

Annual Progress Report (APR)



2026 Air Quality Annual Progress Report (APR) for West Dunbartonshire Council

In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, as amended by the Environment Act 2021

Local Air Quality Management

June 2026

Information	Details
Local Authority Officer	Mark Walsh
Department	Environmental Health
Address	16 Church St, Dumbarton, G82 1QL
Telephone	0141 951 7957
E-mail	Mark.walsh@west-dunbarton.gov.uk
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Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area

Air Quality in West Dunbartonshire Council

The 2026 Annual Progress Report (APR) considers measured pollutant concentration from within West Dunbartonshire for the calendar year of 2025 and considers the potential for exceedance of the air quality objectives.

The main pollutants of concern within West Dunbartonshire Council area are nitrogen dioxide and particular matter. Monitoring in West Dunbartonshire was undertaken using automatic (continuous) monitoring at two sites during 2025 and the use of diffusion tubes. Dumbarton monitoring unit only monitors Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and is part of the Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN). Both automatic units have triplicate co-located NO₂ diffusion tubes.

No exceedances to the short and long term NO₂ limit were registered at the two continuous monitoring locations. The annual average levels at both the Clydebank location and the Dumbarton location remain statistically steady.

The monitoring location with the highest annual mean for NO₂ is DT18 (Milton 1) with a value of 21.2 µg/m³ but still below the national annual mean for this pollutant.

The Annual mean PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels at Briar Drive Clydebank are not statistically different from previous years, showing only minor fluctuations. These values are below the objective level.

Actions to Improve Air Quality

West Dunbartonshire Council continues to work with internal and external partners to deliver the objectives of Cleaner Air for Scotland 2 – Towards a Better Place for Everyone

Local Priorities and Challenges

West Dunbartonshire Council has no specific priorities in respect of local air quality beyond that of statutory monitoring and idling engines enforcement.

Environmental Health service continues carrying out vehicle idling enforcement programme across the Council area.

How to Get Involved

The general public can find out more about air quality and related subjects by visiting West Dunbartonshire Council web site at

<http://www.westdunbarton.gov.uk/business/environmental-health/pollution/airquality>

Residents can also visit the Scottish Air Quality website and view live air quality Data at

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

There is the opportunity to register for text and email alerts when air quality is forecast likely to be moderate or higher. This will enable those with breathing problems to make informed judgement about their levels of activity or exposure.

With high levels of nitrogen dioxide coming mainly from vehicle emission there are many ways in which WDC residents can also help contribute towards reducing air pollution in the area, such as choosing to travel around the area by foot, by bicycle or using public transport whenever possible, this can reduce individual contributions to air pollution in the area.

Further information can be obtained by contacting Environmental Health at:

Environmental.Health@west-dunbarton.gov.uk

Table of Contents

Executive Summary: Air Quality in Our Area	i
Air Quality in <West Dunbartonshire Council>	i
Actions to Improve Air Quality	i
Local Priorities and Challenges	i
How to Get Involved	i
1 Local Air Quality Management.....	1
2 Actions to Improve Air Quality.....	2
2.1 Air Quality Management Areas	2
2.2 Implementation of Air Quality Action Plan(s) and/or measures to address air quality	2
<u>2.3 Air Quality Complaints Relating to Activities and / or Smoke Emissions.....</u>	<u>8</u>
3 Air Quality Monitoring Data and Comparison with Air Quality Objectives	8
3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken	8
3.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites	8
3.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites	8
3.1.3 Other Monitoring Activities	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2 Individual Pollutants.....	8
3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂).....	9
3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	9
3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	9
3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2.5 Carbon Monoxide, Lead and 1,3-Butadiene.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4 New Local Developments	11
4.1 Road Traffic Sources.....	11
4.2 Other Transport Sources	11
4.3 Industrial Sources.....	11
4.4 Commercial and Domestic Sources.....	11
4.5 New Developments with Fugitive or Uncontrolled Sources	11
5 Planning Applications.....	13

