



**Appraisal** project

Air Pollution Policies  
for Assessment  
of Integrated Strategies  
At regional and Local scales

# **Results from the APPRAISAL Integrated Assessment Modelling Review**

**Ana Isabel Miranda**  
**University of Aveiro**  
**Portugal**



# Objectives

review

assessment capabilities

and modelling tools

used in the EU Member States to evaluate

the effects of local and regional air quality plans regarding the reduction of atmospheric pollutants and human health impacts

Analysis of the **limitations** of the currently available assessment methods

Identification of **key areas** to be addressed by research and innovation



**BRING TOGETHER ALL MAJOR ACTIVITIES ON AIR QUALITY AND HEALTH ASSESSMENT**

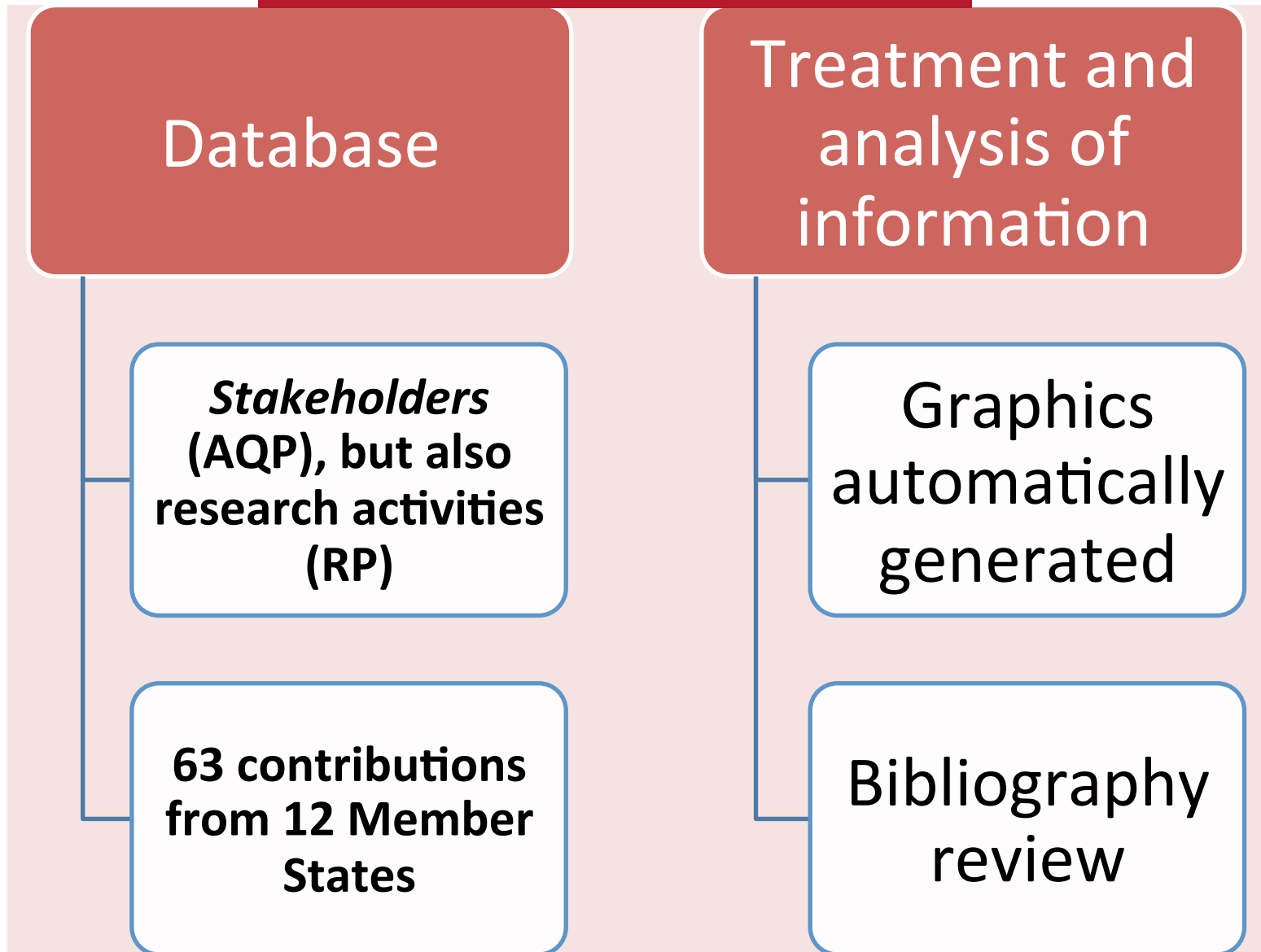
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# How?

