

## Technical report on UK supplementary assessment under the Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC), the Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC) for 2012



**Report for** The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Welsh Government, the Scottish Government and the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland

Ricardo-AEA/R/3380 Issue 1  
ED46644  
Date 31/10/2013

**Customer:**

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Welsh Government, the Scottish Government and the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland

**Customer reference:**

AQ0634

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**Ricardo-AEA reference:**

ID: Ricardo-AEA/R/3380 Issue 1  
Ref: ED46644

**Contact:**

John Stedman  
Ricardo-AEA Ltd  
Gemini Building, Harwell, Didcot, OX11 0QR  
t: 01235 75 3635  
e: john.stedman@ricardo-aea.com  
Ricardo-AEA is certificated to ISO9001 and ISO14001

**Author:**

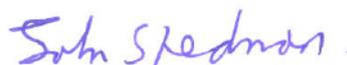
Daniel M Brookes, John R Stedman, Andrew J Kent, Rebecca J Morris, Sally L Cooke, Justin J N Lingard, Rebecca A Rose, Keith J Vincent, Tony J Bush, John Abbott

**Approved By:**

John Stedman

**Date:**

31 October 2013

**Signed:**

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**File reference:**

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## Executive summary

European Union directives on ambient air quality require member states including the UK to undertake air quality assessments, and to report the findings of these assessments to the European Commission on an annual basis:

- The Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2008/50/EC), which is known as the 'Air Quality Directive' (AQD)
- The fourth Daughter Directives 2004/107/EC (AQDD4) under the Air Quality Framework Directive (1996/62/EC).

The UK annual air quality assessment for the year 2012 has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the AQD and the AQDD4. The assessment takes the form of comparisons of measured and modelled air pollutant concentrations with the limit values, critical levels, target values and long term objectives set out in the directives. The AQD includes a requirement to deduct the contribution to ambient PM from natural sources. The results were submitted to the European Commission in the form of a standard questionnaire (the 'questionnaire') which each member state must complete and upload onto the Central Data Repository of the European Environment Agency:  
<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gb/eu/annualair> (CDR, 2013).

The AQD sets limit values for the ambient concentrations to be achieved for:

- sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)
- nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)
- particles (PM<sub>10</sub>)
- lead (Pb)
- benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>)
- carbon monoxide (CO)

The AQD also includes:

- critical levels for the protection of vegetation to be achieved for ambient concentrations of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>)
- a target value, limit values, an exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction targets for fine particles (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)
- target values and long-term objectives for ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)

AQDD4 sets target values for the ambient concentrations to be achieved for:

- Arsenic (As)
- Cadmium (Cd)
- Nickel (Ni)
- Benzo(a)Pyrene (B(a)P)

This report provides a summary of key attainment results from the questionnaire for the AQD and AQDD4 pollutants and technical information on the modelling methods that have been used.

The UK has been divided into 43 zones for air quality assessment. There are 28 agglomeration zones (large urban areas) and 15 non-agglomeration zones. The status of the zones in relation to the limit values, critical levels, target values and long term objectives has been assessed.

The results of the assessment against limit values are summarised in Table E1. The table shows no exceedance of the daily mean limit value for PM<sub>10</sub> for the Greater London Urban Area. However, it should be noted that there was one exceedance of the daily mean limit

value for PM<sub>10</sub> before subtraction of natural sources. Table E1 also shows that 38 zones have not achieved full compliance with the annual NO<sub>2</sub> limit value in 2012. Two zones are also non-compliant with the hourly limit value in 2012. The UK has been granted a time extension for the annual mean limit value for ten zones in 2012 and applications for a further three zones (Birkenhead Urban Area, Preston Urban Area, Swansea Urban Area) were awaiting final decisions by the Commission at the time of submission of the air quality assessment (September 2013).

Table E2 summarises the results of the assessment for O<sub>3</sub> in terms of the numbers of zones with exceedances of the target values and long term objectives. Table E3 shows that there were no exceedances of the target value or stage 1 limit value for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. There was an exceedance of the stage 2 indicative limit value for PM<sub>2.5</sub> in one zone. Table E4 lists no exceedances of old directives in 2012.

The results of the assessment against the target values for AQDD4 pollutants are presented in Table E5.

**Table E1. Summary results of air quality assessment for 2012: comparison with limit values and critical levels**

Pollutant	Averaging time	Number of zones exceeding limit value
SO <sub>2</sub>	1-hour	none
SO <sub>2</sub>	24-hour	none
SO <sub>2</sub>	Annual <sup>1</sup>	none
SO <sub>2</sub>	Winter <sup>1</sup>	none
NO <sub>2</sub>	1-hour <sup>2</sup>	2 zones measured (Greater London Urban Area & South East Zone)
NO <sub>2</sub>	Annual	38 zones (10 measured + 28 modelled)
NO <sub>x</sub>	Annual <sup>1</sup>	none
PM <sub>10</sub>	24-hour	none (1 zone modelled, Greater London Urban Area before subtraction of natural contribution)
PM <sub>10</sub>	Annual	none
Lead	Annual	none
Benzene	Annual	none
CO	8-hour	none

1 - Critical levels rather than LVs applying to vegetation and ecosystem areas only.

2 - No modelling for 1-hour LV

**Table E2. Summary results of air quality assessment for 2012 for O<sub>3</sub>: comparison with target values and long term objectives**

Pollutant	Averaging time	Number of zones exceeding target value	Number of zones exceeding long term objective
O <sub>3</sub>	8-hour	none	41 zones (31 measured + 10 modelled)
O <sub>3</sub>	AOT40	none	3 zones (2 measured + 1 modelled)

**Table E3. Summary results of air quality assessment for 2012 for PM<sub>2.5</sub>: comparison with target value and limit value and exposure concentration obligation**

Pollutant	Averaging time	Number of zones exceeding target value
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Annual target value (25 µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	none
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Annual limit value (25 µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	none
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Annual limit value (Stage 2, 20 µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	1 zones (1 measured)
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Exposure concentration obligation (20 µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	Not exceeded

**Table E4. Exceedances of old Directives**

Pollutant	Directive	Averaging time (limit value)	Concentration (µg m <sup>-3</sup> )
NO <sub>2</sub>	85/203/EEC	1-hour 98%ile (200 µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	none

**Table E5. Summary results of AQDD4 air quality assessment for 2012: comparison with target values**

Pollutant	Averaging time	Number of zones exceeding target value
As	Annual	None
Cd	Annual	None
Ni	Annual	2 zones (1 measured Swansea, 1 modelled South Wales)
B(a)P	Annual	8 zones (1 measured + 7 modelled)

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The EU ambient air quality directives

European Union directives on ambient air quality require member states including the UK to undertake air quality assessments, and to report the findings of these assessments to the European Commission on an annual basis. Historically this was done according to:

- The Air Quality Framework Directive (1996/62/EC)
- The four Daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC and 2004/107/EC.

In June 2008, a new directive came into force: the Council Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2008/50/EC), which is known as the 'Air Quality Directive' (AQD). This directive consolidates the first three Daughter Directives, and was transposed into Regulations in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in June 2010. The 4<sup>th</sup> Daughter Directive (AQDD4), 2004/107/EC, remains in force.

The UK annual air quality assessment for the year 2012 has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the AQD and the AQDD4. The assessment takes the form of comparisons of measured and modelled air pollutant concentrations with the limit values, critical levels, target values and long term objectives set out in the directives. The results were submitted to the European Commission in the form of a standard questionnaire (the 'questionnaire') which each member state must complete and upload onto the Central Data Repository of the European Environment Agency: <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gb/eu/annualair> (CDR, 2013).

An important change between the Framework and Daughter Directives and the AQD has been a requirement to deduct the contribution to ambient PM from a wider range of natural sources prior to the comparison with limit values than specified in the Framework and Daughter Directives. This requirement was included for the first time in the assessment of concentrations for 2008 and in accordance with the AQD has also been included in the annual assessments from 2009 to 2012.

The AQD sets limit values (LV) for the ambient concentrations to be achieved for:

- sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)
- nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)
- particles (PM<sub>10</sub>)
- lead (Pb)
- benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>)
- carbon monoxide (CO)

The AQD also includes:

- critical levels (CL) for the protection of vegetation to be achieved for ambient concentrations of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>)
- a target value (TV), limit values, an exposure concentration obligation (ECO) and national exposure reduction targets (NERT) for fine particles (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)
- target values (TVs) and long-term objectives (LTOs) for ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)

AQDD4 sets target values to be achieved for:

- arsenic (As)
- cadmium (Cd)
- nickel (Ni)
- polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons with benzo(a)pyrene (B(a)P) as an indicator species

The number of monitoring sites required for compliance defined within the directives is significantly reduced if other means of assessment, in addition to fixed monitoring sites, are available for inclusion in the annual air quality assessment. Air quality modelling has therefore been carried out to supplement the information available from the UK national air quality monitoring networks.

## 1.2 This report

This report covers assessments required under the AQD and AQDD4. Specifically it provides detailed information on the modelling methods used to assess relevant metrics throughout the UK and a summary of the key attainment results of the assessment. A second report summarising the UK's 2012 submission on air quality to the European Commission and presenting air quality modelling data and measurements from the UK national air quality monitoring networks has also been uploaded onto the CDR (Air Pollution in the UK 2012 – Compliance Assessment Summary (September 2013)).

Sections 3 to 10.1.1 of this report describe the Pollution Climate Mapping (PCM) modelling methods that have been used to calculate concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, heavy metals (Pb, As, Cd, Ni) and B(a)P. This includes:

- A summary of the limit values, critical levels, target values and long term objectives set out in the directives for each pollutant
- Details of the modelling methods
- Information on the verification of the models used and comparisons with data quality objectives

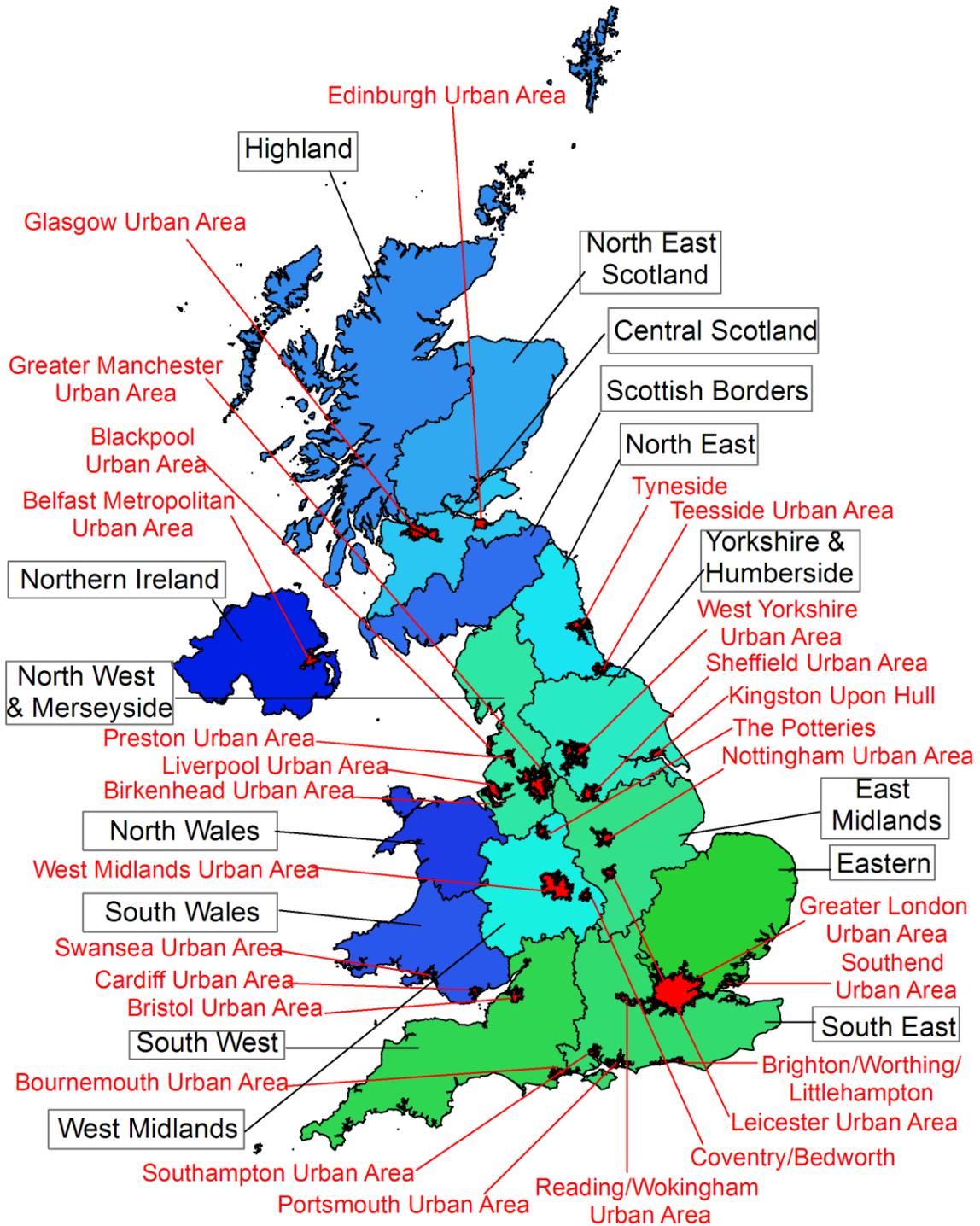
The assessment for CO is described in Section 8. Prior to 2011 a modelling assessment was completed for CO. However, as ambient concentrations throughout the UK have been well below the limit value and assessment threshold for many years, models are no longer required for CO and the supplementary assessment for 2012 has been based on objective estimation, as it was for 2011.

The status of zones in relation to the limit, target values, critical levels and long term objectives for the AQD pollutants have been reported to the EU in the questionnaire (CDR, 2013) and a summary of the results of the assessments are included in Section 2. The status has been determined from a combination of monitoring data and model results. A comparison of the results of similar assessments carried out since 2001 (Stedman et al., 2002, 2003, 2005 and 2006; Bush et al., 2006 and 2007; Kent and Stedman, 2007 and 2008; Kent et al., 2007a, 2007b and 2010; Yap et al., 2009; Grice et al., 2009, 2010a and 2010b; Walker et al., 2010 and 2011; Brookes et al., 2011 and 2012) has been reported in Air Pollution in the UK 2012 (September 2013).

### 1.3 Assessment regime and definition of zones

The Framework Directive included a requirement for member states to undertake preliminary assessments of ambient air quality, prior to the implementation of the Daughter Directives under Article 5 of this Directive. The objectives of these assessments were to establish estimates for the overall distribution and levels of pollutants, and to identify additional monitoring required to fulfil obligations within the Framework Directive. The preliminary assessment (Bush, 2000) carried out for 1<sup>st</sup> Daughter Directive (AQDD1), 1999/30/EC, defined a set of zones to be used for air quality assessment in the UK. The preliminary assessment for the UK for AQDD4 was reported by Bush (2007). The AQD includes a similar requirement for continued assessment under Article 5, the preliminary assessment for the UK for the AQD was reported by Vincent et al. (2010). The AQD continues the requirement for the establishment of zones and agglomerations under Article 4. Table 1.1 contains details of area, population (from the 2011 census) and urban road length contained in each UK zone and agglomeration. The zones and agglomerations map for the UK is presented in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 - UK zones and agglomerations for 2012



Agglomeration zones (red)  
 Non-agglomeration zones (blue/green)

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**Table 1.1 - Zones for Air Quality Directive reporting**

Zone	Zone code	Ag or non-ag*	Population	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of urban road links	Length of urban road links (km)
Greater London Urban Area	UK0001	ag	8864078	1618	1914	1883
West Midlands Urban Area	UK0002	ag	2277340	605	385	529
Greater Manchester Urban Area	UK0003	ag	2042681	554	581	638
West Yorkshire Urban Area	UK0004	ag	1276045	352	303	402
Tyneside	UK0005	ag	758610	221	185	195
Liverpool Urban Area	UK0006	ag	736751	198	254	209
Sheffield Urban Area	UK0007	ag	566262	163	111	149
Nottingham Urban Area	UK0008	ag	587683	155	134	126
Bristol Urban Area	UK0009	ag	533341	139	124	121
Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton	UK0010	ag	413892	94	62	85
Leicester Urban Area	UK0011	ag	428132	101	73	82
Portsmouth Urban Area	UK0012	ag	389220	96	59	73
Teesside Urban Area	UK0013	ag	307762	119	66	69
The Potteries	UK0014	ag	280407	91	115	126
Bournemouth Urban Area	UK0015	ag	371713	121	52	70
Reading/Wokingham Urban Area	UK0016	ag	294554	82	67	68
Coventry/Bedworth	UK0017	ag	302474	76	35	38
Kingston upon Hull	UK0018	ag	274062	85	37	52
Southampton Urban Area	UK0019	ag	294679	79	66	73
Birkenhead Urban Area	UK0020	ag	280700	97	71	76
Southend Urban Area	UK0021	ag	237594	67	32	52
Blackpool Urban Area	UK0022	ag	226463	73	51	63
Preston Urban Area	UK0023	ag	206182	60	39	41
Glasgow Urban Area	UK0024	ag	1117379	367	231	317
Edinburgh Urban Area	UK0025	ag	469052	134	60	99
Cardiff Urban Area	UK0026	ag	321769	86	44	62
Swansea Urban Area	UK0027	ag	201718	83	34	63
Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area	UK0028	ag	532080	216	51	224
Eastern	UK0029	non-ag	5397646	19498	600	790
South West	UK0030	non-ag	4403790	24384	436	647
South East	UK0031	non-ag	6739450	19108	880	1306
East Midlands	UK0032	non-ag	3519887	15458	429	654
North West & Merseyside	UK0033	non-ag	3560388	14175	637	864
Yorkshire & Humberside	UK0034	non-ag	3169623	15019	396	587
West Midlands	UK0035	non-ag	2738539	12221	386	523
North East	UK0036	non-ag	1529031	8377	212	255
Central Scotland	UK0037	non-ag	1929140	9922	231	343
North East Scotland	UK0038	non-ag	1120962	19023	133	233
Highland	UK0039	non-ag	393901	43571	11	37
Scottish Borders	UK0040	non-ag	265338	11399	36	47
South Wales	UK0041	non-ag	1785578	12645	182	302
North Wales	UK0042	non-ag	749613	8747	81	152
Northern Ireland	UK0043	non-ag	1278732	14540	84	248
Total			63174238	254219	9970	12973

ag = agglomeration zone; non-ag = non-agglomeration zone

## 1.4 Monitoring sites

The monitoring stations operating during 2012 for the purpose of AQD and AQDD4 reporting are listed in Form 3 of the questionnaire, which can be found on the CDR (2013). Data capture statistics for these sites are also presented in Form 3; not all sites had sufficient data capture during 2012 for data to be reported. The data quality objective (DQO) for AQD/AQDD4 measurements is 90% data capture, however, all measurements from monitoring sites with at least 75% data capture for the entire year have been included in the analysis to ensure that a greater number of operational monitoring sites have been used for reporting purposes.

The monitoring data for the sites used in the assessment for heavy metals and B(a)P are summarised in Appendix 2.

## 1.5 Data quality objectives for modelling results and model verification

The AQD sets data quality objectives (DQOs) for modelling uncertainty, within supplementary assessment under the AQD. AQDD4 sets DQOs in terms of uncertainty, which acts as a guide for quality assurance programmes when identifying an acceptable level of uncertainty for assessment methods appropriate for supplementary assessment under the AQDD4. Uncertainty is defined in the AQD as the maximum deviation of the measured and calculated concentration levels for 90% of individual monitoring points over the period considered by the limit value (or target value), without taking into account the timing of events. The uncertainty of modelling should be interpreted as applicable in the region of the appropriate LV or TV. The fixed measurements that have been selected for comparison with the modelling results should be representative of the scale covered by the model. Final guidance clarifying the recommended methods for assessing model performance with respect to the DQOs has yet to be agreed. The comparisons with monitoring data presented in this report have therefore included data from all sites including those with measured values not in the vicinity of the LVs or TVs and a highly detailed assessment of the spatial representativity of the sites has not been carried out.

Under the AQD, DQOs have been set at 50% for hourly averages, daily averages and 8 hour averages. DQOs have been set at 30% for annual averages of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>. For PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and Pb the DQO for annual averages is 50%. DQOs have not been defined for daily averages of PM<sub>10</sub>. Under the AQDD4 DQOs have been set at 60% for annual averages of As, Cd, Ni and B(a)P.

The models used to calculate the maps of NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, and B(a)P presented in this report have been calibrated using data from the national monitoring network sites listed in Form 3 of the reporting questionnaire. Data from these sites alone does not allow an independent assessment of the validity of the mapped estimates in relation to the DQOs for modelling. Measurement data from sites not included in the calibration are used in addition to the national monitoring network sites to make this assessment, except for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> and B(a)P where no independent data are available. Data from sites quality assured by Ricardo-AEA under contract and not part of the national network, including Local Authority sites with data available from the Air Quality England website, Scottish Air Quality Archive monitoring sites, Welsh Air Quality Forum monitoring sites, Northern Ireland Automatic Urban Network sites and sites from the Kent and Medway Air Quality Monitoring Network, have therefore been used for the verification of the modelled estimates. The description 'Verification Sites' is used to describe the independent monitoring sites included in the verification analysis. Monitoring data has also been obtained for the London Air Quality Network (LAQN) and other local authority monitoring networks for which data have been

provided by Kings College London (ERG). The 'Verification Sites' used for the 2012 assessment are listed in Appendix 1.

The model used to calculate maps of SO<sub>2</sub> presented in this report is not calibrated so has been compared to and verified using a combination of the national network monitoring data for those sites that are listed in Form 3 of the reporting questionnaire along with the 'Verification Sites' listed in Appendix 1. Similarly the models used to calculate maps of air pollution from heavy metals (Pb, As, Cd, Ni) presented in this report are not calibrated so have been compared to and verified using national network monitoring data for those sites that are listed in Form 3 of the reporting questionnaire and Appendix 2. Sites with data capture of at least 75% have been included in the verification analysis. Model verification results are listed in the sections on each pollutant.

## 1.6 Air quality modelling

Full details of the modelling methods implemented are given in Sections 3 to 10.1.1. A brief introduction is presented here.

### 1.6.1 Background concentration maps

Maps showing background concentrations for NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> have been calculated at a 1 km x 1 km resolution for the relevant metrics set out in the AQD. These maps have been calculated by summing concentrations from the following layers:

- Large point sources<sup>1</sup> – modelled using the air dispersion model ADMS and emissions estimates from the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2011 (NAEI 2011)
- Small point sources – modelled using the small points model and emissions estimates from the NAEI 2011
- EU Emissions Trading Scheme<sup>2</sup> (ETS) point sources – modelled using the small points model and emissions estimates from the NAEI 2011
- Distant sources – characterised by the rural background concentration
- Area sources<sup>3</sup> related to domestic combustion – modelled using a time varying dispersion kernel and emissions estimates from the NAEI 2011
- Area sources related to combustion in industry – modelled using the small points model and emissions estimates from the NAEI 2011
- Area sources related to road traffic – modelled using a dispersion kernel using time varying emissions and emissions estimates from the NAEI 2011
- Other area sources – modelled using a dispersion kernel and annual emissions estimates from the NAEI 2011
- Fugitive point source emissions – modelled using fugitive source kernel model and an estimate of the fugitive component of emissions derived from the NAEI 2011 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> only).

1 km x 1 km background concentration maps for B(a)P have been calculated using a similar approach except that a regional background has not been included and area sources related to industrial combustion and ETS point sources have been modelled using an area source dispersion kernel.

<sup>1</sup> Point source emissions are defined as emissions of a known amount from a known location (e.g. a power station).

<sup>2</sup> Emissions Trading Scheme point emissions estimates for Air Quality pollutants based on reported carbon emissions

<sup>3</sup> Area source emissions are defined as 'diffuse emissions' from many unspecified locations. (e.g. emissions from domestic heating, or from shipping).

For PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> a similar approach has been used to generate 1 km x 1 km background concentration maps. For these pollutants, the following additional layers have also been included:

- Secondary inorganic aerosol – derived by interpolation and scaling of measurements of SO<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub> at rural sites
- Secondary organic aerosol – semi-volatile organic compounds formed by the oxidation of non-methane volatile organic compounds. Estimates derived from results from the NAME model
- Regional primary particles – from results from the TRACK model and emissions estimates from the NAEI 2011 and EMEP
- Regional calcium rich dusts from re-suspension of soils – modelled using a dispersion kernel and information on land use
- Urban calcium rich dusts from re-suspension of soils due to urban activity – estimated from a combination of measurements made in Birmingham and population density
- Regional iron rich dusts from re-suspension – assumed to be a constant value, estimated measurements made in the vicinity of Birmingham
- Iron rich dusts from re-suspension due to vehicle activity – modelled using a dispersion kernel and vehicle activity data for heavy duty vehicles
- Sea salt – derived by interpolation and scaling of measurements of chloride at rural sites
- Residual – assumed to be a constant value

For Pb, As, Cd and Ni a similar approach has been used to generate 1 km x 1 km background concentration maps. For these pollutants, the following additional layers have also been included:

- Regional concentrations – derived from estimates of primary PM from regional sources calculated using the TRACK model and emissions estimates from the NAEI 2011 and EMEP
- Re-suspension from bare soils – derived from estimates of re-suspension of PM modelled using a dispersion kernel and information on land use
- Re-suspension as a result of vehicle movements – derived from estimates of re-suspension of PM modelled using a dispersion kernel and vehicle activity data for heavy duty vehicles

### 1.6.2 Roadside concentration maps

Maps showing modelled roadside concentrations of NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> have been calculated for 9263 urban major road receptors (A-roads and motorways) across the UK. These have been calculated by adding a 'roadside increment' concentration component to the modelled background concentration for each road. This roadside increment concentration is calculated as a function of a road link emission that has been adjusted to take into account traffic flow. The roadside increment model is then calibrated using monitoring data from the AURN. This is a similar approach to that used within the DMRB Screening Model (Boulter, Hickman, and McCrae, 2003). Some of the lengths of road associated with each receptor cross zone boundaries and thus a total of 9970 road links have been included in the analysis.

### 1.6.3 NO<sub>2</sub> maps

Background and roadside NO<sub>2</sub> concentration maps have been calculated by applying a calibrated version of the updated oxidant-partitioning model. This model describes the complex inter-relationships between NO, NO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> as a set of chemically coupled species (Jenkin, 2004; Murrells et al., 2008; Jenkin, 2012).

### 1.6.4 Key input data

Emissions inventory data used in this modelling is taken from the NAEI 2011 (Passant, 2013). Emission estimates for area and point sources (taking into account plant closure) have been scaled forward from 2011 to 2012. Work carried out to calculate emissions from aircraft and shipping within the PCM model is described in Appendix 5. Dispersion modelling has been done using ADMS 5.0 using meteorological data from Waddington for 2012. UK national network monitoring data has been used to calibrate the background and roadside models.

### 1.6.5 Ozone maps

Maps of the O<sub>3</sub> metrics specified in the AQD have been calculated using a different modelling approach to the approach used for other pollutants in this report. This is because of the complex chemistry involved in the production and destruction of O<sub>3</sub>. The more empirical methods used to model O<sub>3</sub> concentrations are described in Section 9.

## 1.7 Air quality in Gibraltar in 2012

Air quality monitoring and assessments are also undertaken in Gibraltar and the results of the assessment are submitted to the Commission each year via a separate questionnaire to that compiled for the UK (CDR, 2013). Further information on air quality monitoring in Gibraltar can be found at <http://www.gibraltarairquality.gi/>.

## 2 Results of air quality assessments for 2012

The results of the air quality assessments for AQD pollutants SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, Pb, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, CO and O<sub>3</sub> have been listed in Table 2.1 to Table 2.5. The tables for these pollutants summarise information from Form 8 of the questionnaire except for O<sub>3</sub>, which is reported against TVs and LTOs in Form 9a of the questionnaire. PM<sub>2.5</sub> is additionally reported against a TV in Form 9c of the questionnaire and results have also been summarised here in Table 2.3. Results of the air quality assessments for AQDD4 pollutants As, Cd, Ni and B(a)P are reported in Form 9b of the questionnaire, and summarised here in Table 2.6. The tables have been completed as follows:

- Where all measurements were within the relevant LVs in 2012, the table shows this as “OK”.
- Where compliance was determined by supplementary assessment (modelling), this is shown as “OK (m)”. In general where the status of a location was determined by supplementary assessment, this is indicated by (m) as done here for compliance.
- Where locations were identified as exceeding a LV, this is identified with “>LV”.
- Where locations have a time extension in place compliance is assessed against the LV plus the maximum margin of tolerance (MOT), this is shown as either “≤ LV + MOT” or “> LV + MOT”.

A similar approach has been used to summarise results in relation to critical levels (CLs), TVs and LTOs. Zones that complied with the relevant CLs, LVs, TVs or LTOs are shaded blue, while those in exceedance are shaded red. Where locations have a time extension in place exceedances of the LV + MOT are shaded red, exceedances of the LV but not the LV + MOT are shaded orange. For O<sub>3</sub>, exceedances of the LTO but not the TV are also shaded purple. “n/a” means that an assessment is not relevant for a zone, such as for the vegetation critical level in agglomeration zones.

Measurements are regarded as the primary basis for the compliance status if both measurements and supplementary assessment estimates show that a threshold has been exceeded. Where locations have been identified as exceeding by modelling this indicates that modelled concentrations were higher than measured concentrations or that measurements were not available (or not required for that zone as determined by a 5-yearly assessment of concentrations relative to lower and upper assessment thresholds in the AQD) and modelled values were therefore used. Modelled concentrations may be higher than measured concentrations because the modelling studies provide estimates of concentrations over the entire zone. It is possible that the locations of the monitoring sites do not correspond to the location of the highest concentration in the zone, for example, there may be no roadside monitoring sites in a zone. Compliance can be determined by modelling where measurements are not available for a zone.

CO concentrations were not modelled for 2012; therefore in zones where measurements were not available compliance has been determined through objective estimation. The objective estimation process is explained further in Section 8.

In 2012 there were time extensions in place in ten zones for the annual mean limit value for NO<sub>2</sub> (until 1 January 2015 in nine zones and 1 January 2013 in one zone). Time extension applications for a further three zones (Birkenhead Urban Area, Preston Urban Area, Swansea Urban Area) were awaiting final decisions by the Commission at the time of submission of the air quality assessment. The exposure concentration obligation for the

average of annual mean  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations measured in urban areas of  $20 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  was met. Table 2.3 shows no exceedance of the daily mean limit value for  $PM_{10}$  for the Greater London Urban Area. However, it should be noted that there was one exceedance of the daily mean limit value for  $PM_{10}$  before subtraction of natural sources, as is required by the AQD (Article 20).

The 1-hour limit value of  $200 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  as a 98<sup>th</sup> percentile specific in Directive 85/203/EEC was not exceeded in 2012.

**Table 2.1 - List of zones and agglomerations in relation to limit value and critical level exceedances for SO<sub>2</sub> in 2012**

Zone	Zone code	SO <sub>2</sub> LV for health (1hr mean)	SO <sub>2</sub> LV for health (24hr mean)	SO <sub>2</sub> CL for vegetation (annual mean)	SO <sub>2</sub> CL for vegetation (winter mean)
Greater London Urban Area	UK0001	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
West Midlands Urban Area	UK0002	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
Greater Manchester Urban Area	UK0003	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
West Yorkshire Urban Area	UK0004	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
Tyneside	UK0005	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Liverpool Urban Area	UK0006	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
Sheffield Urban Area	UK0007	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Nottingham Urban Area	UK0008	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
Bristol Urban Area	UK0009	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton	UK0010	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Leicester Urban Area	UK0011	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Portsmouth Urban Area	UK0012	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Teesside Urban Area	UK0013	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
The Potteries	UK0014	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Bournemouth Urban Area	UK0015	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Reading/Wokingham Urban	UK0016	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Coventry/Bedworth	UK0017	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Kingston upon Hull	UK0018	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
Southampton Urban Area	UK0019	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
Birkenhead Urban Area	UK0020	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Southend Urban Area	UK0021	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Blackpool Urban Area	UK0022	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Preston Urban Area	UK0023	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Glasgow Urban Area	UK0024	OK (m)	OK (m)	n/a	n/a
Edinburgh Urban Area	UK0025	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
Cardiff Urban Area	UK0026	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
Swansea Urban Area	UK0027	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
Belfast Urban Area	UK0028	OK	OK	n/a	n/a
Eastern	UK0029	OK	OK	OK	OK
South West	UK0030	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
South East	UK0031	OK	OK	OK	OK
East Midlands	UK0032	OK	OK	OK	OK
North West & Merseyside	UK0033	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Yorkshire & Humberside	UK0034	OK	OK	OK (m)	OK (m)
West Midlands	UK0035	OK	OK	OK (m)	OK (m)
North East	UK0036	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Central Scotland	UK0037	OK	OK	OK (m)	OK (m)
North East Scotland	UK0038	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Highland	UK0039	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Scottish Borders	UK0040	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
South Wales	UK0041	OK	OK	OK	OK
North Wales	UK0042	OK	OK	OK (m)	OK (m)
Northern Ireland	UK0043	OK	OK	OK (m)	OK (m)

**Table 2.2 - List of zones and agglomerations in relation to limit value and critical level exceedances for NO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> in 2012 (\* = zones for which time extensions apply)**

Zone	Zone code	NO <sub>2</sub> LV for health (1-hr mean)	NO <sub>2</sub> LV for health (annual mean)	NO <sub>x</sub> CL for vegetation (annual mean)
Greater London Urban Area	UK0001	> LV	> LV	n/a
West Midlands Urban Area	UK0002	OK	> LV	n/a
Greater Manchester Urban Area	UK0003	OK	> LV	n/a
West Yorkshire Urban Area	UK0004	OK	> LV	n/a
Tyneside	UK0005	OK	> LV	n/a
Liverpool Urban Area	UK0006	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Sheffield Urban Area	UK0007	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Nottingham Urban Area	UK0008	OK	> LV + MOT (m) *	n/a
Bristol Urban Area	UK0009	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton	UK0010	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Leicester Urban Area	UK0011	OK	> LV + MOT (m) *	n/a
Portsmouth Urban Area	UK0012	OK	> LV + MOT (m) *	n/a
Teesside Urban Area	UK0013	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
The Potteries	UK0014	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Bournemouth Urban Area	UK0015	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Reading/Wokingham Urban Area	UK0016	OK	≤ LV + MOT (m) *	n/a
Coventry/Bedworth	UK0017	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Kingston upon Hull	UK0018	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Southampton Urban Area	UK0019	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Birkenhead Urban Area	UK0020	OK (m)	> LV (m)	n/a
Southend Urban Area	UK0021	OK (m)	≤ LV + MOT (m) *	n/a
Blackpool Urban Area	UK0022	OK	OK	n/a
Preston Urban Area	UK0023	OK	OK	n/a
Glasgow Urban Area	UK0024	OK	> LV	n/a
Edinburgh Urban Area	UK0025	OK	≤ LV + MOT (m) *	n/a
Cardiff Urban Area	UK0026	OK	> LV + MOT (m) *	n/a
Swansea Urban Area	UK0027	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Belfast Urban Area	UK0028	OK	> LV (m)	n/a
Eastern	UK0029	OK	> LV (m)	OK
South West	UK0030	OK	> LV	OK
South East	UK0031	> LV	> LV	OK
East Midlands	UK0032	OK	> LV	OK
North West & Merseyside	UK0033	OK	> LV (m)	OK (m)
Yorkshire & Humberside	UK0034	OK	> LV (m)	OK
West Midlands	UK0035	OK	> LV (m)	OK (m)
North East	UK0036	OK	> LV (m)	OK (m)
Central Scotland	UK0037	OK	≤ LV + MOT (m) *	OK (m)
North East Scotland	UK0038	OK	> LV	OK (m)
Highland	UK0039	OK	OK	OK (m)
Scottish Borders	UK0040	OK	OK	OK
South Wales	UK0041	OK	> LV (m)	OK
North Wales	UK0042	OK	> LV + MOT (m) *	OK
Northern Ireland	UK0043	OK	OK *	OK (m)

**Table 2.3 - List of zones and agglomerations in relation to limit value exceedances for PM<sub>10</sub>, limit value and target value exceedances for PM<sub>2.5</sub> in 2012 (after subtraction of contribution from natural sources where applicable)**

Zone	Zone code	PM <sub>10</sub> LV for health (24-hr mean)	PM <sub>10</sub> LV for health (annual mean)	PM <sub>2.5</sub> LV for health (annual mean) Stage 1	PM <sub>2.5</sub> LV for health (annual mean) Stage 2	PM <sub>2.5</sub> TV for health (annual mean)
Greater London Urban Area	UK0001	OK (m)	OK	OK	> LV	OK
West Midlands Urban Area	UK0002	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Greater Manchester Urban Area	UK0003	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
West Yorkshire Urban Area	UK0004	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Tyneside	UK0005	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Liverpool Urban Area	UK0006	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Sheffield Urban Area	UK0007	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Nottingham Urban Area	UK0008	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK	OK	OK
Bristol Urban Area	UK0009	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton	UK0010	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK	OK	OK
Leicester Urban Area	UK0011	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Portsmouth Urban Area	UK0012	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Teesside Urban Area	UK0013	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
The Potteries	UK0014	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Bournemouth Urban Area	UK0015	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK	OK	OK
Reading/Wokingham Urban Area	UK0016	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Coventry/Bedworth	UK0017	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Kingston upon Hull	UK0018	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Southampton Urban Area	UK0019	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Birkenhead Urban Area	UK0020	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK	OK	OK
Southend Urban Area	UK0021	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Blackpool Urban Area	UK0022	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Preston Urban Area	UK0023	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK	OK	OK
Glasgow Urban Area	UK0024	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK	OK	OK
Edinburgh Urban Area	UK0025	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Cardiff Urban Area	UK0026	OK	OK	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Swansea Urban Area	UK0027	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Belfast Urban Area	UK0028	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Eastern	UK0029	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
South West	UK0030	OK	OK	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
South East	UK0031	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
East Midlands	UK0032	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
North West & Merseyside	UK0033	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Yorkshire & Humberside	UK0034	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
West Midlands	UK0035	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
North East	UK0036	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Central Scotland	UK0037	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
North East Scotland	UK0038	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Highland	UK0039	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Scottish Borders	UK0040	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
South Wales	UK0041	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
North Wales	UK0042	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Northern Ireland	UK0043	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK

**Table 2.4 - List of zones and agglomerations in relation to limit value exceedances for lead, benzene and CO in 2012**

Zone	Zone code	Lead LV for health (annual mean)	Benzene LV for health (annual mean)	CO LV for health (8-hr mean)
Greater London Urban Area	UK0001	OK	OK	OK
West Midlands Urban Area	UK0002	OK	OK	OK (m)
Greater Manchester Urban Area	UK0003	OK	OK	OK
West Yorkshire Urban Area	UK0004	OK (m)	OK	OK
Tyneside	UK0005	OK (m)	OK	OK (m)
Liverpool Urban Area	UK0006	OK (m)	OK	OK (m)
Sheffield Urban Area	UK0007	OK	OK	OK (m)
Nottingham Urban Area	UK0008	OK (m)	OK	OK (m)
Bristol Urban Area	UK0009	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton	UK0010	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Leicester Urban Area	UK0011	OK (m)	OK	OK (m)
Portsmouth Urban Area	UK0012	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Teesside Urban Area	UK0013	OK (m)	OK	OK
The Potteries	UK0014	OK (m)	OK	OK (m)
Bournemouth Urban Area	UK0015	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Reading/Wokingham Urban Area	UK0016	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Coventry/Bedworth	UK0017	OK (m)	OK	OK (m)
Kingston upon Hull	UK0018	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Southampton Urban Area	UK0019	OK (m)	OK	OK (m)
Birkenhead Urban Area	UK0020	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Southend Urban Area	UK0021	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Blackpool Urban Area	UK0022	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Preston Urban Area	UK0023	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Glasgow Urban Area	UK0024	OK	OK	OK (m)
Edinburgh Urban Area	UK0025	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK
Cardiff Urban Area	UK0026	OK	OK (m)	OK
Swansea Urban Area	UK0027	OK	OK (m)	OK
Belfast Urban Area	UK0028	OK	OK	OK
Eastern	UK0029	OK	OK	OK (m)
South West	UK0030	OK	OK	OK (m)
South East	UK0031	OK	OK	OK (m)
East Midlands	UK0032	OK	OK	OK (m)
North West & Merseyside	UK0033	OK	OK	OK (m)
Yorkshire & Humberside	UK0034	OK	OK	OK (m)
West Midlands	UK0035	OK (m)	OK	OK (m)
North East	UK0036	OK	OK (m)	OK (m)
Central Scotland	UK0037	OK	OK	OK (m)
North East Scotland	UK0038	OK	OK (m)	OK (m)
Highland	UK0039	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Scottish Borders	UK0040	OK	OK (m)	OK (m)
South Wales	UK0041	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
North Wales	UK0042	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Northern Ireland	UK0043	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)

**Table 2.5 - List of zones and agglomerations in relation to target value and long term objective exceedances for ozone in 2012**

Zone	Zone code	O <sub>3</sub> TV and LTO for health (8-hr mean)	O <sub>3</sub> TV and LTO for vegetation (AOT40)
Greater London Urban Area	UK0001	Met TV, > LTO	OK
West Midlands Urban Area	UK0002	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Greater Manchester Urban Area	UK0003	Met TV, > LTO	OK
West Yorkshire Urban Area	UK0004	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Tyneside	UK0005	Met TV, > LTO (m)	OK
Liverpool Urban Area	UK0006	Met TV, > LTO (m)	OK
Sheffield Urban Area	UK0007	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Nottingham Urban Area	UK0008	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Bristol Urban Area	UK0009	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton	UK0010	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Leicester Urban Area	UK0011	Met TV, > LTO (m)	OK
Portsmouth Urban Area	UK0012	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Teesside Urban Area	UK0013	Met TV, > LTO (m)	OK
The Potteries	UK0014	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Bournemouth Urban Area	UK0015	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Reading/Wokingham Urban Area	UK0016	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Coventry/Bedworth	UK0017	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Kingston upon Hull	UK0018	Met TV, > LTO (m)	OK
Southampton Urban Area	UK0019	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Birkenhead Urban Area	UK0020	Met TV, > LTO (m)	OK
Southend Urban Area	UK0021	Met TV, > LTO	OK (m)
Blackpool Urban Area	UK0022	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Preston Urban Area	UK0023	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Glasgow Urban Area	UK0024	Met TV, > LTO (m)	OK
Edinburgh Urban Area	UK0025	OK	OK
Cardiff Urban Area	UK0026	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Swansea Urban Area	UK0027	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Belfast Urban Area	UK0028	Met TV, > LTO (m)	OK
Eastern	UK0029	Met TV, > LTO	OK
South West	UK0030	Met TV, > LTO	Met TV, > LTO
South East	UK0031	Met TV, > LTO	OK
East Midlands	UK0032	Met TV, > LTO	OK
North West & Merseyside	UK0033	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Yorkshire & Humberside	UK0034	Met TV, > LTO	Met TV, > LTO
West Midlands	UK0035	Met TV, > LTO	OK
North East	UK0036	Met TV, > LTO (m)	Met TV, > LTO (m)
Central Scotland	UK0037	Met TV, > LTO (m)	OK
North East Scotland	UK0038	OK	OK
Highland	UK0039	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Scottish Borders	UK0040	Met TV, > LTO	OK
South Wales	UK0041	Met TV, > LTO	OK
North Wales	UK0042	Met TV, > LTO	OK
Northern Ireland	UK0043	Met TV, > LTO	OK

**Table 2.6: List of zones and agglomerations where levels exceed or do not exceed target values for arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene in 2012**

Zone	Zone code	As TV	Cd TV	Ni TV	B(a)P TV
Greater London Urban Area	UK0001	OK	OK	OK	OK
West Midlands Urban Area	UK0002	OK	OK	OK	OK
Greater Manchester Urban Area	UK0003	OK	OK	OK	OK
West Yorkshire Urban Area	UK0004	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK
Tyneside	UK0005	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK
Liverpool Urban Area	UK0006	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK
Sheffield Urban Area	UK0007	OK	OK	OK	OK (m)
Nottingham Urban Area	UK0008	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Bristol Urban Area	UK0009	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton	UK0010	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK
Leicester Urban Area	UK0011	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Portsmouth Urban Area	UK0012	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Teesside Urban Area	UK0013	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	> TV (m)
The Potteries	UK0014	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Bournemouth Urban Area	UK0015	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Reading/Wokingham Urban Area	UK0016	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Coventry/Bedworth	UK0017	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Kingston upon Hull	UK0018	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Southampton Urban Area	UK0019	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Birkenhead Urban Area	UK0020	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Southend Urban Area	UK0021	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Blackpool Urban Area	UK0022	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Preston Urban Area	UK0023	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
Glasgow Urban Area	UK0024	OK	OK	OK	OK (m)
Edinburgh Urban Area	UK0025	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK
Cardiff Urban Area	UK0026	OK	OK	OK	OK
Swansea Urban Area	UK0027	OK	OK	> TV	> TV (m)
Belfast Urban Area	UK0028	OK	OK	OK	> TV (m)
Eastern	UK0029	OK	OK	OK	OK
South West	UK0030	OK	OK	OK	OK (m)
South East	UK0031	OK	OK	OK	OK
East Midlands	UK0032	OK	OK	OK	OK
North West & Merseyside	UK0033	OK	OK	OK	OK
Yorkshire & Humberside	UK0034	OK	OK	OK	> TV
West Midlands	UK0035	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)
North East	UK0036	OK	OK	OK	> TV (m)
Central Scotland	UK0037	OK	OK	OK	OK
North East Scotland	UK0038	OK	OK	OK	OK (m)
Highland	UK0039	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK
Scottish Borders	UK0040	OK	OK	OK	OK (m)
South Wales	UK0041	OK (m)	OK (m)	> TV (m)	> TV (m)
North Wales	UK0042	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	> TV (m)
Northern Ireland	UK0043	OK (m)	OK (m)	OK (m)	> TV (m)

## 3 NO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub>

### 3.1 Introduction

#### 3.1.1 Limit values

Two limit values for ambient NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations are set out in the Air Quality Directive (AQD). These have been specified for the protection of human health and came into force from 01/01/2010. These limit values are:

- An annual mean concentration of 40 µg m<sup>-3</sup>.
- An hourly concentration of 200 µg m<sup>-3</sup>, with 18 permitted exceedances each year

A critical level for NO<sub>x</sub> for the protection of vegetation has also been specified in the Directive:

- An annual mean concentration 30 µg m<sup>-3</sup> (NO<sub>x</sub> as NO<sub>2</sub>).