6 Conclusions and Proposed Actions	14
6.1 Conclusions from New Monitoring Data	14
6.2 Conclusions relating to New Local Developments	14
6.3 Proposed Actions	14
Appendix A: Monitoring Results	15
Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025	28
Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information / Air Quality Monitoring Data QA/QC	31
New or Changed Sources Identified Within <West Dunbartonshire Council> During <Year>	31
Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by <West Dunbartonshire Council> During <Year> ...	31
QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring	31
Diffusion Tube Annualisation	31
Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors	32
NO ₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road	32
QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring	32
PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} Monitoring Adjustment	32
Automatic Monitoring Annualisation	33
NO ₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road	33
Glossary of Terms	38
References	39

List of Tables

Table 1.1 – Summary of Air Quality Objectives in Scotland.....	1
Table 2.1 – Declared Air Quality Management Areas	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2.2 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality.....	6
Table A.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites	15
Table A.2 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites	16
Table A.3 – Annual Mean NO ₂ Monitoring Results: Automatic Monitoring (µg/m ³).....	19
Table A.4 – Annual Mean NO ₂ Monitoring Results: Non-Automatic Monitoring (µg/m ³)	20
Table A.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO ₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200 µg/m ³	23
Table A.6 – Annual Mean PM ₁₀ Monitoring Results (µg/m ³)	24
Table A.7 – 24-Hour Mean PM ₁₀ Monitoring Results, Number of PM ₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50 µg/m ³	25
Table A.8 – Annual Mean PM _{2.5} Monitoring Results (µg/m ³)	26
Table A.9 – SO ₂ 2025 Monitoring Results, Number of Relevant Instances	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table B.1 – NO ₂ 2025 Monthly Diffusion Tube Results (µg/m ³).....	28
Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor	32
Table C.2 – Diffusion Tube Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in µg/m ³)	34
Table C.3 – Local Bias Adjustment Calculations	35
Table C.4 – NO ₂ Fall off With Distance Calculations (concentrations presented in µg/m ³)	37

List of Figures

<Please insert a list of Figures/Charts here.>

1 Local Air Quality Management

This report provides an overview of air quality in West Dunbartonshire 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 pursuit of the objectives. This Annual Progress Report (APR) summarises the work being undertaken by West Dunbartonshire Council to improve air quality and any progress that has been made.

Table 1.1 – Summary of Air Quality Objectives in Scotland

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective Concentration	Air Quality Objective Measured as	Date to be Achieved by
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2005
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2005
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 7 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2010
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	18 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2010
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	10 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2021
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	350 µg/m ³ , 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
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	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

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 publish and implement an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) within the shortest possible time and no later than 12 months of the date of AQMA Designation Order. The AQAP must set out measures the local authority intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives within the shortest possible time. Measures should be provided with milestones and a final date for completion. The action plan itself should have a timescale for completion and for revocation of the AQMA. Where measures to reduce air pollution may require a longer timescale an action plan shall be reviewed and republished within five years of initial publication and then five-yearly thereafter.

West Dunbartonshire Council currently does not have any AQMAs.

2.2 Implementation of Air Quality Action Plan(s) and/or measures to address air quality

2.2.1 Placemaking - Development Planning and policy

Local authorities, with support from the Scottish Government, will assess how effectively air quality is embedded in plans, policies, City Deals and other initiatives, and more generally in cross departmental working, identifying and addressing evidence, skills, awareness and operational gaps.

The West Dunbartonshire development plan currently consists of National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) and the West Dunbartonshire Local Plan (2010). The Proposed West Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) (as modified 2020) is not adopted. Although not adopted the proposed LDP2 remains the Council's most up to date spatial strategy and is therefore afforded significant weight in the assessment and

determination of planning applications. Work has commenced on preparing the new local development plan (LDP3).

The adopted 2010 Local Plan includes consideration of air quality under its General Development Policy GD1, which encourages the “provision for public transport, pedestrian and cycling access, and considering the need for a Green Travel Plan” in order to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on air quality.

The Local Development Plan, Proposed Plan as modified, similarly requires measures to mitigate air quality impacts under policy ENV8 Air, Light & Noise Pollution. The Proposed LDP2 also promotes and requires the prioritisation of active travel across a range of policies, including Policies CP2 Green Infrastructure and CON1 Transport Requirements for New Development, which also requires developers of major development to include electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

West Dunbartonshire Council has relevant initiatives in Transport and Climate change, Policy 13 Sustainable transport seeks “To encourage, promote and facilitate developments that prioritise walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport for everyday travel and reduce the need to travel unsustainably.” This policy also requires the provision of low and zero-emission vehicle and cycle charging infrastructure.

