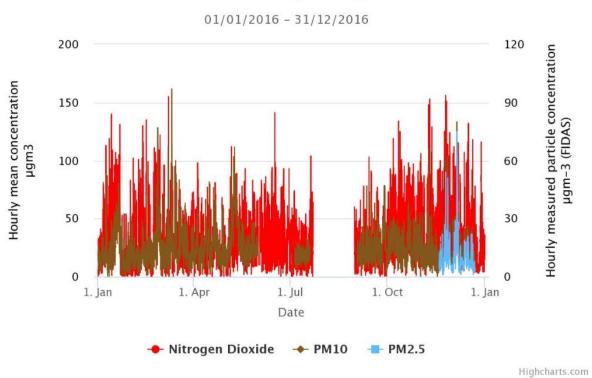






West Lothian Newton 01/01/2016 - 31/12/2016 480 240 Hourly mean concentration µgm3 Hourly PM10 concentration µgm-3 360 180 120 240 60 120 0 1. Apr 1. Jul 1. Oct 1. Jan 1. Jan Date → Nitrogen Dioxide ◆ PM10 Highcharts.com

West Lothian Linlithgow High Street 2



Air Pollution Report





West Lothian Broxburn (Site ID: BRX)

These data have been fully ratified

Only relevant statistics for LAQM are presented in the table. Cells with - indicate no data available or calculated.

Pollutant	NO µg/m³	NO ₂ μg/m³	NO _χ asNO ₂ μg/m³	PM ₁₀ μg/m³
Number Days Low	-	366	-	323
Number Days Moderate	-	0	-	0
Number Days High	-	0	-	0
Number Days Very High	-	0	-	0
Max Daily Mean	235	82	443	43
Annual Max	509	135	916	98
Annual Mean	36	32	88	15
98th Percentile of daily mean	-	-	-	35
90th Percentile of daily mean	-	-	-	25
99.8th Percentile of hourly mean	-	117	-	-
98th Percentile of hourly mean	180	91	358	46
95th Percentile of hourly mean	122	77	264	36
50th Percentile of hourly mean	21	27	59	12
% Annual data capture	99.58%	99.56%	99.56%	88.24%

All gaseous pollutant mass units are at 20°C and 1013mb. Particulate matter concentrations are reported at ambient temperature and pressure. NO_X mass units are NO_X as $NO_2\mu g$ m-3

Pollutant	Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010	Exceedances	Days
PM10 particulate matter (Hourly measured)	daily mean > 50 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	0
PM10 particulate matter (Hourly measured)	Annual mean > 18 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-
Nitrogen dioxide	Hourly Mean > 200 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	0
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual Mean > 40 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-

Air Pollution Report



1st January to 31st December 2016

West Lothian Linlithgow High Street 2 (Site ID: WLC1)

Pollutant	NO μg/m³	NO ₂ μg/m³	NO _x asNO ₂ μg/m³	PM ₁₀ μg/m³	PM ₂₅ μg/m³
Number Days Low	-	326	-	274	33
Number Days Moderate	-	0	-	0	0
Number Days High	-	0	-	0	0
Number Days Very High	-	0	-	0	0
Max Daily Mean	211	72	395	42	28
Annual Max	562	156	1,017	97	75
Annual Mean	42	33	97	14	10
98th Percentile of daily mean	-	-	-	33	-
90th Percentile of daily mean	-	-	-	23	-
99.8th Percentile of hourly mean	-	125	-	-	-
98th Percentile of hourly mean	223	94	432	39	33
95th Percentile of hourly mean	152	79	303	31	24
50th Percentile of hourly mean	25	29	68	12	8
% Annual data capture	87.47%	87.11%	87.12%	75.25%	9.31%

All gaseous pollutant mass units are at 20°C and 1013mb. Particulate matter concentrations are reported at ambient temperature and pressure. NO_X mass units are NO_X as $NO_2\mu g$ m-3

Pollutant	Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010	Exceedances	Days
PM10 particulate matter (Hourly measured)	daily mean > 50 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	0
PM10 particulate matter (Hourly measured)	Annual mean > 18 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-
PM2.5 particulate matter (Hourly measured)	Annual mean > 12 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-
Nitrogen dioxide	Hourly Mean > 200 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	0
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual Mean > 40 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-

Air Pollution Report





West Lothian Newton (Site ID: WLN4)

These data have been fully ratified

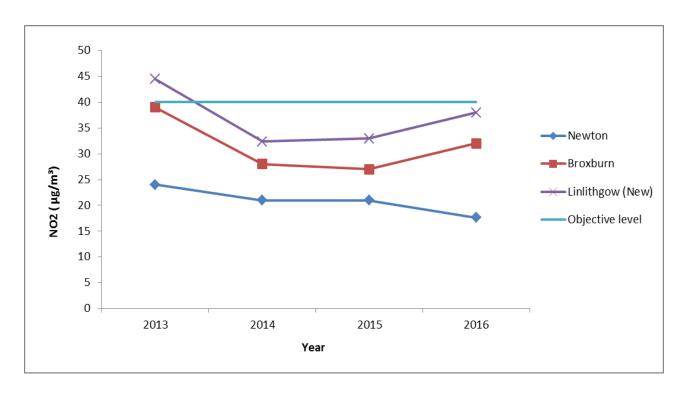
Only relevant statistics for LAQM are presented in the table. Cells with - indicate no data available or calculated.