Because this critical level is designed to protect vegetation, it only applies in vegetation areas as defined in the Directive. This critical level has been in force since 2001.

It should be noted that the UK has been granted a time extension for compliance with the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> limit value in ten zones (Nottingham Urban Area, Leicester Urban Area, Portsmouth Urban Area, Reading/Wokingham Urban Area, Southend Urban Area, Edinburgh Urban Area, Cardiff Urban Area, Central Scotland zone, North Wales zone and Northern Ireland Zone). This exemption applies until 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 for all but Reading/Wokingham Urban Area, for which it applies until 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 and Northern Ireland zone, for which it applies until 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014. These time extensions mean that the maximum margin of tolerance for this limit value (annual mean of 60 µg m<sup>-3</sup>) is in force for the duration of the time extension in these zones. Time extension applications for a further three zones (Birkenhead Urban Area, Preston Urban Area and Swansea Urban Area) were submitted in December 2012 and were awaiting final decisions by the Commission at the time of the submission of the air quality assessment for 2012.

Results of the assessment in terms of comparisons of the modelled concentrations with the annual mean limit value for NO<sub>2</sub> and critical level for NO<sub>x</sub> have been reported in Form 19b of the questionnaire. Method A in Form 19b refers to the modelling method described in this report. The estimates of area and population exposed within Form 19b have been derived from modelled background maps only. No attempt has been made to derive estimates of population exposed using maps of roadside concentrations as these maps apply at approximately 4 m from the road kerb.

#### 3.1.2 Annual mean modelling

Annual mean concentrations of NO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> have been modelled for the UK for 2012 at background and roadside locations. Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 present maps of annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations for these locations in 2012. These maps have been used for comparison with the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> limit value described above. To calculate NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean maps, NO<sub>x</sub> annual mean concentration maps at background and roadside locations were first calculated.

The modelling methods for annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> have been developed over a number of years (Stedman and Bush, 2000, Stedman et al., 2001a, Stedman et al., 2001b, Stedman et al., 2002, 2003, 2005 and 2006, Kent et al., 2007a, Kent et al., 2007b, Grice et al., 2009, 2010a and 2010b, Brookes et al., 2011 and 2012).

### 3.1.3 Outline of the annual mean model for NO<sub>x</sub>

The 1 km x 1 km annual mean background NO<sub>x</sub> concentration map has been calculated by summing the contributions from:

- Large point sources
- Small point sources
- Distant sources (characterised by the rural background concentration)
- Local area sources
- Point sources with emissions estimates for air quality pollutants based on reported carbon emissions (ETS points)

The area source model has been calibrated using data from the national automatic monitoring networks (AURN) for 2012. At locations close to busy roads an additional roadside contribution has been added to account for contributions to total NO<sub>x</sub> from road traffic sources. The contributions from each of these components are described in Section 3.3.

### 3.1.4 Outline of the annual mean model for NO<sub>2</sub>

NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations have been calculated from the modelled NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations derived from the approach outlined above using a calibrated version of the updated oxidant-partitioning model. This model describes the complex inter-relationships between NO, NO<sub>2</sub> and ozone as a set of chemically coupled species (Jenkin, 2004; Murrells et al., 2008, Jenkin, 2012). This approach provides additional insights into the factors controlling ambient levels of NO<sub>2</sub> (and O<sub>3</sub>), and how they may vary with NO<sub>x</sub> concentration.

### 3.1.5 Annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in vegetation areas

The background NO<sub>x</sub> map has also been used to generate a map of annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations in vegetation areas for comparison with the NO<sub>x</sub> critical level described above; this map is shown in Figure 3.3. This map has been calculated by removing non-vegetation areas from the background NO<sub>x</sub> map and calculating the zonal mean of the 1 km x 1 km grid squares for a 30 km x 30 km grid so that it complies with the criteria set out in the AQD. Mean concentrations on a 30 km x 30 km grid have been used to prevent the influence of any urban area appearing unrealistically large on adjacent vegetation areas. Thus the modelled concentrations in vegetation areas should be representative of approximately 1000 km<sup>2</sup> as specified in the AQD for monitoring sites used to assess concentrations for the vegetation critical level.

### 3.1.6 Assessment for the 1-hour limit value

Hourly concentrations for comparison with the 1-hour limit value have not been modelled due to the considerable uncertainties involved in modelling at such a fine temporal scale.

The annual mean limit value is expected to be more stringent than the 1-hour limit value in the majority of situations (AQEG, 2004). This is illustrated in Figure 3.4, which is a scatter plot of annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> in 2012 against the 99.8th percentile of hourly mean concentration (equivalent to 18 exceedances in the same year). This plot shows a significantly higher number of sites exceeding the annual mean limit value of 40 µg m<sup>-3</sup> than the 200 µg m<sup>-3</sup> hourly limit value.

An objective estimation method has been applied for zones for which monitoring stations had insufficient data capture. Annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> model results for the monitoring station locations with insufficient measurement data capture have been combined with the relationship shown in Figure 3.4 in order to assess compliance with the 1-hour limit value.

### 3.1.7 Chapter structure

This chapter describes modelling work carried out for 2012 to assess compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> critical level and NO<sub>2</sub> limit values. Emission estimates for NO<sub>x</sub> are described in Section 3.2. Section 3.3 describes the NO<sub>x</sub> modelling methods. Details of the methods used to estimate ambient NO<sub>2</sub> from NO<sub>x</sub> are presented in Section 3.4. Verification of and source apportionment for the modelling results are presented in Section 3.5.

Figure 3.1 - Annual mean background  $\text{NO}_2$  concentration, 2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )

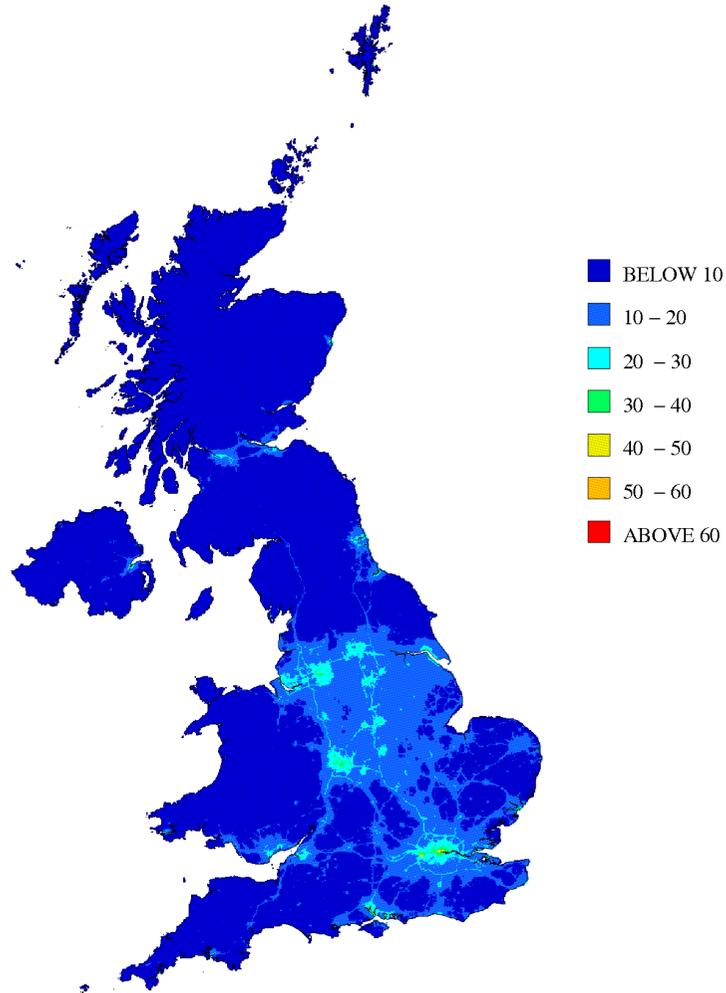
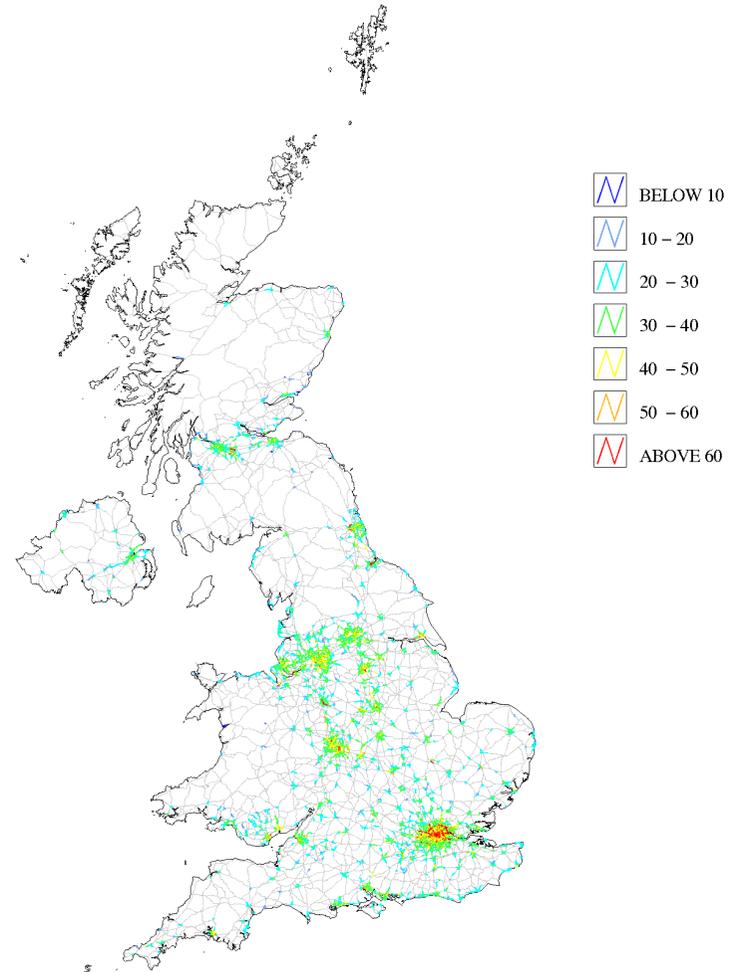
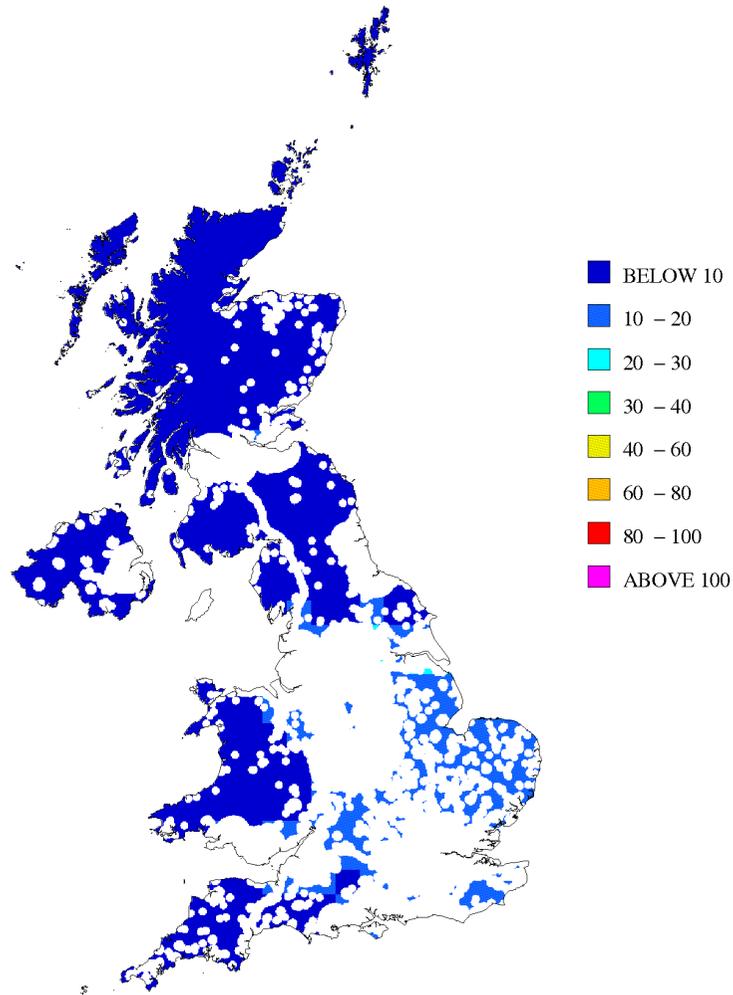


Figure 3.2 - Urban major roads, annual mean roadside  $\text{NO}_2$  concentration, 2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )



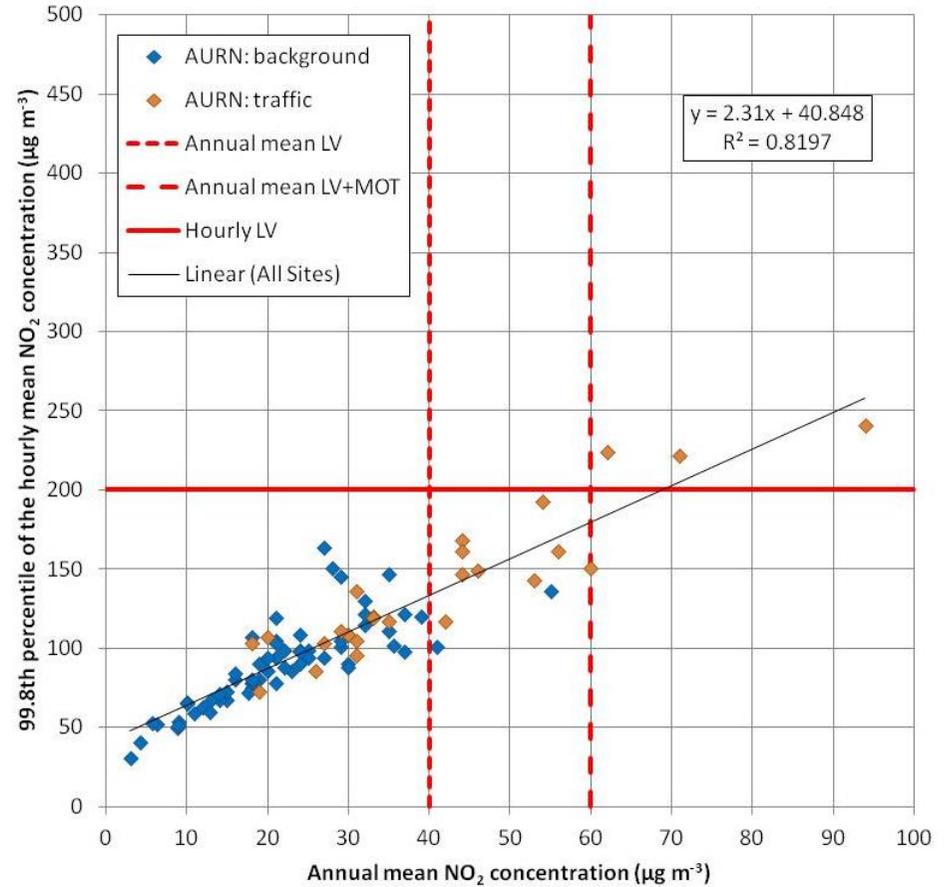
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**Figure 3.3 - Annual mean map of NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations for comparison with the NO<sub>x</sub> vegetation critical level, 2012 (µg m<sup>-3</sup>, as NO<sub>2</sub>)**



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**Figure 3.4 - Plot of annual mean against 99.8th percentile hourly NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in 2012**



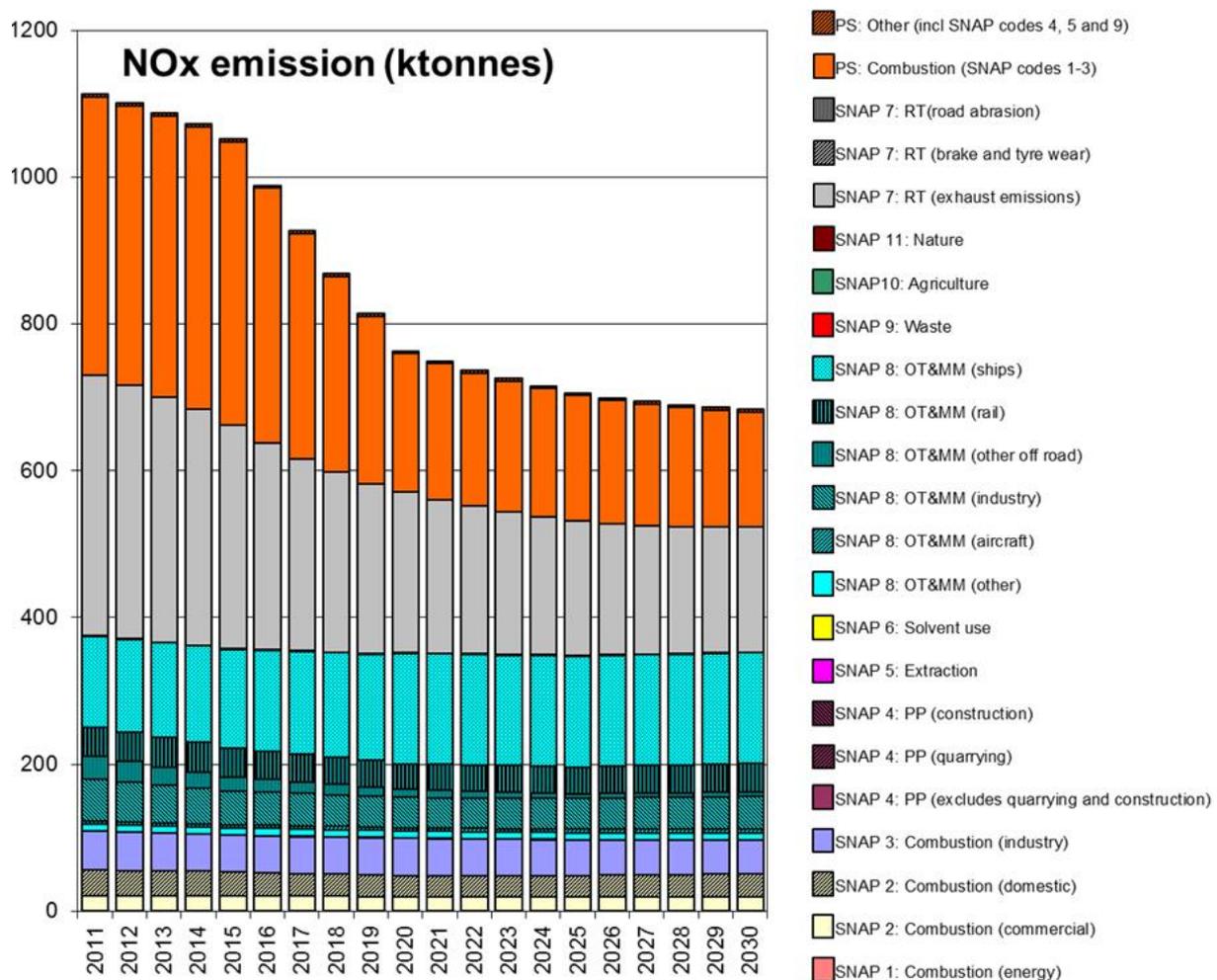
### 3.2 NO<sub>x</sub> emissions

The NO<sub>x</sub> modelling is underpinned by the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2011 (NAEI 2011) NO<sub>x</sub> emissions estimates (Passant et al., 2013). Emissions projections have been provided by the NAEI (Passant pers. comm. 2013a) based on DECCs UEP45 energy and emissions projections (DECC, 2012). Figure 3.5 shows the UK total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for 2011 and emissions projections for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 split by SNAP code, with the coding described in Table 3.1. Values for intermediate years have been interpolated in this figure. The figure shows that NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in 2012 are dominated by three main sources:

- SNAP 7: road transport (exhaust emissions)
- Combustion point sources (SNAP codes 1, 2 and 3)
- SNAP 8: other transport & mobile machinery (ships)

NO<sub>x</sub> emissions are predicted to decrease by just over a third between 2011 and 2030, with a particularly steep decline from road transport exhaust emissions and combustion point sources over this period.

**Figure 3.5 - Total UK NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011**



**Table 3.1 - Description of SNAP sector coding**

Short code	Description
SNAP 1: Combustion (energy)	SNAP 1: Combustion in energy production & transformation
SNAP 2: Combustion (commercial)	SNAP 2: Combustion in Commercial, Institutional & residential & agriculture (excludes domestic)
SNAP 2: Combustion (domestic)	SNAP 2: Combustion in Commercial, Institutional & residential & agriculture (domestic only)
SNAP 3: Combustion (industry)	SNAP 3: Combustion in industry
SNAP 4: PP (excludes quarrying and construction)	SNAP 4: Production processes (excludes quarrying and construction)
SNAP 4: PP (quarrying)	SNAP 4: Production processes (quarrying)
SNAP 4: PP (construction)	SNAP 4: Production processes (construction)
SNAP 5: Extraction	SNAP 5: Extraction & distribution of fossil fuels
SNAP 6: Solvent use	SNAP 6: Solvent use
SNAP 8: OT&MM (other)	SNAP 8: Other Transport & mobile machinery (other)
SNAP 8: OT&MM (aircraft)	SNAP 8: Other Transport & mobile machinery (aircraft)
SNAP 8: OT&MM (industry)	SNAP 8: Other Transport & mobile machinery (industry off road mobile machinery)
SNAP 8: OT&MM (other off road)	SNAP 8: Other Transport & mobile machinery (other off road mobile machinery)
SNAP 8: OT&MM (rail)	SNAP 8: Other Transport & mobile machinery (rail)
SNAP 8: OT&MM (ships)	SNAP 8: Other Transport & mobile machinery (ships)
SNAP 9: Waste	SNAP 9: Waste treatment and disposal
SNAP10: Agriculture	SNAP10: Agriculture forestry & land use change
SNAP 11: Nature	SNAP 11: Nature
SNAP 7: RT (exhaust emissions)	SNAP 7: Road transport (exhaust emissions)
SNAP 7: RT (brake and tyre wear)	SNAP 7: Road transport (brake and tyre wear)
SNAP 7: RT(road abrasion)	SNAP 7: Road transport (road abrasion)
PS: Combustion (SNAP codes 1-3)	Combustion point sources (SNAP codes 1-3)
PS: Other (incl SNAP codes 4, 5 and 9)	Other point sources (including SNAP codes 4, 5 and 9)

## 3.3 NO<sub>x</sub> modelling

### 3.3.1 NO<sub>x</sub> contributions from large point sources

Point sources in the NAEI 2011 have been classified as large if they fulfil either of the following criteria:

- Annual NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in the NAEI 2011 are greater than 500 tonnes for any given plant
- Stack parameters are already available for any given plant in the PCM stack parameters database (described in more detail below)

Contributions to ground level annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations from large point sources in the NAEI 2011 were estimated by modelling each source explicitly using the atmospheric dispersion model ADMS 5.0 and sequential meteorological data for 2012 from Waddington. A total of 375 large point sources were modelled. Surface roughness was assumed to be 0.1 m at both the dispersion and meteorological sites. Concentrations were calculated for a 99 km x 99 km square composed of a regularly spaced 1 km x 1 km resolution receptor grid. Each receptor grid was centred on the point source. For each large point source information was retrieved from the PCM stack parameters database. This database has been developed over a period of time under the current UKAAQA contract and its' predecessors. The database is updated annually as required. Data sources for this database include a survey of

Part A authorisation notices held by the Environment Agency and previously collated datasets on emission release parameters from large SO<sub>2</sub> point sources (Abbott and Vincent, 1999). Parameters used in the modelling from the stack parameters database include:

- Stack height
- Stack diameter
- Discharge velocity
- Discharge temperature

Where release parameters were unavailable, engineering assumptions have been applied.

The NAEI emissions for large point sources are for the year 2011; however, the year 2012 has been modelled for the assessment. The modelled concentrations for 2011 have been scaled to 2012 using projection factors calculated from NAEI source sector specific emissions total for point sources for 2011 and NAEI emissions projections for 2012 (described in Section 3.3.5). Closure of particular plant or activities are taken into account when deriving the source sector projection factors by subtracting the base year emissions associated with plant closure from the relevant source sector total for point sources for the NAEI base year. Any point sources in the NAEI base year which closed before the start or early on in the current assessment year are removed from the modelling, based on recommendations from the NAEI team (Passant pers. comm. 2013b).

### 3.3.2 NO<sub>x</sub> contributions from small point sources

Contributions from NO<sub>x</sub> point sources in the NAEI 2011 which were not classified as large point sources (see above) were modelled using the small point source model described in Appendix 3. In line with the method applied for the large point sources the NAEI 2011 emissions for small point sources have been scaled to 2012 using the same source sector specific projection factors applied to the large point sources.

### 3.3.3 NO<sub>x</sub> contributions from ETS point sources

Additional point source emissions data have been provided in the NAEI 2011. These emissions estimates have been derived from carbon emissions data reported under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), as described in Tsagatakis et al. (2013). These point sources are referred to as ETS points in this report. To model the contribution to background annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations from ETS points the emissions have been treated as an additional set of small point sources. As such they have been modelled using the small points approach (described in Appendix 3). These derived air quality pollutant emissions estimates are particularly uncertain, hence the emissions for particular sources have been capped at reporting thresholds given by the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI). Typically more than 90% of the ETS points do not exceed the SPRI reporting threshold, which for NO<sub>x</sub> is also 100 tonnes per year.

### 3.3.4 NO<sub>x</sub> contribution from rural background concentrations

Rural annual mean background NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations have been estimated using:

- NO<sub>x</sub> measurements at 9 selected rural AURN sites.
- NO<sub>x</sub> estimated from NO<sub>2</sub> measurements at 19 rural NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tube sites from the UK Eutrophying and Acidifying Atmospheric Pollutants Network.

Figure 3.6 shows the locations of these monitoring sites and the interpolated rural map.

Rural NO<sub>x</sub> was estimated from rural NO<sub>2</sub> at diffusion tube sites by dividing by 0.7835. This factor, which is a typical NO<sub>x</sub>/NO<sub>2</sub> ratio measured at rural automatic monitoring sites (Stedman et al., 2003), does not vary significantly between years or across the country. Measurements have then been corrected to remove the contribution from point source and

local area sources to avoid double counting these contributions later in the modelling process. The correction procedure is as follows:

$$\text{Corrected rural background } (\mu\text{g m}^{-3}) = \text{Uncorrected rural background } (\mu\text{g m}^{-3}) - (A + B + C),$$

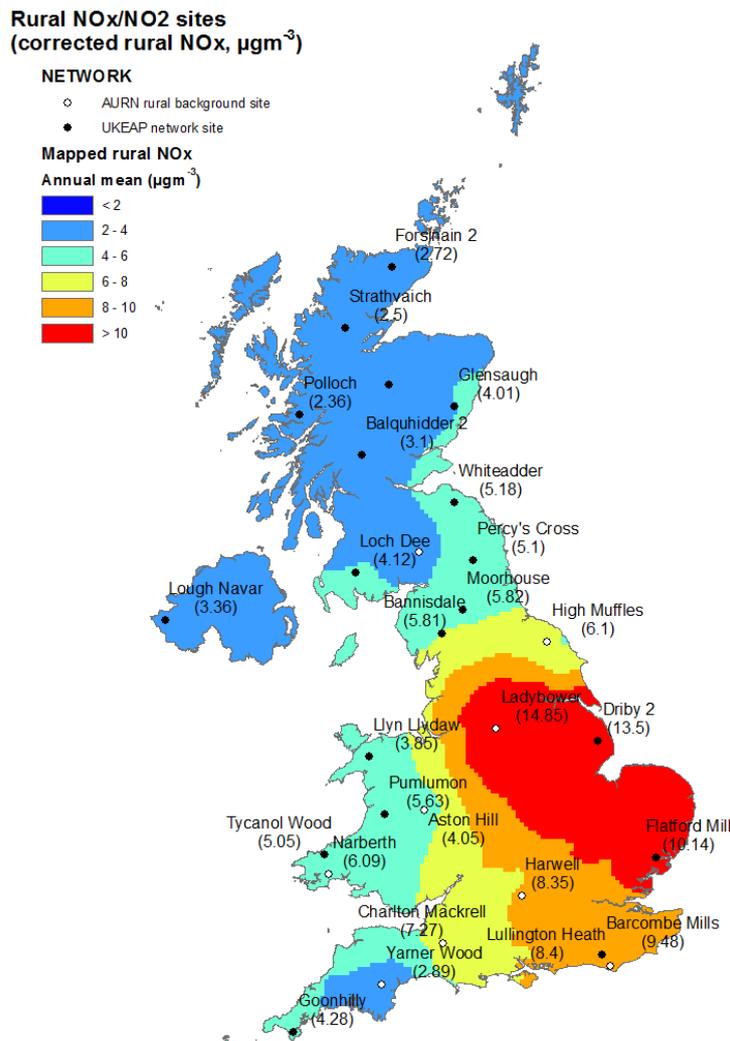
where: A is an estimate of the contribution from area source components, derived using the area source contributions from the 2011 modelling (scaled using the ratio of 2011 and 2012 emissions),

B is the sum of contributions from large point sources in 2011 modelling,

C is the sum of contributions from small point sources in 2011 modelling.

Automatic sites, where available have been used in preference to diffusion tubes as these are considered to be more accurate. A bi-linear interpolation of corrected rural measurement data has been used to map regional background concentrations throughout the UK.

**Figure 3.6 - Rural background NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations map with monitoring sites used in the interpolation (annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations for 2012 (μg m<sup>-3</sup>, as NO<sub>2</sub>) are shown below the site name)**



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### 3.3.5 NO<sub>x</sub> contributions from local area sources

In the NAEI 2011, NO<sub>x</sub> area source emissions maps have been calculated for each source code-activity code combination using distribution grids that have been generated using appropriate surrogate statistics. These NO<sub>x</sub> emissions grids are then added together to give SNAP code sector NO<sub>x</sub> area source emission grids. The full method is described in Tsagatakis et al. (2013). To calculate NO<sub>x</sub> area source emission grids for 2012 emissions projections from the NAEI (Passant pers. comm. 2013a) for each source code-activity code combination have been used to scale 2011 emissions forwards to 2012. The emissions projections are based on DECCs UEP45 energy and emissions projections (DECC, 2012). The 2012 area source NO<sub>x</sub> emissions have been mapped using updated distribution grids produced for the NAEI 2011 (Tsagatakis et al. 2013).

The 2012 area source emissions maps have then been used to calculate uncalibrated area source concentration maps for each SNAP code sector. With the exception of SNAP sector 3 (combustion in industry), this has been done by applying an ADMS 5.0 derived dispersion kernel to the emission maps to calculate the contribution to ambient concentrations on a 1 km x 1 km receptor grid, from the area source emissions within a 33 km x 33 km square surrounding each receptor. Hourly sequential meteorological data from Waddington in 2012 has been used to construct the dispersion kernels. Appendix 4 describes these kernels in more detail and explains how they have been calculated.

For 2011 and 2012 a new dispersion kernel approach has been applied to the SNAP 2 domestic area sources sector for the whole of the UK in order to weight these emissions more realistically by time of day and meteorological conditions. The approach has been to develop a time varying emission profile based on degree days, which is described in Appendix 4. A degree day scaling factor has also been applied to all of SNAP 2 to project changes in combustion activity related to year to year variations in meteorology. This scaling factor was derived from the ratio of the summed degree days for 2012 to the summed degree days for 2011.

The NAEI 2010 provided detailed point emissions derived from Display Energy Certificate (DEC) data for public buildings in England and Wales, referred to as DEC points in this report. For the NAEI 2011 these emissions were instead included within the SNAP 2 non-domestic area sources emissions maps. Although the emissions have been provided differently the approach to model the contribution to background annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations from DEC points for 2011 and 2012 are still equivalent, because the DEC point emissions were treated in the same way as the SNAP 2 non-domestic emissions for the 2011 assessment.

A further development introduced for the 2011 assessment (and also used in the 2012 assessment) was a revision to the methodology for treating the SNAP 3 (combustion in industry) area source component (i.e. the component of the UK SNAP 3 national total not accounted for by regulated processes). This sector was formerly modelled as a volume source with emissions at a fixed release height, using the area source dispersion kernel approach described in Appendix 4. This over simplified real world release conditions; the magnitudes of emission observed in the emissions inventory are such that in operational terms they would be expected to occur under some sort of authorised release at height and with thermal buoyancy which would impart greater dispersion on the plume. In recognition of this, the small points model (described in Appendix 3) has been applied to derive concentrations resulting from SNAP 3 area source emissions. By using the small points method for this sector a more realistic release height, buoyancy and momentum of discharge is used based on the magnitude of the emission for small industrial chimneys.

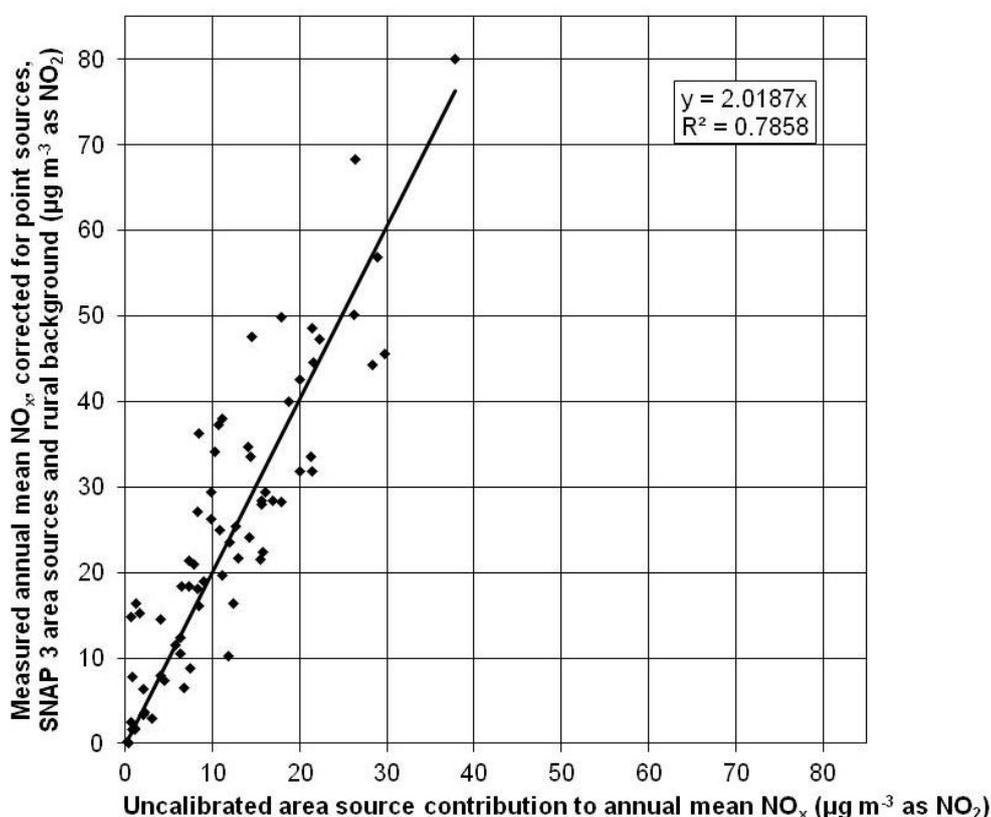
Figure 3.7 shows the calibration of the area source model. The modelled concentrations from all point sources, SNAP 3 area sources and corrected rural NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations have been subtracted from the measured annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentration at background sites. This

concentration is compared with the modelled area source contribution (excluding SNAP 3) to annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations to calculate the calibration coefficients used in the area source modelling.

As part of the calibration process emission caps have been applied to certain sectors; this is because the use of surrogate statistics for mapping area source emissions sometimes results in unrealistically large concentrations in some grid squares for a given sector. The emission caps applied are given in Table 3.2.

The modelled area source contributions for each sector except SNAP 3 were multiplied by the coefficient to calculate the calibrated area source contribution for each grid square in the country. The point source contributions, SNAP 3 area source component and regional rural concentrations were then added, resulting in a map of background annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations.