2.2.2 Active Travel Plan

West Dunbartonshire’s Active Travel Strategy (published November 2024) draws attention to a number of National Policies, including:

- Climate Ready Scotland: Climate Change Adaptation programme 2019-2024 (2019);
- Active Travel Framework Scotland (2019);
- Update to the Climate Change Plan 2018 –2032 (2020);
- National Transport Strategy 2 (2020);

- Cleaner Air for Scotland 2 (2021);

All of these National Policies have key objectives relating to tackling climate change by reducing West Dunbartonshire's carbon footprint and CO2 emissions through the implementation of continuous, segregated, and safe active travel routes, and behaviour change investment to encourage modal shifts for short journeys.

West Dunbartonshire is currently working to deliver an improved active travel network, as well as working closely with internal and external partners to deliver behaviour change initiatives to support this much needed modal shift.

The tracking and analysis gathered relating to cycling in West Dunbartonshire over the last twelve months shows that there has been a total of 12,639 total cycling trips totalling 161,308 miles. Of these, 47% were for transport purposes and 53% were for leisure and recreation purposes. This equates to 11,218kg of CO2 being saved; the equivalent of 354 trees being planted; and a saving of 113kg PM2.5.

(Data accurate as of 6/5/26 and is not inclusive of all active travel journeys, relying on people utilising a partner app to implement tracking and monitoring of journeys made by bike.)

Table 2.1 – Progress on Measures to Improve Air Quality

Measure No.	Measure	Category	Expected/ Actual Completion year	Organisations Involved	Measure Status	Funding Status	Key Milestones	Progress	Barriers to implementation
<1>	Review of vehicle replacement strategy with a managed transition to electric fleet	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	2028	WDC Fleet Maintenance and Transport	In Progress	Full Funded	Strategy to be adopted by Council 2025	14.5% at 31/3/26, 33 vehicles currently on order	Number of EVs will soon outmatch available charging infrastructure
<2>	Collaboration with Glasgow City Council to improve electric vehicle procurement and infrastructure	Vehicle Fleet Efficiency	2028	WDC and GCC Fleet Maintenance and Transport	In progress	Fully funded	Establish subgroups and workplans	Board meeting June 2026	Challenges in bringing the group together
<3>	Adopt and take action to implement Sustainable people, places and connections, for both WDC staff and for communities across West Dunbartonshire	Promoting travel alternatives	2022-2026 (Long-term target of 2045)	WDC Energy Savings Trust (EST) SPT; Public Health Scotland; Vale of Leven Trust; Dumbarton Football Club	In progress	Council Capital; Cycling Scotland Funding Walk, Wheel, Cycle Trust, Transport Scotland Funding, SPT funding.	Report to Scottish Government on an annual basis through mandatory climate change reporting.	Active Travel Strategy published and Active travel Plan due to start summer 2026. Sustainable Travel Strategy in development	Funding and long term project. Changeover of staff

2.3 Air Quality Complaints Relating to Activities and / or Smoke Emissions

West Dunbartonshire Council has investigated a total of 34 air quality complaints related to burning activities and/or emissions of smoke during the reporting year. These complaints related primarily to smoke emissions from domestic chimneys and/or the burning of inappropriate materials. Of the complaints received, 34 (100%) have been fully resolved following investigation, with 0 cases remaining open and under further review.

Investigations were undertaken in accordance with the Clean Air Act 1993 and/or the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Where necessary, officers provided advice, carried out site visits, gathered evidence, and engaged directly with householders to support compliance.

Enforcement actions undertaken during the reporting year include:

- No formal enforcement action was required

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 Dunbartonshire Council undertook automatic (continuous) monitoring at 2 sites during 2025. 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 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

West Dunbartonshire Council undertook non- automatic (passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 13 sites during 2023. Table A.2 in Appendix A shows the details of the sites. The sites included two set of triplicates tubes co-located with our automatic monitoring sites given a total of 17 tubes. Table A.2 in Appendix A shows the details of the sites.

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

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 Appendix A compares the ratified monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40 µg/m³ at automatic monitoring sites.

Table A.4 in Appendix A compares the adjusted monitored NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 40 µg/m³ at non automatic monitoring sites.