- **synergies among national, regional and local approaches, including emission abatement** **Topic 1**
- **assessment capabilities to protect and efficiently reduce the impact of pollution on health (modelling approaches);** **Topic 2**
- **source apportionment methodology** **Topic 3**
- **assessment approaches;** **Topic 4**
- **uncertainty and robustness, including Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)** **Topic 5**

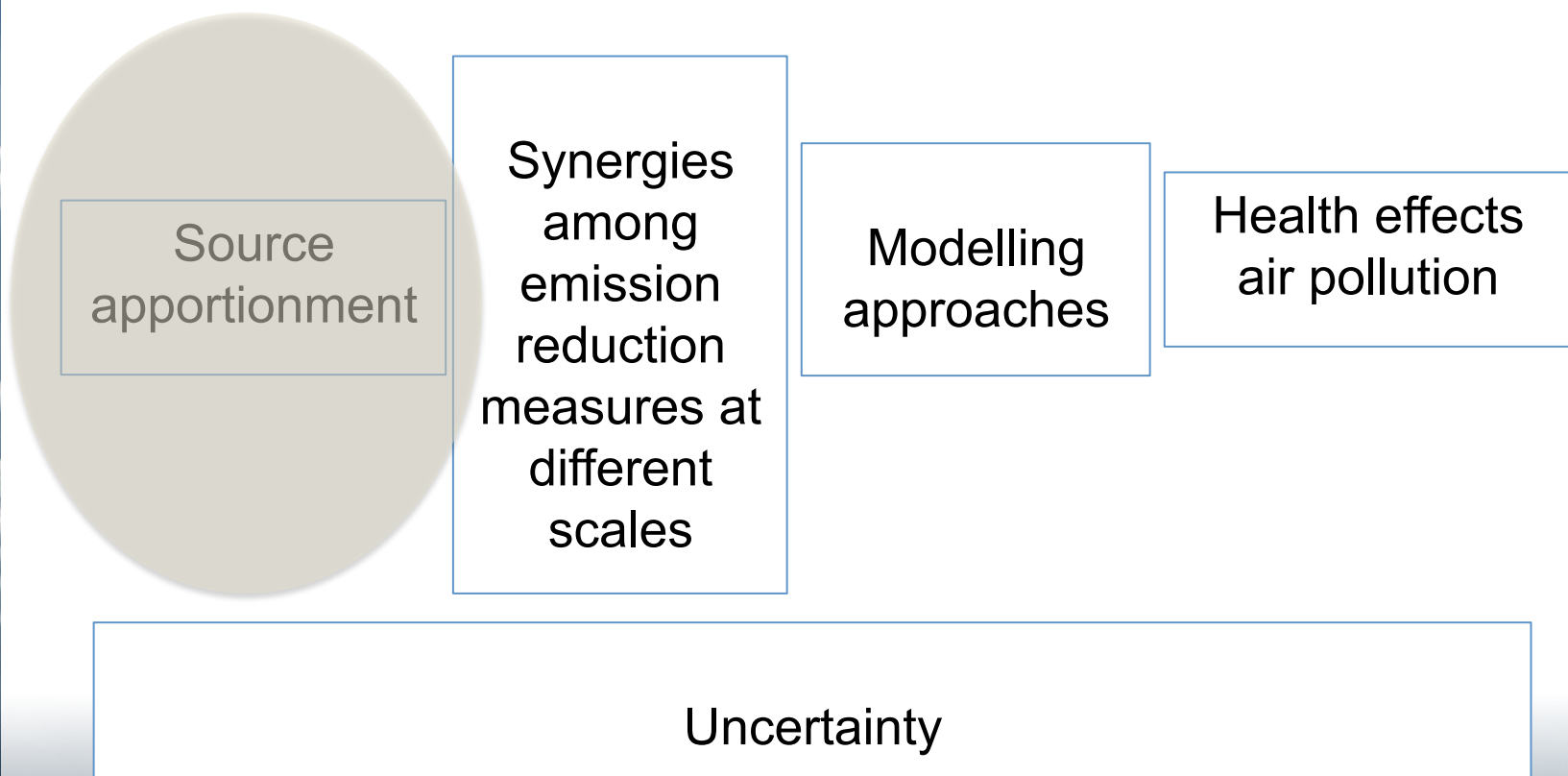
# How?