**Figure 3.7 - Calibration of area source NO<sub>x</sub> model, 2012 (µg m<sup>-3</sup>, as NO<sub>2</sub>)**



**Table 3.2 - Emission caps applied to NO<sub>x</sub> sector grids**

SNAP code	Description	Cap applied (t/a/km <sup>2</sup> )
SNAP 1 (Upstream oil and gas production, combustion at gas separation plant LPG)	Combustion in energy production & transformation	30
SNAP 1 (Upstream oil and gas production, combustion at gas separation plant OPG)	Combustion in energy production & transformation	30
SNAP 1 (Gas production, natural gas)	Combustion in energy production & transformation	30
SNAP 1 (Refineries combustion, natural gas)	Combustion in energy production & transformation	75

SNAP code	Description	Cap applied (t/a/km <sup>2</sup> )
SNAP 2 (Public sector combustion, natural gas)	Combustion in Commercial, Institutional & residential & agriculture	75
SNAP 8 (shipping only)	Other Transport & Mobile Machinery	100

### 3.3.6 NO<sub>x</sub> Roadside concentrations

The annual mean concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> at roadside locations has been assumed to be made up of two parts: the background concentration (as described above) and a roadside increment:

$$\text{roadside NO}_x \text{ concentration} = \text{background NO}_x \text{ concentration} + \text{NO}_x \text{ roadside increment.}$$

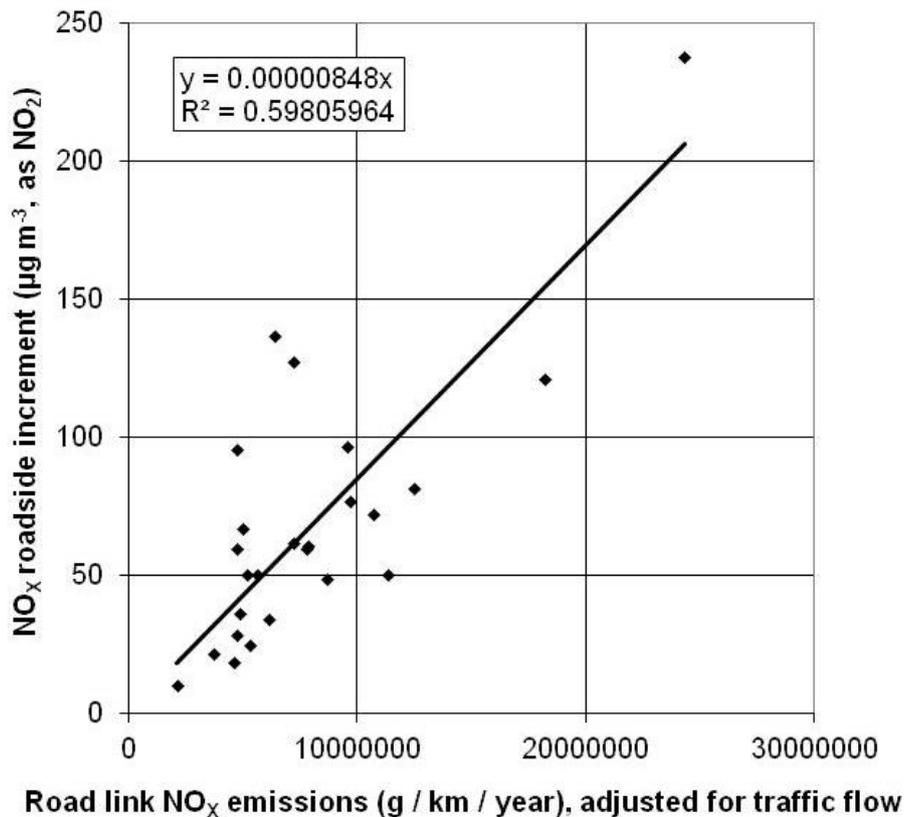
The NAEI provides estimates of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for major road links in the UK for 2011 (Passant et al., 2013) and these have been adjusted to provide estimates of emissions in 2012. The projections for NO<sub>x</sub> were updated with the following changes (Passant et al., 2013):

- The Department for Transport (DfT) 2013 traffic forecasts;
- Updated NO<sub>x</sub> assumptions for Euro 5/6 diesel cars and LGVs based on COPERT 4 v10.0
- The uptake of low carbon passenger cars and LGVs with electric and hybrid electric propulsion systems is included for the first time, according to figures provided by DfT.
- Slightly lower diesel car penetration rates are assumed compared with previous projections, reaching 41% of all new car sales by 2020, compared with 43% previously assumed.
- Some measures specific for London are also included, such as updated fleet composition projections for TfL buses and updated traffic projections (2013) for London provided by Transport for London (TfL).
- Inclusion of new EU Directive on motorcycle emissions covering stricter emissions standards.

Figure 3.8 shows the roadside increment of annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations (i.e. measured roadside NO<sub>x</sub> concentration minus modelled background NO<sub>x</sub> concentration) at roadside AURN monitoring sites plotted against NO<sub>x</sub> emission estimates adjusted for traffic flow for the individual road links alongside which these sites are located. The background NO<sub>x</sub> component at these roadside monitoring sites is taken from the background map described in Section 3.3.5 above.

The calibration coefficient derived is then used to calculate the roadside increment on each road link by multiplying it by an adjusted road link emission (see Figure 3.8). The average distance from the kerb for the roadside and kerbside monitoring sites used to calibrate the roadside increment model is approximately 4 m. The calculated roadside concentrations are therefore representative of this distance from the kerb. Roadside concentrations for urban major road links (A-roads and motorways) only are reported to the EU and included in this report.

**Figure 3.8 - Calibration of  $\text{NO}_x$  roadside increment model, 2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , as  $\text{NO}_2$ )**



The dispersion of emissions from vehicles travelling along an urban road is influenced by a number of factors. These factors generally contribute to make the dispersion of emissions less efficient on urban roads with lower flows. Factors include:

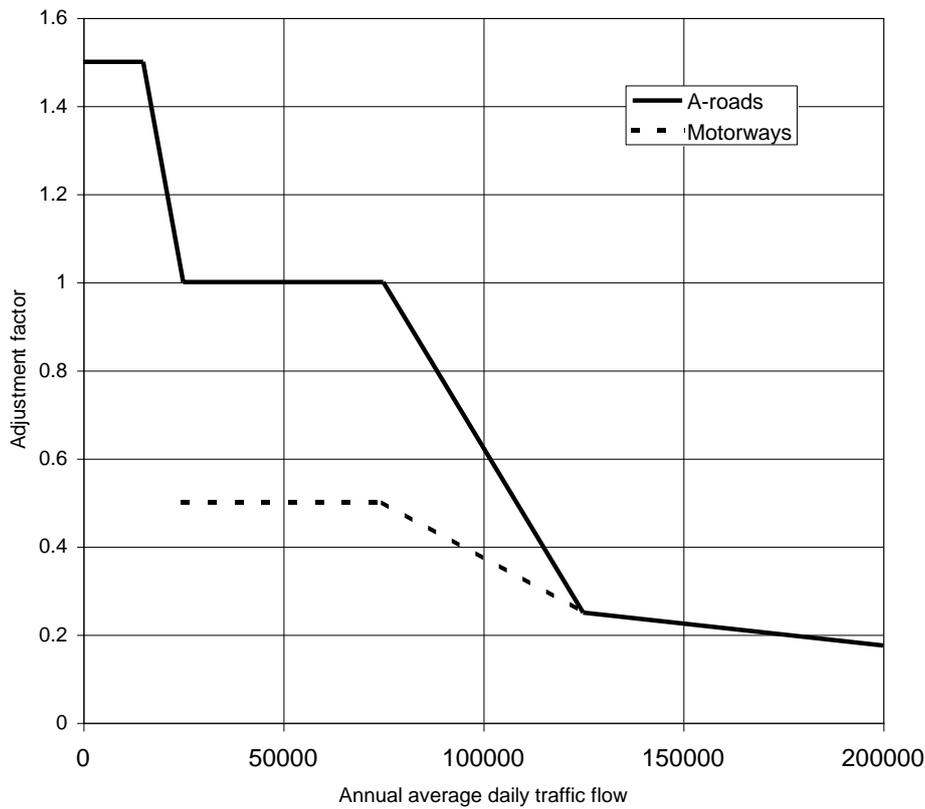
- Traffic speed (urban roads with lower flows are more likely to have slower moving traffic and thus cause less initial dispersion due to mechanical and thermal turbulence)
- Road width (dispersion will tend to be more efficient on wider roads, such as motorways than on smaller roads in town centres)
- Proximity of buildings to the kerbside (buildings close to the road result in a more confined setting and hence reduced dispersion)

Only urban roads have been considered here because the model does not cover rural roads.

Detailed information on the dispersion characteristics of each urban major road link within the NAEI is not available. An approach similar to that used within the DMRB Screening Model (Boulter, Hickman and McCrae, 2003) has therefore been adopted and adjustment factors applied to the estimated emissions. These adjustment factors are illustrated in

Figure 3.9 and depend on the total traffic flow on each link and are higher for the roads with the lowest flow and lower for roads with the highest flow. Thus the traffic flow is used as a surrogate for road width and other factors influencing dispersion. Motorways are generally wider than A-roads and the emission have therefore been adjusted accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 3.9.

Figure 3.9 - The adjustment factors applied to road link emissions



### 3.4 NO<sub>2</sub> Modelling

#### 3.4.1 Introduction

Maps of estimated annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations (Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2) have been calculated from the modelled NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations using a calibrated version of the updated oxidant-partitioning model (Jenkin, 2004; Murrells et al., 2008, Jenkin, 2012). This model uses representative equations to account for the chemical coupling of O<sub>3</sub>, NO and NO<sub>2</sub> within the atmosphere. A key advantage of this approach for modelling NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations is that emission scenarios can be directly addressed by varying regional oxidant levels and/or primary NO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

#### 3.4.2 The updated oxidant-partitioning model

The oxidant-partitioning model, developed by Jenkin (2004), enables NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations to be calculated using the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [NO_2] &= [OX].f(NO_x) && (i) \\
 [OX] &= f-NO_2.[NO_x] + [OX]_B && (ii)
 \end{aligned}$$

Where [OX] is the total oxidant (the sum of NO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub>), f-NO<sub>2</sub> is the primary NO<sub>2</sub> emission fraction (defined as the proportion of NO<sub>x</sub> emitted directly as NO<sub>2</sub>) and [OX]<sub>B</sub> is the regional oxidant. NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub> and OX are all expressed as ppb in these equations: 1 ppb of O<sub>3</sub> = 2 µg m<sup>-3</sup>; 1 ppb of NO<sub>2</sub> = 1.91 µg m<sup>-3</sup>. By convention when NO<sub>x</sub> is expressed in µg m<sup>-3</sup> it is expressed as “µg m<sup>-3</sup> as NO<sub>2</sub>” therefore 1 ppb of NO<sub>x</sub> = 1.91 µg m<sup>-3</sup> of NO<sub>x</sub> as NO<sub>2</sub>.

In Jenkin (2004), [NO<sub>2</sub>]/[OX] was calculated using two equations, one of which represented background locations and the other roadside locations. Updated equations for [NO<sub>2</sub>]/[OX] were subsequently developed in (Murrells et al., 2008). More recently, Jenkin (2012) found

that short term variability in NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations is a major cause of the scatter in the relationship between [NO<sub>2</sub>]/[OX] and [NO<sub>x</sub>]. The ratio of the upper to the lower quartile of hourly concentrations is a good indicator of this variability and this ratio increases with decreasing NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations at roadside and background sites. This dependence has been used to interpolate between equations based on a constant NO<sub>x</sub> quartile ratio. This led to two equations for calculating [NO<sub>2</sub>]/[OX], one of which represents background locations and the other roadside locations. These are the equations that are currently used in the modelling. These are an improvement over the equations presented in Murrells et al. (2008) because the background equation requires less adjustment in the background adjustment calibration and the roadside equation enables linear calibration adjustment for roadside.

Jenkin (2012) presented two equations for calculating [NO<sub>2</sub>]/[OX] as a function of [NO<sub>x</sub>]. These are:

- One background relationship, which has been derived using data from background sites.
- One roadside relationship, which has been derived using data from roadside sites.

The two relationships are presented in Table 3.3 below.

**Table 3.3 - The two relationships in the updated oxidant-partitioning model (Jenkin, 2012)**

PCM Category	Relationship (where y = [NO <sub>2</sub> ]/[OX] and x = [NO <sub>x</sub> ], in ppb)
Background	$y = -2.5124E-13x^6 + 1.5805E-10x^5 - 4.1429E-08x^4 + 5.8239E-06x^3 - 4.8076E-04x^2 + 2.5916E-02x$
Roadside	$y = -2.0901E-13x^6 + 1.5001E-10x^5 - 4.2894E-08x^4 + 6.2659E-06x^3 - 5.0720E-04x^2 + 2.5322E-02x$

The following sections describe the method for calculating a map of regional oxidant in the UK (Section 3.4.3), local oxidant calculations for background and roadside locations (Section 3.4.4), calculating [NO<sub>2</sub>]/[OX] in the PCM model and how the updated oxidant-partitioning model has been applied in the UK to background and roadside locations (Section 3.4.5).

### 3.4.3 UK regional oxidant map

A map of UK regional oxidant for 2012 ([OX]<sub>B</sub> in Equation (ii) above) has been calculated using the method outlined in Murrells et al. (2008). Assessments made prior to the assessment for 2007 used estimates of regional oxidant published by Jenkin (2004). The revised method proposed by Murrells et al. (2008) has the benefit of incorporating an understanding of the drivers influencing the spatial pattern of regional oxidant concentrations and how these vary from year to year.

The regional oxidant concentration is considered to consist of two components:

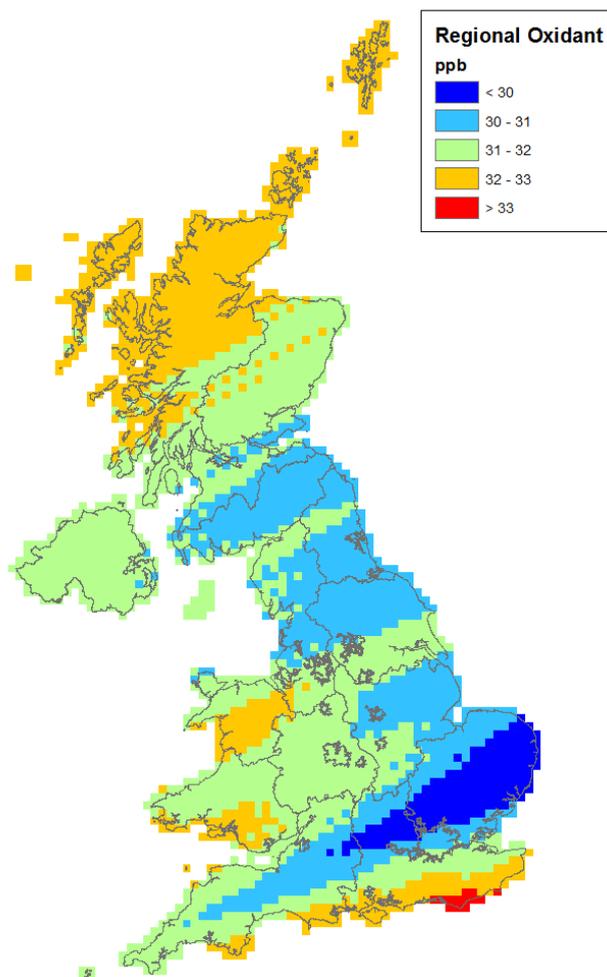
$$[OX]_B = [OX]_H + [OX]_R, \quad (iv)$$

where [OX]<sub>H</sub> is the hemispheric background concentration and [OX]<sub>R</sub> is a regional modification. An analysis of monitoring data from the AURN presented by Murrells et al. (2008) has shown that both of these components vary across the UK.

The value of [OX]<sub>H</sub> has been found to decrease in a north-easterly direction across the UK with distance from the coast as a result of losses due to dry deposition. The regional modification [OX]<sub>R</sub> has been found to have two components. A positive regional modification due to the photochemical generation of oxidant in the summer shows a decrease in a north-westerly direction from the south east of England, as the distance from the major source regions for ozone precursors in continental Europe increases. A negative regional modification due to dry deposition in the winter has been found to show an increase in a south-westerly direction from the north east coast.

The regional variation in these different components has been described by Murrells et al. (2008) using a model for which the year specific parameters can be derived from an analysis of monitoring data. Figure 3.10 shows the map of regional oxidant for 2012. Values have been calculated on a 10 km x 10 km grid.

**Figure 3.10 - Regional oxidant [OX]<sub>B</sub> for 2012 (ppb)**



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### 3.4.4 Local oxidant calculations

Local oxidant is calculated in the updated oxidant-partitioning model as:

$$\text{Local oxidant} = f\text{-NO}_2 \cdot [\text{NO}_x] \quad (iv)$$

Where  $f\text{-NO}_2$  is the fraction of  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions emitted as primary  $\text{NO}_2$  (by volume). Therefore, to calculate local oxidant levels, the  $f\text{-NO}_2$  levels from different local sources need to be understood. In general it is possible to make a distinction between  $f\text{-NO}_2$  from road traffic sources and  $f\text{-NO}_2$  from non-road traffic sources.  $f\text{-NO}_2$  from road traffic sources is thought to have risen since the early 2000s, although this trend displays considerable variation with location (AQEG, 2007; Carslaw et al., 2011). By comparison,  $f\text{-NO}_2$  from non-traffic sources has remained relatively constant with time.

#### 3.4.4.1 $f\text{-NO}_2$ for road traffic sources on individual road links

Figure 3.11 shows fleet average  $f\text{-NO}_2$  projections by vehicle type for London and the rest of the UK from the NAEI 2011.

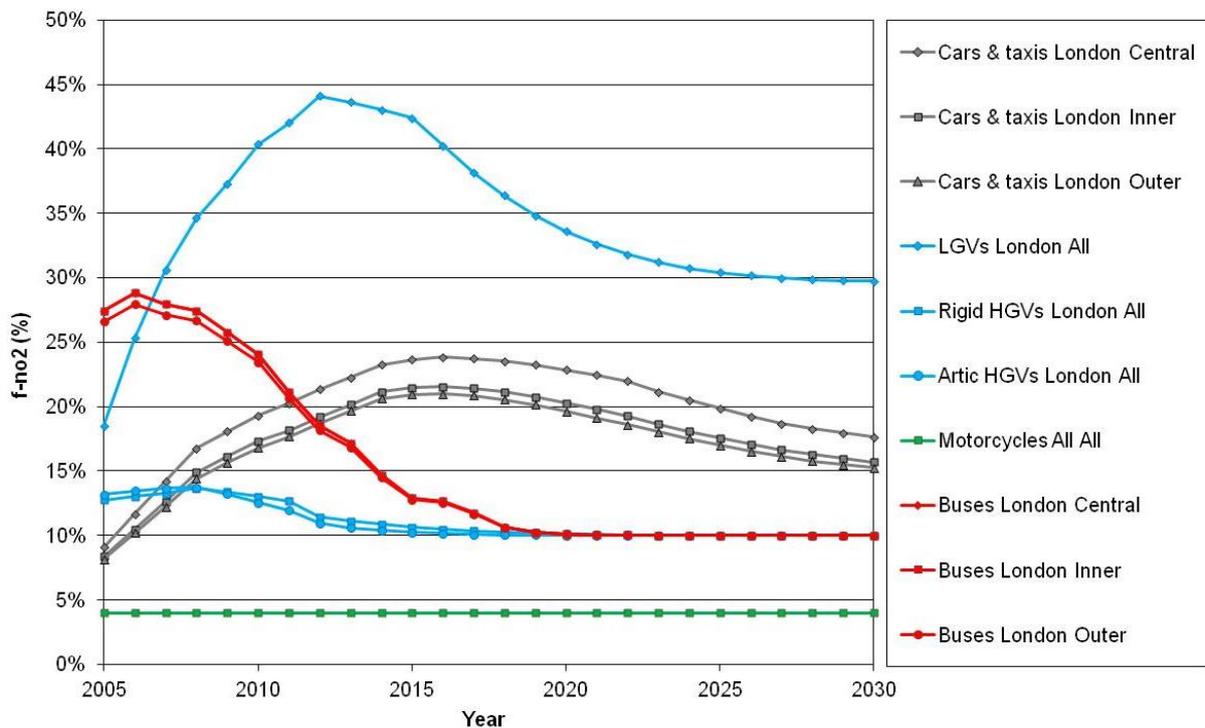
This shows that London buses in 2011 have a higher  $f\text{-NO}_2$  (up to 21%) than buses outside of London (approximately 12.3%). A rapid decline in  $f\text{-NO}_2$  from London buses is expected so that by 2020 they are expected reach a similar level to buses outside London at approximately 10%, and then levelling off going forward to 2030.

Cars and taxis are grouped together in these fleet average  $f\text{-NO}_2$  projections. Three distinct geographical areas are picked out: London, Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK. For all three locations,  $f\text{-NO}_2$  from cars and taxis is expected to rise between 2005 and approximately 2016, peak and then fall going forward. Variation between the three geographical areas reflects variations in the proportion of diesel cars found in these areas. The proportion of diesel cars increases more rapidly between 2005 and 2009 in Northern Ireland hence initially  $f\text{-NO}_2$  rises at a greater rate in Northern Ireland compared to the rest of the UK; this is because diesel cars emit higher  $f\text{-NO}_2$  than petrol cars. Over time  $f\text{-NO}_2$  from cars and taxis tends to similar values as the vehicle fleet is projected to become more homogeneous across the UK as a whole.

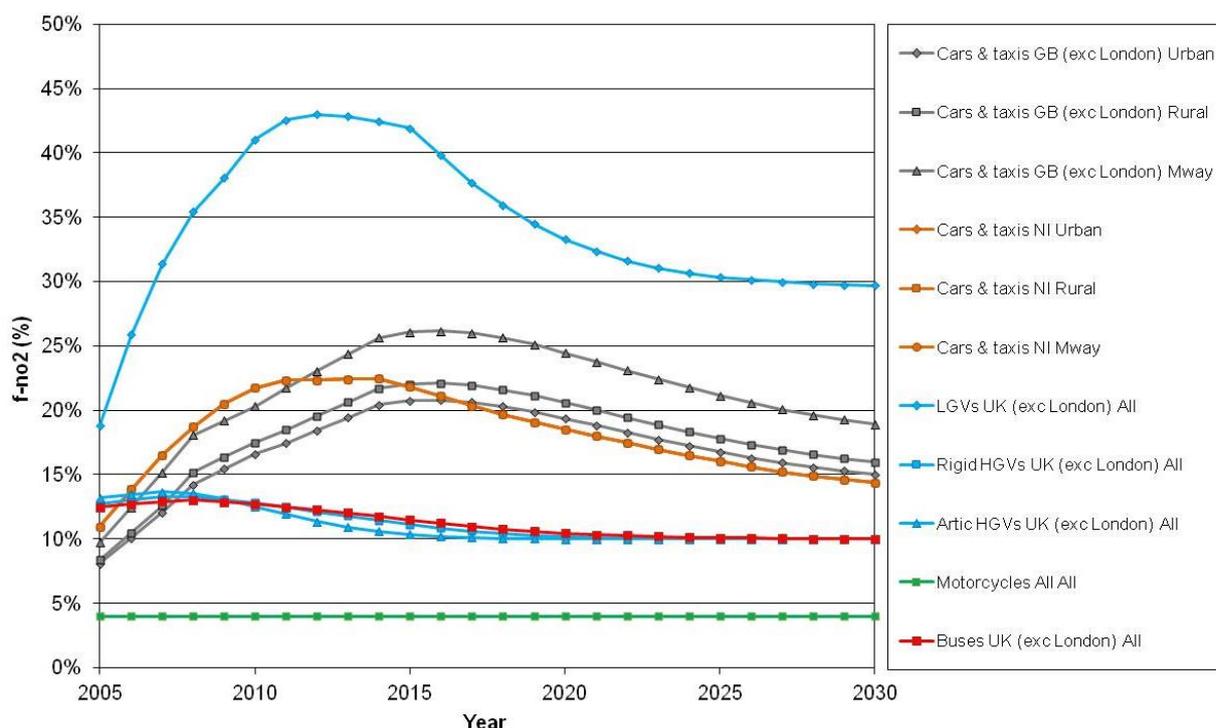
Fleet average  $f\text{-NO}_2$  from LGVs is set to continue the projected significant rise from approximately 19% in 2005 to over 40% by 2015 in all locations, then fall going forward. For each road link, these vehicle specific  $f\text{-NO}_2$  factors have been applied to  $\text{NO}_x$  road link emissions for each vehicle class to calculate a road link specific  $f\text{-NO}_2$  from traffic sources. This method therefore takes into account the vehicle split on each road link, but assumes that each road link has the fleet average composition of the specific vehicle types.

**Figure 3.11 - Fleet average  $f\text{-NO}_2$  projections by vehicle type for a) London and b) rest of the UK from NAEI 2011**

**a) London**



**b) Rest of the UK**



**3.4.4.2 f-NO<sub>2</sub> for background sources**

Table 3.4 shows the f-NO<sub>2</sub> values used for background sources in 2012.

The non-road f-NO<sub>2</sub> values used for background calculations in Table 3.4 have been taken directly from Jenkin (2004), as there is little evidence that this has changed significantly over the past few years.

The road traffic f-NO<sub>2</sub> values for background calculations have been calculated using the average of the major road link f-NO<sub>2</sub> values for each area type.

**Table 3.4 - Local oxidant coefficients (f-NO<sub>2</sub>) for background concentrations in 2012**

DfT Area type <sup>1</sup>	Region	Non-road f-NO <sub>2</sub> for background calculations	Road f-NO <sub>2</sub> for background calculations
1	Central London	0.140	0.208
2	Inner London	0.128	0.208
3	Outer London	0.093	0.206
4	Inner Conurbations	0.093	0.200
5	Outer Conurbations	0.093	0.208
6	Urban (population > 250,000)	0.093	0.208
7	Urban (population > 100,000)	0.093	0.207
8	Urban (population > 25,000)	0.093	0.211
9	Urban (population > 10,000)	0.093	0.213
10	Rural	0.093	0.214

<sup>1</sup> Locations in Northern Ireland have been assigned area types according to how built up the local environment is because the DfT area types map does not cover Northern Ireland. A map of the distribution of DfT area types is included in Appendix 4.

### 3.4.4.3 Local oxidant calculations

A map of local oxidant for the background  $\text{NO}_2$  calculations was generated by splitting the background annual mean  $\text{NO}_x$  map into its two constituent components:

- $\text{NO}_x$  from background non-road traffic emissions (includes rural background component)
- $\text{NO}_x$  from background road-traffic emissions

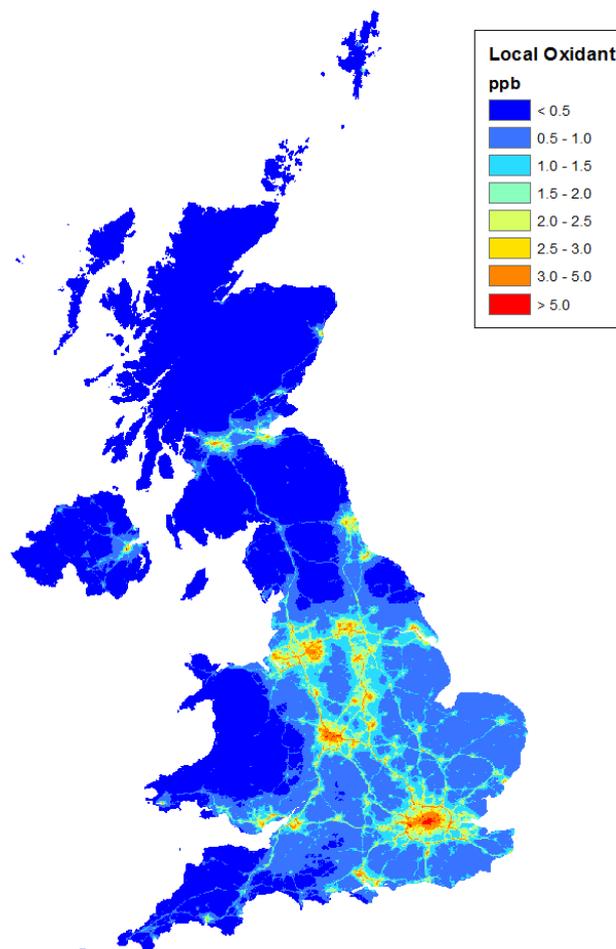
These components were multiplied by the relevant  $f\text{-NO}_2$  value from Table 3.4 and then added together to give a total local oxidant. Figure 3.12 shows the UK background local oxidant map for 2012.

Local oxidant on individual road links was calculated by splitting the total annual mean  $\text{NO}_x$  for the road link into its three constituent components:

- $\text{NO}_x$  from background non-road traffic emissions (includes rural background component)
- $\text{NO}_x$  from background road-traffic emissions
- Roadside increment  $\text{NO}_x$  concentrations from emissions on the specific road link under consideration

The background components were then multiplied by the relevant  $f\text{-NO}_2$  value from Table 3.4 and the roadside increment  $\text{NO}_x$  was multiplied by the specific  $f\text{-NO}_2$  calculated for that road link. These local oxidant values were then added together to give a total local oxidant for the road.

**Figure 3.12 - Background local oxidant map for 2012 (ppb)**



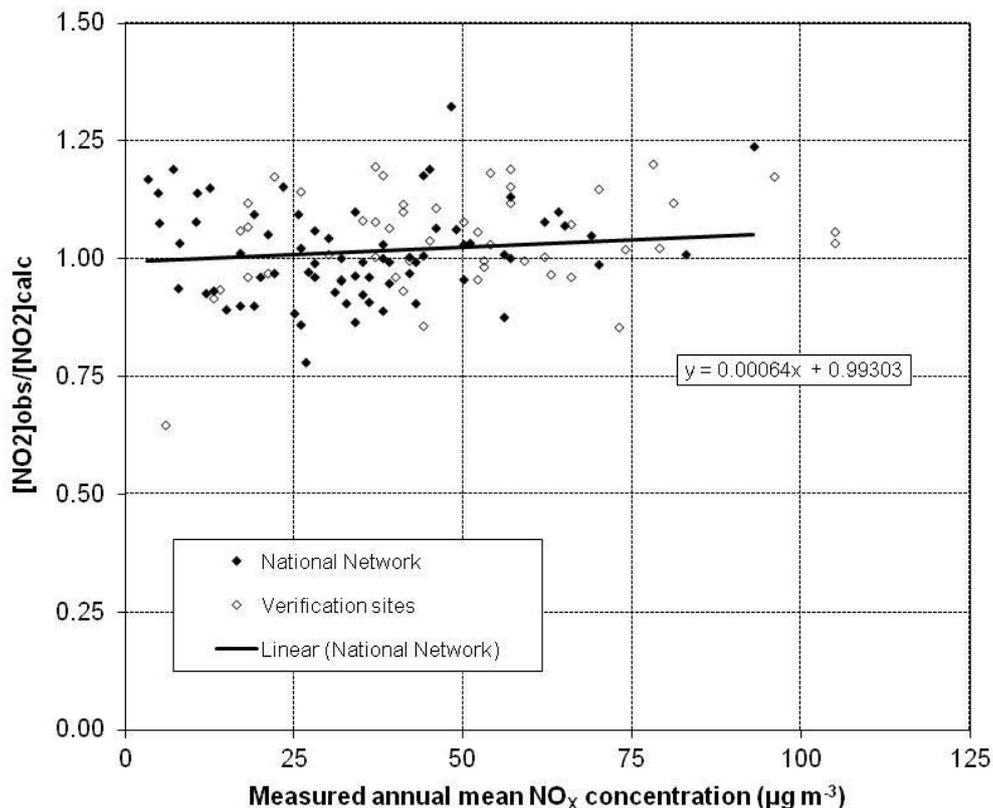
### 3.4.5 Calculating $[\text{NO}_2]/[\text{OX}]$ in the PCM model

As described in Section 3.4.2, two relationships for calculating  $[\text{NO}_2]/[\text{OX}]$  have been derived in Jenkin (2012). The ratio of  $[\text{NO}_2]/[\text{OX}]$  has been considered separately for background and roadside locations in this analysis as there are now separate relationships for these locations. Background and roadside sites tend to behave differently because of differences in the 'age' of the  $\text{NO}_x$  at these locations.

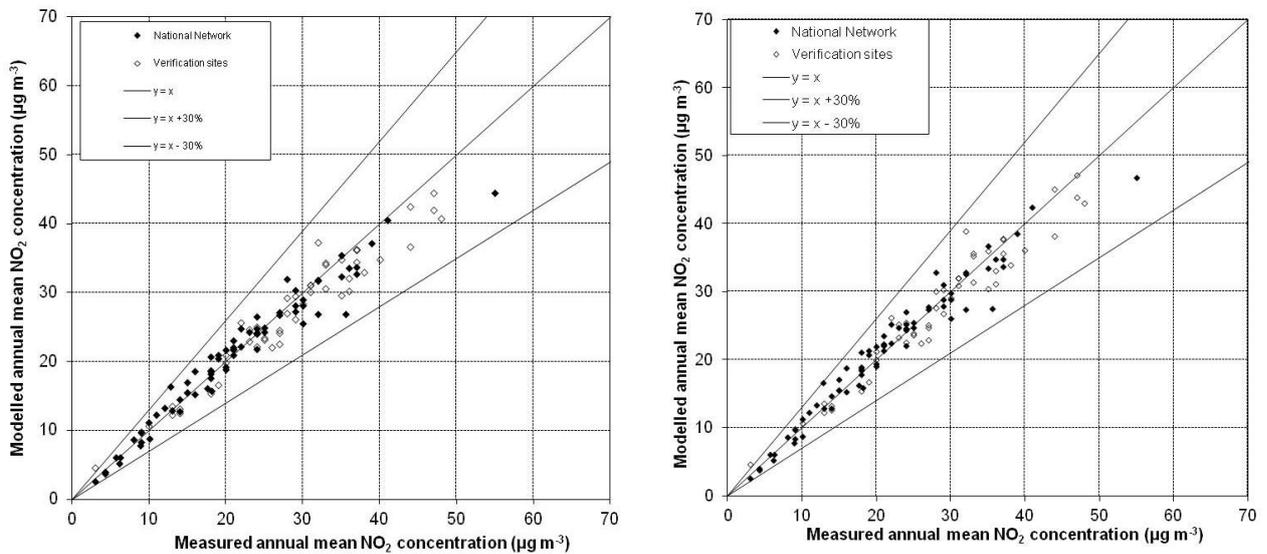
#### 3.4.5.1 Background

For background locations, the background relationship has been calibrated using data from AURN background sites for 2012. The calibration plot for background sites is shown in Figure 3.13. Figure 3.14a and Figure 3.14b show verification plots of measured  $\text{NO}_2$  against modelled  $\text{NO}_2$  calculated from measured  $\text{NO}_x$  using the uncalibrated background relationship and calibrated background relationship respectively. The agreement is better for the calibrated model. The background oxidant partitioning curves are only valid for annual mean  $\text{NO}_x$  concentrations up to  $267.4 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  hence  $\text{NO}_x$  concentrations above this value have been set to  $267.4 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ .

**Figure 3.13 - Background  $\text{NO}_2$  calibration curve (NB verification sites are shown for reference here, but were not used in calculating the calibration), 2012**



**Figure 3.14 - Verification of background relationship at background locations in 2012**  
**a) Uncalibrated** **b) Calibrated**



**3.4.5.2 Roadside**

For roadside locations, the roadside relationship has been selected and an additional calibration has been applied using data from AURN roadside sites for 2012. The model has been calibrated by plotting the ratio of measured  $\text{NO}_2$  to modelled  $\text{NO}_2$  as a function of  $\text{NO}_x$  for each AURN roadside sites for 2012 and then fitting a straight line through these points. Figure 3.15 shows this ratio for each site and also the straight line that was fitted through the data. The verification sites are also shown on this plot for reference although they were not used to calibrate the model.

**Figure 3.15 - Roadside  $\text{NO}_2$  calibration curve (NB verification sites are shown for reference here, but were not used in calculating the calibration factors), 2012**

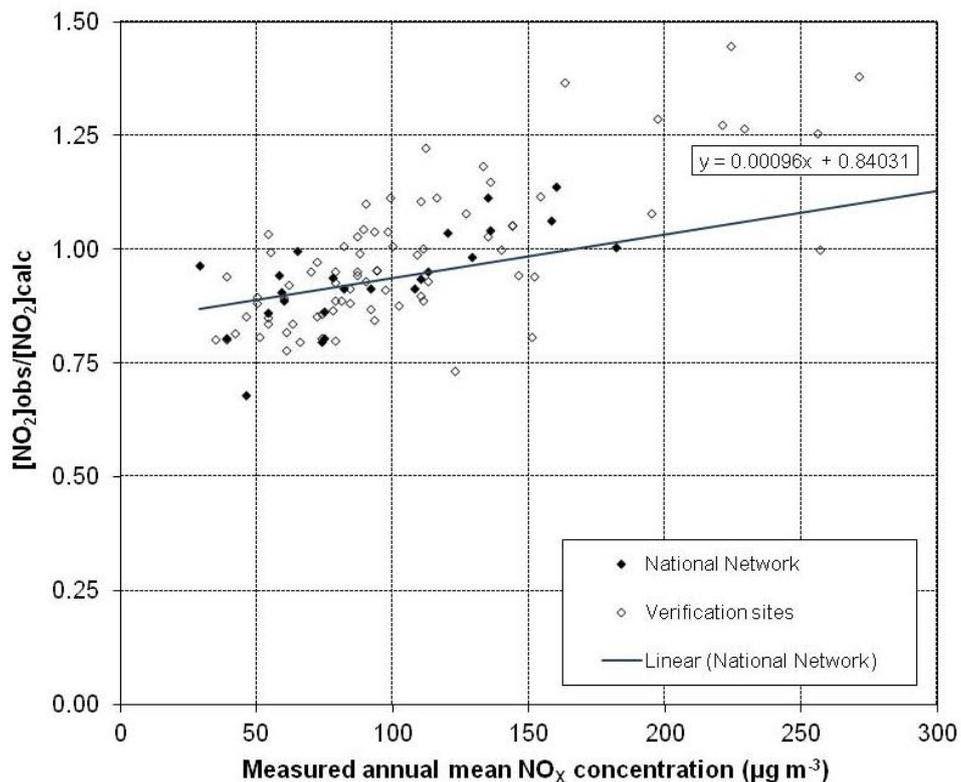
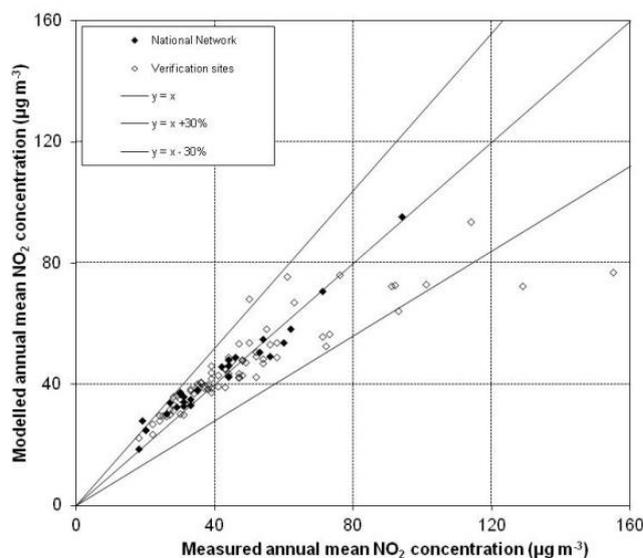


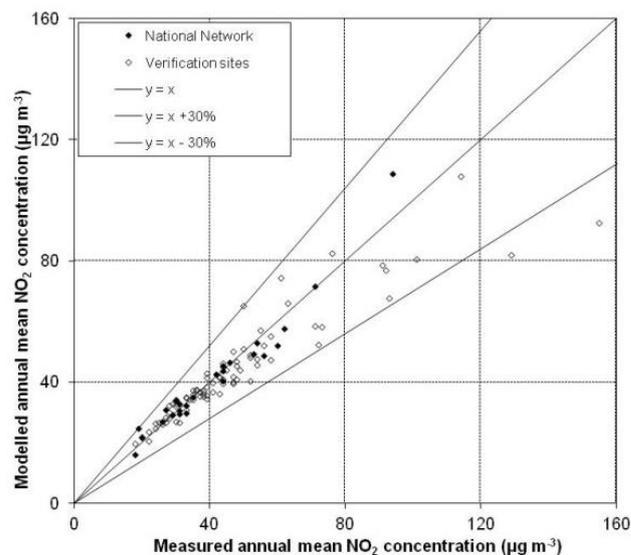
Figure 3.16a shows a verification plot of measured  $\text{NO}_2$  against modelled  $\text{NO}_2$  calculated from measured  $\text{NO}_x$  using the uncalibrated roadside relationship. Figure 3.16b shows the same information, but using the calibrated roadside relationship. It is clear that the calibrated model provides a better fit to the monitoring data in the vicinity of the limit value of  $40 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ . The roadside oxidant partitioning curves are only valid for annual mean  $\text{NO}_x$  concentrations up to  $382 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  hence  $\text{NO}_x$  concentrations above this value have been set to  $382 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ .

**Figure 3.16 - Verification of roadside relationship at roadside locations in 2012**

**a) Uncalibrated**



**b) Calibrated**



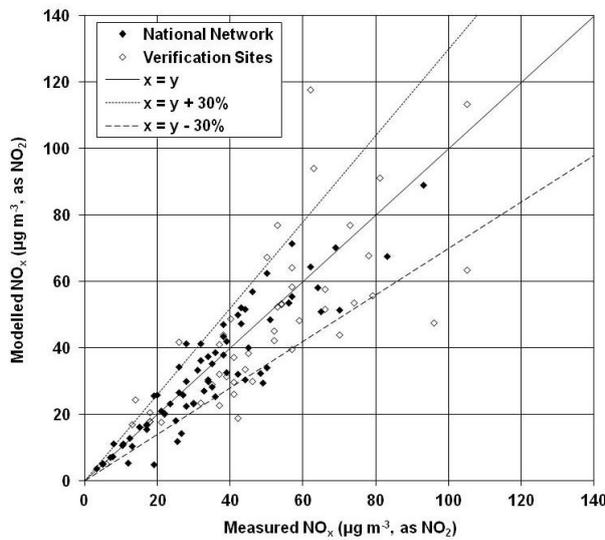
## 3.5 Results

### 3.5.1 Verification of mapped values

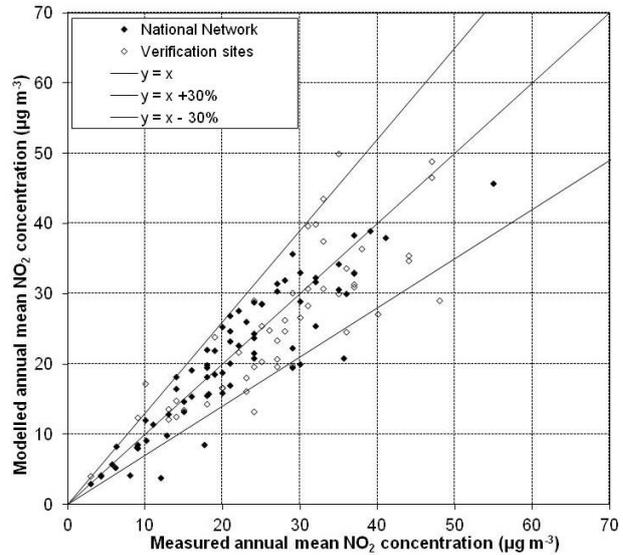
Figure 3.17 and Figure 3.18 show comparisons of modelled and measured annual mean  $\text{NO}_x$  and  $\text{NO}_2$  concentration in 2012 at background monitoring site locations. Figure 3.19 and Figure 3.20 show similar comparisons for roadside sites. Both the national network sites used to calibrate the models and the verification sites are shown. Lines representing  $y = x - 30\%$  and  $y = x + 30\%$  are also shown (this is the AQD data quality objective for modelled annual mean  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{NO}_x$  concentrations – see Section 1.5). There is no requirement under the AQD to report modelled annual mean  $\text{NO}_x$  concentrations for comparison with limit values for the protection of human health (the  $\text{NO}_x$  limit value for the protection of vegetation only applies in vegetation areas). However, comparisons of modelled and measured  $\text{NO}_x$  concentrations and of the modelled  $\text{NO}_x$  concentrations with the data quality objectives are presented here alongside the comparisons for  $\text{NO}_2$ . This provides an additional check on the reliability of the modelled estimates of  $\text{NO}_2$  because the non-linear relationships between  $\text{NO}_x$  and  $\text{NO}_2$  tend to cause modelled  $\text{NO}_2$  concentrations to be relatively insensitive to errors in the dispersion modelling of  $\text{NO}_x$ .