For diffusion tubes, the full 2025 dataset of monthly mean values is provided in Appendix B.

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 200 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Table A.6 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 18 µg/m³.

Table A.7 in Appendix A compares the ratified continuous monitored PM₁₀ daily mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 50 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than seven times per year.

3.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

Table A.8 in Appendix A compares the ratified and adjusted monitored PM_{2.5} annual mean concentrations for the past five years with the air quality objective of 10 µg/m³.

3.2.4 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

West Dunbartonshire Council does not carry out any monitoring in respect of Sulphur Dioxide and has no current plans to do so.

3.2.5 Carbon Monoxide, Lead and 1,3-Butadiene

West Dunbartonshire Council does not carry out any monitoring in respect of Carbon Monoxide, Lead and 1,3-Butadiene and has no current plans to do so

4 New Local Developments

No new developments in the area which may affect air quality have been identified and requires consideration in this report.

4.1 Road Traffic Sources

There were no new road traffic sources identified within West Dunbartonshire Council Area in 2025.

4.2 Other Transport Sources

The following transport sources within the West Dunbartonshire Council local authority boundary do not meet the criteria specified in the Local Air Quality Management, Technical Guidance (TG22) that would trigger the requirement for a more detailed assessment:

- Airports.
- Locations where diesel or steam trains are regularly stationary for periods of 15 minutes or more, with potential for relevant exposure within 15m.
- Locations with a large number of movements of diesel locomotives, and potential long-term relevant exposure within 30m.
- Ports for shipping.

4.3 Industrial Sources

There were no new industrial sources identified within West Dunbartonshire Council Area in 2025 neither has the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) made West Dunbartonshire Council aware of any significant new industrial sources since the previous Annual Progress Report in June 2025.

4.4 Commercial and Domestic Sources

There are no new commercial or domestic sources identified in the West Dunbartonshire Council area. However, there have been many planning applications/building warrants

received for domestic fuel burning through the use of wood burning stoves which continues to grow in West Dunbartonshire.

4.5 New Developments with Fugitive or Uncontrolled Sources

There are no new developments with fugitive or uncontrolled sources identified in the West Dunbartonshire Council area.

5 Planning Applications

There are no new planning applications in 2025 West Dunbartonshire Council that would have the potential to affect air quality.

6 Conclusions and Proposed Actions

6.1 Conclusions from New Monitoring Data

No exceedances to the short and long term NO₂ limit were registered at the two continuous monitoring locations. The annual average levels at both the Clydebank location and the Dumbarton location remain statistically steady.

The monitoring location with the highest annual mean for NO₂ is DT18 (Milton 1) with a value of 21.2 µg/m³ but still below the national annual mean for this pollutant.

The Annual mean PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels at Briar Drive Clydebank are not statistically different from previous years, showing only minor fluctuations. These values are below the objective level.

6.2 Conclusions relating to New Local Developments

There have been no new local developments that have the potential to introduce new exceedances of relevant air quality objectives in West Dunbartonshire or expected to have significant impact on air quality in the towns within WDC.

6.3 Proposed Actions

Monitoring data for 2025 has not identified any new exceedances of the objectives for any pollutant and all monitored areas of West Dunbartonshire are not only in compliance but are well below the objective levels, even although traffic levels have returned to pre pandemic levels.

Due to ongoing staff shortages within West Dunbartonshire we have reduced the diffusion tube network by a significant amount. This was only done after considering the many years of relatively low levels recorded at these locations and ensuring that there was still adequate overall coverage of the district.

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?	Which AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Distance to Relevant Exposure (m) ^(1,2)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m) ⁽²⁾	Inlet Height (m)
CM 1	Clydebank	Roadside	249723	672044	NO ₂ ; PM ₁₀ ; PM _{2.5}	NO	N/A	Chemiluminescent; FDMS	18	4.5	1.5
CM 2	Dumbarton	Roadside	240238	675193	NO ₂	NO	N/A	Chemiluminescent	2.5	5	1.5

Notes:

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

(2) N/A if not applicable.