# How?

## database + our own review



Source  
apportionment

Synergies  
among  
emission  
reduction  
measures at  
different  
scales

Modelling  
approaches

Health effects  
air pollution

Uncertainty

## What was the purpose of the source apportionment study ?

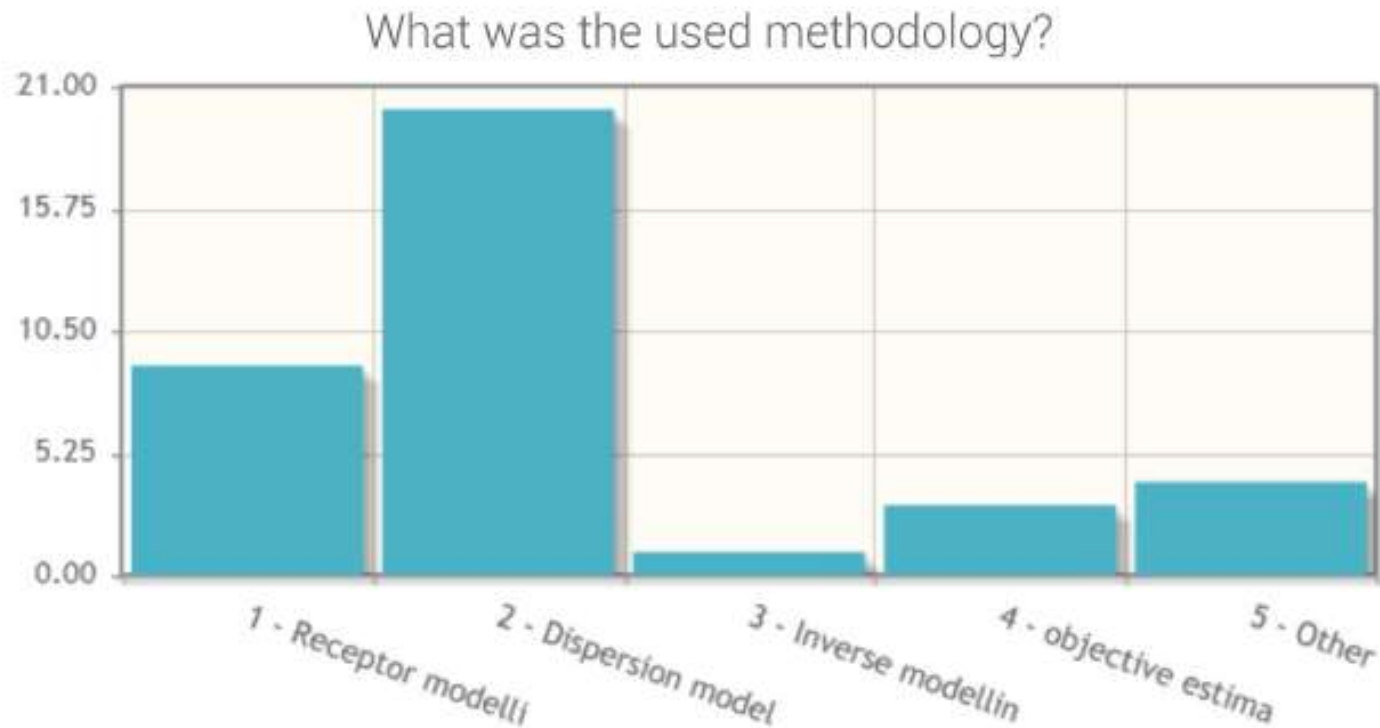


### Legend

- 1 - Identify causes of exceedances
- 2 - Detract natural sources or road salting and sanding from PM (Dir. 2008/50/EC art. 21)
- 3 - Apply for postponement of attainment (Dir. 2008/50/EC art. 22)
- 4 - Design air quality plans/ action plans (Dir. 2008/50/EC arts. 23 and 24)
- 5 - Identify the contribution from different geographic areas within a country
- 6 - Assess remediation measures effectiveness
- 7 - Refine emission inventories
- 8 - Identify the contribution from other countries (transboundary pollution - Dir. 2008/50/EC art. 25)
- 9 - Other