Summary statistics for the comparison between modelled and measured  $\text{NO}_x$  and  $\text{NO}_2$  concentrations are listed in Table 3.5 and Table 3.6. The percentages of monitoring sites for which the modelled annual mean concentrations fall outside the data quality objectives is generally greater for  $\text{NO}_x$  than for  $\text{NO}_2$ , for the reasons discussed above.

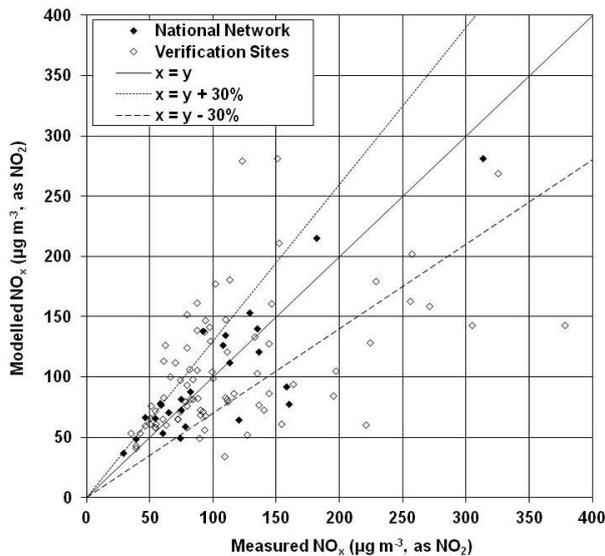
**Figure 3.17 - Verification of background annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> model 2012**



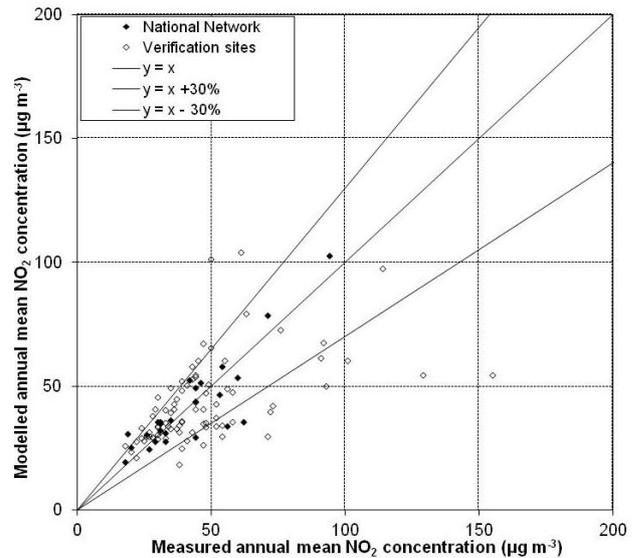
**Figure 3.18 - Verification of background annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> model 2012**



**Figure 3.19 - Verification of roadside annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> model 2012**



**Figure 3.20 - Verification of roadside annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> model 2012**



**Table 3.5 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured NO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at background sites (µg m<sup>-3</sup>, as NO<sub>2</sub>)**

		Mean of measurements (µg m <sup>-3</sup> , as NO <sub>2</sub> )	Mean of model estimates (µg m <sup>-3</sup> , as NO <sub>2</sub> )	R <sup>2</sup>	% outside data quality objectives	Number of sites in assessment
NO <sub>x</sub>	National Network	34.7	33.4	0.84	18.6	70
	Verification Sites	48.3	45.0	0.58	30.0	50
NO <sub>2</sub>	National Network	21.4	20.8	0.83	10.0	70
	Verification Sites	27.9	25.9	0.68	22.0	50

**Table 3.6 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured NO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at roadside sites ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , as NO<sub>2</sub>)**

		Mean of measurements ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , as NO <sub>2</sub> )	Mean of model estimates ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , as NO <sub>2</sub> )	R <sup>2</sup>	% outside data quality objectives	Number of sites in assessment
NO <sub>x</sub>	National Network	102.0	100.2	0.74	32.0	25
	Verification Sites	113.7	105.7	0.26	51.9	81
NO <sub>2</sub>	National Network	41.3	41.0	0.75	16.0	25
	Verification Sites	47.1	43.0	0.28	37.0	81

### 3.5.2 Source apportionment

Figure 3.21 and Figure 3.22 show the modelled NO<sub>x</sub> source apportionment at AURN background and roadside sites respectively for 2012. This shows that while road transport is the dominant source in the majority of locations (background and roadside), contributions from other sectors such as domestic, commercial, off road mobile machinery and industry are also significant at many sites. Contributions from aircraft and shipping are evident at some sites. No source apportionment is given for NO<sub>2</sub> because this is not a physically meaningful concept because of the non-linear relationship between NO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>.

Figure 3.21 - Annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> source apportionment at background AURN monitoring sites (area type of each site is shown in parenthesis after its name – see Table 3.4)

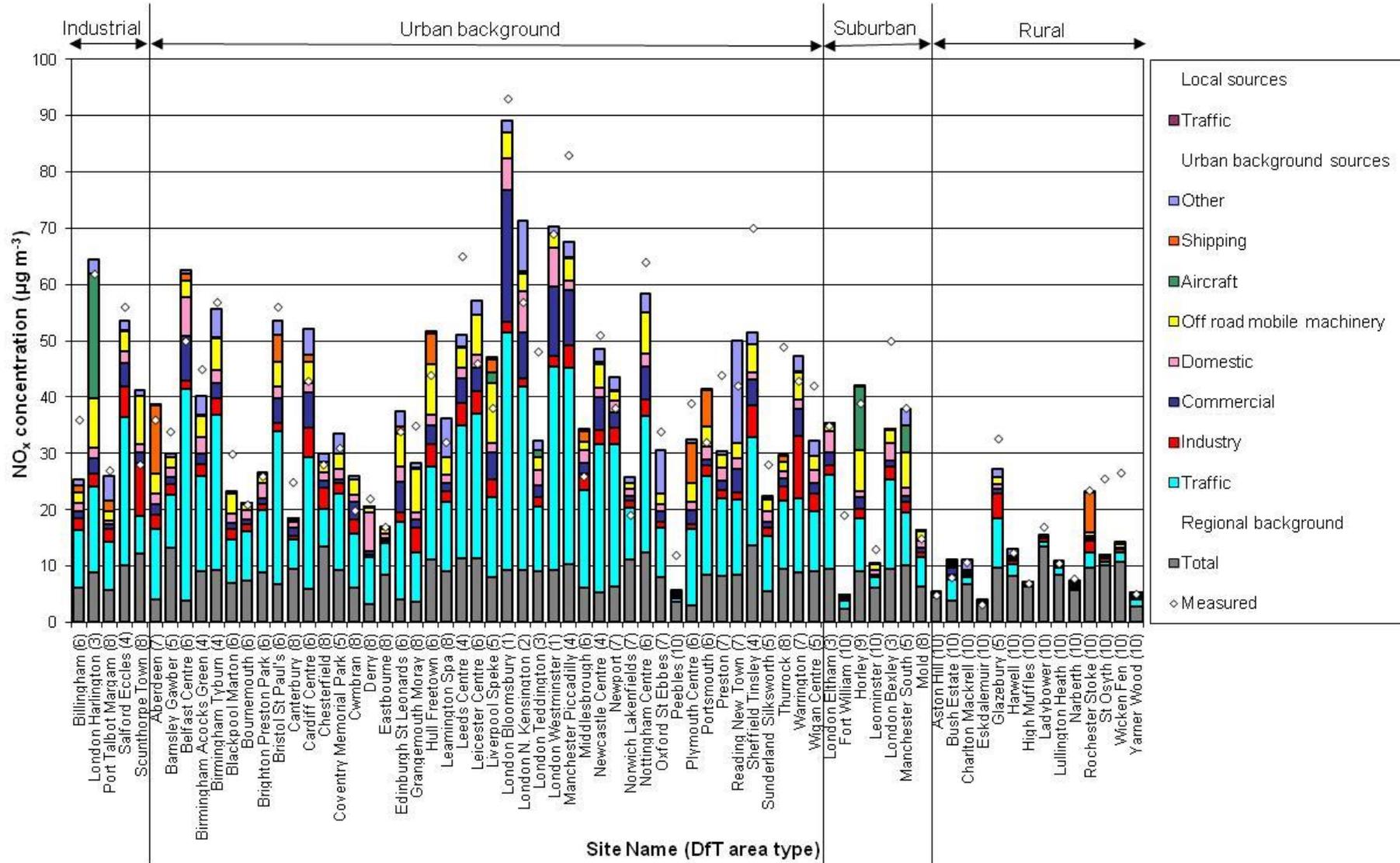
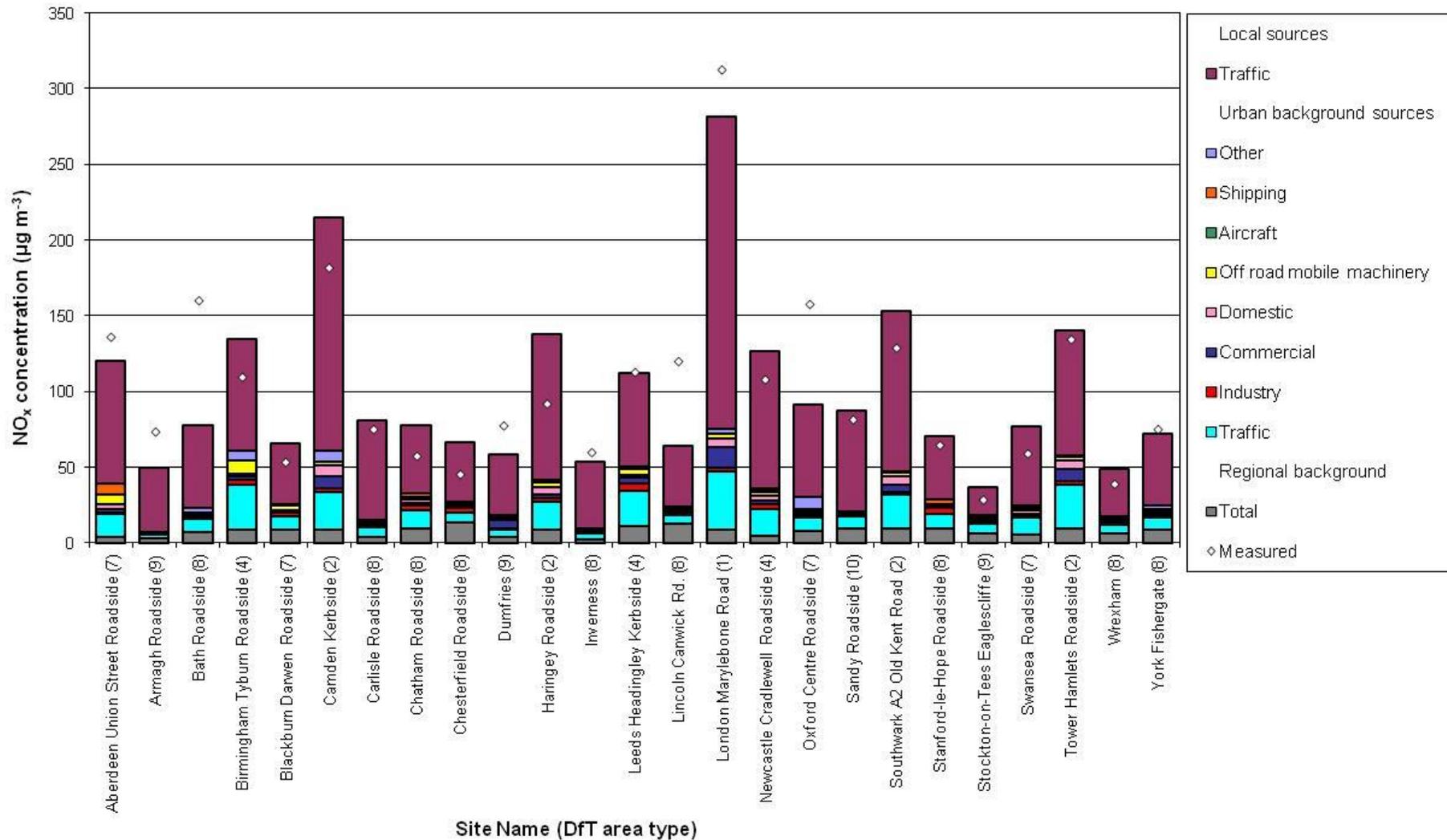


Figure 3.22 - Annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> source apportionment at roadside AURN monitoring sites (area type of each site is shown in parenthesis after its name – see Table 3.4)



## 4 SO<sub>2</sub>

### 4.1 Introduction

#### 4.1.1 Limit values

Two limit values for ambient SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations are set out in the AQD for the protection of human health. These limit values have been in force since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2005 and are specified as follows:

- An hourly concentration of 350 µg m<sup>-3</sup>, with 24 permitted exceedances each year
- A 24-hour mean concentration of 125 µg m<sup>-3</sup>, with 3 permitted exceedances each year.

A critical level for SO<sub>2</sub> for the protection of vegetation has also been specified in the AQD:

- An annual mean and winter mean concentration of 20 µg m<sup>-3</sup>.

The critical level is designed to protect vegetation so it only applies in vegetation areas as defined in the Directive. The critical level has been in force since 2001.

#### 4.1.2 Annual mean and winter mean modelling

A map of annual mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration for 2012 in vegetation areas has been calculated for comparison with the annual mean critical level described above; this map is shown in Figure 4.1. This map has been calculated by removing non-vegetation areas from the background SO<sub>2</sub> annual mean map and calculating the zonal mean of the 1 km x 1 km grid squares for a 30 km x 30 km grid so that it complies with the criteria set out in the AQD. Mean concentrations on a 30 km x 30 km grid have been used to prevent the influence of any urban area appearing unrealistically large on adjacent vegetation areas. Thus the modelled concentrations in vegetation areas should be representative of approximately 1000 km<sup>2</sup> as specified in the AQD for monitoring sites used to assess concentrations for the vegetation critical level.

A map of winter mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations for the period October 2011 to March 2012 has also been calculated for comparison with the winter mean critical level and is shown in Figure 4.2. This map was calculated by multiplying the annual mean map for 2012 by 1.10, which is the ratio between the average concentration measured at rural SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring sites during the 2011-2012 winter period and the annual concentration for 2012. By comparison the ratio between winter and annual means for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively were 1.30, 1.23, 1.01 and 1.60.

#### 4.1.3 Outline of annual mean and winter mean modelling

The 1 km x 1 km annual mean background SO<sub>2</sub> concentration map has been calculated by summing the contributions from:

- Large point sources
- Small point sources
- Local area sources
- Distant sources (characterised by a residual)
- Point sources with emissions estimates for air quality pollutants based on reported carbon emissions (ETS points)

The contributions from each of the above components were modelled as described in Section 4.3.1.

#### 4.1.4 Modelling for comparison with the hourly and 24-hour limit values

Maps of 99.73 percentile of hourly mean and 99.18 percentile of 24-hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations have been calculated for 2012. They are shown in Figure 4.3 and Figure 4.4 respectively. These percentile concentrations correspond to the number of allowed exceedances of the 1-hour and 24-hour limit values for SO<sub>2</sub> described above.

#### 4.1.5 Outline of modelling for comparison with the hourly and 24-hour limit values

The 1 km x 1 km percentile SO<sub>2</sub> concentration maps have been calculated by combining the contributions from:

- Large point sources
- Small point sources
- Local area sources
- Distant sources (characterised by a residual)
- Point sources with emissions estimates for air quality pollutants based on reported carbon emissions (ETS points)

Details of the method can be found in Section 4.3.2.

#### 4.1.6 Chapter structure

This chapter describes modelling work carried out for 2012 to assess compliance with the SO<sub>2</sub> limit values and critical levels described above. Emission estimates for SO<sub>2</sub> are described in Section 4.2. Section 4.3.1 describes the SO<sub>2</sub> modelling methods for the annual and winter means. Section 4.3.2 describes the SO<sub>2</sub> modelling methods for the percentile metrics (for comparison with the hourly and 24-hour limit values). Model verification and source apportionment information are presented in Section 4.4.

Figure 4.1 - Annual mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration, 2012 (µg m<sup>-3</sup>) in vegetation areas

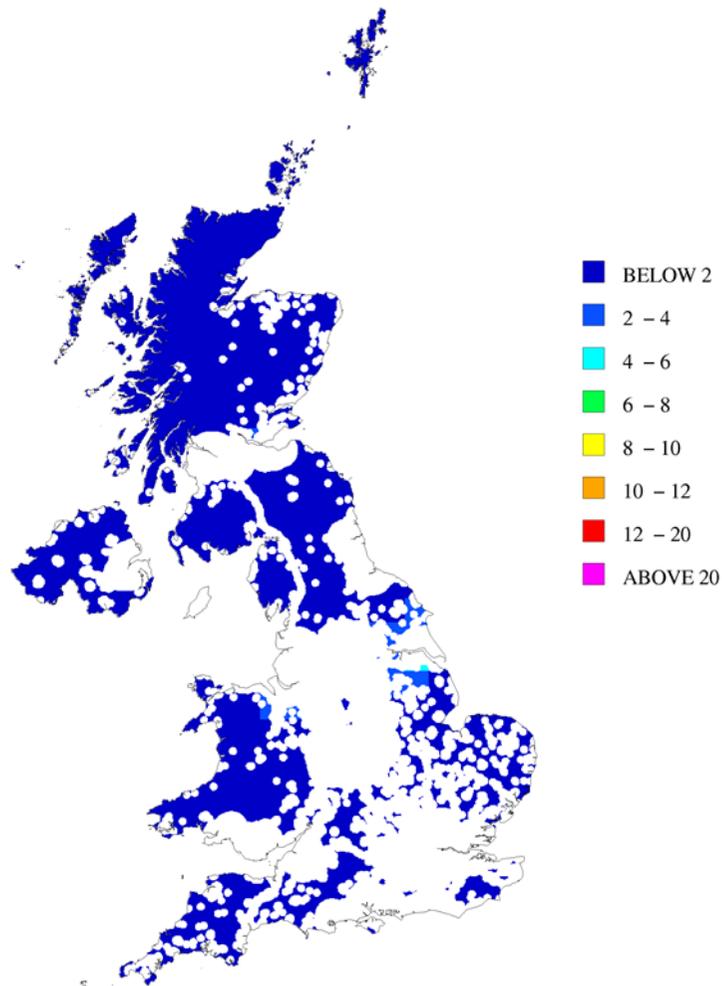
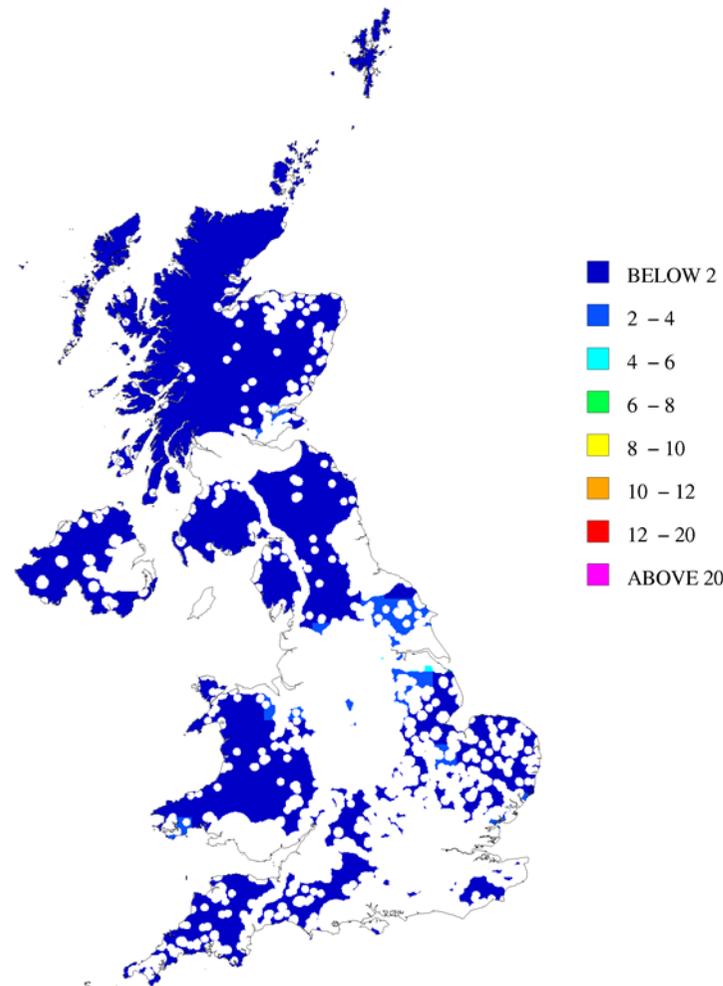


Figure 4.2 - Winter mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration, 2011-2012 (µg m<sup>-3</sup>) in vegetation areas



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Figure 4.3 - 99.73 percentile of 1-hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration, 2012 (µg m<sup>-3</sup>)

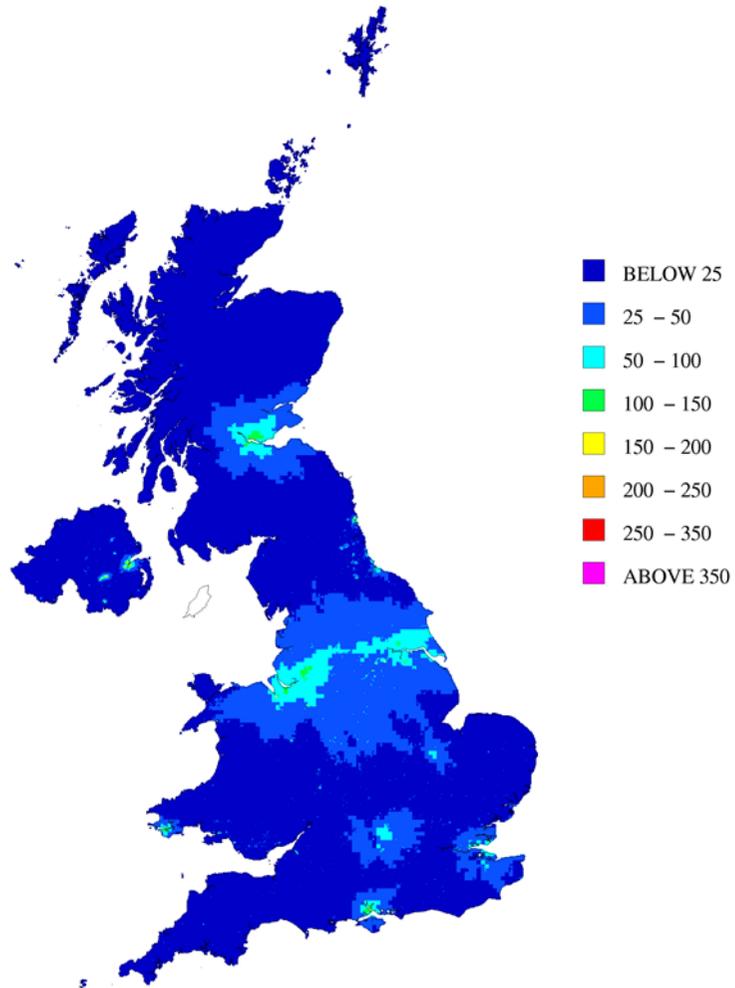
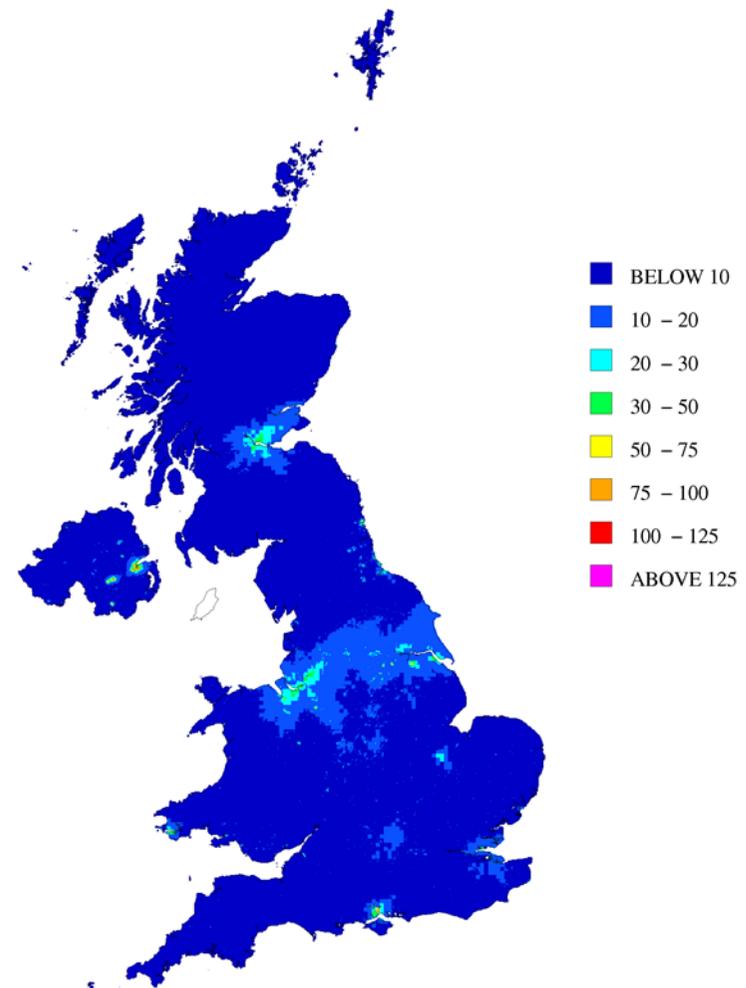


Figure 4.4 - 99.18 percentile of 24-hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration, 2012 (µg m<sup>-3</sup>)



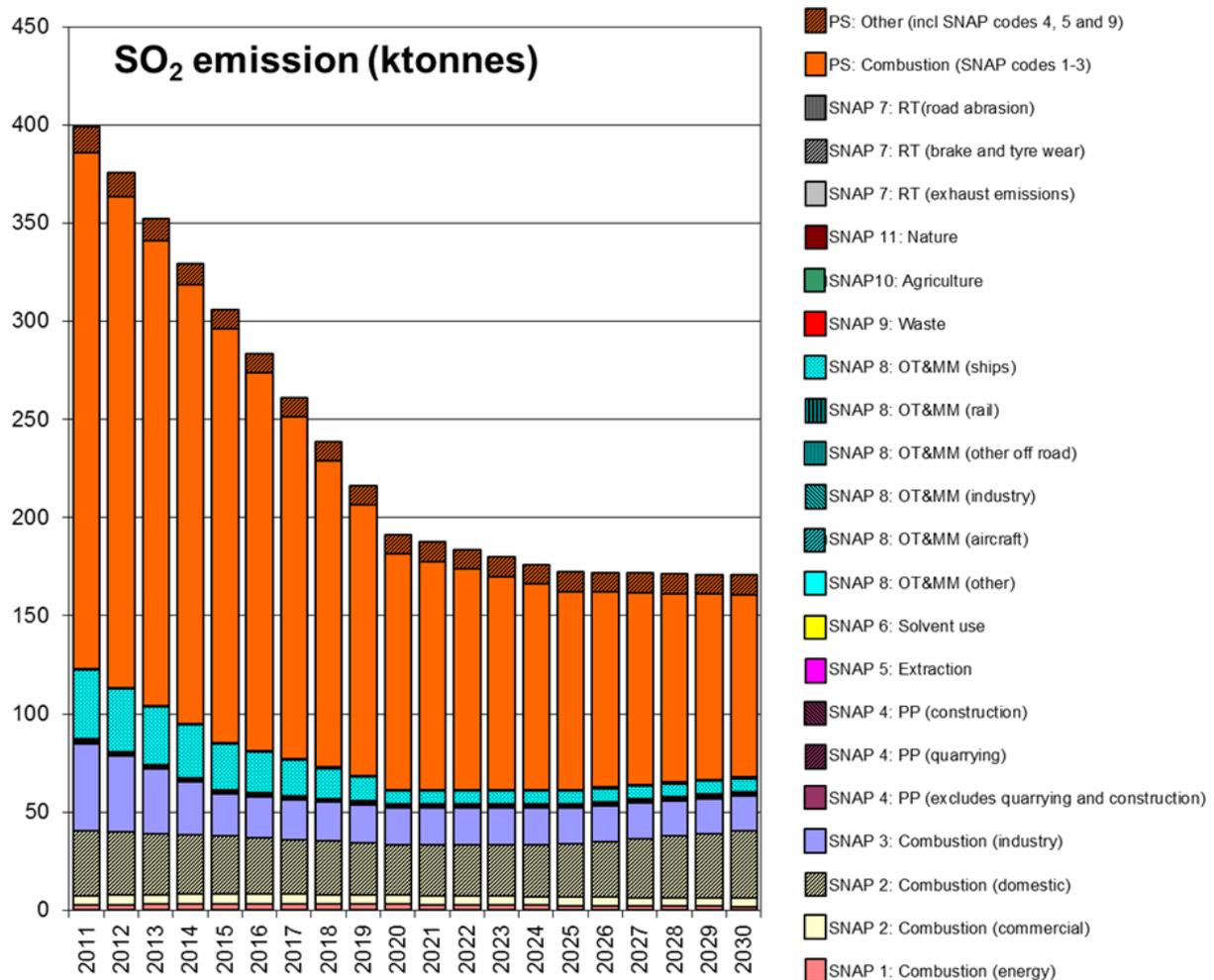
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## 4.2 SO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Estimates of the emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2011 (NAEI 2011) have been used in this study (Passant et al., 2013). Emissions projections have been provided by the NAEI (Passant pers. comm. 2013a) based on DECCs UEP45 energy and emissions projections (DECC, 2012). Figure 4.5 shows the UK total SO<sub>2</sub> emissions for 2011 and emissions projections for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 split by SNAP code, with the coding described in Table 3.1. Values for intermediate years have been interpolated in this figure.

The emissions are dominated by point source emissions from combustion in energy production and transformation. The predicted trend in total emissions is for a decrease in SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from 2011 onwards, dominated by a reduction in emissions from combustion point sources.

**Figure 4.5 - Total UK SO<sub>2</sub> emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011**



## 4.3 SO<sub>2</sub> modelling

The modelling methods for SO<sub>2</sub> were developed by Abbott and Vincent (1999, 2006). Emissions from point and area sources have been modelled separately and the results combined within a geographical information system to produce the concentration maps.

### 4.3.1 Annual mean and winter mean modelling

#### 4.3.1.1 SO<sub>2</sub> contributions from large and small point sources

Point sources in the NAEI 2011 have been classified as large if they fulfil either of the following criteria:

- Annual SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the NAEI 2011 are greater than 500 tonnes for any given plant
- Stack parameters are already available for any given plant in the PCM stack parameters database (described in Section 3.3.1)

The contribution to ambient concentrations resulting from emissions from large point sources in the NAEI 2011 was estimated by modelling each source explicitly using the atmospheric dispersion model ADMS 5.0. Surface roughness was assumed to be 0.1 m at both dispersion and meteorological sites. A total of 345 large point sources were modelled using emission release characteristics from the PCM stack parameters database.

Hourly emissions profiles for the power stations in England and Wales for 2012 were provided by the Environment Agency. Scottish Power provided hourly emissions profiles for two power stations in Scotland. The NAEI emission estimates for the power stations in Northern Ireland and one power station in Scotland, non-power station large and small point sources are for the year 2011. To model concentrations a year ahead of the NAEI these emissions have been scaled to values appropriate to 2012, using projection factors derived from NAEI source sector total emissions for point sources for 2011 and NAEI emissions projections for 2012 (described in Section 3.3.5). Closure of particular plant or activities are taken into account when deriving the source sector projection factors by subtracting the base year emissions associated with plant closure from the relevant source sector total for point sources for the NAEI base year. The concentrations resulting from emissions from all power stations in Northern Ireland and one power station in Scotland were modelled using the projected NAEI emissions in combination with time varying emissions profiles typical of electricity generation in summer and winter. Concentrations resulting from emissions from large non-power station point sources were modelled using the projected NAEI emissions without time varying emissions.

Concentrations resulting from the projected emissions from small point sources were modelled using the small point source model described in Appendix 3. In line with the method applied for the large point sources the NAEI 2011 emissions for small point sources have been scaled to 2012 using the same source sector specific projection factors applied to the large point sources. Any point sources in the NAEI base year which closed before the start or early on in the current assessment year are removed from the modelling, based on recommendations from the NAEI team (Passant pers. comm. 2013b).

Additional point source emissions data have been provided in the NAEI 2011. These emissions estimates have been derived from carbon emissions data reported under the EU-Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), as described in Tsagatakis et al. (2013). These point sources are referred to as ETS points in this report. To model the contribution to background annual mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations from ETS points the emissions have been treated as an additional set of small point sources. As such they have been modelled using the SO<sub>2</sub> small points approach described above. These derived air quality pollutant emissions estimates are particularly uncertain, hence the emissions for particular sources have been capped at reporting thresholds given by the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI). Typically more

than 90% of the ETS points do not exceed the SPRI reporting threshold, which for SO<sub>2</sub> is also 100 tonnes per year.

For the large point sources, concentrations were predicted for 5 km x 5 km resolution receptor grids within a number of receptor areas (or tiles), which together cover the UK. The size of the receptor areas was typically 100 km x 100 km, extending out to 150 km where appropriate. All sources within the receptor area and extending out 100 km from the tile border were assumed to influence concentrations within the receptor area. Concentrations have been modelled using sequential meteorological data for 2012 from Waddington in Lincolnshire. This site has been chosen as the most representative of meteorology in the vicinity of the largest point sources in the UK. This approach ensures that the combined impact of several sources on ambient high percentile concentrations is estimated correctly. While not essential for the estimation of the annual mean this method enables both the annual mean and high percentiles to be calculated from the same set of dispersion model calculations.

#### 4.3.1.2 SO<sub>2</sub> contributions from local area sources

The 2012 area source SO<sub>2</sub> emissions maps have been calculated from the NAEI 2011 emissions maps following the method described in Section 3.3.5. With the exception of SNAP sector 3 (combustion in industry), the contribution to ambient SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations from area sources was calculated using a dispersion kernel approach. Concentrations are predicted for a 1 km x 1 km receptor grid, from the area source emissions within a 33 km x 33 km square surrounding each receptor. Dispersion kernels were calculated using ADMS 5.0 and hourly sequential meteorological data for 2012 from Waddington. Modelling of the area sources is described in more detail in Appendix 4.

Revised methods introduced in the 2011 assessment (Brookes et al., 2012) for modelling the contributions to SO<sub>2</sub> from SNAP 2 (domestic and non-domestic combustion) and SNAP 3 (combustion in industry) area sources were used and have been described in Section 3.3.5.

As part of the calibration process emission caps have been applied to certain sectors. This is because the use of surrogate statistics for mapping area source emissions sometimes results in unrealistically large concentrations in some grid squares for a given sector. The emission caps applied are given in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 - Emissions caps applied to SO<sub>2</sub> sector grids**

SNAP code	Description	Cap applied (t/a/km <sup>2</sup> )
SNAP 2 (Non-industrial combustion plants)	Public sector combustion	50
SNAP 2 (Domestic combustion, petroleum coke)	Domestic combustion	35
SNAP 2 (Domestic combustion, SSF)	Domestic combustion	25
SNAP 3 (Iron and steel - combustion plant, coke oven gas)	Combustion in industry	50
SNAP 8 (Shipping only)	Other Transport & Mobile Machinery	30

#### 4.3.1.3 Calculating the total concentrations

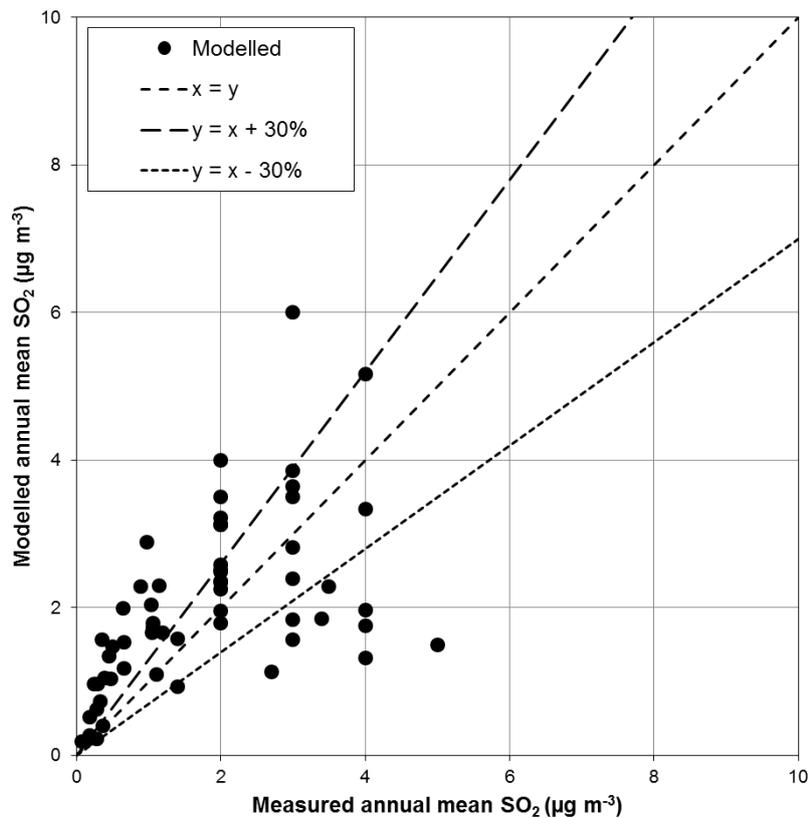
Details of the method to combine the model components are described below. The map of winter mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations was derived from the annual mean map by scaling using a factor of 1.10, which is the ratio between the average concentration measured at rural SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring sites during the 2011-2012 winter periods and annual concentration for 2012.

The point source and area source contributions are summed without calibration, along with a residual concentration of 0.19 µg m<sup>-3</sup> to derive the annual mean concentration. The residual

is added to account for background SO<sub>2</sub> due to long-range transport of SO<sub>2</sub> from transboundary sources, e.g., SO<sub>2</sub> sources in continental European sources that are not explicitly modelled. The residual was derived by a linear least squares fit between the measured and modelled concentrations in the work of Abbott and Vincent (2006).

Measured concentrations from UK Acid Gases and Aerosols Monitoring Network (AGANet) sites (Tang, 2013), selected rural and urban background sites in the national automatic monitoring networks and rural automatic monitoring sites maintained by the electricity generating companies were used to check the results from the method used to combine the modelled components. A list of the additional sites used in model verification is included in Appendix 1. The comparison plot for 2012 is shown in Figure 4.6.

**Figure 4.6 - Comparison plot for 2012 annual mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration**



### 4.3.2 Modelling percentile concentrations for comparison with the 1-hour and 24-hour limit values

The methodology to produce the percentile maps is based on research on combining concentrations arising from area and industrial sources undertaken for the Environment Agency (Abbott and Vincent, 2006). This methodology aims to derive an estimate of the percentile concentrations at locations distant from the industrial sources. A weighted regression analysis was carried out by Abbott and Vincent assuming that the variance of the residuals was proportional to the modelled concentration. The regression model was of the form:

$$C_{measured} = \max \left[ \begin{array}{l} A c_{modelled\_industrial, \%ile} + 2(c_{modelled\_area} + c_{long\_range})_{annual} \\ 2A c_{modelled\_industrial, annual} + k(c_{modelled\_area} + c_{long\_range})_{annual} \end{array} \right]$$

The constant  $A$  was obtained from the regression analysis. The background multiplier factor,  $k$ , was derived from monitoring data. The factor “2”, used to scale the  $(C_{modelled\_area} + C_{long\_range})_{annual}$  and  $C_{modelled\_industrial,annual}$  components, has been shown to be a robust factor that allows short-term average concentrations to be estimated from modelled annual mean concentrations arising from non-industrial or industrial sources (Abbott et al., 2005). Table 4.2 presents the  $A$  and  $k$  factors used in the derivation of the maps.

**Table 4.2 - Factors for percentile models**

Metric	Constant ( $A$ )	Background multiplier factor ( $k$ )	$C_{long\_range}$
99.73 percentile of 1-hour values	1.09	10.1	0.19
99.18 percentile of 24-hour values	1.23	3.3	0.19

The justification for treating industrial sources and area emissions separately is because peaks in high percentile modelled contributions may not coincide with peaks in high percentile background concentrations – a problem that is more pronounced in emissions from large industrial point sources because the meteorological conditions that give rise to high concentrations from tall stacks can be very different from those that produce high concentrations from emissions at low level.