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

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Ref	Y OS Grid Ref	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)
DT1	Clydebank 1	Kerbside	248479	671115	NO2	no	2.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT3	Clydebank 7	Kerbside	249918	669868	NO2	no	4.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT6	Clydebank 11	Kerbside	249801	672288	NO2	no	22.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT31	Clydebank 21	Kerbside	250531	669269	NO2	no	4.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT36	Clydebank 23	Kerbside	249868	671267	NO2	no	2.5	1.0	No	2.0
DT18	Milton 1	Kerbside	242266	674235	NO2	no	12.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT19	Milton 2	Kerbside	242160	674299	NO2	no	2.0	12.0	No	2.0
DT37	Dumbarton 13	Kerbside	240858	674932	NO2	no	2.0	1.0	No	2.0

DT20	Alexandria 1	Kerbside	239024	680206	NO2	no	5.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT21	Balloch 1	Kerbside	238584	681562	NO2	no	12.0	1.0	No	2.0
DT22, DT23, DT24	Briar Drive 3	Kerbside	248479	671115	NO2	no	2.5	1.0	Yes	2.0
DT25, DT26, DT27	Dumbarton Triplicate 3	Kerbside	240238	675193	NO2	no	18.0	4.5	Yes	2.0

Notes:

- (1) 0m 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: 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
CM1	249723	672044	Roadside	41.4	41.4	17.4	17.60	14.8	15	19.0
CM 2	240238	675193	Roadside	98.7	98.7	13.6	12.10	13	12	11.0

Notes:

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

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60 µg/m³, 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.

(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
DT1	248479	671115	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	17.2	19.2	12.0	14.6	17.5
DT3	249918	669868	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	13.0	16.2	9.7	11.8	15.3
DT6	249801	672288	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	13.6	17.9	11.4	12.9	13.9
DT31	250531	669269	Kerbside	75.0	75.0	13.4	13.8	9.4	8.8	13.1
DT36	249868	671267	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	11.6	14.8	9.6	15.0	16.0
DT18	242266	674235	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	29.5	34.4	23.5	23.9	21.2
DT19	242160	674299	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	13.7	14.6	9.5	8.9	13.2
DT37	240858	674932	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	12.0	14.2	9.4	12.1	14.4
DT20	239024	680206	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	14.9	18.3	13.4	11.1	13.2
DT21	238584	681562	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	14.2	15.4	9.8	10.2	11.7
DT22, DT23, DT24	248479	671115	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	14.2	15.9	11.2	10.8	13.6

DT25, DT26, DT27	240238	675193	Kerbside	91.7	92.3	14.2	15.4	11.2	11.0	10.9
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<CLICK HERE THEN PASTE COMPLETED DATA ROWS FROM LAQM DATA PROCESSING TOOL (IF UTILISED)>

☒ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22 (confirm by selecting in box).

☒ Diffusion tube data has been bias adjusted (confirm by selecting in box).

☒ 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 (confirm by selecting in box).

Notes:

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

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60 µg/m³, 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.TG(22) if valid data capture for the full calendar year is less than 75%. See Appendix C for details.

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

(4) 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.5 – 1-Hour Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results, Number of 1-Hour Means > 200 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
CM1	249723	672044	Roadside	41.4	41.4	0	0	0	0	0(83)
CM 2	240238	675193	Roadside	98.7	98.7	0(86)	0	0	0	0

Notes:

Exceedances of the NO₂ 1-hour mean objective (200 µg/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
CM1	249723	672044	Roadside	56.8	56.8	10	10	9.1	9	9.0

Notes:

Exceedances of the PM₁₀ annual mean objective of 18 µg/m³ are shown in bold.

All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG(22), 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%).

Table A.7 – 24-Hour Mean PM₁₀ Monitoring Results, Number of PM₁₀ 24-Hour Means > 50 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
CM1	249723	672044	Roadside	56.8	56.8	0(20)	0	0	0	0(21)

Notes:

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

If the period of valid data is less than 85%, the 98.1st 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%).

Table A.8 – Annual Mean PM_{2.5} 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
CM1	249723	672044	Roadside	56.8	56.8	6	6	5.1	6	5

Notes:

Exceedances of the PM_{2.5} annual mean objective of 10 µg/m³ are shown in bold.

All means have been “annualised” as per LAQM.TG(22), 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%).