### Info

- Total answers at this question: 107
- Total number of questionnaires: 49



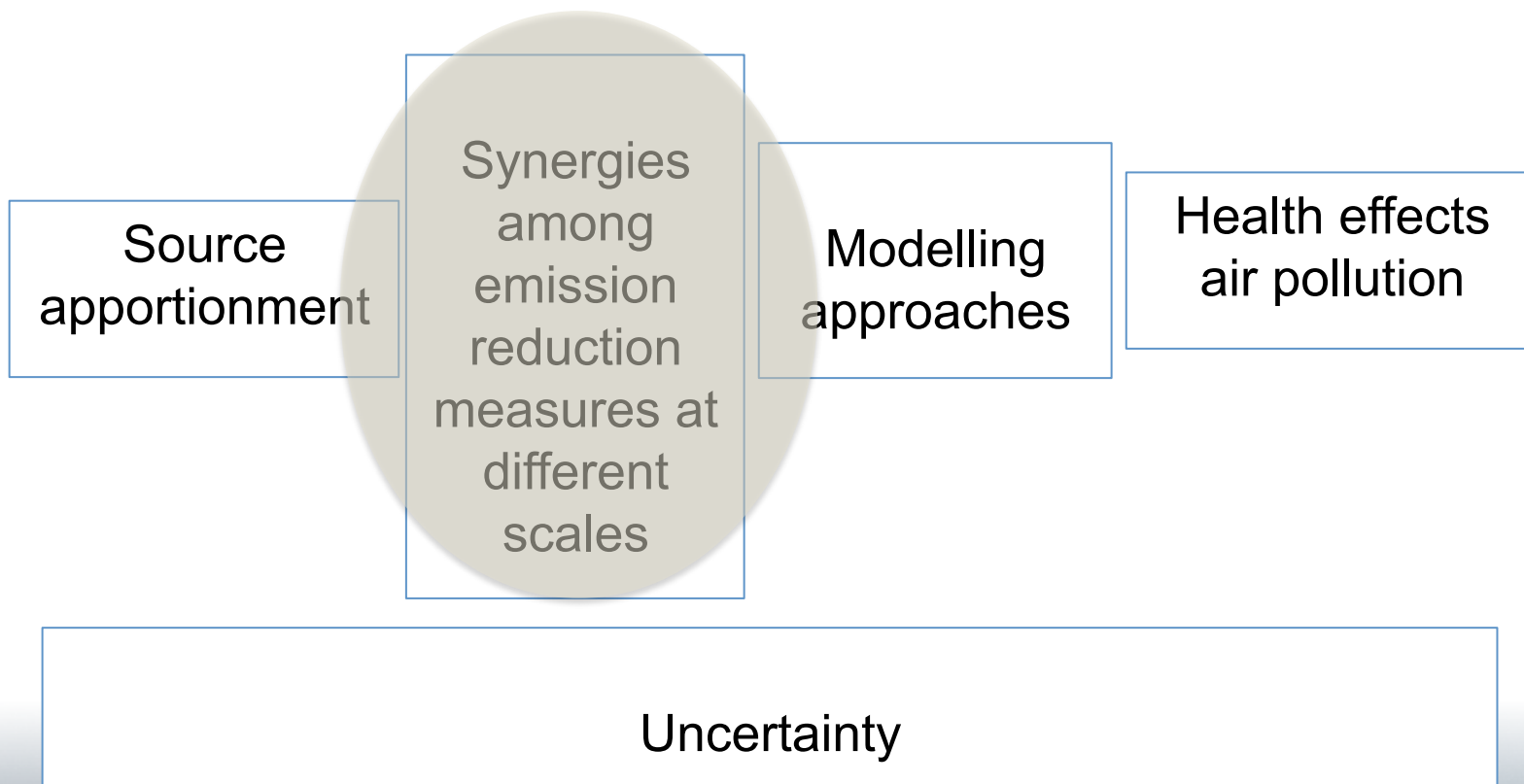
As in every model, the **uncertainty in source apportionment** depends on the quality of the input data.