Figure 4.7 and Figure 4.8 provide an intermediate quality check at selected rural and urban background sites which form part of the national network and at sampling sites operated by the electricity generating companies.

An alternative method was used to derive the high percentile concentrations in Northern Ireland. This was required because area sources, predominately emissions from domestic solid and liquid fuel use, make a more significant contribution to observed high percentile concentrations in Northern Ireland than in the rest of the United Kingdom. Additionally, the smaller number of point sources in Northern Ireland means that these sources make a much smaller contribution to the observed high percentile concentrations.

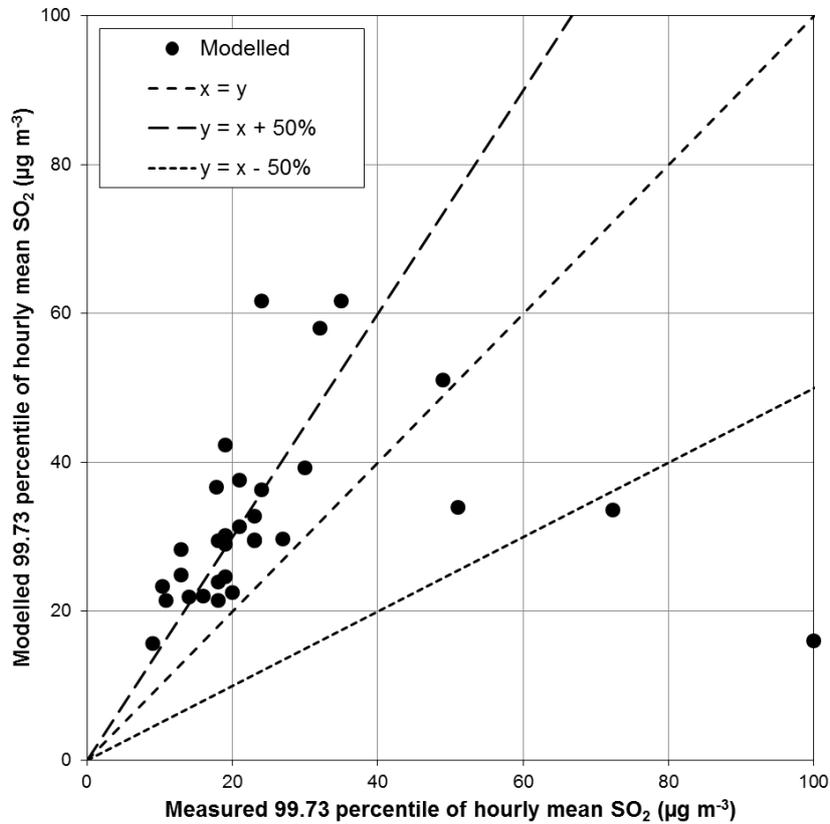
Maps of high percentile concentrations in Northern Ireland have been calculated from the mapped annual mean  $SO_2$  concentrations using a linear least squares fit between measured annual mean and measured high percentile concentrations in Northern Ireland over a five year period from 2008 to 2012 at AURN National Network and Ricardo-AEA Calibration Club monitoring sites. Five years of data have been used in order to enable the calculation of robust estimates. Figure 4.9 and Figure 4.10 show the relationship between the annual mean and the 99.73 percentile of 1-hour mean values and the 99.18 percentile of 24-hour mean values at the sampling sites in Northern Ireland.

The equations used to derive the high percentile maps are:

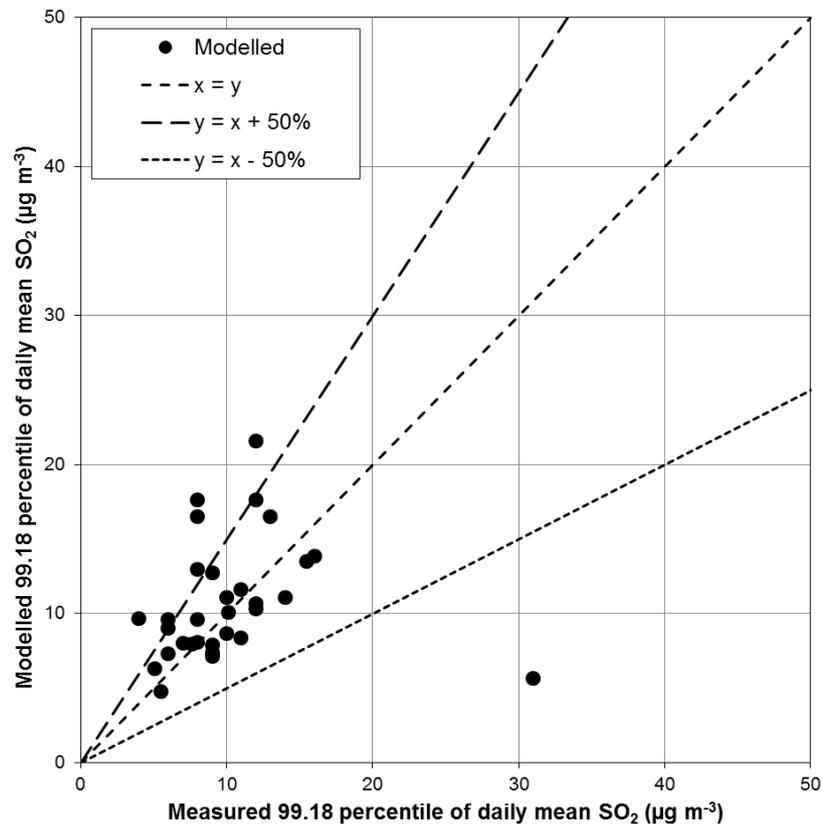
*Predicted 99.73%ile in Northern Ireland =  $8.43 \times$  Modelled Annual Mean +  $2.18 \mu g m^{-3}$ , and*

*Predicted 99.18%ile in Northern Ireland =  $4.44 \times$  Modelled Annual Mean +  $0.15 \mu g m^{-3}$ .*

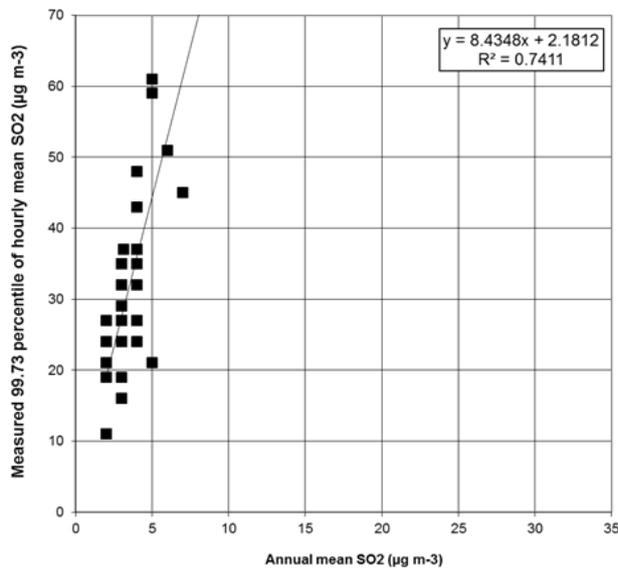
**Figure 4.7 - Comparison plot for 2012 99.73 percentile of 1-hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations**



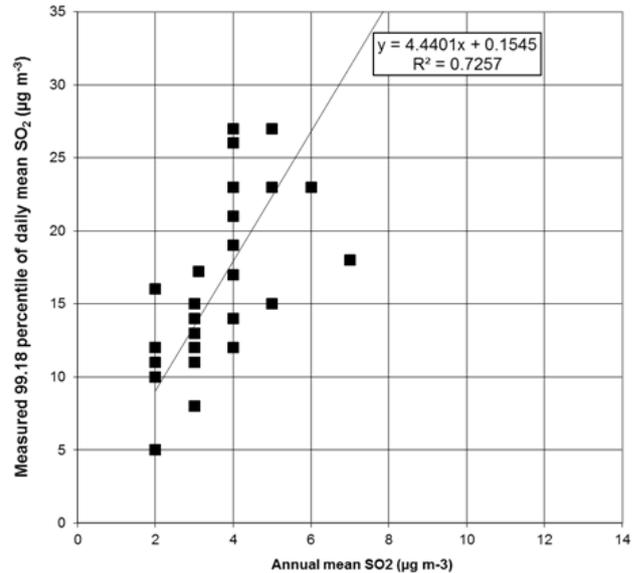
**Figure 4.8 - Comparison plot for 2012 99.18 percentile of 24-hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations**



**Figure 4.9 - Relationship between mean concentration and 99.73 percentile of 1-hour concentrations at sampling sites in Northern Ireland, 2008-2012**



**Figure 4.10 - Relationship between mean concentration and 99.18 percentile of 24-hour concentrations at sampling sites in Northern Ireland, 2008-2012**

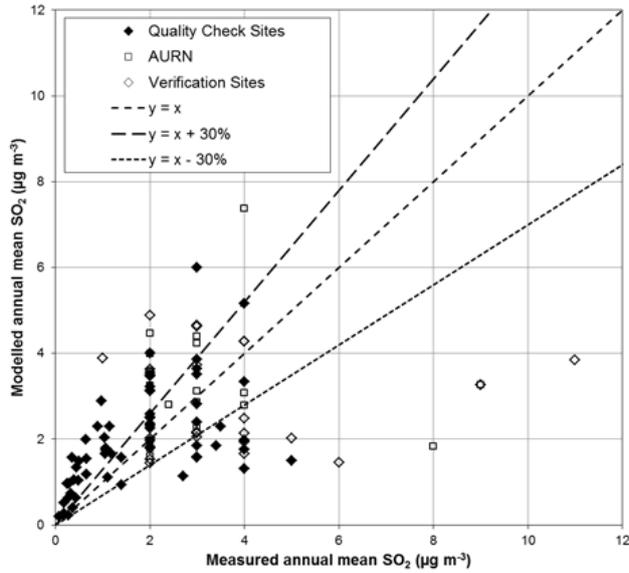


## 4.4 Results

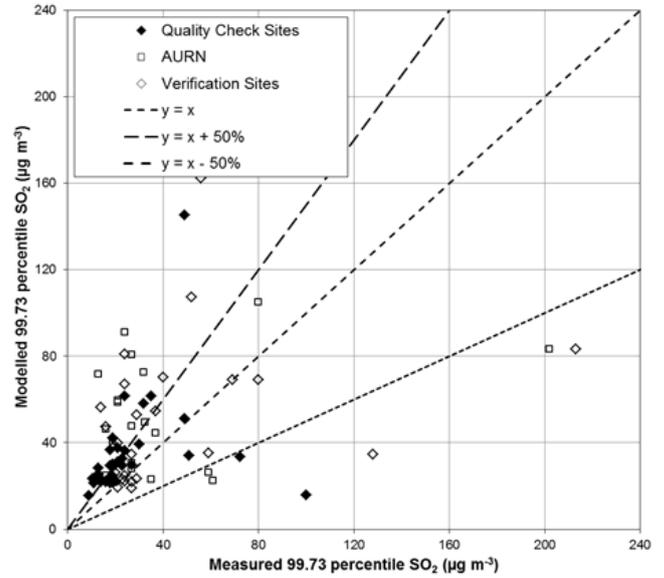
### 4.4.1 Verification of mapped values

Figure 4.11, Figure 4.12 and Figure 4.13 show comparisons of modelled and measured annual mean, 99.73 percentile of 1-hour mean and 99.18 percentile of 24-hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in 2012 at monitoring site locations in the UK. Both the national network sites and the verification sites are shown. Lines representing  $y = x - 30\%$  and  $y = x + 30\%$  or  $y = x - 50\%$  and  $y = x + 50\%$  are also shown (the AQD data quality objective for modelled annual mean and percentile SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations respectively – see Section 1.5). The ‘Quality Check Sites’ include the electricity generating company sites, selected AURN sites and (for annual means only) Acid Gases and Aerosols Monitoring Network sites (Tang, 2013). Urban background and urban centre AURN sites not used in the checking process are also presented along with ‘verification sites’ that include ad-hoc monitoring sites and Ricardo-AEAs Calibration Club monitoring sites. A complete list of the AURN sites used is presented in Form 3 of the reporting questionnaire. Details of other verification sites are presented in Table A1.1 of Appendix 1 and sites maintained by the electricity generating companies and Hanson Building Products Ltd are listed in Table A1.3.

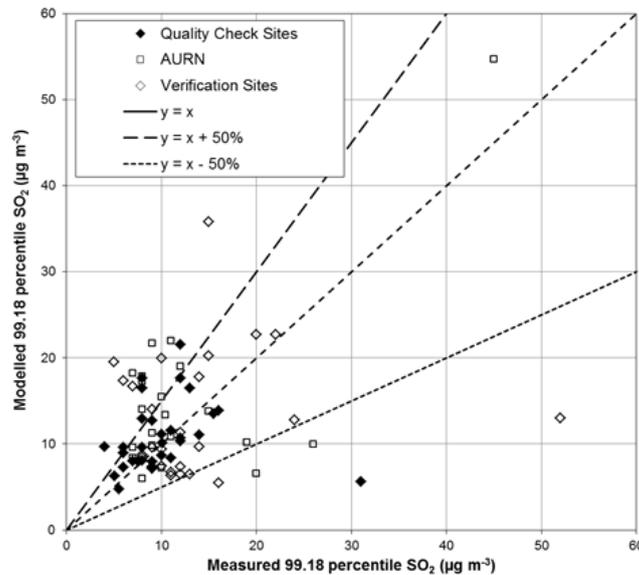
**Figure 4.11 - Verification of annual mean SO<sub>2</sub> model, 2012**



**Figure 4.12 - Verification of 99.73 percentile of 1-hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> model, 2012**



**Figure 4.13 - Verification of 99.18 percentile of 24-hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> model, 2012**



Summary statistics for modelled and measured SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations, the percentage of sites for which the modelled values are outside the data quality objectives (DQOs) and the total number of sites included in the analysis are listed in Table 4.3, Table 4.4 and Table 4.5. Note that the 1 km x 1 km grid annual mean map is not compared directly with the annual mean limit value; the zonal mean of the 1 km x 1 km grid squares in vegetation areas has been calculated for a 30 km x 30 km grid, as discussed above.

The mean measured and modelled concentration for each averaging time is within reasonable agreement, with some outliers in particular for the verification sites. The agreement between measured and modelled concentrations on a site-by-site basis (quantified using R<sup>2</sup>) is relatively poor for all metrics for sites in the national network and in particular the verification sites.

Historically it has been difficult to capture the variability in measured concentrations and reasons for the poor agreement include:

- Emissions from large industrial emission sources are decreasing. This will result in an increase in the relative contribution from other sources. The emission characteristics of these sources are less well known;
- The receptor grid used in the model predictions for point sources (concentrations are predicted at 5 km intervals) may be too coarse for the smaller emission sources; and,
- The modelling method does not explicitly model concentrations arising from non-UK sources.

**Table 4.3 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured annual mean concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> at background sites**

	Mean of measurements (µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	Mean of model estimates (µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>	% of sites outside DQO of ±30%	Number of sites in assessment
National Network <sup>a</sup>	1.9	2.4	0.22	76%	58
Verification Sites	3.4	3.2	0.00	60%	30

a includes measurement data from sites in Defra's AURN and AGANet

**Table 4.4 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured 99.73 percentile of 1-hour mean concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> at background sites**

	Mean of measurements (µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	Mean of model estimates (µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>	% of sites outside DQO of ±50%	Number of sites in assessment
National Network <sup>b</sup>	33.2	43.4	0.16	77%	30
Verification Sites	38.4	45.9	0.16	47%	30

b includes measurement data from sites in Defra's AURN only

**Table 4.5 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured 99.18 percentile of 24-hour mean concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> at background sites**

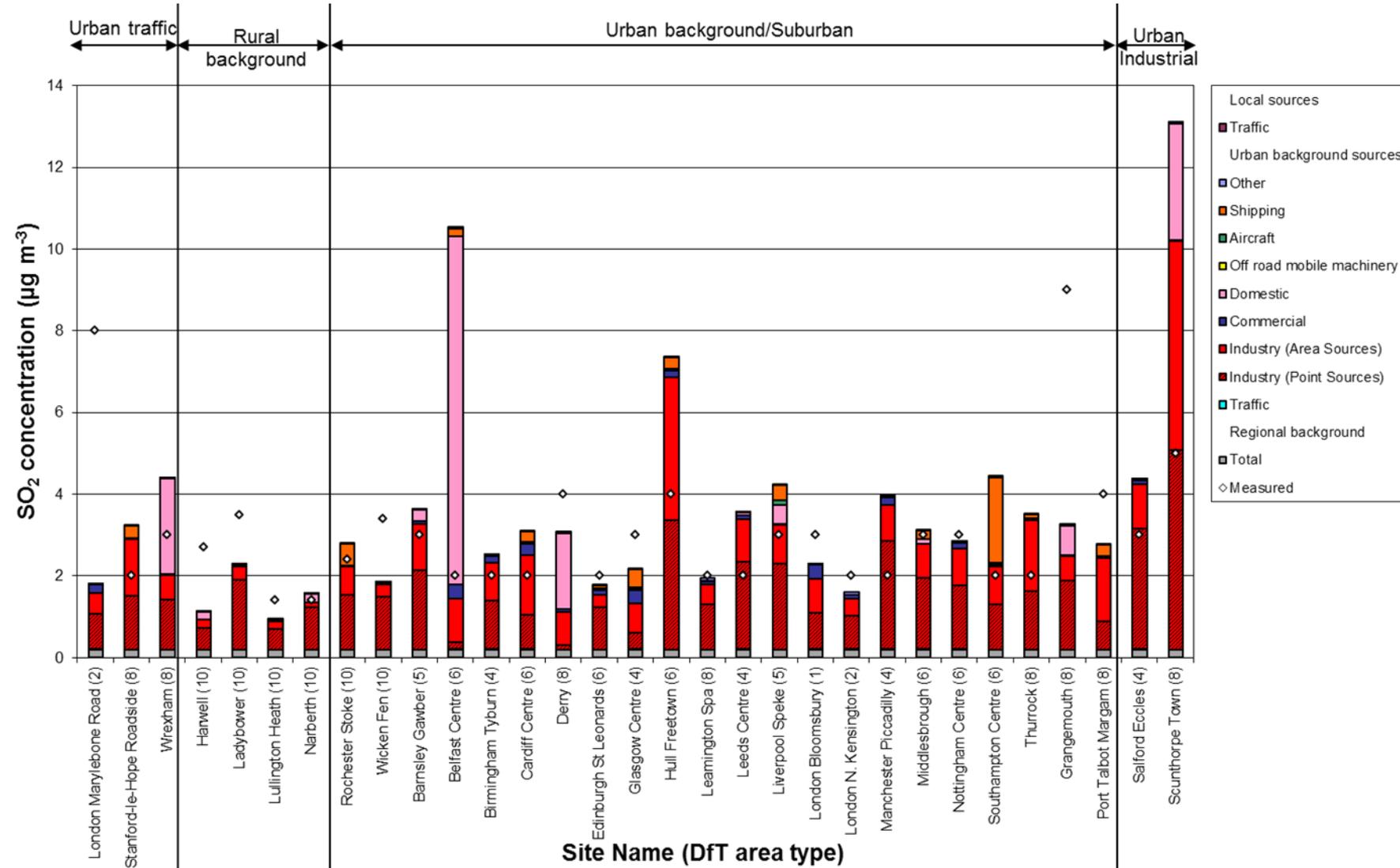
	Mean of measurements (µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	Mean of model estimates (µg m <sup>-3</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>	% of sites outside DQO of ±50%	Number of sites in assessment
National Network <sup>c</sup>	14.0	15.1	0.13	47%	30
Verification Sites	16.3	14.7	0.05	40%	30

c includes measurement data from sites in Defra's AURN only

#### 4.4.2 Source apportionment

Figure 4.14 shows the source apportionment for modelled annual mean concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> at AURN monitoring sites for 2012. Measured annual mean concentrations at each site are shown for reference. The figure shows that annual mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at most sites are dominated by contributions from industrial emissions treated as either point sources or area sources. Some sites also have significant contributions from shipping, commercial and domestic sources of emissions. Modelled concentrations are over-estimated at Belfast Centre, Hull Freetown, Scunthorpe Town and Southampton Centre. For Belfast Centre this appears to be driven by domestic and commercial SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, while for Hull Freetown and Scunthorpe Town estimated industrial SO<sub>2</sub> emissions are driving the over-estimate, as are shipping emissions at Southampton Centre.

Figure 4.14 - Annual mean SO<sub>2</sub> source apportionment at AURN monitoring sites (the area type of each site is shown in parenthesis after its name – see Table 3.4)



## 5 PM<sub>10</sub>

### 5.1 Introduction

#### 5.1.1 Limit values

Two limit values for ambient PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations are set out in the AQD. These have been specified for the protection of human health and came into force from 01/01/2005. These limit values are:

- An annual mean concentration of 40 µg m<sup>-3</sup>.
- A 24-hour mean concentration of 50 µg m<sup>-3</sup>, with 35 permitted exceedances each year

The UK was granted a time extension for compliance with the daily mean PM<sub>10</sub> limit value in the Greater London Urban Area. This exemption applied for the period from 11 June 2008 to 10 June 2011 and therefore did not apply during 2012.

Results of the assessment in terms of comparisons of the modelled concentrations with the annual mean and 24-hour mean limit values by zone have been reported in Form 19c of the questionnaire. Method A in Form 19c refers to the modelling method described in this report. Compliance with the 24-hour mean limit value has been assessed using an annual mean of greater than 31.5 µg m<sup>-3</sup> as indicative of an exceedance of the 24-hour mean limit value. The estimates of area and population exposed within Form 19c have been derived from modelled background maps only. No attempt has been made to derive estimates of population exposed using maps of roadside concentrations as these maps apply at approximately 4 m from the road kerb.

#### 5.1.2 Annual mean model

Maps of annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> in 2012 at background and roadside locations are shown in Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2. These maps have been calibrated using measurements from TEOM FDMS instruments within the national network for which co-located PM<sub>2.5</sub> measurements are also available for 2012. The models for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are designed to be fully consistent. Each component is either derived from emission estimates for PM<sub>10</sub> or PM<sub>2.5</sub> or the contributions to the fine and coarse particle size fractions are estimated separately. This enables us to carry out an additional reality check that the calibration parameters for the two pollutants are reasonably consistent. Measurements from national network sites without collocated PM<sub>2.5</sub> instruments have been used as an additional verification dataset (and similarly PM<sub>2.5</sub> sites without PM<sub>10</sub> have been used as an additional verification dataset for PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Measurements from gravimetric instruments, TEOM monitors and TEOM monitors adjusted using the VCM model (<http://www.volatil-correctio-model.info/>) have been used to verify the mapped estimates by applying the appropriate scaling factors prior to comparison.

A detailed description of the Pollution Climate Mapping (PCM) models for PM in 2004 has been provided by Stedman et al. (2007). The methods used to derive the maps for 2012 are largely the same as was adopted for the 2011 maps described in Brookes et al. (2012). Revised methods introduced in the 2011 assessment (Brookes et al., 2012) for modelling the contributions to PM<sub>10</sub> from SNAP 2 and SNAP 3 area sources were used and have been described in Section 3.3.5.

### 5.1.3 Outline of the annual mean model

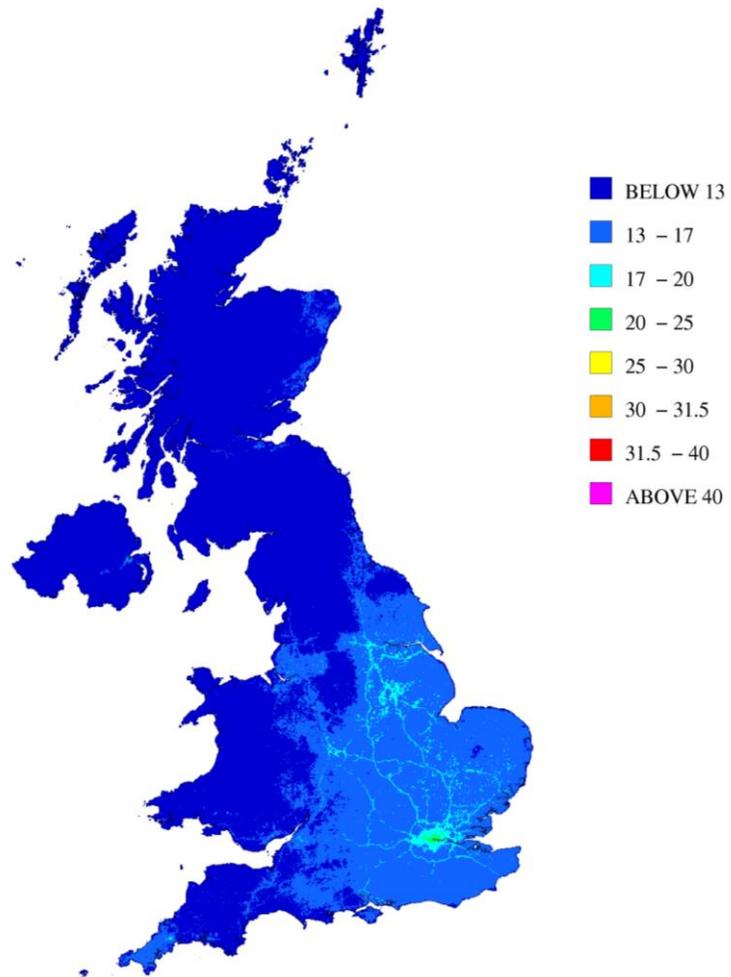
The maps of annual mean background PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations have been calculated by summing contributions from different sources:

- Secondary inorganic aerosol
- Secondary organic aerosol
- Large point sources of primary particles
- Small point sources of primary particles
- Point sources with emissions estimates for air quality pollutants based on reported carbon emissions (ETS points)
- Regional primary particles
- Area sources related to domestic combustion
- Area sources related to combustion in industry
- Area sources related to road traffic
- Other area sources
- Regional calcium rich dusts from re-suspension of soils
- Urban calcium rich dusts from re-suspension of soils due to urban activity
- Regional iron rich dusts from re-suspension
- Iron rich dusts from re-suspension due to vehicle activity
- Sea salt
- Residual

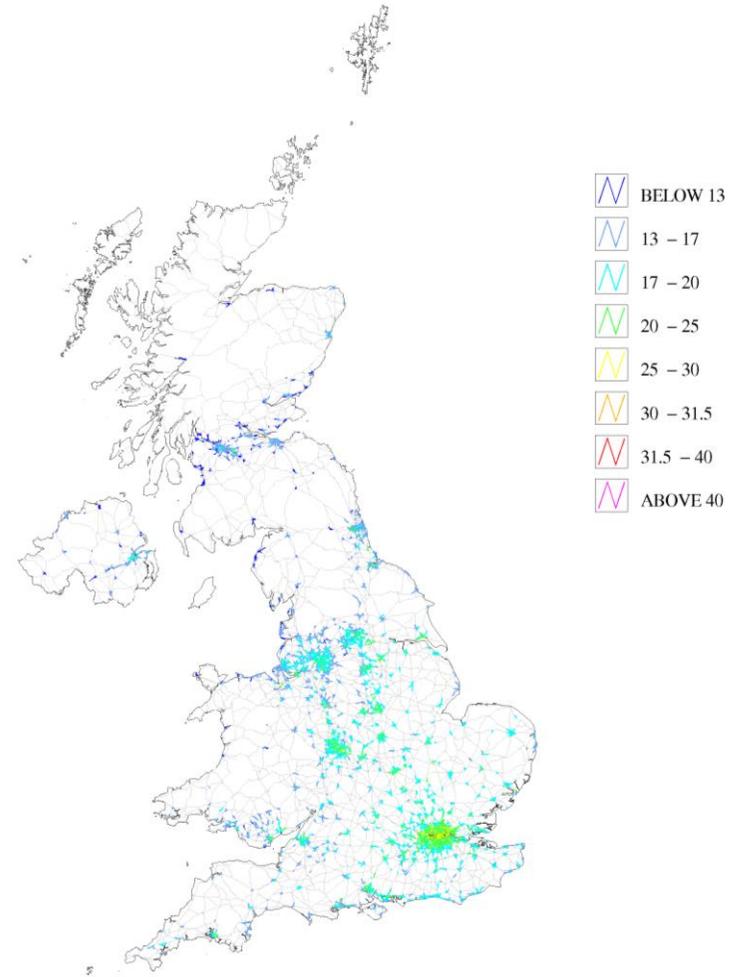
The concentrations of many of these components have been estimated separately for the fine and coarse fraction. This enables a consistent method to be adopted for estimation of PM<sub>10</sub> (the sum of the fine and coarse fractions) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> (fine fractions only). These component pieces are aggregated to a single 1 km x 1 km background PM<sub>10</sub> grid. An additional roadside increment is added for roadside locations.

The results from the annual mean model can be directly compared with the annual mean limit value in order to carry out the air quality assessment.

**Figure 5.1 - Annual mean background  $PM_{10}$  concentration, 2012 ( $\mu g m^{-3}$ , gravimetric)**



**Figure 5.2 - Urban major roads, annual mean roadside  $PM_{10}$  concentration, 2012 ( $\mu g m^{-3}$ , gravimetric)**

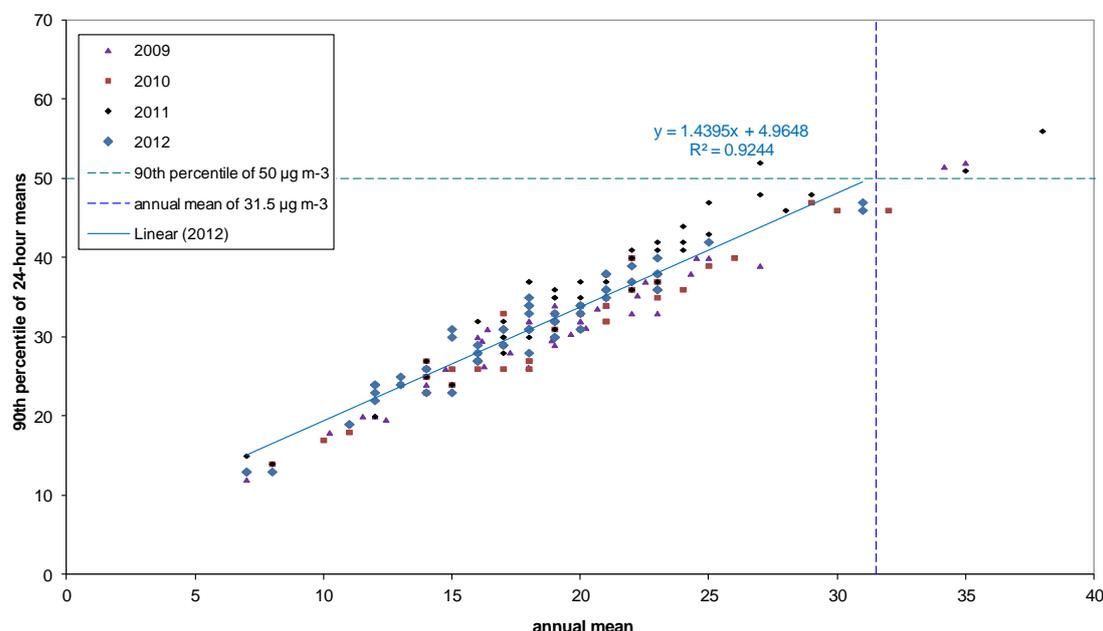


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### 5.1.4 Compliance assessment for the 24-hour limit value

24-hour mean concentrations have not been explicitly modelled for comparison with the 24-hour limit value. An annual mean concentration of  $31.5 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , gravimetric has been taken to be equivalent to 35 days with 24-hour mean concentrations greater than  $50 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  gravimetric (the 24-hour limit value) for 2012. A modelled annual mean concentration of greater than this value has been taken to indicate a modelled exceedance of the 24-hour mean limit value. This approach was initially proposed by Stedman et al. (2001a) who recommended a value of  $31.5 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  based on an analysis of monitoring data for the period 1992 to 1999. An analysis of more recent monitoring data Brookes et al. (2011) showed that the value of  $31.5 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  was still valid up to and including 2010 and an analysis of monitoring data for 2012 shown in Figure 5.3 confirms that this value is valid for 2012. A value of  $30.0 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  was found to be more appropriate for 2011 (Brookes et al., 2012).

**Figure 5.3 - The relationship between the 90th percentile of 24-hour mean  $\text{PM}_{10}$  concentration and annual mean concentration ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ ) for 2012**



### 5.1.5 Chapter structure

This chapter describes modelling work carried out for 2012 to assess compliance with the  $\text{PM}_{10}$  limit values described above. Emission estimates for primary PM are described in Section 5.2, Section 5.3 describes the  $\text{PM}_{10}$  modelling methods, the modelling results are presented in Section 5.4. The methods used to subtract the contribution from natural sources (sea salt) and the results of this subtraction are presented in Section 5.5.

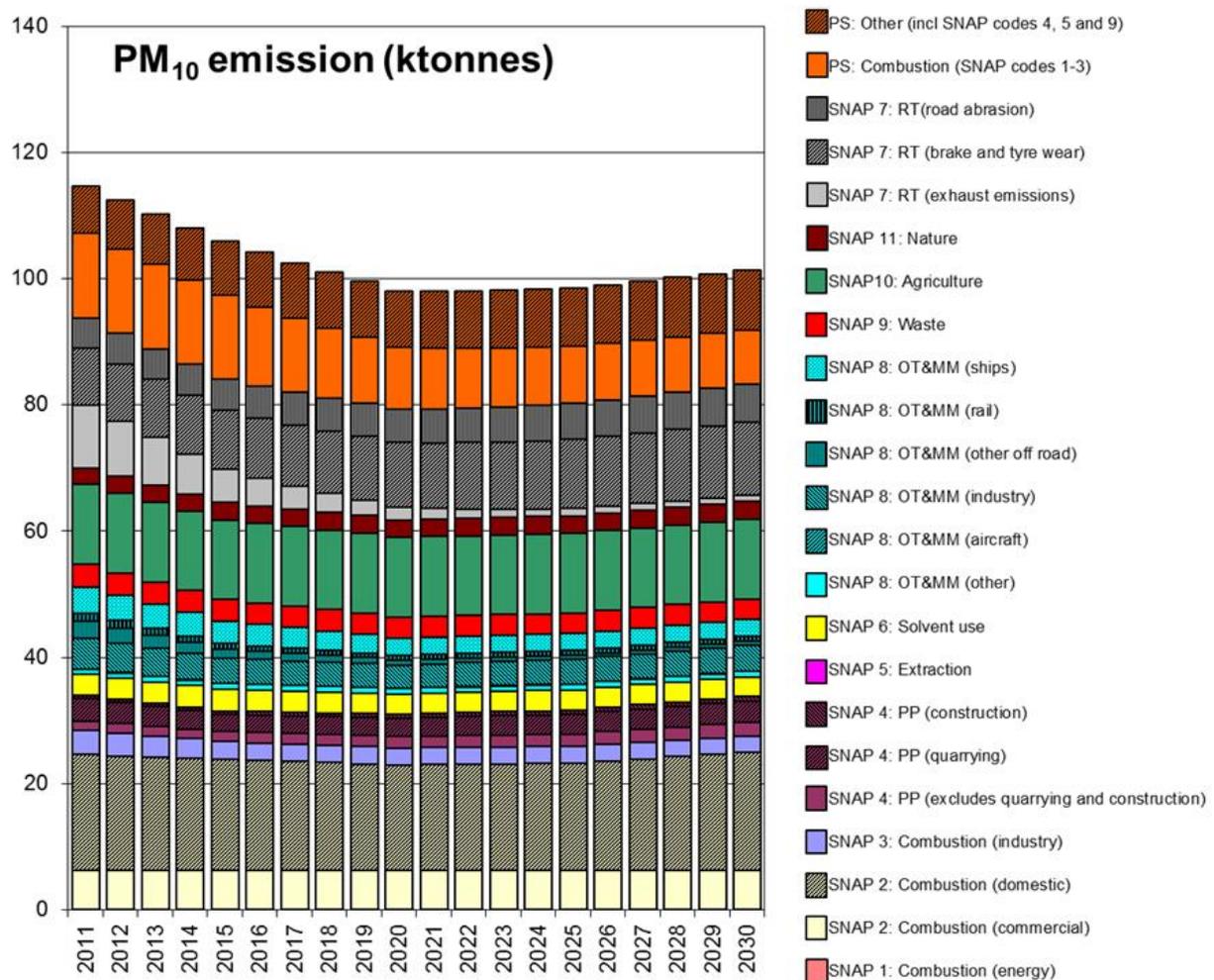
## 5.2 $\text{PM}_{10}$ emissions

Estimates of the emissions of primary PM from the UK National Atmospheric Emission Inventory 2011 (NAEI 2011) have been used in this study (Passant et al., 2013). Emissions projections have been provided by the NAEI (Passant pers. comm. 2013a) based on DECCs UEP45 energy and emissions projections (DECC, 2012). Figure 5.4 shows UK total  $\text{PM}_{10}$  emissions for 2011 and emissions projections for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 split by SNAP code, with the coding described in Table 3.1. Values for intermediate years have been interpolated in this figure. Figure 5.4 shows that  $\text{PM}_{10}$  emissions in 2011 include contributions from a wide range of different source sectors. Some of the sectors with the largest

contribution to the total in 2011 include road traffic exhaust, off-road mobile machinery, agriculture and domestic combustion.

Maps of emissions from area sources for 2012 were derived from the 2011 inventory maps using specific scaling factors derived for each combination of source and activity (typically fuel type), as described for NO<sub>x</sub> (Section 3.3.5). The emissions from point sources were scaled in a similar way, see Section 3.3.1. The methods used to calculate ambient concentrations from the estimates of primary PM emissions are described below for point, area and regional sources.

**Figure 5.4 - Total UK PM<sub>10</sub> emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011**



## 5.3 PM<sub>10</sub> modelling

### 5.3.1 Contributions from secondary inorganic aerosol

Maps of secondary inorganic aerosol (SIA) concentrations across the UK have been calculated from rural measurements of sulphate, nitrate and ammonium concentrations by interpolation, followed by the application of scaling factors derived from mass closure modelling. Measurements on a monthly basis are available for 28 rural monitoring sites within the UKEAP AGAnet for 2012 (Tang, 2013). Concentration surfaces on a 5 km x 5 km grid were calculated from the measurement data using Krigging.

These secondary components were then split into fine and coarse fractions and non-volatile and volatile components using coefficients derived with reference to the detailed PM sampling carried out during the PUMA campaign at the University of Birmingham urban background monitoring site in June and July 1999 (Harrison et al., 2006 and summarised by Kent et al., 2007a). The non-volatile secondary PM has been assumed to be sampled by a TEOM instrument, a gravimetric instrument should sample the sum of the non-volatile and volatile components. These secondary components were also scaled according to 'bound water' associated with the mass of water embedded within the particles (AQEG, 2005). Particle bound water is associated with the hygroscopic anions (Harrison et al., 2006). This has been assumed to contribute to the fine and coarse components gravimetric but not the TEOM. Therefore a particle bound water scaling factor of 1.279 has been applied to the SIA components for the gravimetric maps (see Table 5.1). The scaling factors for bound water and counter ions (non-volatile) have not been used in this study but would be appropriate for mapping TEOM concentrations. The factor for coarse mode nitrate is higher as this includes the mass of the counter-ion (sodium or calcium).

The split between coarse and fine nitrate was revised for the 2006 modelling assessment with reference to measurement data from the TRAMAQ (Abdalmogith et al., 2006) and Birmingham (Harrison and Yin, 2006) studies. The revised method has also been used in this assessment. Fine PM is used to describe PM<sub>2.5</sub> and coarse PM is used to describe PM<sub>2.5-10</sub> in this report. The split between fine and coarse PM is simple to interpret for most PM constituents but is more complex for nitrate PM because there are two modes. The fine nitrate mode consists of ammonium nitrate, which is volatile, and is all in the fine PM<sub>2.5</sub> fraction. The coarse mode consists of sodium nitrate, which is split roughly half and half between fine PM<sub>2.5</sub> and coarse PM<sub>2.5-10</sub> fractions (Abdalmogith et al., 2006). Measurement data from the Birmingham study (Harrison and Yin, 2006) shows that the fine PM<sub>2.5</sub> nitrate to coarse PM<sub>2.5-10</sub> ratio was 3.5. Thus the fine mode nitrate to coarse mode nitrate ratio was 1.25. The factors for nitrate in Table 5.1 have been derived from a combination of this factor of 1.25 and the half and half split of the coarse mode nitrate into the fine PM<sub>2.5</sub> and coarse PM<sub>2.5-10</sub> fractions.

**Table 5.1 - Scaling factors for size fraction, bound water and counter ion mass for secondary inorganic and organic aerosol**

Pollutant	Size fraction	Scaling factor for size fraction	Scaling factor for bound water and counter-ion mass	Scaling factor for bound water and counter-ion mass (non-volatile)
SO <sub>4</sub>	Fine	0.94	1.279	1.00
	Coarse	0.06	1.279	1.00
NO <sub>3</sub>	Fine mode	0.556	1.279	0.00
	Coarse mode fine	0.222	1.60	1.32
	Coarse mode coarse	0.222	1.60	1.32
NH <sub>4</sub>	Fine	0.97	1.279	0.86
	Coarse	0.03	1.279	1.00
SOA	Fine	1.00	1.0	0.00
	Coarse	0.0	1.0	0.00

### 5.3.2 Contributions from secondary organic aerosol

Estimates of annual mean secondary organic aerosol (SOA) concentrations in 2008 from the NAME Model for 20 km x 20 km across the UK have been provided by Redington and Derwent (2013). SOA concentrations are assumed to have remained at 2008 levels in 2012. NAME is a Lagrangian dispersion model that simulates the dispersion, chemistry and

deposition processes occurring in the atmosphere, utilising three dimensional meteorological fields from the Met Office Unified Model (Redington et al. 2009). The chemistry scheme has been recently updated to include the formation of anthropogenic and biogenic SOA, the details of which can be found in Redington and Derwent (2013). The SOA component has been assumed to fall within the PM<sub>2.5</sub> fraction.