Appendix B: Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2025

Table B.1 – NO₂ 2025 Monthly 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 <(x.x)>	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
DT1	248479	671115	26.3		9.8	13.2	8.2	6.6	6.3	11.6	10.4	18.5	33.5	19.8	14.9	17.5		
DT3	249918	669868	20.6		8.8	10.0	6.3	7.1	7.0	15.7	12.5	13.8	22.3	19.6	13.1	15.3		
DT6	249801	672288	30.4		8.5	12.5	7.7	4.4	4.4	11.4	6.8	15.3	17.0	12.2	11.9	13.9		
DT31	250531	669269	30.2			6.8	3.2		1.7	5.7	5.8	14.9	17.9	14.6	11.2	13.1		
DT36	249868	671267	33.0		6.8	19.5	17.3	6.4	7.7	8.6	8.6	15.5	14.9	12.6	13.7	16.0		
DT18	242266	674235	17.3		13.3	27.4	14.1	12.1	17.2	13.4	16.7	22.3	20.1	25.3	18.1	21.2		
DT19	242160	674299	30.3		11.8	15.4	7.0	6.7	7.7	4.4	6.7	13.3	11.5	8.9	11.2	13.2		
DT37	240858	674932	18.3		7.0	14.4	5.6	8.2	8.6	12.6	7.5	17.2	24.0	11.6	12.3	14.4		
DT20	239024	680206	24.7		7.2	6.0	7.6	8.4	6.4	3.5	11.9	20.2	13.1	15.5	11.3	13.2		
DT21	238584	681562	19.3		7.3	13.8	7.1	3.4	8.1	5.6	7.4	14.7	12.2	11.6	10.0	11.7		
DT22	248479	671115	27.0		10.0	13.9	7.3	3.9	4.6	10.1	6.2	14.3	22.5	13.5	-	-		Triplicate Site with DT22, DT23 and DT24 - Annual data provided for DT24 only

DT23	248479	671115	24.4		12.5	12.7	5.3	3.9	6.8	2.1	6.8	11.8	18.1	16.8	-	-		Triplicate Site with DT22, DT23 and DT24 - Annual data provided for DT24 only
DT24	248479	671115	25.6		10.9	14.8	6.4	5.3	5.3	8.2	6.0	12.4	20.5	14.9	11.7	13.6		Triplicate Site with DT22, DT23 and DT24 - Annual data provided for DT24 only
DT25	240238	675193	9.4		12.3	13.2	4.5	2.9	6.7	5.1	8.5	13.6	11.4	13.5	-	-		Triplicate Site with DT25, DT26 and DT27 - Annual data provided for DT27 only
DT26	240238	675193	8.5		7.8	9.1	7.0	2.1	6.0	5.1	6.3	15.2	16.4	13.2	-	-		Triplicate Site with DT25, DT26 and DT27 - Annual data provided for DT27 only
DT27	240238	675193	11.4		12.2	14.2	8.1	2.6	7.4	7.5	4.7	13.7	14.8	11.9	9.3	10.9		Triplicate Site with DT25, DT26 and DT27 - Annual data provided for DT27 only

<CLICK HERE THEN PASTE COMPLETED DATA ROWS FROM LAQM DATA PROCESSING TOOL (IF UTILISED)>

- ☒ All erroneous data has been removed from the NO₂ diffusion tube dataset presented in Table B.1 (confirm by selecting in box).
- ☒ Annualisation has been conducted where data capture is <75% and >25% in line with LAQM.TG22 (confirm by selecting in box).
- ☒ Local bias adjustment factor used (confirm by selecting in box).
- ☐ National bias adjustment factor used (confirm by selecting in box).
- ☒ Where applicable, data has been distance corrected for relevant exposure in the final column (confirm by selecting in box).
- ☒ <Local Authority> confirm that all 2025 diffusion tube data has been uploaded to the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System (confirm by selecting in box).

Notes:

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

NO₂ annual means exceeding 60 µg/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 West Dunbartonshire Council During 2025

West Dunbartonshire has not identified any new sources relating to air quality within the reporting year of 2025.

Additional Air Quality Works Undertaken by West Dunbartonshire Council During 2025

West Dunbartonshire Council has not completed any additional works within the reporting year of 2025.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The diffusion tubes for the year 2025 are supplied and analysed by Glasgow Scientific Services (GSS) and are prepared using the 20% TEA in water method and in accordance with the procedures set out in the practical guidance. The duration of exposure is normally the 4/5 weeks period as suggested by the calendar provided by Defra. All results have been bias adjusted and annualised where required. The full set of monthly NO₂ diffusion tube results are shown in Table B.1 above.