#### Info

- Total answers at this question: 37
- Total number of questionnaires: 49

# How?

## database + our own review





**Current practice: combined approach  
using both a bottom-up and a top-  
down methodology.**



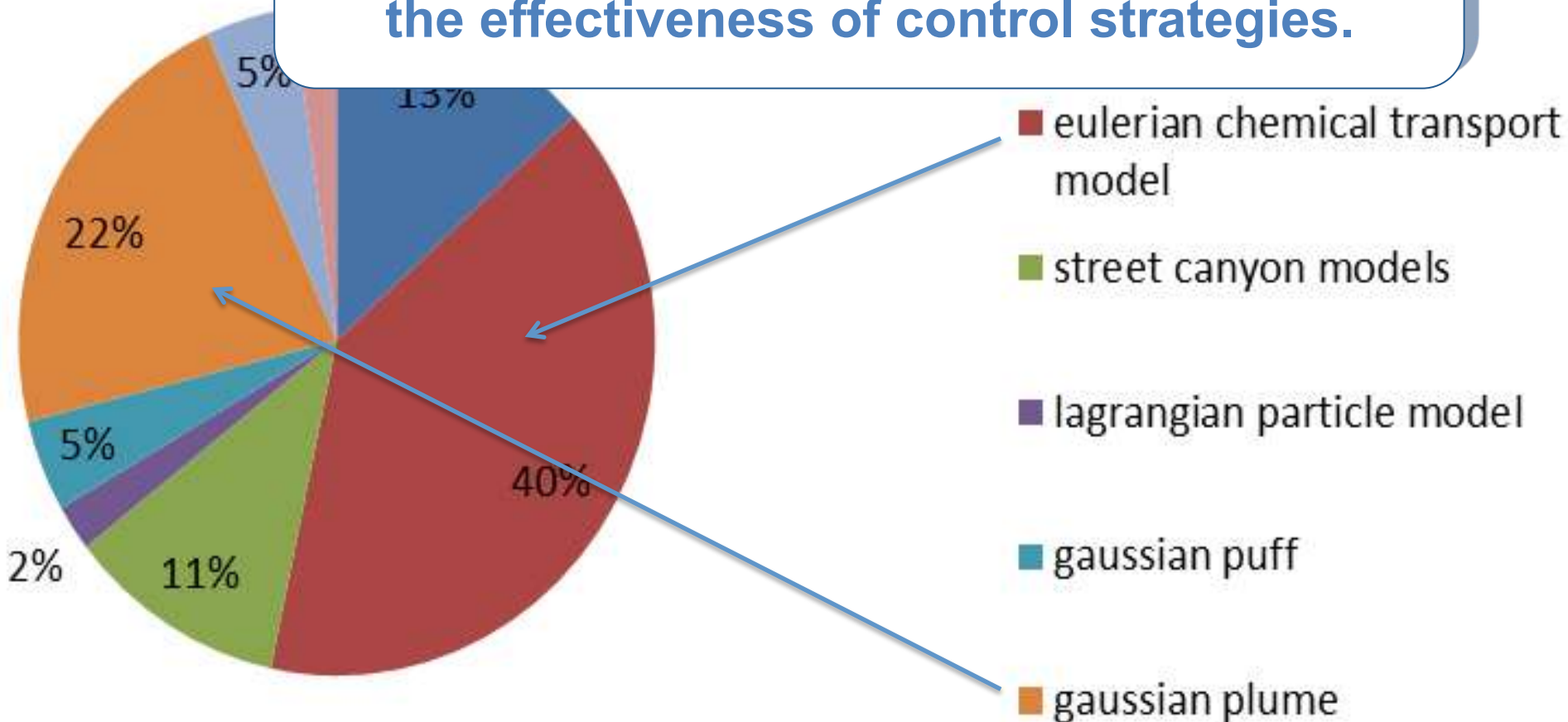
# Uncertainty

+

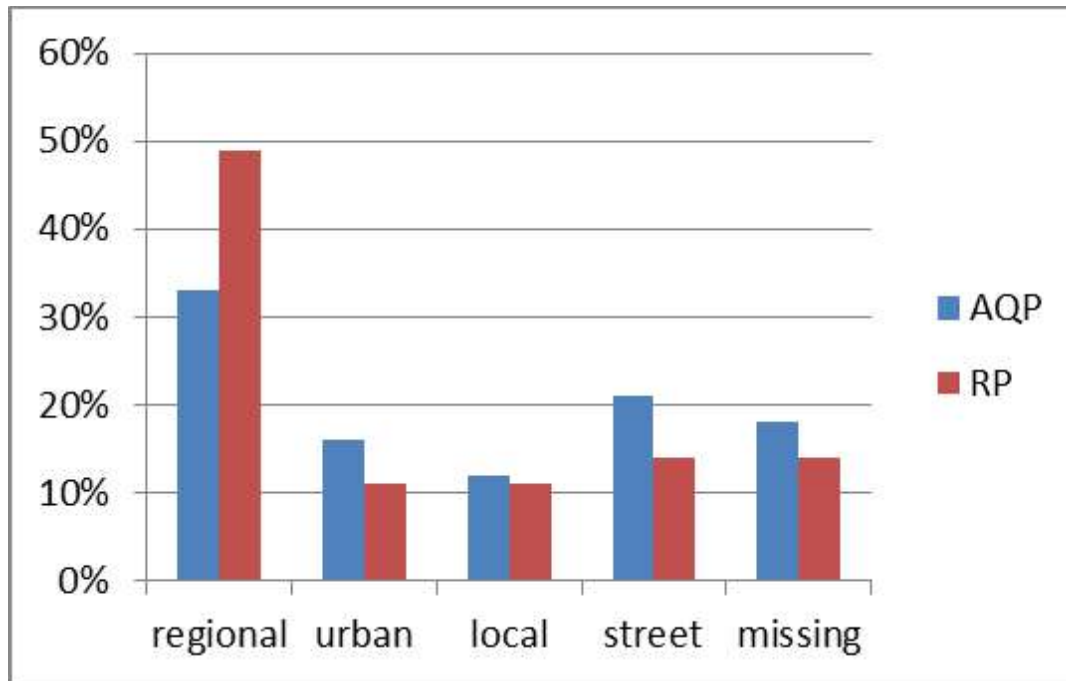
- anthropogenic stationary combustion installations (5% to 15%)
- mobile and small residential combustion sources
- biogenic and natural sources factor of 0.5 to 8)

## AQP

Chemical transport (eulerian) and gaussian plume models are widely used for assessing the effectiveness of control strategies.