Pollutant	NO μg/m³	NO ₂ μg/m³	NO _x asNO ₂ μg/m³	PM ₁₀ μg/m³
Number Days Low	-	264	-	296
Number Days Moderate	-	0	-	0
Number Days High	-	0	-	0
Number Days Very High	-	0	-	0
Max Daily Mean	100	81	227	44
Annual Max	285	197	602	456
Annual Mean	16	23	47	15
98th Percentile of daily mean	-	-	-	32
90th Percentile of daily mean	-	-	-	25
99.8th Percentile of hourly mean	-	120	-	-
98th Percentile of hourly mean	86	82	213	57
95th Percentile of hourly mean	56	67	151	40
50th Percentile of hourly mean	9	17	31	11
% Annual data capture	71.64%	71.64%	71.64%	81.88%

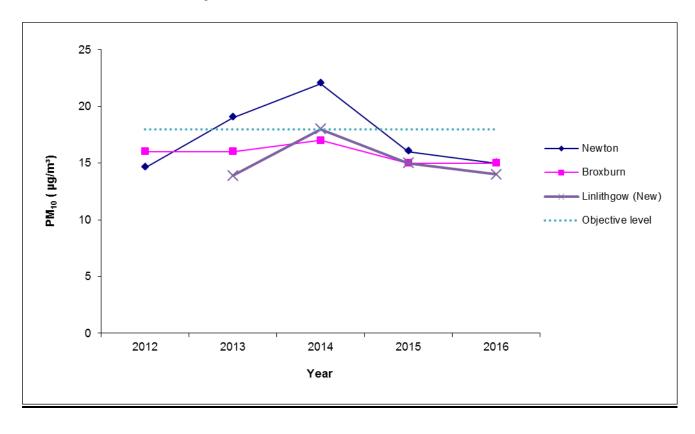
All gaseous pollutant mass units are at 20°C and 1013mb. Particulate matter concentrations are reported at ambient temperature and pressure. NO_X mass units are NO_X as $NO_2\mu g$ m-3

Pollutant	Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2010	Exceedances	Days
PM10 particulate matter (Hourly measured)	daily mean > 50 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	0
PM10 particulate matter (Hourly measured)	Annual mean > 18 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-
Nitrogen dioxide	Hourly Mean > 200 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	0
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual Mean > 40 microgrammes per metre cubed	0	-

NO₂ Trend Data Graph



PM₁₀ Trend Data Graph



Annualisation

As described in the Technical Guidance LAQM-TG-16 annualisation is carried out when data capture is less than 75%. To do this first identify two to four nearby, long-term, continuous monitoring sites, ideally those forming part of the national network. The data capture for each of these sites should ideally be at least 85%. These sites should be background (Urban Background, Suburban or Rural) sites to avoid any very local effects that may occur at Urban Centre, Roadside or Kerbside sites, and should, wherever possible lie within a radius of about 50 miles. If no background sites are available, and the site to be annualised is itself a Urban Centre, Roadside or Kerbside site, then it is permissible to annualise using roadside or kerbside sites rather than background sites, though this should be clearly stated in the annual report.

Obtain the annual means, **Am**, for the calendar year for these sites.

Work out the period means, **Pm**, for the period of interest, in this case July to December 2015.

Calculate the ratio, **R**, of the annual mean to the period mean (**Am/Pm**) for each of the sites.

Calculate the average of these ratios, **Ra**. This is then the annualisation factor. Multiply the measured period mean concentration **M** by this annualisation factor **Ra** to give the estimate of the annual mean for 2015. For NO2 at Newton we only had data capture of 72%, annualisation was calculated as below:

Annualisation for NO2 Newton

	Annual mean(Am)	Period mean(Pm)	Ratio(Am/Pm)
Lin Site A	34	44	0.772
Brox Site B	32	43	0.744
Ratio			0.758

Annualisation for Newton: 0.758×23.2 (Newton Period mean) = 17.6

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the LA 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
APR	Air quality Annual Progress Report
AURN	Automatic Urban and Rural Network (UK air quality monitoring network)
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – Air quality screening tool produced by Highways England
FDMS	Filter Dynamics Measurement System
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
PM ₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm (micrometres or microns) 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

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2020.pdf

http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/

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Plan/pdf/Air_Quality_Action_Plan_Broxburn1.pdf