Glasgow Scientific Services (GSS) Laboratory is UKAS accredited laboratory and participate in the AIR NO₂ Proficiency Testing Scheme.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

All diffusion tube monitoring locations within West Dunbartonshire Council recorded data capture of 75% therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data. In addition, any sites with a data capture below 25% do not require annualisation.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

West Dunbartonshire Council have applied a local bias adjustment factor of 1.17 to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by West Dunbartonshire Council over the past five years is presented in Table C.1.

- A Local Bias Adjustment factor has been used. This was calculated using the diffusion tube processing tool and the results for our 2 sets of co-located tubes with our automatic monitors.

Table C.1 – Bias Adjustment Factor

Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	Local	-	1.17
2024	<National>	<03/24>	<1.01>
2023	<National>	<09/23>	<1.05>
2022	<National>	<06/22>	<1.07>
2021	<National>	<09/21>	<1.08>

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within West Dunbartonshire Council required distance correction during 2025.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

All automatic sites are part of the Scottish Air Quality Programme and are audited twice per year by Ricardo. Servicing and repair is carried out by Curra Terrae, the service contracts include a six monthly service of instruments, call outs to site for repairs and the routine replacement of consumables. All data is available in real-time, and regularly scaled and ratified by Ricardo on behalf of the Scottish Government.

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Monitoring Adjustment

The type of PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} monitor(s) utilised within West Dunbartonshire Council do not required the application of a correction factor.

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation

Annualisation was required for both particulate and NO₂ automatic monitoring sites. Annualisation data is presented in Table C.2.

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

No automatic NO₂ monitoring locations within West Dunbartonshire Council required distance correction during 2025.

Table C.2 – Diffusion Tube Annualisation Summary (concentrations presented in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)**NO₂ Annualisation Outputs**

Background Site	Annual Data Capture	Annual Mean (A_m)	CM1	
			Period Mean (P_m)	Ratio (A_m/P_m)
Glasgow Townhead	99.7	14.5	14.5	1.000
Glasgow Walkmillglen Reservoir	99.7	6.1	6.1	1.000
Average (R_a)			1.000	
Raw Data Annual Mean (M)			19.0	
Annualised Annual Mean (M x R_a)			19.0	

PM₁₀ Annualisation Outputs

Background Site	Annual Data Capture	Annual Mean (A_m)	CM1	
			Period Mean (P_m)	Ratio (A_m/P_m)
glasgow townhead	99.7	10.9	10.9	1.000
glasgow waulkmillglen	99.7	8.4	8.4	1.000
Average (R_a)			1.000	
Raw Data Annual Mean (M)			8.9	
Annualised Annual Mean (M x R_a)			8.9	

PM_{2.5} Annualisation Outputs

Background Site	Annual Data Capture	Annual Mean (A _m)	CM1	
			Period Mean (P _m)	Ratio (A _m /P _m)
glasgow townhead	99.7	6.1	6.1	1.000
glasgow waulkmillglen	99.7	5.0	5.0	1.000
Average (R _a)			1.000	
Raw Data Annual Mean (M)			5.1	
Annualised Annual Mean (M x R _a)			5.1	

Table C.3 – Local Bias Adjustment Calculations

	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	5	6			
Bias Factor A	1.17 (0.93 - 1.57)	1.17 (0.81 - 2.12)			
Bias Factor B	-15% (-36% - 7%)	-14% (-53% - 24%)			
Diffusion Tube Mean (µg/m ³)	16.1	10.0			
Mean CV (Precision)	8.7%	12.1%			
Automatic Mean (µg/m ³)	18.8	11.7			
Data Capture	96%	97%			
Adjusted Tube Mean (µg/m ³)	19 (15 - 25)	12 (8 - 21)			

Notes:

A combined local bias adjustment factor of 1.17 has been used to bias adjust the 2025 diffusion tube results.

Table C.4 – NO₂ Fall off With Distance Calculations (concentrations presented in µg/m³)

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Description
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - A detailed description of measures, outcomes, achievement dates and implementation methods, showing how the 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	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
DT	Diffusion Tube
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