## Scales of the modelling?

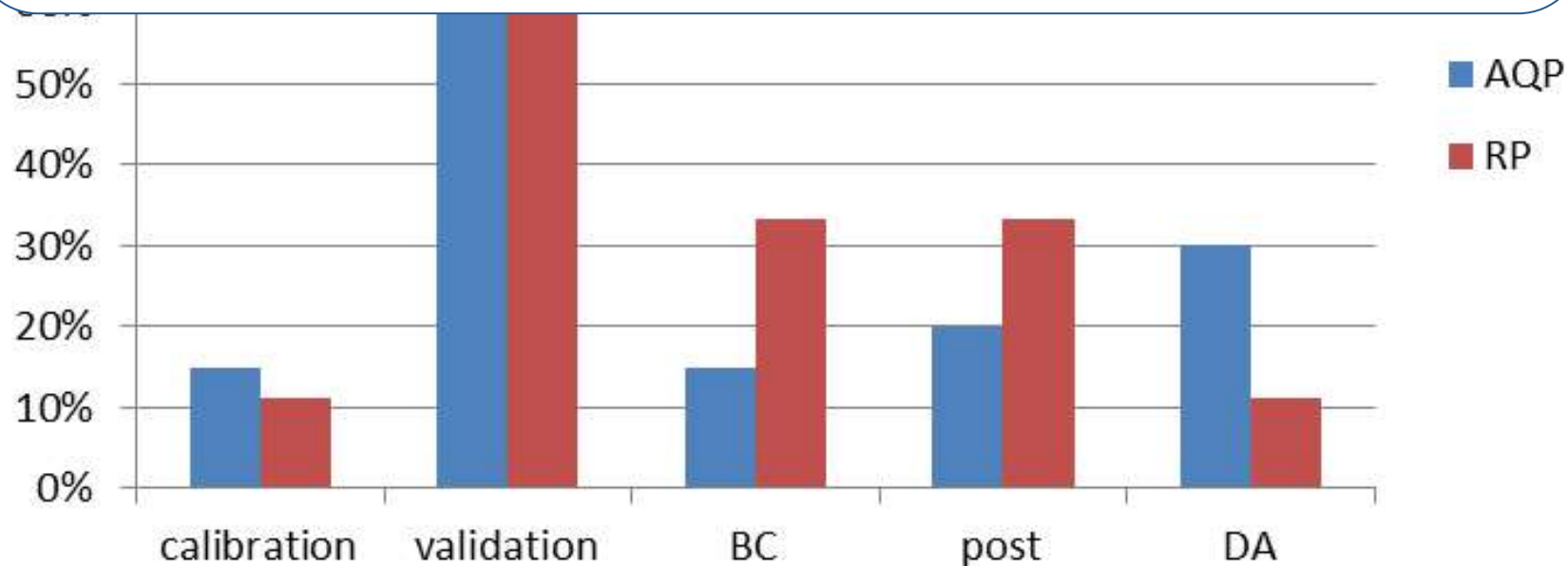


**The models used at urban scale are essentially the same models as those used at regional scale.**



# Air Quality modelling (use of monitored data)

**Air quality plans often include model evaluation; expert judgment is also reported, and there are several plans relying on model performance analysis from previous studies.**





# How?

## database + our own review

Source  
apportionment

Synergies  
among  
emission  
reduction  
measures at  
different  
scales

Modelling  
approaches

Health effects  
air pollution

Uncertainty



# Health assessment approaches

... indicators to express the change in population health due to exposure to air pollution:

- premature mortality (most used)
  - morbidity
  - life-expectancy
- disability-adjusted life years (more recently).

## Air Quality Plans

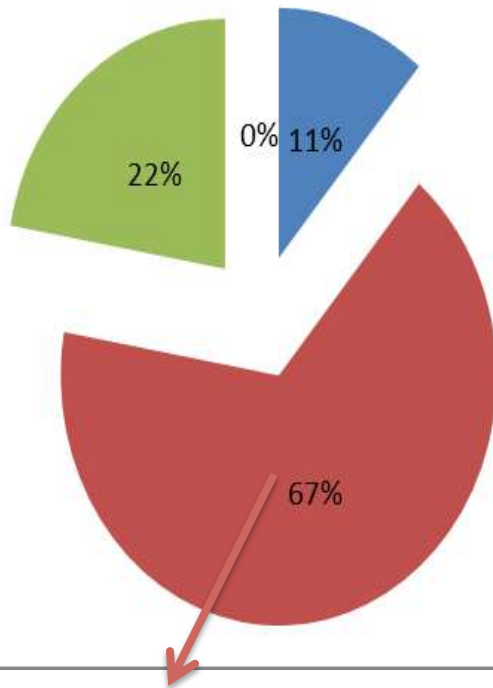
It is not a current practice to integrate health effects