### 5.3.3 Contributions from large and small point sources

Contributions to ground level annual mean primary PM concentrations from large point sources (those with annual emission greater than 200 tonnes, or for which emission release characteristics are known) in the NAEI 2011 have been estimated by modelling each source explicitly using the atmospheric dispersion model ADMS 5.0. Hourly sequential meteorological data for 2012 from Waddington was applied. Surface roughness was assumed to be 0.1 m at the dispersion site and 0.1 m at the meteorological site. Concentrations were calculated for a 99 km x 99 km square composed of a regularly spaced 1 km x 1 km resolution receptor grid. Each receptor grid was centred on the point source. A total of 274 point sources were modelled using emission release characteristics from the PCM stack parameters database (described in Section 3.3.1). The NAEI emissions for point sources for 2011 were scaled in order to provide values for 2012 as described in Section 3.3.1.

Contributions from PM point sources with less than 200 tonnes per annum release and for which emission characteristics were not known were modelled using the 'small points' model originally described by Stedman et al. (2005) and summarised in Appendix 3. This model consists of separate 'in-square' and 'out-of-square' components, in which concentrations are estimated using dispersion kernels, which have been calculated by using ADMS to model the dispersion of unit emissions from a central source to a grid of receptors at a spatial resolution of 1 km x 1 km squares. In line with the method applied for the large point sources the NAEI 2011 emissions for small point sources of PM have been scaled to 2012 using the same source sector specific projection factors applied to the large point sources.

Additional point source emissions data have been provided in the NAEI 2011. These emissions estimates have been derived from carbon emissions data reported under the EU-Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), as described in Tsigataki et al. (2013). These point sources are referred to as ETS points in this report. To model the contribution to background annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations from ETS points the emissions have been treated as an additional set of small point sources. As such they have been modelled using the PM<sub>10</sub> small points approach described above. These derived air quality pollutant emissions estimates are particularly uncertain, hence the emissions for particular sources have been capped at reporting thresholds given by the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI). Typically more than 90% of the ETS points do not exceed the SPRI reporting threshold, which for PM<sub>10</sub> is also 1 tonne per year.

### 5.3.4 Contributions from distant sources of primary particles

Contributions from long-range transport of primary particles on a 20 km x 20 km grid have been estimated using the TRACK receptor oriented, Lagrangian statistical model (Lee et al., 2000). Emissions of primary PM were taken from the NAEI for UK sources and from EMEP (Webdab data, <http://www.ceip.at/>) for sources in the rest of Europe. Primary PM was modelled as an inert tracer. All sources within 10 km of the receptor point were excluded from the TRACK model to allow the area source model and the point source model to be nested within this long-range transport model without duplicating source contributions.

## 5.3.5 Iron and calcium rich dusts

### 5.3.5.1 Introduction

The NAEI does not include estimates of the emissions of iron or calcium rich dusts. Various process-based or more empirically based models have therefore been applied to estimate the contribution of these dusts to ambient PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations across the UK. The contributions have been split into four categories:

- Regional calcium rich dusts from re-suspension of soils
- Urban calcium rich dusts from re-suspension of soils due to urban activity
- Regional iron rich dusts from re-suspension
- Iron rich dusts from re-suspension due to vehicle activity

A method for estimating the mass of iron (Fe) and calcium (Ca) rich dusts was included in the modelling method for PM<sub>10</sub> for the first time in 2006. The PCM models were revised for 2008 in order to incorporate a more process-based modelling approach for regional calcium rich dusts from re-suspension of soils and iron rich dusts from re-suspension due to vehicle activity. The revised models developed from those proposed by Abbott (2008) were also used for this 2012 assessment. The models for urban calcium rich dusts and regional iron rich dusts remain largely unchanged and are based a more empirical approach.

The starting point for the assessment of iron and calcium rich dusts is the measurements of a range of PM components including Fe and Ca reported by Harrison and Yin (2006) for three monitoring sites in the Birmingham area. Measurements were made at an urban background site (BCCS) from May 2004 to May 2005, an urban roadside site (BROS) from May 2005 to November 2005 and at a rural site about 20 km from the city (CPSS) from November 2005 to May 2006. Measurements were not made at the different sites simultaneously but the measurement periods were sufficiently long that they can be used to provide reasonable estimates of the urban and roadside increments of various PM components. The measurement data for Fe and Ca are summarised in Table 5.2.

**Table 5.2 - Measured concentration of iron and calcium and derived estimates of iron and calcium rich dusts ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )**

	CPSS (rural)	BCCS (urban)	conversion factor	rural x factor	Urban increment x factor
Fe fine	0.06	0.10	9.0	0.54	0.36
Fe coarse	0.14	0.24	9.0	1.26	0.89
Ca fine	0.03	0.09	4.3	0.13	0.26
Ca coarse	0.12	0.30	4.3	0.52	0.77

Table 5.2 also includes the conversion factors suggested by Harrison et al., (2006) for use within their pragmatic mass closure model. This factor converts to mass of elemental Fe to iron related dusts and the mass of elemental Ca to calcium related dusts. The urban increment in the table has been calculated by subtracting the data for CPSS from that for the urban BCCS site. It is clear that there is an urban increment for both fine and coarse iron and calcium rich dusts. Measurement data for the BROS roadside site indicates that there is a roadside increment on top of the urban increment for Fe but not for Ca. Thus it is reasonable to assume that the urban increment for iron rich dusts is associated with emissions generated by road traffic but that the urban increment for calcium rich dusts is associated with urban emissions that are not related to traffic activity.

### 5.3.5.2 Regional calcium rich dusts

The regional concentration of Ca rich dusts was assumed to be a constant value across the UK in the 2006 and 2007 assessments (Kent et al., 2007b; Grice et al., 2009). Abbott (2008) developed a method to estimate the ambient concentration of Ca rich PM<sub>10</sub> dusts resulting from the re-suspension of soils in rural areas. The starting points for this method are the proportion of bare soil, root crops and cereal crops in 1 km x 1 km grid squares across the UK within the Land Cover Map 2000 (2009). The concentration of Ca rich dusts cannot be calculated using the standard approach of using an estimate of the annual emissions and an air dispersion model. This is because the rate of re-suspension and the atmospheric dispersion of these emissions are both dependant on the meteorological conditions. The emission rate will be higher when the wind is stronger but the dispersion of these emissions will also be more efficient under these conditions.

The method presented by Abbott (2008) makes use of combined emission and dispersion kernels for cereal and root crop fields and for bare soils. Concentrations were calculated for each hour of the year based on hourly sequential meteorological data from twelve sites throughout the UK for 1999. This year was selected because the data were readily available.

The method of Abbott (2008) has been adapted for use within the PCM models by using an inverse distance weighted average of the results from the different kernels for each receptor location. This revised method avoids the discontinuities caused by the use of a simpler nearest met site to the receptor method used in the original work.

Figure 5.5a shows the results for regional Ca rich dusts. The highest concentrations are predicted to be in eastern areas where bare soils, root and arable crops are more common and there is less rainfall. A maximum value for this component has been set as 5 µg m<sup>-3</sup> within the map. This value has been chosen as an estimate of the maximum likely concentration for a grid square average based on a comparison of this map with available PM<sub>10</sub> measurements in the locations with the highest predicted contributions.

### 5.3.5.3 Urban calcium rich dusts

A more empirical method has been used to estimate the urban increment for Ca rich dusts. The normalized distribution of resident population on a 1 km x 1 km grid has been used as a surrogate for urban emissions within the area source model. The model has been calibrated to provide good agreement with the urban increment for Ca rich dusts found by Harrison and Yin (2006) and listed in Table 5.2.

Figure 5.5b shows the results for urban Ca rich dusts. The highest concentrations are in the major urban areas since this is a re-scaled population density map. A maximum value for this component has been set as 2 µg m<sup>-3</sup> within the map. This value has been chosen as an estimate of the maximum likely concentration for a grid square average based on a comparison of this map with available PM<sub>10</sub> measurements in the locations with the highest predicted contributions.

### 5.3.5.4 Regional iron rich dusts

A constant value for the regional contribution to Fe rich dusts of 1 µg m<sup>-3</sup> has been applied across the UK. This residual value has been chosen to provide the best fit to the measurements from the Birmingham study (Harrison and Yin, 2006) and available urban background particulate Fe measurements once the estimated contribution from re-suspension due to vehicle movements has been taken into account. Figure 5.5c shows this constant contribution across the UK.

### 5.3.5.5 Iron rich dusts from re-suspension associated with vehicle movements

The assessments for 2006 and 2007 used an empirical method for the Fe rich dusts associated with re-suspension from vehicle movements based on the use of vehicle km

statistics for 1 km x 1 km squares (Grice et al., 2009). Abbott (2008) developed a more process-based approach to estimating this contribution, which takes vehicle km statistics for heavy-duty vehicles (heavy good vehicles and buses) as its starting point. These estimates are likely to be subject to greater uncertainty than the estimates for re-suspension from soils because there is little information on the availability of material on road surfaces to be re-suspended.

Abbott (2008) calculated two sets of combined emission and dispersion kernels for each of the 12 meteorological stations for 1999: one to represent rural conditions and one to represent urban conditions. The estimated re-suspension rate was considerably higher for rural conditions due to the higher speeds assumed. These two sets of kernels were then used to calculate the contribution to PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations according to the proportion of urban and rural land cover in each 1 km x 1 km grid square. A detailed examination of the results from this assessment has shown that the concentrations in urban areas were largely driven by the small proportion of rural land cover in these urban areas. The urban kernels have therefore been chosen to apply to all roads within the PCM model.

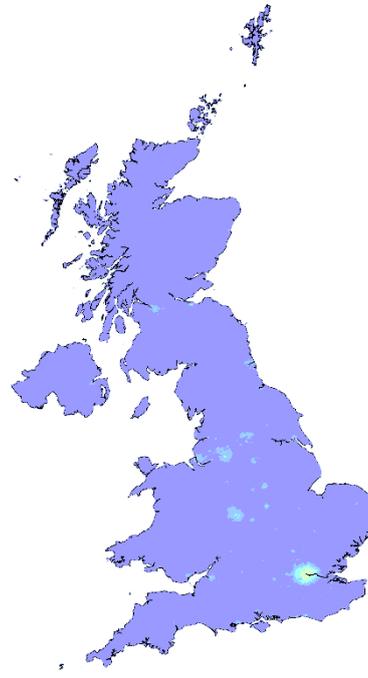
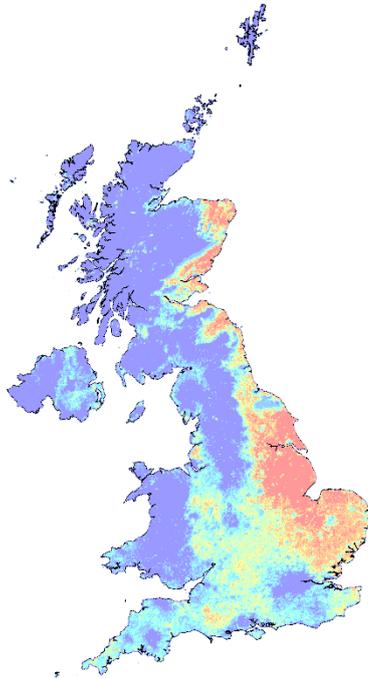
Figure 5.5d shows the results for Fe rich dusts from vehicle movements. The highest concentrations are associated with the roads with the highest flows of heavy-duty vehicles. A maximum value for this component has been set as 2.5 µg m<sup>-3</sup> within the map. This value has been chosen as an estimate of the maximum likely concentration for a grid square average based on a comparison of this map with available PM<sub>10</sub> measurements in the locations with the highest predicted contributions.

An indication that the method is providing reasonable estimates the total of Fe rich dusts is provided by Figure 5.6, which shows a comparison of modelled annual mean Fe (the sum of regional and vehicle related Fe) with ambient Fe measurements at non-industrial and non-roadsite sites for 2012 from the national metals monitoring network. The modelled estimates are clearly of the correct magnitude and provide a reasonable description of the rural to urban gradients.

Figure 5.5

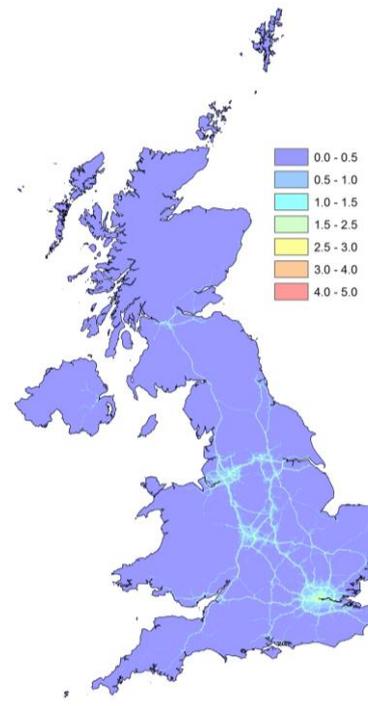
**a) Contribution to  $PM_{10}$  from regional Ca rich dusts associated with re-suspension from soils ( $\mu g m^{-3}$ )**

**b) Contribution to  $PM_{10}$  from urban Ca rich dusts associated with urban activities ( $\mu g m^{-3}$ )**



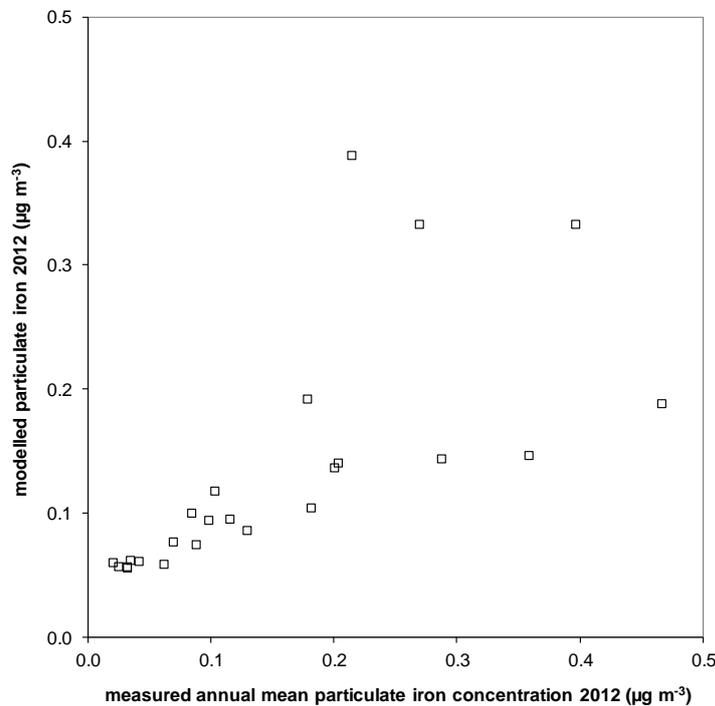
**c) Contribution to  $PM_{10}$  from regional Fe rich dusts ( $\mu g m^{-3}$ )**

**d) Contribution to  $PM_{10}$  from Fe rich dusts associated with vehicle movements ( $\mu g m^{-3}$ )**



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**Figure 5.6 - Comparison of modelled and measured annual mean elemental Fe concentrations 2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )**



### 5.3.5.6 Application to the mapping of heavy metal concentrations

Abbott (2008) also suggested a method for estimating the contributions to the ambient concentrations of heavy metals from soil and vehicle related re-suspension processes. Section 10.3 on the modelling of heavy metal concentrations describe how the maps of PM mass from rural re-suspension of soils and re-suspension associated with vehicle movements have been used to estimate the contributions to the ambient concentration of heavy metals using a combination of information on the heavy metal content of soils and enhancement factors.

### 5.3.6 Sea salt

The contribution to ambient PM from sea salt has been derived directly from measurements of particulate chloride (Tang, 2013). Data from 28 rural sites were interpolated by Krigging onto a 5 km x 5 km grid. A scaling factor of 1.648 was applied to convert elemental chloride mass to sodium chloride mass. 73% of the sea salt mass was assumed to be in the coarse fraction and 27% in the fine fraction. This split was derived from measurement data presented by APEG (1999) and Harrison and Yin (2006).

The use of chloride is potentially subject to both positive and negative artefacts. Sea salt is not the only source of particulate chloride in the atmosphere. HCl is emitted from coal burning but reductions in coal use and flue gas abatement are likely to have reduced atmospheric HCl and ammonium chloride concentrations considerably. There will also be loss of chloride from marine aerosol due to reactions with nitric acid. The resulting sodium nitrate PM has been considered to be of anthropogenic origin and the contribution to PM mass from this sodium nitrate is explicitly included in the modelled concentrations presented. If sodium were used as the marker for sea salt rather than chloride then this sodium nitrate would tend to be included in the natural component.

In addition to selecting chloride as the marker for sea salt, the analysis was simplified by assuming that the sea salt consists of sodium chloride only. Thus the measured chloride concentration has been scaled by a factor of 1.648. An alternative approach would be to scale by 1.809 to take account of the full composition of sea salt. The composition of sea salt is dominated by chloride and sodium. Other components contributing more than 1% by mass are sulphate, magnesium, calcium and potassium. Sulphate is already explicitly included in the modelled concentrations and a sea salt correction has not been applied to the measured concentrations used in the PCM model. Adding a further sea salt sulphate component would lead to double counting. The other components (magnesium, calcium and potassium) have, in effect, been treated as sodium by the use of a scaling factor of 1.648. The ratio of (chloride + sodium) to chloride in sea salt is 1.552, while the ratio of (chloride + sodium + magnesium + calcium + potassium) to chloride is 1.658. Thus the simplification of sea salt as pure sodium chloride has not had a large impact on the total mass assumed apart from the contribution from sea salt sulphate, which, as a simplification, has been included with the rest of the sulphate as anthropogenic.

### 5.3.7 Contributions from area sources

Figure 5.7 shows the calibration of the area source model. The modelling method makes use of an ADMS derived dispersion kernel to calculate the contribution to ambient concentrations at a central receptor location from area source emissions within a 33 km x 33 km square surrounding each receptor. Hourly sequential meteorological data from Waddington in 2012 was used to construct the dispersion kernels, as described in Appendix 4. A total of 26 background FDMS monitoring sites within the national network had sufficient data capture for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in 2012 to be used to calibrate the model. Only sites with valid data for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> have been used to calibrate the PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> models for 2012, as described in Section 5.1.

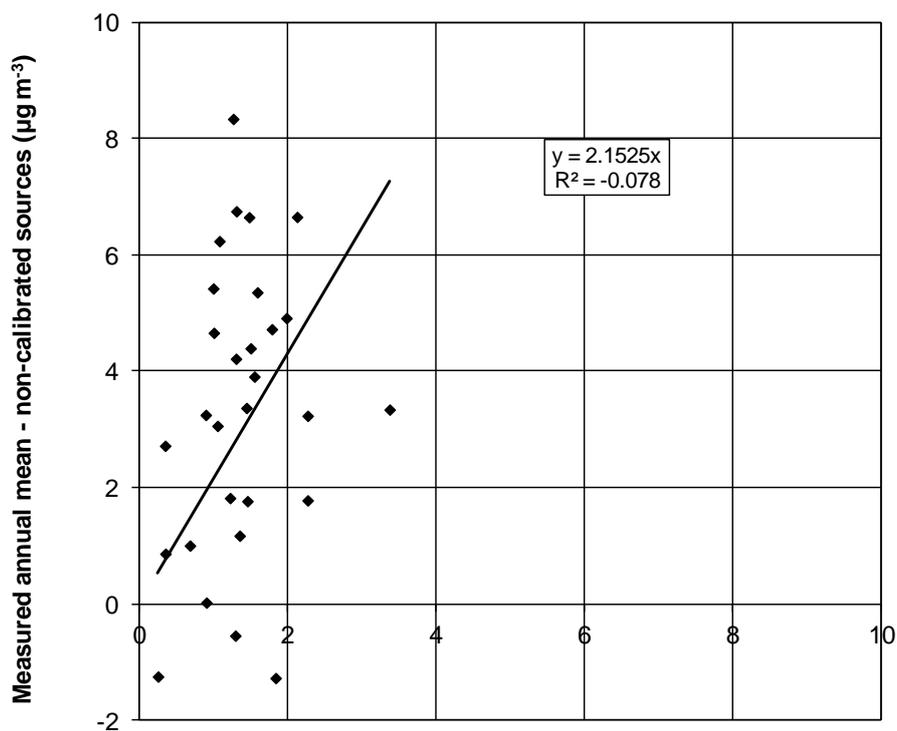
Revised methods introduced in the 2011 assessment (Brookes et al., 2012) for modelling the contributions to PM<sub>10</sub> from SNAP 2 (domestic and non-domestic combustion) and SNAP 3 (combustion in industry) area sources were used and have been described in Section 3.3.5.

As part of the calibration process emission caps have been applied to certain sectors; this is because the use of surrogate statistics for mapping area source emissions sometimes results in unrealistically large concentrations in some grid squares for a given sector. The emission caps applied are given in Table 5.3.

With the exception of area sources associated with SNAP sector 3 (combustion in industry), the area source model has been calibrated using FDMS ambient PM monitoring data from the UK national networks. The modelled large point and small point source, SIA, SOA, iron and calcium rich dust, long range transport primary PM, sea salt and the residual concentrations have been subtracted from the measured annual mean PM concentration at background sites and compared with the modelled area source contribution to annual mean PM concentration. A residual concentration of 1.5 µg m<sup>-3</sup> was found to provide the best fit to the monitoring data for both PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in 2012.

The modelled area source contribution (excluding SNAP 3) was multiplied by the relevant empirical coefficient to calculate the calibrated area source contribution for each grid square in the country. The area source contribution was then added to the contributions from SNAP 3 area sources, secondary organic and inorganic particles, from small and large point sources, from regional primary particles, from sea salt, from calcium and iron rich dusts and the residual, resulting in a map of background annual mean gravimetric PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations.

Figure 5.7 - Calibration of PM<sub>10</sub> area source model 2012 (µg m<sup>-3</sup>, gravimetric)



Uncalibrated area source contribution to annual mean (µg m<sup>-3</sup>)

Table 5.3 - Emission caps applied to PM10 sector grids

SNAP code	Description	Cap applied (t/a/km <sup>2</sup> )
SNAP 1 (Combustion in energy production & transformation)	Gas Production - combustion at gas separation plant, LPG	2
SNAP 1 (Combustion in energy production & transformation)	Gas Production - combustion at gas separation plant, OPG	2
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings - metal and plastic, Metal and plastic coatings	6
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings - high performance, High performance coatings	6
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings – marine, Marine coatings	10
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings - commercial vehicles, Commercial vehicle coatings	10
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings – aircraft, Aircraft coatings	10
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings - agricultural and construction, Ace coatings	10
SNAP 8 (Other Transport & mobile machinery)	Industrial off-road mobile machinery, DERV	3
SNAP 8 (Other Transport & mobile machinery)	Industrial off-road mobile machinery, Gas oil	3
SNAP 8 (Other Transport & mobile machinery)	Industrial off-road mobile machinery, Petrol	3
SNAP10 (Agriculture forestry & land use change)	Agriculture livestock – pigs, Housed livestock	6

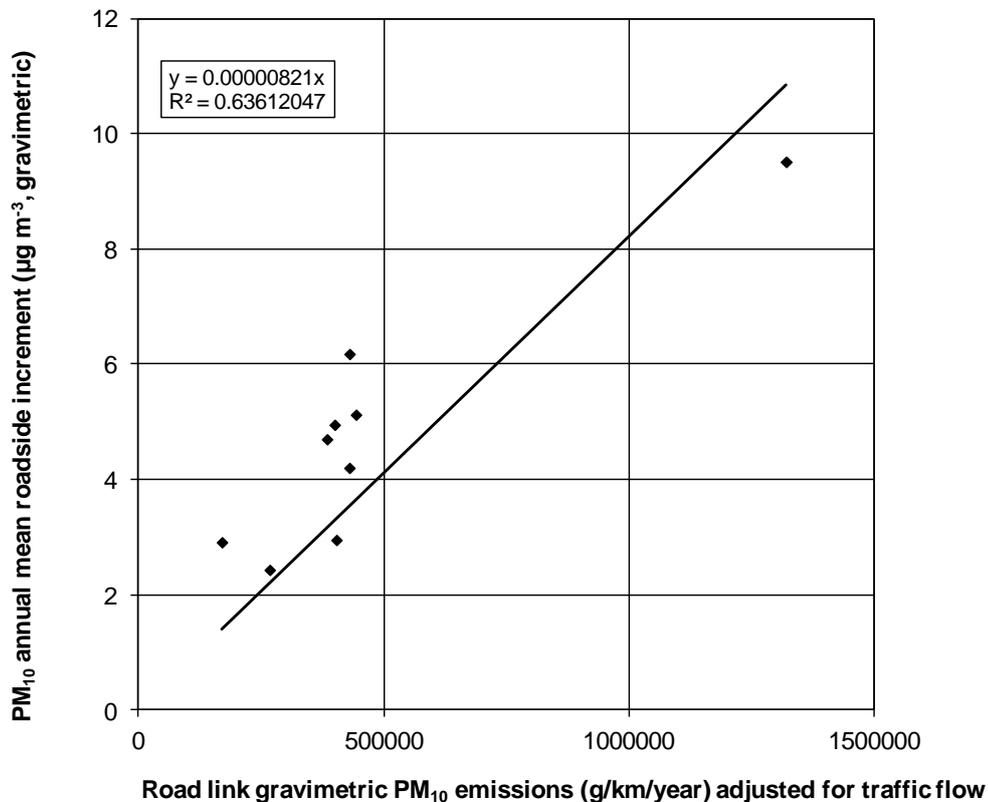
SNAP code	Description	Cap applied (t/a/km <sup>2</sup> )
SNAP10 (Agriculture forestry & land use change)	Agriculture livestock - laying hens, Housed livestock	3
SNAP10 (Agriculture forestry & land use change)	Agriculture livestock – broilers, Housed livestock	3
SNAP10 (Agriculture forestry & land use change)	Agriculture livestock - other poultry, Housed livestock	3
SNAP 2 Combustion (commercial)	Public Sector combustion, Coal	10
SNAP 1 (Combustion in energy production & transformation)	Gas production, Natural gas	2
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings – automotive, Automotive coatings	10

### 5.3.8 Roadside concentrations

The annual mean concentration of PM<sub>10</sub> at a roadside location has been considered to be made up of two parts: the background concentration (as described above) and a roadside increment:

$$\text{roadside } PM_{10} \text{ concentration} = \text{background } PM_{10} \text{ concentration} + PM_{10} \text{ roadside increment.}$$

The NAEI provides estimates of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions for major road links in the UK for 2011 (Passant et al., 2013) and these have been adjusted to provide estimates of emissions in 2012. The roadside increment model for PM<sub>10</sub> has been calibrated using data from FDMS and Partisol monitoring sites with valid data for both PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in 2012. Figure 5.8 shows a comparison of the roadside increment of annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations at roadside monitoring sites with PM<sub>10</sub> emission estimates for the individual road links alongside which these sites are located. The regression line has been forced through zero to provide a reasonable model output without imposing an unrealistic high residual to the roadside increment. Emissions were adjusted for annual average daily traffic flow using the method described in Section 3.3.6. Roadside concentrations for urban major road links (A-roads and motorways) only are reported to the EU and included in this report.

**Figure 5.8 - Calibration of  $PM_{10}$  roadside increment model 2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , gravimetric)**


## 5.4 Results

### 5.4.1 Verification of mapped values

Figure 5.9 and Figure 5.10 show comparisons of modelled and measured annual mean  $PM_{10}$  concentration in 2012 at background and roadside monitoring site locations. Lines representing  $y = x - 50\%$  and  $y = x + 50\%$  are also shown because 50% is the AQD data quality objective for modelled annual mean  $PM_{10}$  concentrations – see Section 1.5. Summary statistics for the comparison between modelled and measured  $PM_{10}$  concentrations are presented in Table 5.4 and Table 5.5.

There are a number of different categories of monitoring sites within these tables and graphs. This is because there are some sites in the national network at which only  $PM_{10}$  or  $PM_{2.5}$  are measured, but not both. TEOM  $PM_{10}$  data adjusted using the VCM model (<http://www.volatile-correction-model.info/>), are available for some verification sites.

The agreement between the FDMS and TEOM VCM measurement data and the modelled values is generally good. The TEOM x 1.3 measurement data for verification sites are higher than the modelled estimates. This is as expected since TEOM x 1.3 is known to over predict in comparison to the reference gravimetric monitoring method. The measured values for gravimetric (Partisol) sites are lower than the modelled values at two background sites; this is because the measured gravimetric annual means are lower than the measured FDMS annual means at these sites.

Figure 5.9 - Verification of background annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> model 2012

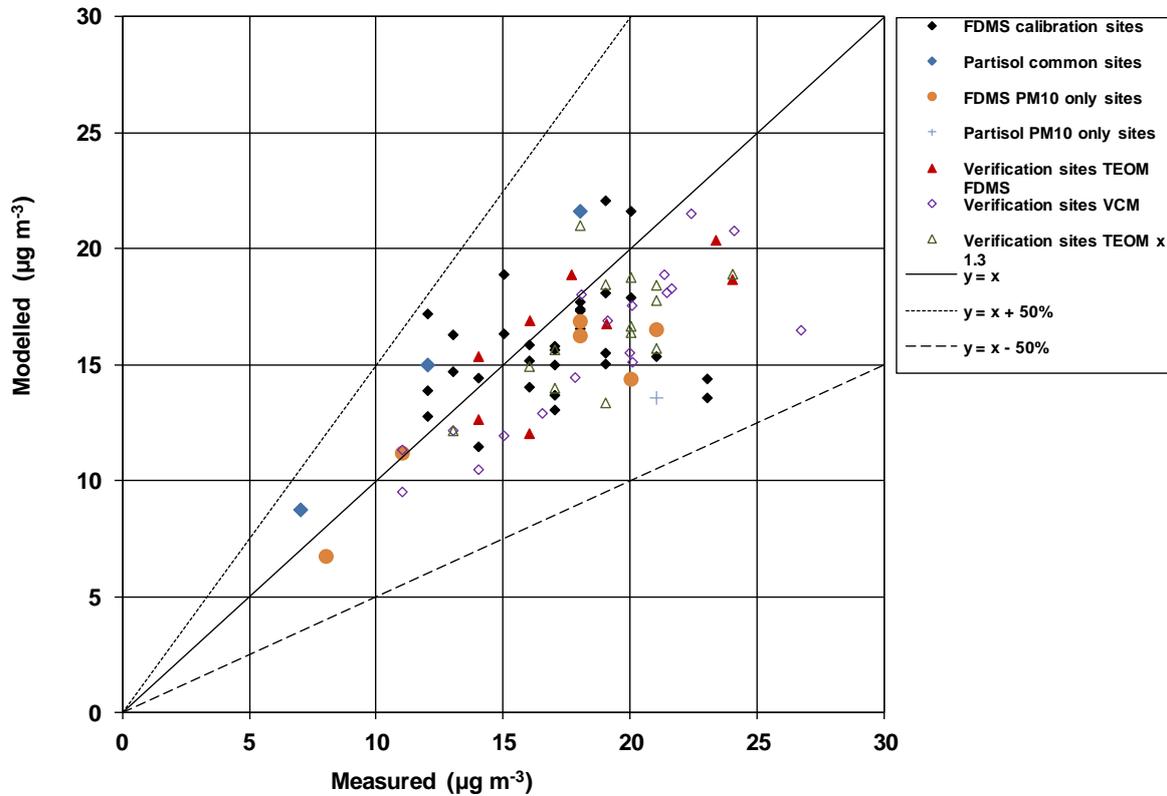
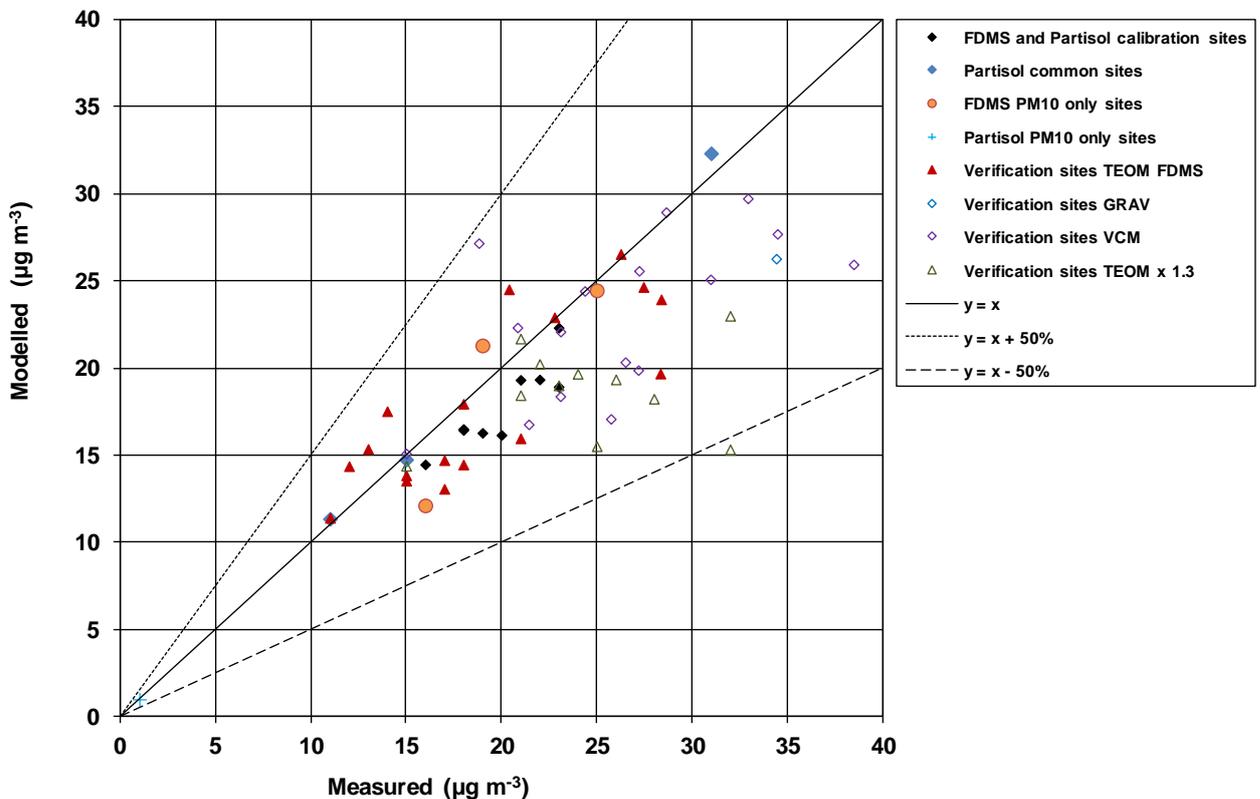


Figure 5.10 - Verification of roadside annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> model 2012



**Table 5.4 - Summary statistics for comparison between gravimetric modelled and measured concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> at background sites**

	Mean of measurements (µg m <sup>-3</sup> , grav)	Mean of model estimates (µg m <sup>-3</sup> , grav)	R <sup>2</sup>	% outside data quality objectives	Number of sites
National network FDMS (Calibration)	16.6	15.7	0.20	0	31
National network Partisol	12.3	15.1	1.00	0	3
National network FDMS PM10 only sites	16.0	13.7	0.85	0	6
National network Partisol PM10 only sites	21.0	13.6	-	0	1
Verification sites FDMS	18.0	16.5	0.58	0	8
Verification sites gravimetric	-	-	-	-	-
Verification sites VCM	18.5	15.6	0.72	0	18
Verification sites TEOM x 1.3	18.7	16.7	0.23	0	15

**Table 5.5 - Summary statistics for comparison between gravimetric modelled and measured concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> at roadside sites**

	Mean of measurements (µg m <sup>-3</sup> , grav)	Mean of model estimates (µg m <sup>-3</sup> , grav)	R <sup>2</sup>	% outside data quality objectives	Number of sites
National network FDMS (Calibration)	21.1	19.2	0.93	0	10
National network Partisol	19.0	19.5	1.00	0	3
National network FDMS PM10 only sites	20.0	19.3	0.80	0	3
National network Partisol PM10 only sites	-	-	-	-	-
Verification sites FDMS	19.1	17.9	0.66	0	17
Verification sites gravimetric	34.4	26.3	-	0	1
Verification sites VCM	26.2	22.9	0.36	0	16
Verification sites TEOM x 1.3	24.5	18.6	0.05	9	11

#### 5.4.2 PM<sub>10</sub> source apportionment at monitoring sites

Figure 5.11 and Figure 5.12 show the modelled annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> source apportionment for 2012 at national network background and roadside monitoring sites respectively. The measured concentration at each site is also shown for reference.

At background locations, the contributions from non-emissions inventory sources (i.e. regional background sources and urban dusts), which are shown in grey on the figures, dominate with a particularly large contribution from secondary aerosols. The smaller

contribution from urban background emissions sources, shown in colour on the figures, is dominated in most locations by traffic (exhaust emissions, brake and tyre wear and road abrasion), industry and off road mobile machinery.

At roadside locations the source apportionment follows a very similar pattern to background locations, except that there is an extra local road traffic component composed of local exhaust emissions and local brake and tyre wear and local road abrasion emissions. Depending on the magnitude of the local traffic emissions, local traffic emissions can contribute up to  $10 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  of  $\text{PM}_{10}$  at the roadside monitoring sites.

Figure 5.11 - Annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> source apportionment at background national network monitoring sites in 2012

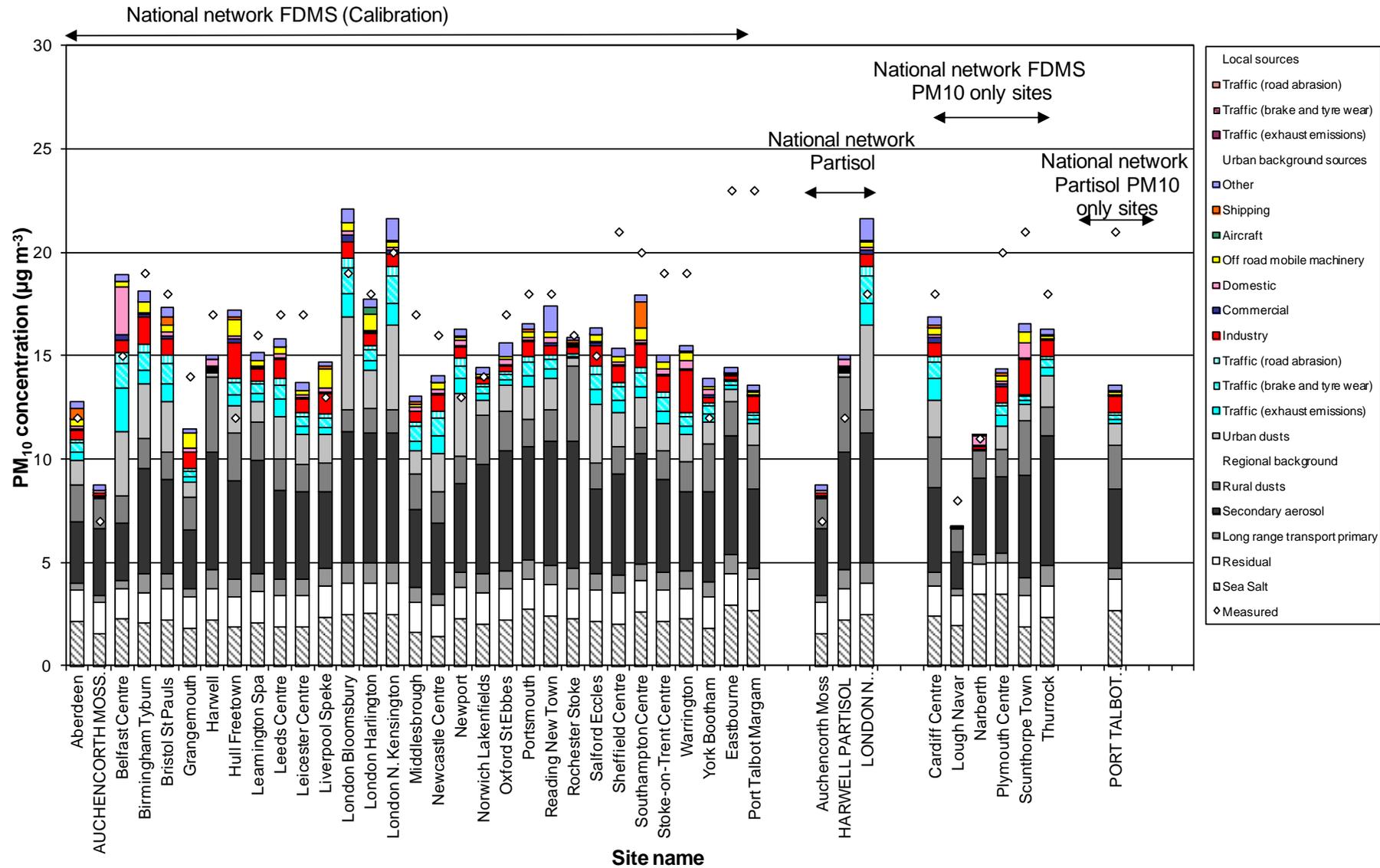
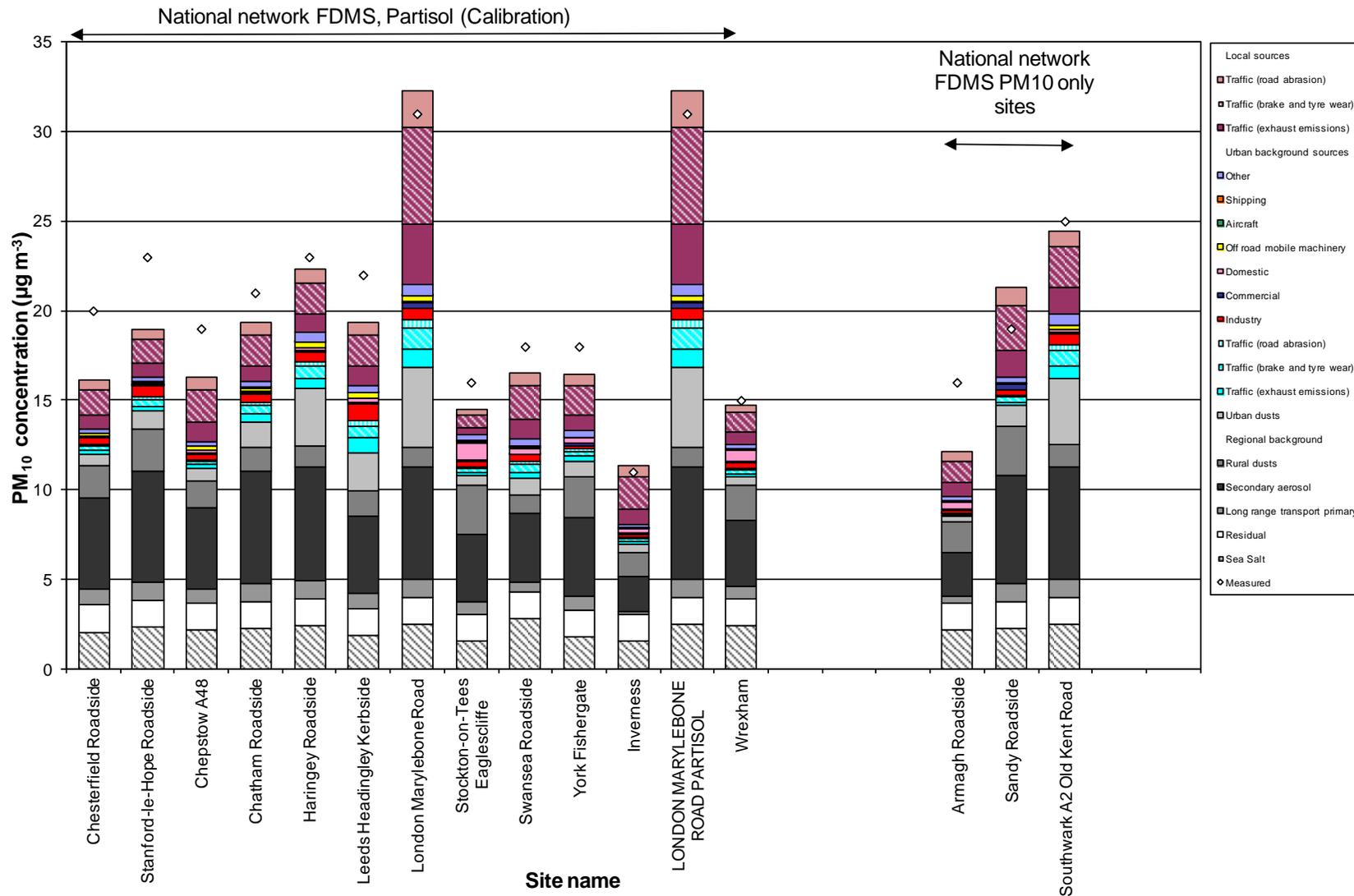


Figure 5.12 - Annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> source apportionment at national network roadside monitoring sites in 2012



## 5.5 Subtraction of sea salt component

### 5.5.1 Introduction

The AQD (Article 20) requires member states to attribute exceedances of limit values due to natural sources when reporting the results of air quality assessments. The definition of natural sources in this directive includes sea spray. The monitoring data and model results presented in the reporting questionnaire (CDR, 2013) for PM<sub>10</sub> in Forms 8, 11 and 19 are the total concentrations. An assessment of the concentrations with the contribution from natural sources subtracted is provided in Form 23 for locations with measured or modelled exceedances of the limit values. 2012 is the fifth year for which the contribution from natural sources has been subtracted. Where exceedances are attributed to natural sources, subtraction is a requirement of the Directive.