PM10, PM2.5, NO<sub>x</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>

# Health assessment approaches exposure indicators based on...

## Air Quality Plans

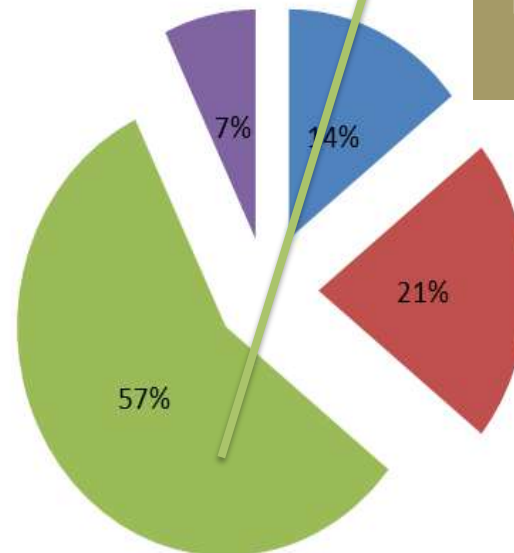


**Interpolated  
measured data**

## Air quality modelling results

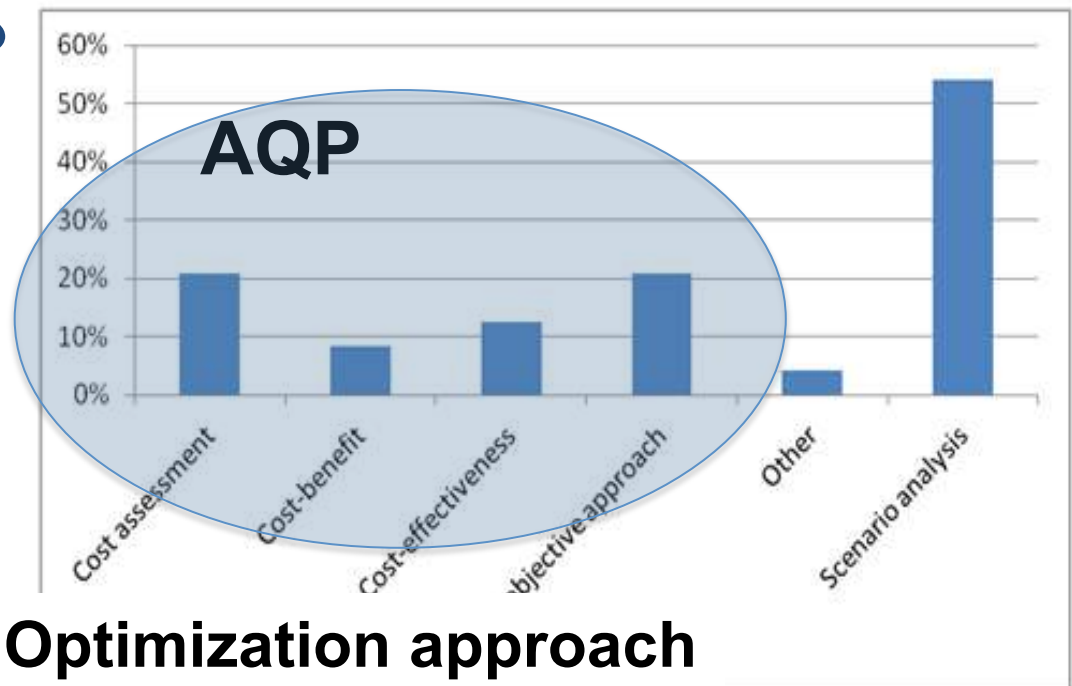
## Research Projects

■ Intake  
emis  
■ Air q  
mon  
■ Air q  
■ Indiv



■ Intake fraction (based on emissions)  
■ Air quality (interpolated) monitored data  
■ Air quality modeled data  
■ Individual exposure data

# IA methodologies?



Notwithstanding some already developed and applied local/urban scale integrated assessment optimization approaches (e.g RIAT+, LEAQ, UKIAM), the current practice within air quality plans developed by member states is mainly based on simpler approaches such as **scenario analysis**.





uncertainties in model input data, particularly emissions (urban inventories and new technologies)

missing or accounting in an incomplete way the synergies among abatement measures at different scales

best practices in air quality modelling (e.g. higher resolution, longer periods, peer-reviewed)

SA receptor models require measurements time series and chemical characterization

uncertainty on health exposure-response function, mix of pollutants

combining all IAM uncertainties to calculate a total uncertainty would require a great number of simulations

absolute IAM “optimal” policy is not known and most of the times does not even exist (rethink accuracy concept)

# Final comments

the emergence of regional integrated assessment tools with their ability to identify cost-optimised local strategies is already opening the door to quantifying the cost-effective split between further European wide measures and regional/local measures.

IAM could/should support air quality authorities in selecting efficient mitigation strategies by providing tools for assessing and solving air quality planning problems at different spatial scales.

**future research should study how to integrate these different scales and to build an IAM system able to connect different “scale-dependent” approaches, and to model policies from regional, to local, to street scale.**



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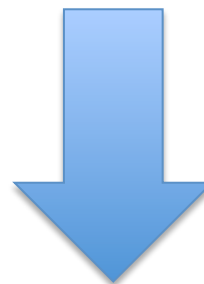


## On line data base



**Plase, participate  
filling in!!!**

**<http://www.appraisal-fp7.eu/site/>**



**Final/updated document at  
the end of APPRAISAL**



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# Thank you!!!