### 5.5.2 Map of annual mean sea salt PM<sub>10</sub>

The method used to estimate the sea salt contribution to annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations across the UK has been described in Section 5.3.6. The map of annual mean sea salt PM<sub>10</sub> can be used to subtract this contribution directly from measured or modelled annual mean concentrations. The uncertainties associated with estimating the sea salt contribution to annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> from measurements of particulate chloride have been discussed in Section 5.3.6. It is recognised that the interpolated map of sea salt concentrations will not capture the steep gradients in sea salt concentration very close to the coast. Thus the analysis presented may underestimate the sea salt contribution to exceedances in coastal areas.

### 5.5.3 Method for the 24-hour limit value

A method has also been developed to estimate the contribution from sea salt to exceedances of the 24-hour limit value for PM<sub>10</sub> of no more than 35 days with concentration greater than 50 µg m<sup>-3</sup>. This method has been described in detail by Defra (2009). This method makes use of the relationship between the number of days with concentrations greater than 50 µg m<sup>-3</sup> and annual mean concentrations described by Stedman et al. (2001a). There is some scatter around the best-fit line of the relationship shown in Figure 5.3. Using the best-fit line relationship within the annual method for subtracting sea salt has been considered appropriate since this should give the best central estimate of the sea salt contribution.

An estimate of the number of days with a PM<sub>10</sub> concentration greater than 50 µg m<sup>-3</sup> associated with the contribution to annual mean concentration from sea salt has been calculated by applying the relationship of Stedman et al. (2001a) in the vicinity of the limit value. This has been done by calculating the difference between the number of days corresponding to 31.5 µg m<sup>-3</sup> minus half the sea salt concentration and the number of days corresponding to 31.5 µg m<sup>-3</sup> plus half the sea salt concentration.

Daily chloride measurements are available for three sites in the south east of the UK. These measurements can be used to calculate a daily sea salt subtraction for PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring data. This method is not applicable to model results and will be less reliable for sites not in the south east of the UK. For these reasons the method based on annual mean sea salt concentrations has been used across the UK as described above. Defra (2009) have provided a comparison of the annual and daily methods for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 which shows that the agreement between the methods is reasonably good.

### 5.5.4 Results

The results of the assessment of number of days with a PM<sub>10</sub> concentration greater than 50 µg m<sup>-3</sup> with the contribution from sea salt subtracted in zones with measured or modelled

exceedances of the 24-hour limit value are shown in Table 5.6. This is a copy of Form 23a of the reporting questionnaire. The measured exceedance in the Greater London Urban Area is no longer present after the subtraction of the contribution from sea salt. S8 in this table refers to natural sources, sea salt in this instance.

There were no reported exceedances of the annual mean limit value for PM<sub>10</sub> in 2012.

**Table 5.6 - Exceedance of limit values of PM<sub>10</sub> due to natural events or natural contributions - Contribution of natural events to exceedance of the PM<sub>10</sub> limit value (24-hr mean)**

Zone code	Zone	Eol station code	Number of exceedances measured	Natural event code(s)	Estimated number of exceedances after subtraction of natural contribution
UK0001	Greater London Urban Area	n/a	46	S8	35

## 6 PM<sub>2.5</sub>

### 6.1 Introduction

#### 6.1.1 Limit and Target values

The Air Quality Directive (AQD) includes a target value (TV) for annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> which came into force from 01/01/2010. This target value is:

- An annual mean concentration of 25 µg m<sup>-3</sup>.

Two limit values have also been set for ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in the AQD. These limit values are:

- Stage 1 limit value – An annual mean concentration of 25 µg m<sup>-3</sup>.
- Stage 2 indicative limit value – An annual mean concentration of 20 µg m<sup>-3</sup>.

The Stage 1 limit value is due to come into force on 01/01/2015, the Stage 2 limit value is due to come into force 01/01/2020. There were no measured or modelled exceedances of the annual mean target value and Stage 1 limit value for PM<sub>2.5</sub> in 2012. There was one measured exceedance of the annual mean Stage 2 limit value for PM<sub>2.5</sub> in 2012.

An exposure reduction target and an exposure concentration obligation have also been set for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

#### 6.1.2 Annual mean model

Maps of annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> in 2012 at background and roadside locations are shown in Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2.

Full details of the models used to calculate concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are provided in Chapter 5. The maps have been calibrated using measurements from TEOM FDMS instruments within the national network for which co-located PM<sub>10</sub> measurements are also available for 2012. The models for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are designed to be fully consistent, with each component either derived from emission estimates for PM<sub>10</sub> or PM<sub>2.5</sub>, or the contributions to the fine and coarse particle size fractions are estimated separately. This enables us to carry out an additional reality check that the calibration parameters for the two pollutants are reasonably consistent. Measurements from national network sites without collocated PM<sub>2.5</sub> instruments have been used as an additional verification dataset.

The concentrations of many of the modelled components have been estimated separately for the fine and coarse fraction. This enables a consistent method to be adopted for estimation of PM<sub>10</sub> (the sum of the fine and coarse fractions) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> (fine fractions only). The mass fractions of each component assigned to PM<sub>2.5</sub> are listed in Section 6.3.1. The component pieces are then aggregated to a single 1 km x 1 km background PM<sub>2.5</sub> grid. An additional roadside increment is added for roadside locations.

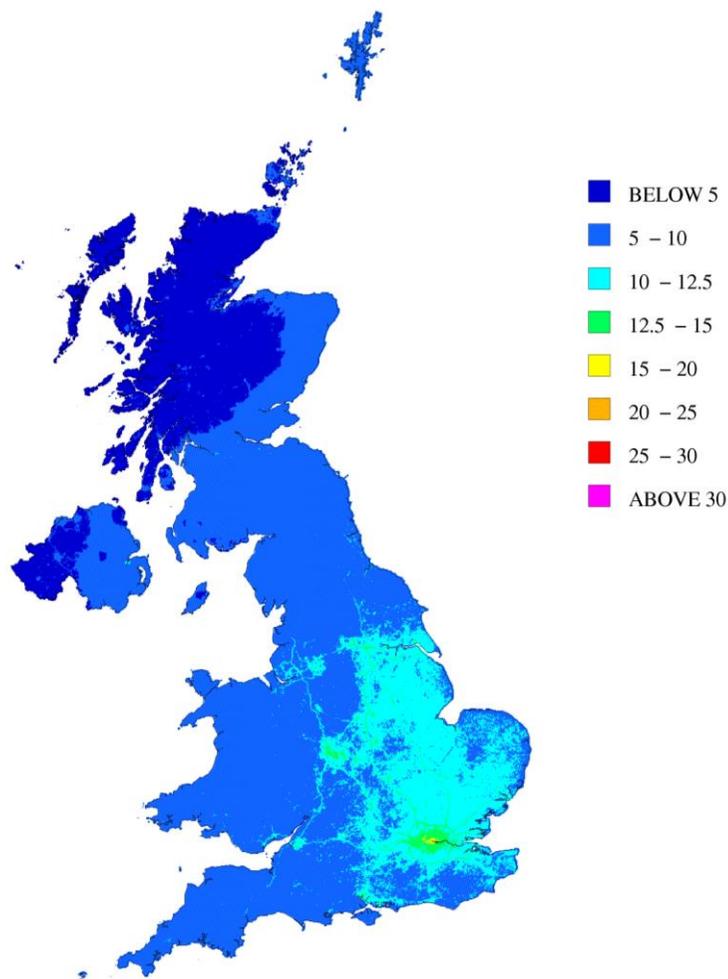
The results from the annual mean model can be directly compared with the annual mean target and limit values in order to carry out the air quality assessment.

#### 6.1.3 Chapter Structure

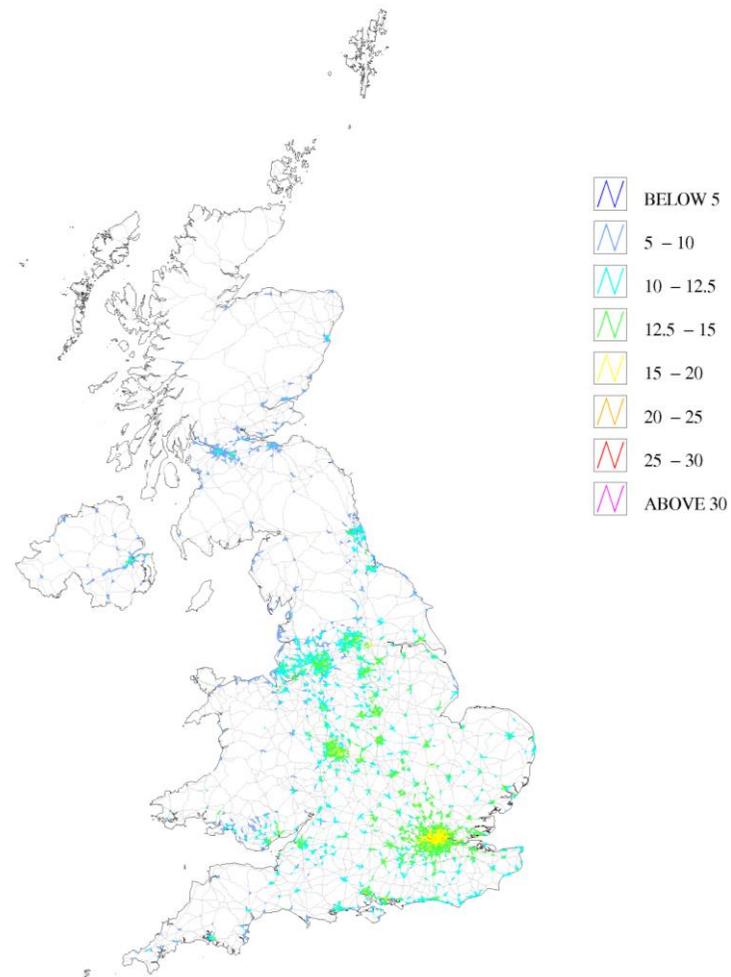
This chapter describes modelling work carried out for 2012 to assess compliance with the PM<sub>2.5</sub> limit and target values described above. Emission estimates for primary PM are described in Section 6.2, Section 6.3 describes the PM<sub>2.5</sub> modelling methods, the modelling results in terms of verification and source apportionment are presented in Section 6.4. The

method used to calculate the average exposure indicator (AEI) for annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> and an assessment of compliance with the exposure concentration obligation is presented in Section 6.5.

**Figure 6.1 - Annual mean background  $PM_{2.5}$  concentration, 2012 ( $\mu g m^{-3}$ , gravimetric)**



**Figure 6.2 - Urban major roads, annual mean roadside  $PM_{2.5}$  concentration, 2012 ( $\mu g m^{-3}$ , gravimetric)**



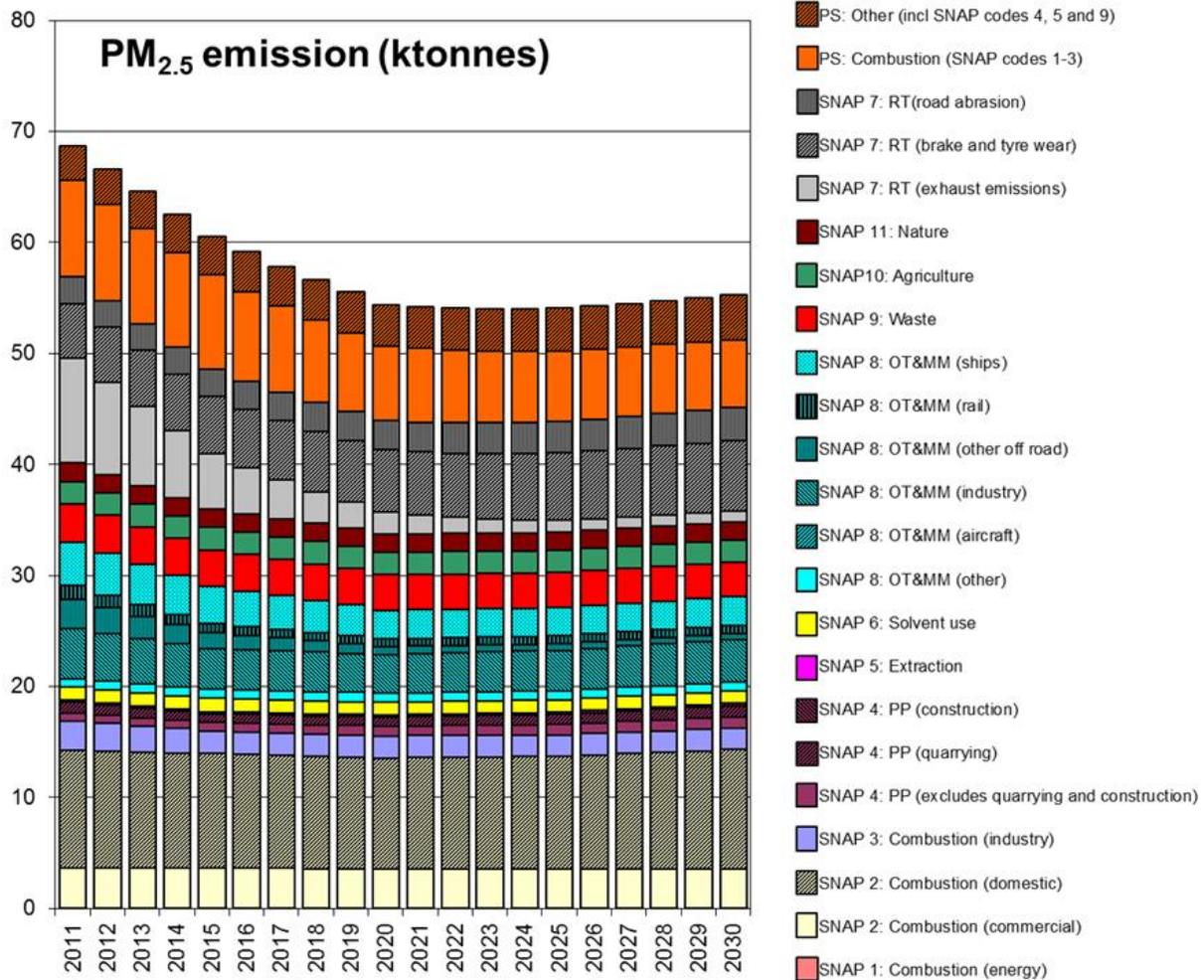
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## 6.2 PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions

Estimates of the emissions of primary PM from the UK National Atmospheric Emission Inventory 2011 (NAEI 2011) have been used in this study (Passant et al., 2013). Emissions projections have been provided by the NAEI (Passant pers. comm. 2013a) based on DECCs UEP45 energy and emissions projections (DECC, 2012). Figure 6.3 shows UK total PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions for 2011 and emissions projections for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 split by SNAP code, with the coding described in Table 3.1. Values for intermediate years have been interpolated in this figure. Figure 6.3 shows that PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions in 2011 include contributions from a wide range of different source sectors. Some of the sectors with the largest contribution to the total in 2011 include road traffic exhaust, off-road mobile machinery and domestic combustion.

Maps of emissions from area sources for 2012 were derived from the 2011 inventory maps using specific scaling factors derived for each combination of source activity (typically fuel type), as described for NO<sub>x</sub> (Section 3.3.5). The emissions from point sources were scaled in a similar way, see Section 3.3.1. The methods used to calculate ambient concentrations from the estimates of primary PM emissions are described below for point, area and regional sources.

**Figure 6.3 - Total UK PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011**



## 6.3 PM<sub>2.5</sub> modelling

### 6.3.1 PM<sub>2.5</sub> mass fractions

The proportions of the PM mass for each component assigned to the PM<sub>2.5</sub> fraction within the PCM models are listed in Table 6.1. The proportions for secondary inorganic aerosols have been derived as described in Section 5.3. The proportions for local point and area sources are based on the NAEI emission inventories for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> (Passant et al., 2013). The NAEI PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission inventory has been derived from the PM<sub>10</sub> emission inventory by the application of estimates of the mass fraction represented by PM<sub>2.5</sub> for different sources and fuels. These fractions vary between 0.18 for the emissions associated with some animal wastes and 0.95 for road traffic exhaust emissions. Overall the UK total mass emissions for PM<sub>2.5</sub> for 2012 were about 60% of the value for PM<sub>10</sub>. The proportions for calcium and iron rich dusts have been derived with reference to the monitoring data presented in Section 5.3.5 and to provide good fit to the available co-located PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> measurements. The proportion for sea salt has been derived as described in Section 5.3.6. The proportions for secondary organic aerosol, regional primary particles and the residual have been set at 1.0 for PM<sub>2.5</sub> so as to provide best fit to the available measurements.

**Table 6.1 - The proportion of PM mass assigned to the PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>2.5-10</sub> size fractions**

Component	Fine fraction (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	Coarse fraction (PM <sub>2.5-10</sub> )
SO <sub>4</sub>	0.94	0.06
NO <sub>3</sub>	0.556 (fine mode), 0.222 (coarse mode)	- (fine mode), 0.222 (coarse mode)
NH <sub>4</sub>	0.97	0.03
SOA	1.0	-
Large point sources of primary particles	PM <sub>2.5</sub> emission inventory*	PM <sub>10</sub> emission inventory
Small point sources of primary particles	PM <sub>2.5</sub> emission inventory*	PM <sub>10</sub> emission inventory
Regional primary particles	1.00	-
Area sources of primary particles	PM <sub>2.5</sub> emission inventory*	PM <sub>10</sub> emission inventory
Rural calcium rich dusts from re-suspension of soils	0.50	0.50
Urban calcium rich dusts from re-suspension of soils due to urban activity	0.50	0.50
Regional iron rich dusts from re-suspension	0.50	0.50
Iron rich dusts from re-suspension due to vehicle activity	0.50	0.50
Sea salt	0.27	0.73
Residual	1.00	-

\* The NAEI PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission inventory has been derived from the PM<sub>10</sub> emission inventory by the application of estimates of the mass fraction represented by PM<sub>2.5</sub> for different sources and fuels.

### 6.3.2 Contributions from large and small point sources

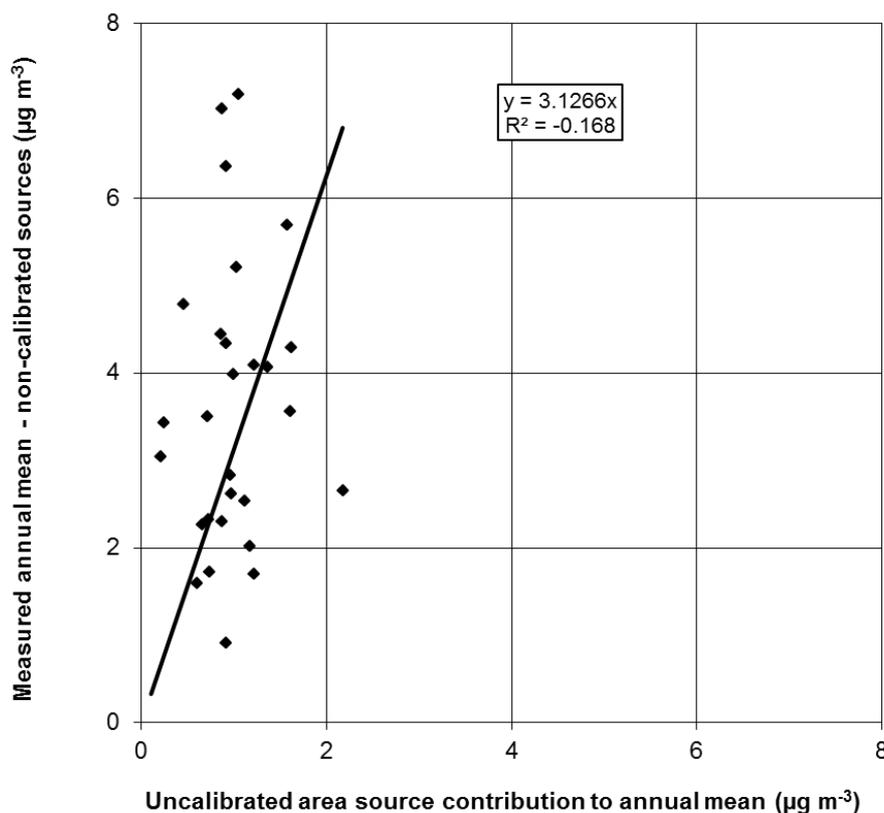
The contributions from large and small point sources have been calculated in the same way as for the PM<sub>10</sub> model described in Section 5.3.3. A total of 274 point sources were modelled explicitly.

### 6.3.3 Contributions from area sources

Figure 6.4 shows the calibration of the area source model for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The calibration coefficient for PM<sub>2.5</sub> is quite similar to the calibration coefficient for PM<sub>10</sub> and the difference is considered to be well within the uncertainty of the PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> measurements and PM<sub>2.5</sub> mass fractions within the emission inventory. A reasonably good agreement between the calibration coefficients for area sources is one of the criteria for the choice of mass fraction parameters for PM<sub>2.5</sub> within the PCM model.

As part of the calibration process emission caps have been applied to certain sectors; this is because the use of surrogate statistics for mapping area source emissions sometimes results in unrealistically large concentrations in some grid squares for a given sector. The emission caps applied are given in Table 6.2.

**Figure 6.4 - Calibration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> area source model 2012 (µg m<sup>-3</sup>, gravimetric)**



**Table 6.2 - Emission caps applied to PM<sub>2.5</sub> sector grids**

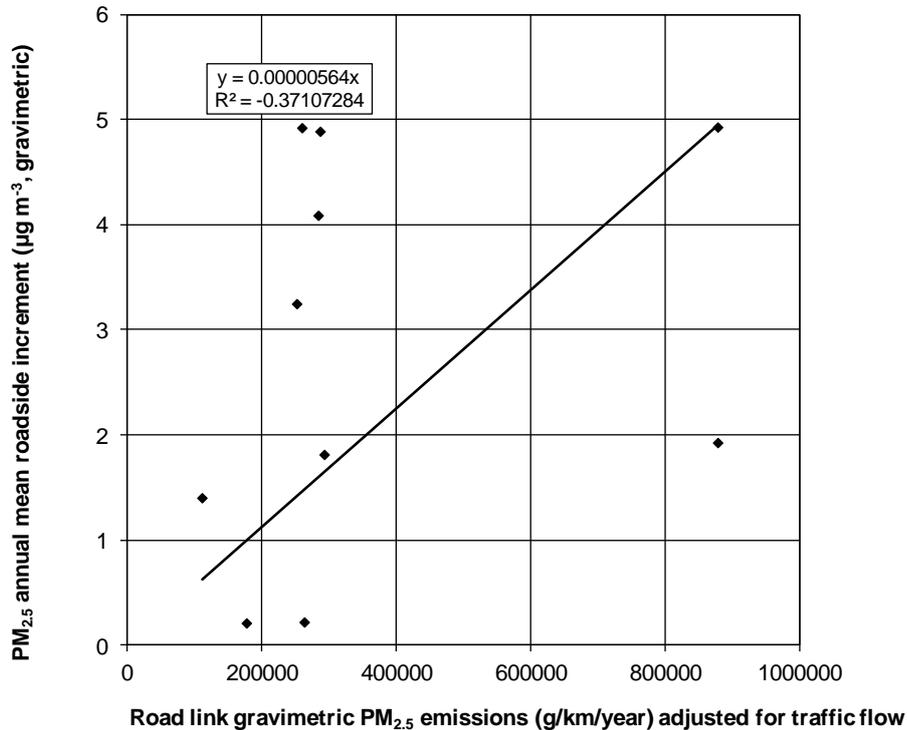
SNAP code	Description	Cap applied (t/a/km <sup>2</sup> )
SNAP 1 (Combustion in energy production & transformation)	Gas Production - combustion at gas separation plant, LPG	2
SNAP 1 (Combustion in energy production & transformation)	Gas Production - combustion at gas separation plant, OPG	2
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings - metal and plastic, Metal and plastic coatings	6
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings - high performance, High performance coatings	4
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings – marine, Marine coatings	4

SNAP code	Description	Cap applied (t/a/km <sup>2</sup> )
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings - commercial vehicles, Commercial vehicle coatings	6
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings – aircraft, Aircraft coatings	6
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings - agricultural and construction, Ace coatings	6
SNAP 8 (Other Transport & mobile machinery)	Industrial off-road mobile machinery, DERV	2
SNAP 8 (Other Transport & mobile machinery)	Industrial off-road mobile machinery, Gas oil	2
SNAP 8 (Other Transport & mobile machinery)	Industrial off-road mobile machinery, Petrol	2
SNAP10 (Agriculture forestry & land use change)	Agriculture livestock – pigs, Housed livestock	4
SNAP10 (Agriculture forestry & land use change)	Agriculture livestock - laying hens, Housed livestock	4
SNAP10 (Agriculture forestry & land use change)	Agriculture livestock – broilers, Housed livestock	4
SNAP10 (Agriculture forestry & land use change)	Agriculture livestock - other poultry, Housed livestock	4
SNAP 1 (Combustion in energy production & transformation)	Gas production, Natural gas	2
SNAP 1 (Combustion in energy production & transformation)	Public sector combustion, coal	6
SNAP 6 (Solvent use)	Industrial coatings – automotive, Automotive coatings	6

### 6.3.4 Roadside concentrations

Figure 6.5 shows the calibration of the roadside increment model for annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations.

Figure 6.5 - Calibration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> roadside increment model 2012 (µg m<sup>-3</sup>, gravimetric)



## 6.4 Results

### 6.4.1 Verification of mapped concentrations

Figure 6.6 and Figure 6.7 show comparisons of modelled and measured annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in 2012 at background and roadside monitoring site locations. Lines representing  $y = x - 50\%$  and  $y = x + 50\%$  are also shown because 50% is the AQD data quality objective for modelled annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations – see Section 1.5.

Summary statistics for the comparison between modelled and measured PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations are presented in Table 6.3 and Table 6.4.

There are a number of different categories of monitoring sites within these tables and graphs. This is because there are some sites in the national network at which only PM<sub>10</sub> or PM<sub>2.5</sub>, but not both are measured.

The agreement between the FDMS and gravimetric measurement data and the modelled values is generally good. The TEOM x 1.0 measurement data for verification sites are lower than the modelled estimates. This is as expected since TEOM x 1.0 is known to underestimate in comparison to the reference gravimetric monitoring method as a result of the loss of volatile components.

Figure 6.6 - Verification of background annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> model 2012

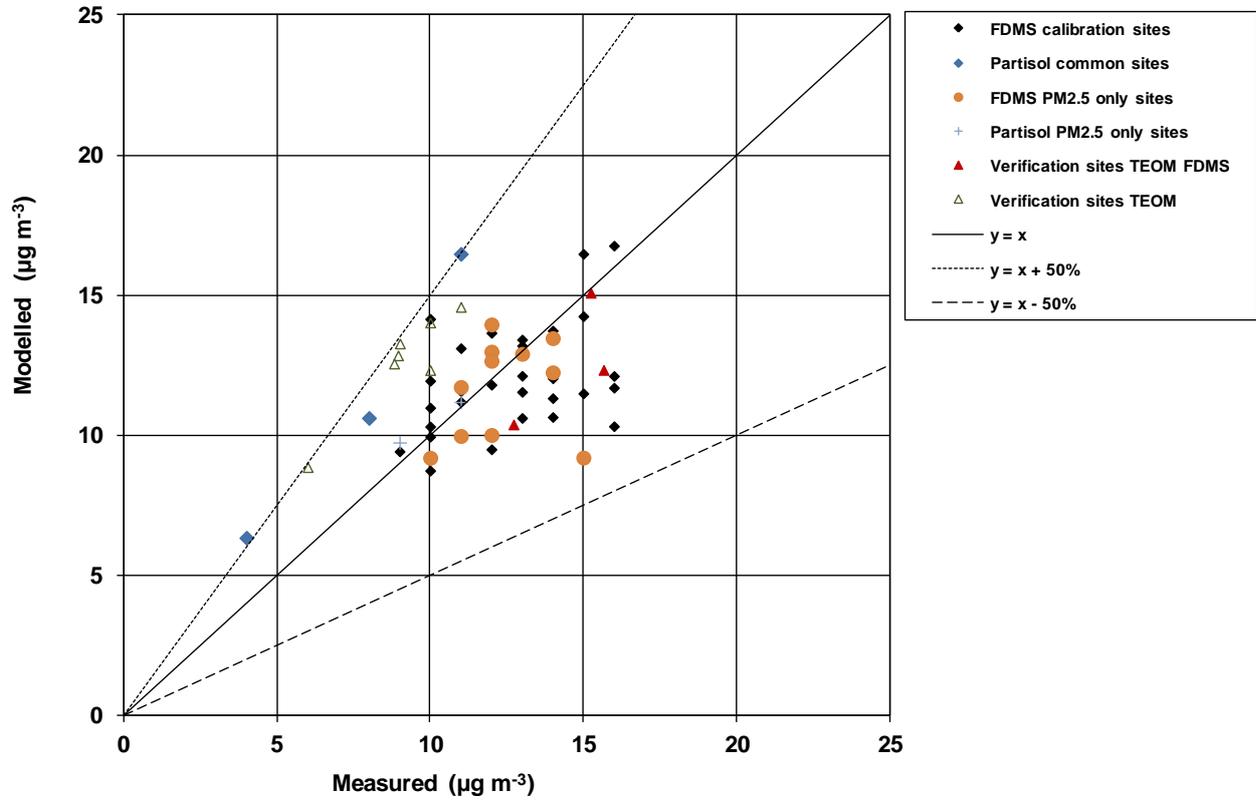
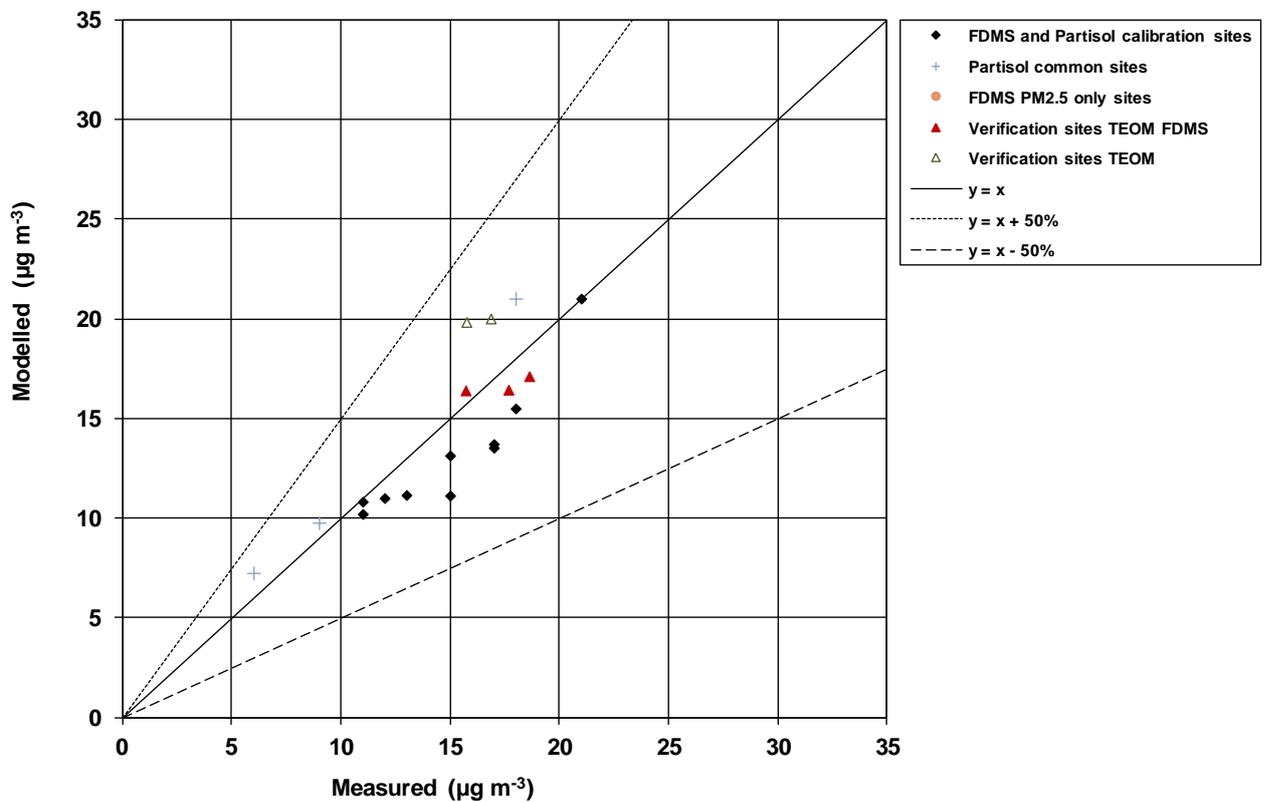


Figure 6.7 - Verification of roadside annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> model 2012



**Table 6.3 - Summary statistics for comparison between gravimetric modelled and measured concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> at background sites**

	Mean of measurements ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , grav)	Mean of model estimates ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , grav)	R <sup>2</sup>	% outside data quality objectives	Number of sites
National network FDMS (Calibration)	12.5	11.8	0.35	3	31
National network Partisol	7.7	11.1	0.97	33	3
National network FDMS PM2.5 only sites	12.4	11.7	0.04	0	11
National network Partisol PM2.5 only sites	10.0	10.5	-	0	2
Verification sites FDMS	14.5	12.6	0.53	0	3
Verification sites TEOM	9.1	12.6	0.87	0	7

**Table 6.4 - Summary statistics for comparison between gravimetric modelled and measured concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> at roadside sites**

	Mean of measurements ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , grav)	Mean of model estimates ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , grav)	R <sup>2</sup>	% outside data quality objectives	Number of sites
National network FDMS (Calibration)	15.0	13.1	0.83	0	10
National network Partisol	11.0	12.7	1.00	0	4
National network FDMS PM2.5 only sites	-	-	-	-	-
National network Partisol PM2,5 only sites	-	-	-	-	-
Verification sites FDMS	17.3	16.7	1.00	0	3
Verification sites TEOM	13.7	19.9	-	0	2

#### 6.4.2 PM<sub>2.5</sub> source apportionment at monitoring sites

Figure 6.8 and Figure 6.9 show the modelled annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> source apportionment for 2012 at national network background and roadside monitoring sites respectively. The measured concentration at each site is also shown for reference.

At background locations, the contributions from non-emissions inventory sources (i.e. regional background sources and urban dusts), which are shown in grey on the figures, dominate with a particularly large contribution from secondary aerosols. The smaller contribution from urban background emissions sources, shown in colour on the figures, are dominated in most locations by traffic, industry and off road mobile machinery.

At roadside locations the source apportionments follow a very similar pattern to background locations, except that there is an extra local road traffic component composed of local exhaust emissions, local brake and tyre wear emissions and local road abrasion emissions.

Overall regional secondary PM make a proportionally larger contribution to the total mass for  $PM_{2.5}$  than for  $PM_{10}$ .

Figure 6.8 - Annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> source apportionment at background national network monitoring sites 2012

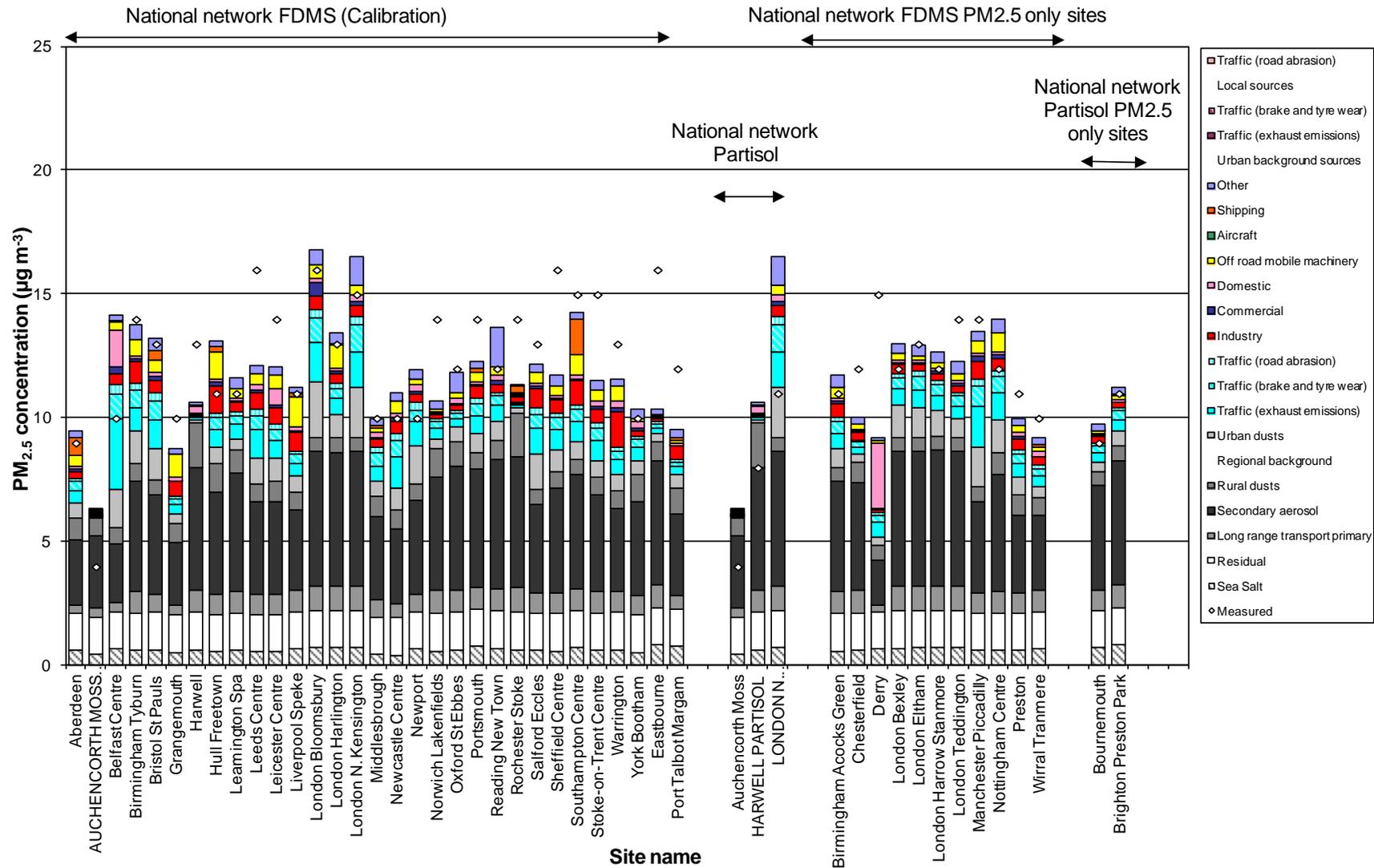
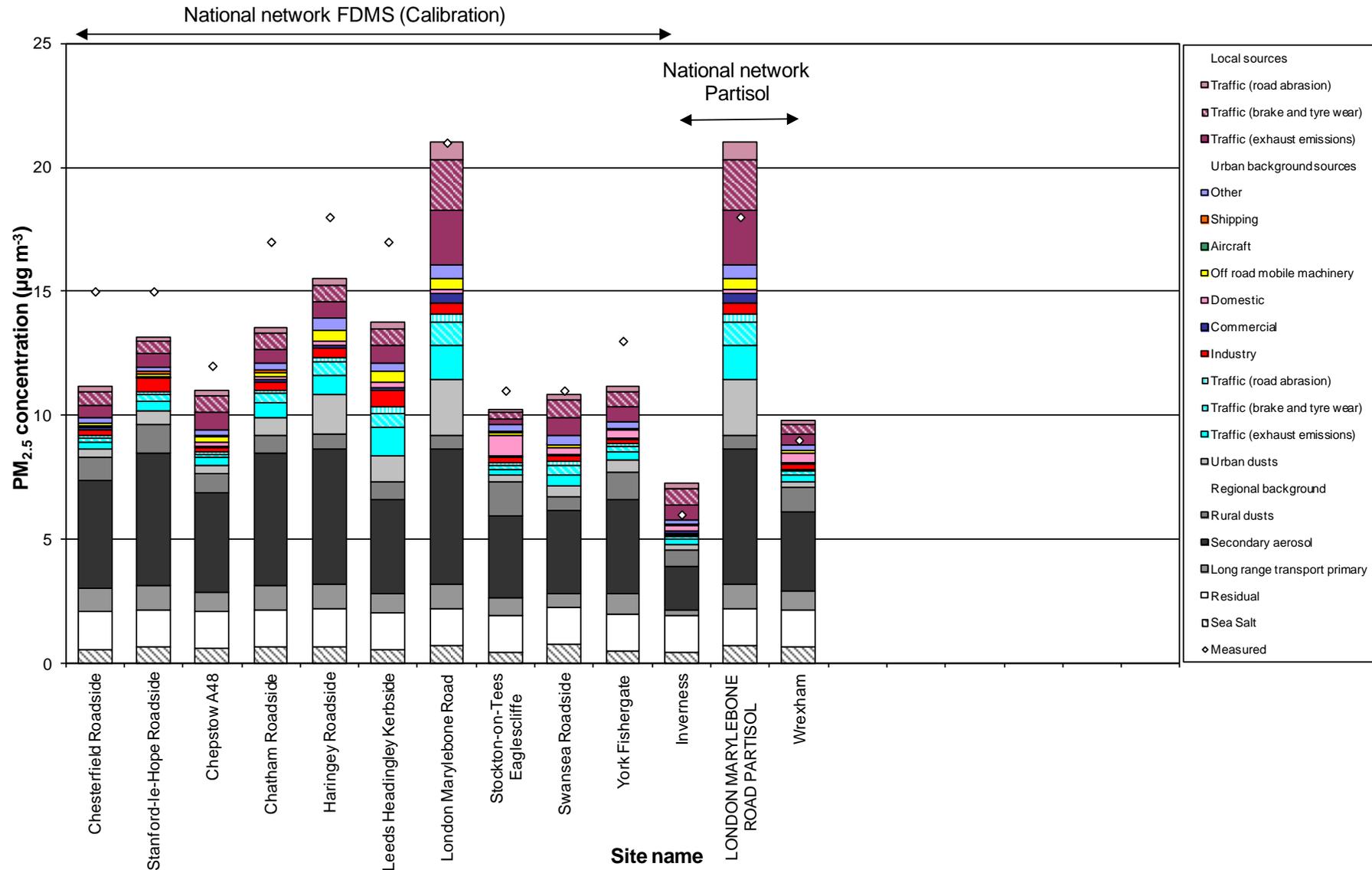


Figure 6.9 - Annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> source apportionment at roadside national network monitoring sites 2012



## 6.5 Average Exposure Indicator

An exposure reduction target (ERT) and an exposure concentration obligation (ECO) for PM<sub>2.5</sub> have been set within the AQD. Both of these environmental objectives are based on the value calculated for the average exposure indicator (AEI). The AEI is calculated as the three-year average of annual mean measurements at urban background and suburban background monitoring sites (listed in Appendix 6) across a member state.

The AEI for the reference year 2012 has been calculated from measurements made during 2010, 2011 and 2012. The method used to calculate the AEI the 2012 reference year is the same as was used for the previous assessments (Brookes et al., 2012). An assessment of compliance with the ECO is also presented in this section.

The AEI for the UK has been calculated using the method set out in guidance received for comment from the Commission on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2012. This guidance was prepared by AQUILA and entitled "Procedures for Determining a National Average Exposure Indicator, for Assessment of a National Exposure Reduction Target, Requirements for Quality Assurance/Quality Control, and Requirements for the Estimation of their Measurement Uncertainties". The guidance sets out recommended processes but recognises that Member States may adopt other procedures, and it confirms the order of the calculation method for this three-year average. An average is calculated across all of the sites for each year and the three-year average is then calculated from the values calculated for each year. The guidance also proposes a method for weighting the averages for each year according to the data capture achieved.

A total of 47 urban background and suburban background sites were included in the calculation. The calculation is based on the following excerpt from the AQUILA guidance.

$$AEI(p) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{x}_i d_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (d_i)}$$

$$\bar{x}_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^k (x_{ij})}{k}$$

Where:  $d_i$  is the data capture at the  $i^{th}$  station, for all stations where  $d_i \geq 75\%$ ,

$\bar{x}_i$  is the annual mean concentration in the year  $p$  at station  $j$  with the total of  $n$  stations,

$x_{ij}$  is the daily or hourly average concentration measured at station  $j$  during every valid sampling day or hour  $j$ , and  $k$  is the number of valid sampling days or hours during the year at that site.

$$AEI = \frac{\sum_p AEI(p)}{3}$$

Four sites which only had a single valid year of data have been included in the calculation in order to provide a more representative calculation of average exposure. It is expected that there will be forced changes in site selection and equipment types between 2010 and 2020 which will impact on the uncertainty of the calculation.

Years 2010, 2011 and 2012 were used for the calculation, with means of 13.0, 13.5 and 12.4  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  respectively.

The mean of these three values (rounded to integer) is 13  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ . This is the AEI for the reference year of 2012. This value is compliant with the ECO of 20  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  to be achieved by 2015 set within the AQD.

The baseline AEI (based upon the years 2009, 2010, 2011) determined the National Exposure Reduction Target (NERT), to be achieved by 2020. With an AEI of value of 13  $\mu\text{g}$

$\text{m}^{-3}$  as the baseline, the AQD requires the UK to reduce the AEI by 15% from this value of  $13 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  in the three-year average for the reference year 2020.

# 7 Benzene

## 7.1 Introduction

### 7.1.1 Limit values

A single limit value for ambient benzene concentrations is set out in the AQD. This limit value has been specified for the protection of human health and came into force on 01/01/2010. The limit value is an annual mean concentration of  $5 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ .

Modelled and measured benzene concentrations for 2012 were below the limit value for all zones.

### 7.1.2 Annual mean model

Maps of annual mean benzene concentrations at background and roadside locations in 2012 are presented in Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2 respectively.

Benzene concentrations have been calculated using a similar approach to that adopted for  $\text{NO}_x$  although a different approach has been adopted for the modelling of fugitive and process emissions from point sources.

It has been considered that annual mean background benzene concentrations are made up of contributions from:

- Distant sources (characterised by an estimate of rural background concentration)
- Combustion point sources
- Fugitive and process point sources
- Local area sources.
- Point sources with emissions estimates for air quality pollutants based on reported carbon emissions (ETS points)

The area source model has been calibrated using data from the national monitoring networks. At locations close to urban roads an additional roadside contribution was added to account for contributions to total benzene from road traffic sources.

### 7.1.3 Chapter structure

This chapter describes modelling work carried out for 2012 to assess compliance with the benzene annual mean limit value described above. Emission estimates for benzene are described in Section 7.2, Section 7.3 describes the benzene modelling methods, and the modelling results in terms of verification and source apportionment are presented in Section 7.4.

Figure 7.1 - Annual mean background benzene concentration, 2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )

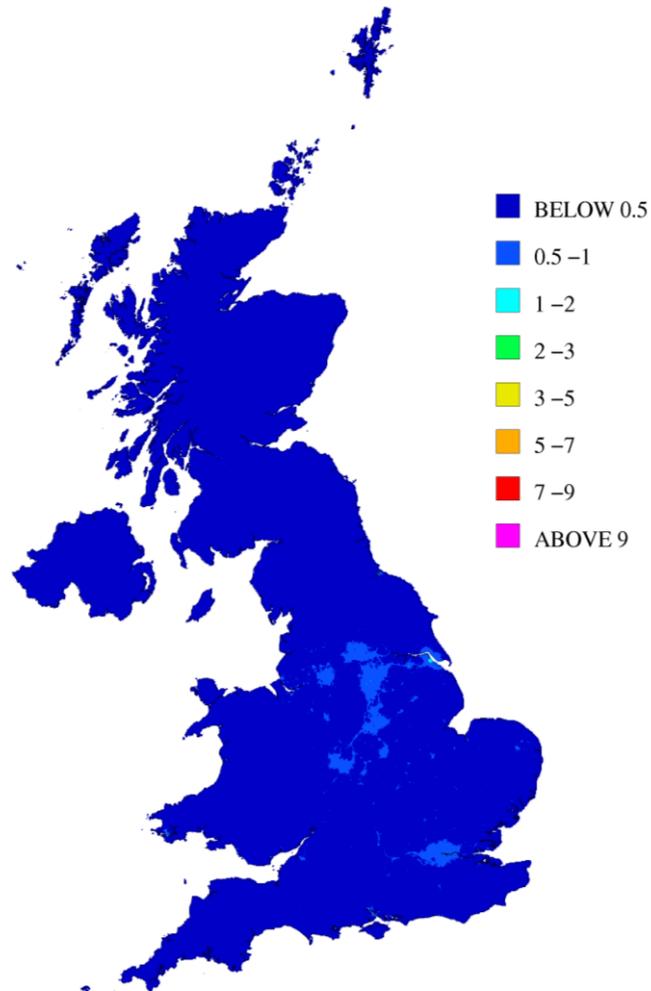
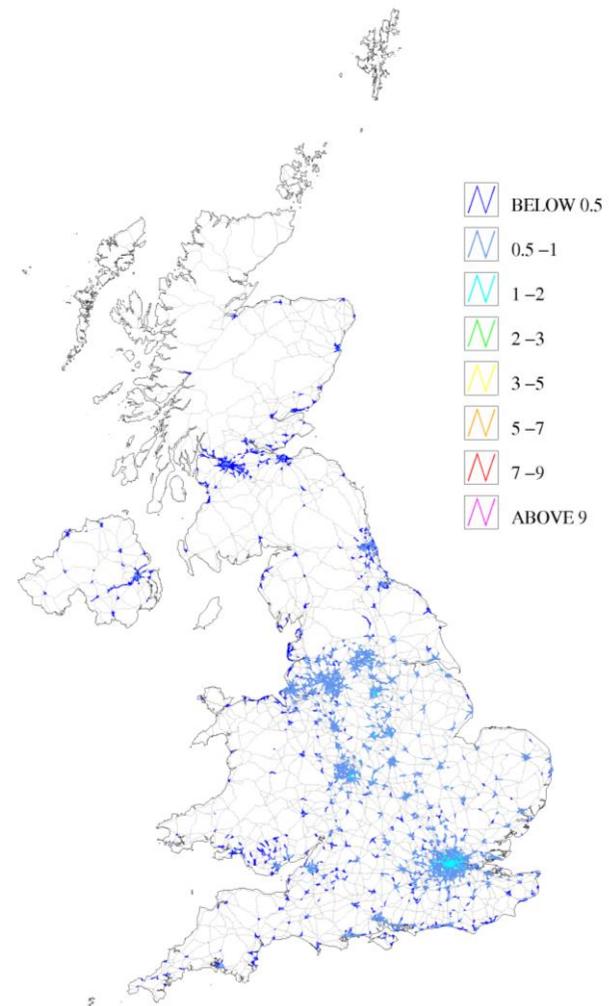


Figure 7.2 - Urban major roads, annual mean roadside benzene concentration, 2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )

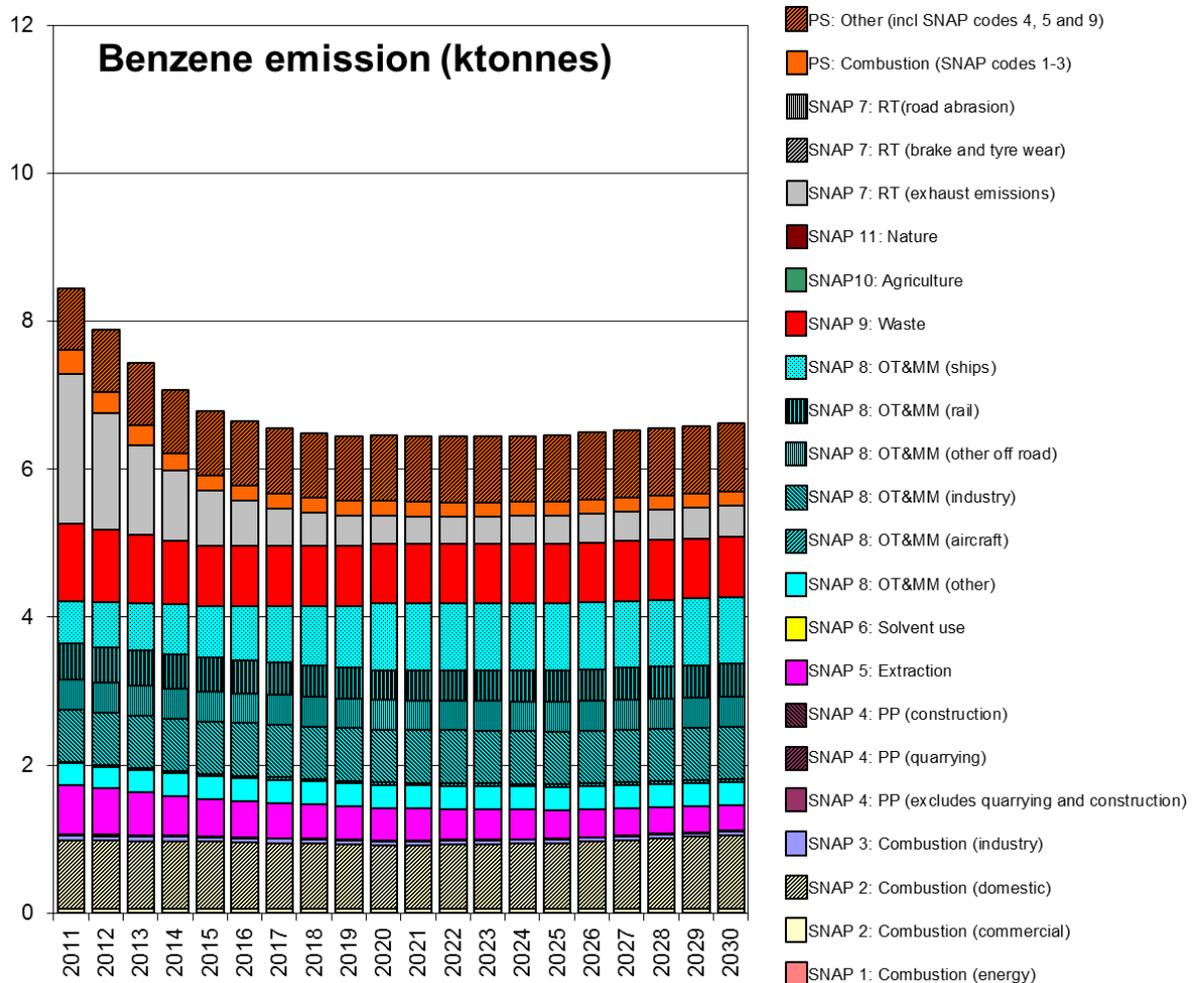


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## 7.2 Benzene emissions

Estimates of the emissions of benzene from the UK National Atmospheric Emission Inventory 2011 (NAEI 2011) have been used in this study (Passant et al., 2013). Emissions projections have been provided by the NAEI (Passant pers. comm. 2013a) based on DECCs UEP45 energy and emissions projections (DECC, 2012). Figure 7.3 shows the UK total benzene emissions for 2011 and emissions projections for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 split by SNAP code, with the coding described in Table 3.1. Values for intermediate years have been interpolated in this figure. The emissions include contributions from a variety of source sectors. Some of the largest contributions to the total in 2011 include domestic combustion, waste treatment and disposal and off-road mobile machinery which are projected to remain relatively flat into the future from 2011. Decreases in emissions are largely related to road transport exhaust emissions which are projected to fall progressively over the period.

**Figure 7.3 - Total UK benzene emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011**



## 7.3 Benzene modelling

### 7.3.1 Contributions from combustion point sources

Following a similar methodology as for NO<sub>x</sub>, point sources in the NAEI 2011 have been classified as large if they fulfil either of the following criteria:

- Annual benzene emissions in the NAEI 2011 are greater than 5 tonnes for any given plant
- Stack parameters are already available for any given plant in the PCM stack parameters database (described in more detail in Section 3.3.1)

Contributions to ground level annual mean benzene concentrations from large combustion-related point sources in the NAEI 2011 were estimated by modelling each source explicitly using the atmospheric dispersion model ADMS 5.0 and sequential meteorological data for 2012 from Waddington. A total of 23 point sources were modelled. Surface roughness was assumed to be 0.1 m at both the dispersion site and meteorological site. Concentrations were calculated for a 99 km x 99 km square composed of a regularly spaced 1 km x 1 km resolution receptor grid. Each receptor grid was centred on the point source. For each large point source information was retrieved from the PCM stack parameters database.

The NAEI emissions for combustion point sources are for the year 2011; however, the year 2012 has been modelled for the assessment. The NAEI emissions for point sources for 2011 were therefore scaled in order to provide values for 2012 as described in Section 3.3.1.

### 7.3.2 Contributions from fugitive and process point sources

The contributions to ambient concentrations from fugitive and process emission point sources were modelled using a small points model similar to the model described in Appendix 3, but adapted specifically for fugitive and process point sources of benzene. In line with the method applied for the large combustion point sources the NAEI 2011 emissions for fugitive and process emission point sources have been scaled to 2012 using the same source sector specific projection factors applied to the combustion point sources.

The emissions from these sources are not generally as well characterised in terms of exact location and release parameters as emissions from combustion sources. Separate models are used for the concentration in the 1 km x 1 km grid square that includes the source (the 'in-square' concentration) and the concentration in surrounding grid squares (the 'out-square' concentration). The 'out-square' concentration has been estimated using a dispersion kernel similar to the one used for area sources of benzene. The 'in square' concentration has been estimated by assuming a volume source of dimensions 200 m x 200 m x 30 m in the centre of the square with the concentration estimated as the average across receptors excluding those inside the central 800 m x 800 m of the 1000 m x 1000 m grid square. These parameters have been chosen to provide the best fit to the range and maximum of available monitoring data in the vicinity of refineries (Grice et al., 2009).

Additional point source emissions data have been provided in the NAEI 2011. These emissions estimates have been derived from carbon emissions data reported under the EU-Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), as described in Tsagatakis et al. (2013). These point sources are referred to as ETS points in this report. To model the contribution to background annual mean benzene concentrations from ETS points the emissions have been treated as an additional set of small point sources. As such they have been modelled using the benzene small points approach described above. These derived air quality pollutant emissions estimates are particularly uncertain, hence the emissions for particular sources have been capped at reporting thresholds given by the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI). Typically more than 90% of the ETS points do not exceed the SPRI reporting threshold, which for benzene is also 1 tonne per year.

### 7.3.3 Contributions from rural background concentrations

Regional rural benzene concentrations were estimated from the map of rural NO<sub>x</sub> concentration described in Section 3.3.4. The rural NO<sub>x</sub> map was scaled using the ratio of measured annual mean benzene and NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations at the rural Harwell monitoring site in 2012, a value of 0.030 for 2012.

### 7.3.4 Contributions from area sources

The 2012 area source benzene emissions maps have been calculated from the NAEI 2011 emissions maps following the method applied for NO<sub>x</sub>, described in Section 3.3.5. An ADMS derived dispersion kernel has been used to calculate the contribution to ambient concentrations at a central receptor location from the area source emissions (excluding SNAP 3) within a 33 km x 33 km square surrounding each receptor. Hourly sequential meteorological data from Waddington in 2012 has been used to construct the dispersion kernels, as described in Appendix 4.

Revised methods introduced in the 2011 assessment (Brookes et al., 2012) for modelling the contributions to benzene from SNAP 2 (domestic and non-domestic combustion) and SNAP 3 (combustion in industry) area sources were used and have been described in Section 3.3.5.

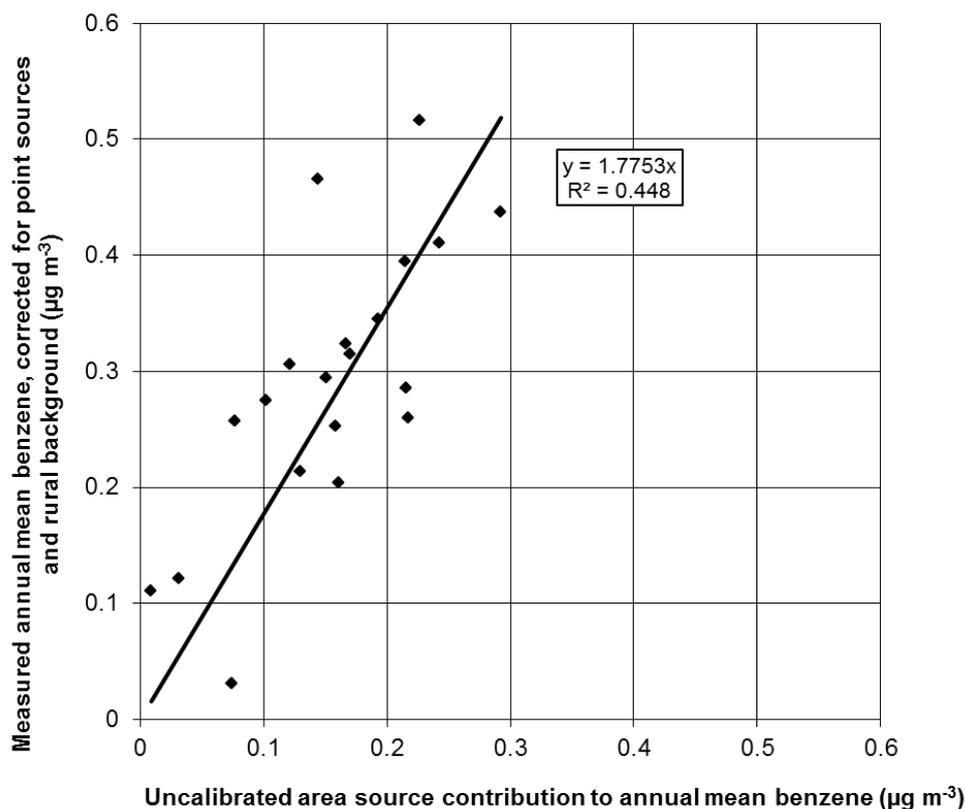
For the area source model a cap has been applied to the emissions map for shipping, no other source sectors were capped for the benzene modelling. The reason for capping shipping emissions is due to uncertainty in the 1 km x 1 km resolution emissions maps at some dock areas. The method for deriving the shipping emissions maps and the cap applied is discussed in more detail in Appendix 5. The cap applied to shipping is given in Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1 - Emissions caps applied to benzene sector grids**

SNAP code	Description	Cap applied (t/a)
SNAP 8 (shipping only)	Other Transport & Mobile Machinery	1.5

The calibration coefficient for the area source model is derived by linear regression of a corrected measured annual mean background benzene concentration versus the modelled uncalibrated area source contribution. The corrected background concentration is derived by subtraction of the modelled contributions from SNAP 3 area sources, point sources and estimated rural benzene from the measured annual mean concentration at automatic and pumped tube background monitoring sites. Figure 7.4 shows the calibration of the area source model.

The modelled area source contribution (excluding SNAP 3) was multiplied by the background calibration coefficient to calculate the calibrated area source contribution for each grid square in the country. The SNAP 3 area source contribution, point source contributions and regional rural concentration were then added, resulting in a map of total background annual mean benzene concentrations.

**Figure 7.4 - Calibration of area source benzene model, 2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )**


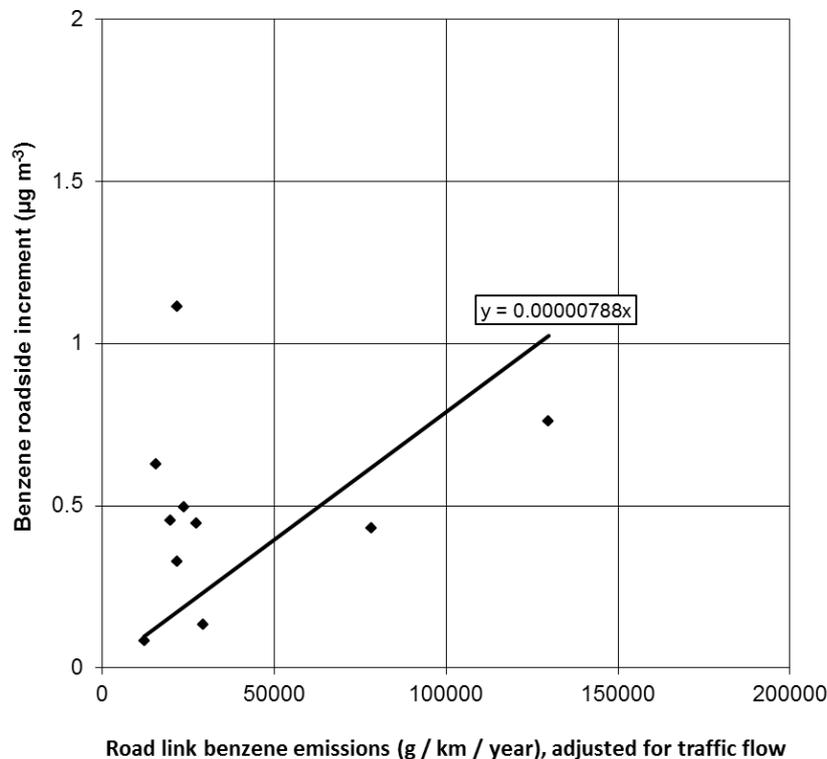
### 7.3.5 Roadside concentrations

Roadside annual mean concentrations of benzene for 2012 have been modelled using a similar method to the  $\text{NO}_x$  modelling described in Section 3.3.6. A roadside increment calibration coefficient has been derived from comparison of the measured roadside increment (the annual mean of measured benzene at roadside monitoring stations with point sources, SNAP 3 area sources, calibrated modelled background and rural contributions subtracted) to road link emissions adjusted for traffic flow.

Of the monitoring data used in calibrating the roadside increment model for benzene, concentrations have been measured at four monitoring stations in London during 2012: Camden Kerbside, Haringey Roadside, Tower Hamlets Roadside and London Marylebone Road. The Tower Hamlets Roadside site has been excluded from the roadside model calibration on the basis of low data capture (15%). Monitoring data for the London Marylebone Road monitoring station is available from two different methods: automatic and pumped tube measurements. It was reported that for 2009 the automatic monitor measured a much lower annual mean concentration than the pumped tube monitor and therefore calibrating the model using the automatic monitoring measurement was found to skew the calibration fit relative to sites in the rest of the UK (Grice et al., 2011). The same was found to be true for 2010. In 2012 the automatic measurements are now in line with the pumped tube measurements and both methods had high data capture (>85%). The pumped tube measurement was used in the roadside model calibration for 2012. The resulting roadside calibration coefficient of 0.00000788 was used to estimate roadside annual mean concentrations of benzene for 2012.

**Figure 7.5 - Calibration of benzene roadside increment model, 2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )**

Roadside model calibration including London Marylebone Road (pumped tube)



## 7.4 Results

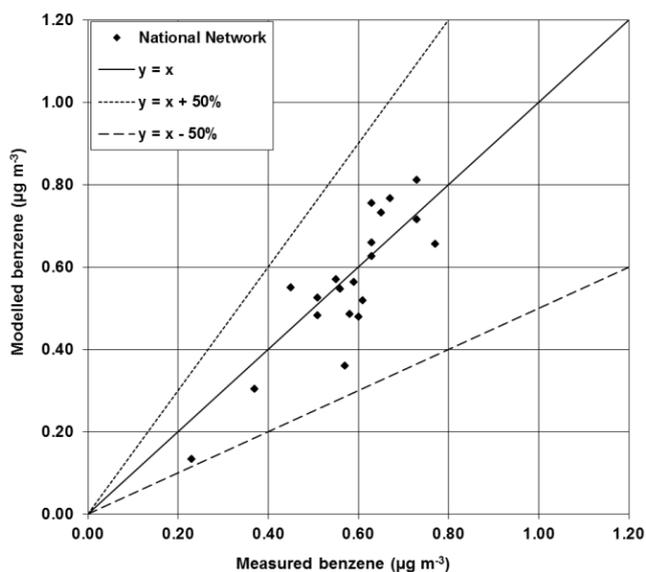
### 7.4.1 Verification of mapped values

Figure 7.6 and Figure 7.7 show comparisons of the modelled and measured annual mean benzene concentrations for background and roadside locations. Lines showing  $y = x - 50\%$  and  $y = x + 50\%$  are included in these charts (the data quality objective for modelled benzene concentrations specified by the AQD – see Section 1.5).

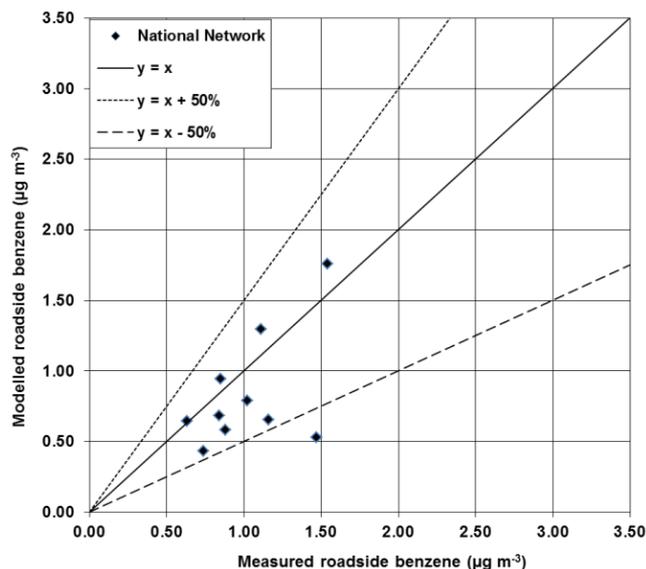
Summary statistics for the comparison between modelled and measured benzene concentrations are listed in Table 7.2 and Table 7.3. No monitoring sites<sup>4</sup> were available to provide an independent verification of the models (see Appendix 1) in Figure 7.6 and Figure 7.7.

<sup>4</sup> Ineos kindly provided monitoring data for 10 sites in the vicinity of the Grangemouth site. These measurements have been used to verify the modelled concentrations resulting from fugitive emissions in close proximity to refineries.

**Figure 7.6 - Verification of background annual mean benzene model 2012**



**Figure 7.7 - Verification of roadside annual mean benzene model 2012**



**Table 7.2 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured benzene concentrations at background sites ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )**

	Mean of measurements ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )	Mean of modelled ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )	$R^2$	%outside data quality objectives	Number of sites
National Network Sites	0.58	0.56	0.73	0	20

**Table 7.3 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured benzene concentrations at roadside sites ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )**

	Mean of measurements ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )	Mean of modelled ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )	$R^2$	%outside data quality objectives	Number of sites
National Network Sites	1.02	0.83	0.29	10	10

### 7.4.2 Benzene source apportionment at monitoring sites

Figure 7.8 and Figure 7.9 show the modelled annual mean benzene source apportionment for 2012 at AURN background and roadside monitoring sites, respectively. The measured concentration at each site is also shown for reference. The regional background is a dominant component in the source apportionment for the majority of background monitoring sites. The road traffic contribution dominates the source apportionment for those sites classified as urban and suburban background monitoring sites. The roadside source apportionment in Figure 7.9 shows that local traffic sources contribute up to  $1 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  of benzene at these roadside sites.

Figure 7.8 - Annual mean benzene source apportionment at background AURN monitoring sites (the area type of each site is shown in parenthesis after its name)

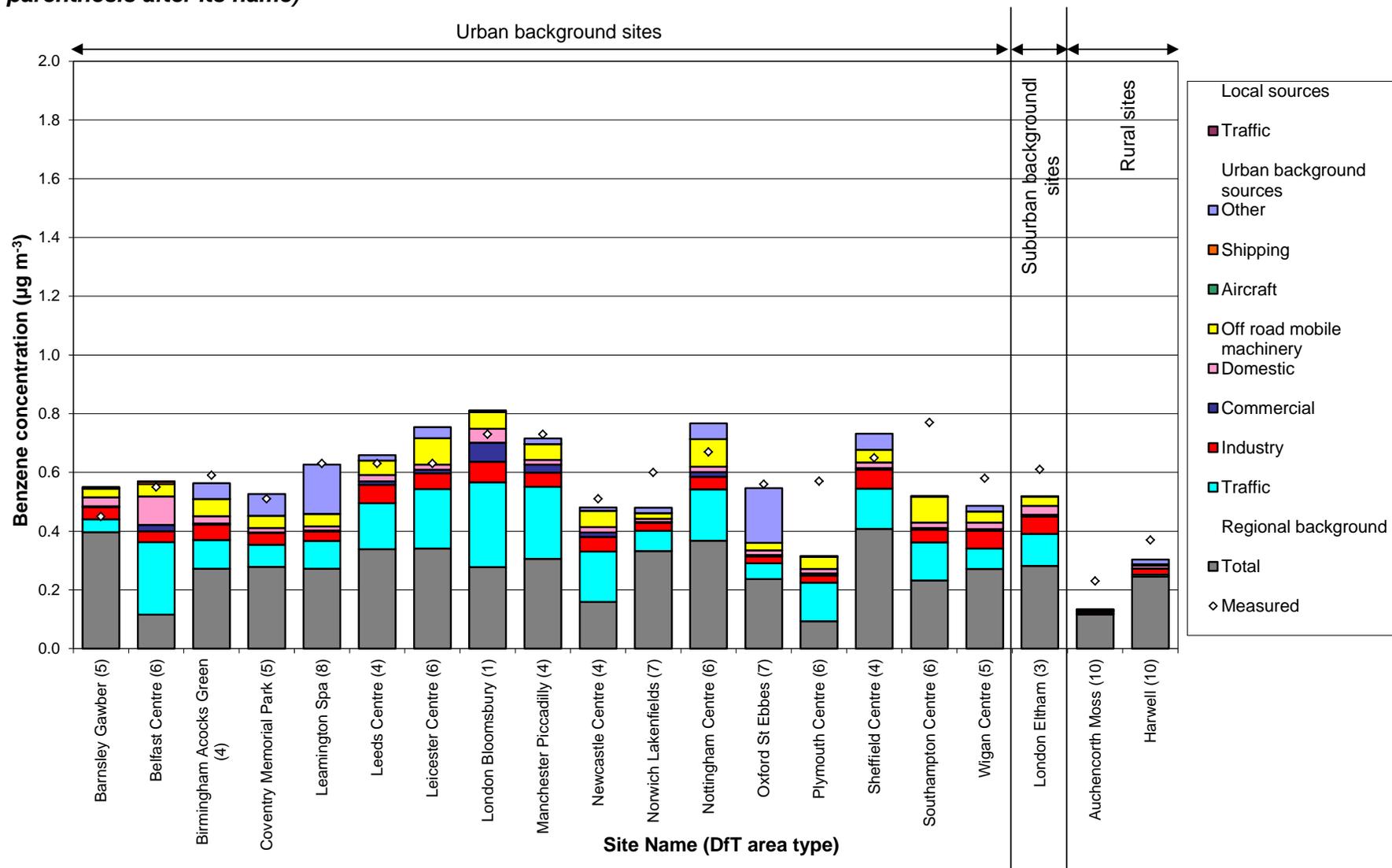
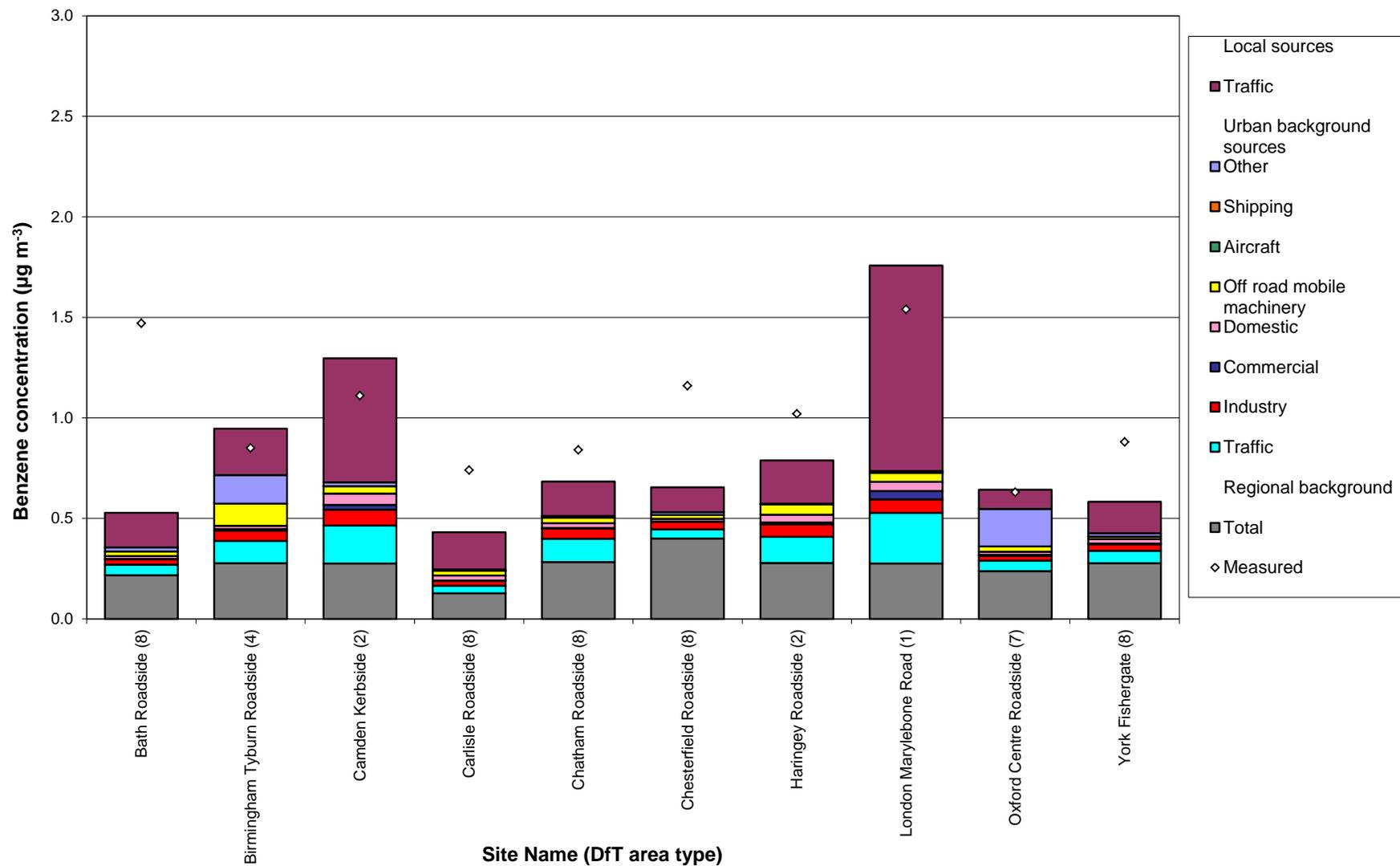


Figure 7.9 - Annual mean benzene source apportionment at roadside AURN monitoring sites (the area type of each site is shown in parenthesis after its name)



## 8 CO

### 8.1 Introduction

#### 8.1.1 Limit values

A single limit value for ambient CO concentrations is set out in the AQD. This limit value has been specified for the protection of human health and came into force from 01/01/2005. The limit value is a maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration of 10 mg m<sup>-3</sup>.

#### 8.1.2 Objective Estimation

The maximum measured daily 8 hour running mean for 2012 are presented in Table 8.1, for sites where data capture was at least 75%. All values are below the lower assessment threshold of 5 mg m<sup>-3</sup>.

**Table 8.1 - Maximum daily 8-hour running mean (mg m<sup>-3</sup>) in 2012<sup>5</sup>**

EOI code	Site Name	Maximum daily 8-hour running mean (mg m <sup>-3</sup> )
GB0567A	Belfast Centre	1.9
GB0580A	Cardiff Centre	1.6
GB0839A	Edinburgh St Leonards	0.93
GB0584A	Leeds Centre	1.5
GB0608A	London Bexley	1.2
GB0682A	London Marylebone	1.6
GB0620A	London N. Kensington	1.2
GB0583A	Middlesbrough	1.2
GB0906A	Port Talbot Margam	2.4
GB0660A	Salford Eccles	2.6
GB0624A	Tower Hamlets	1.4

The AQD states that objective estimation may be used to assess ambient air quality at levels below the lower assessment threshold (Article 6(4)). Objective estimation has been used to conclude that concentrations were likely to have been well below the limit value for CO in all zones during 2012. This assessment has been made on the basis of the low measured concentrations and the expected decline in CO emissions illustrated in the following section.

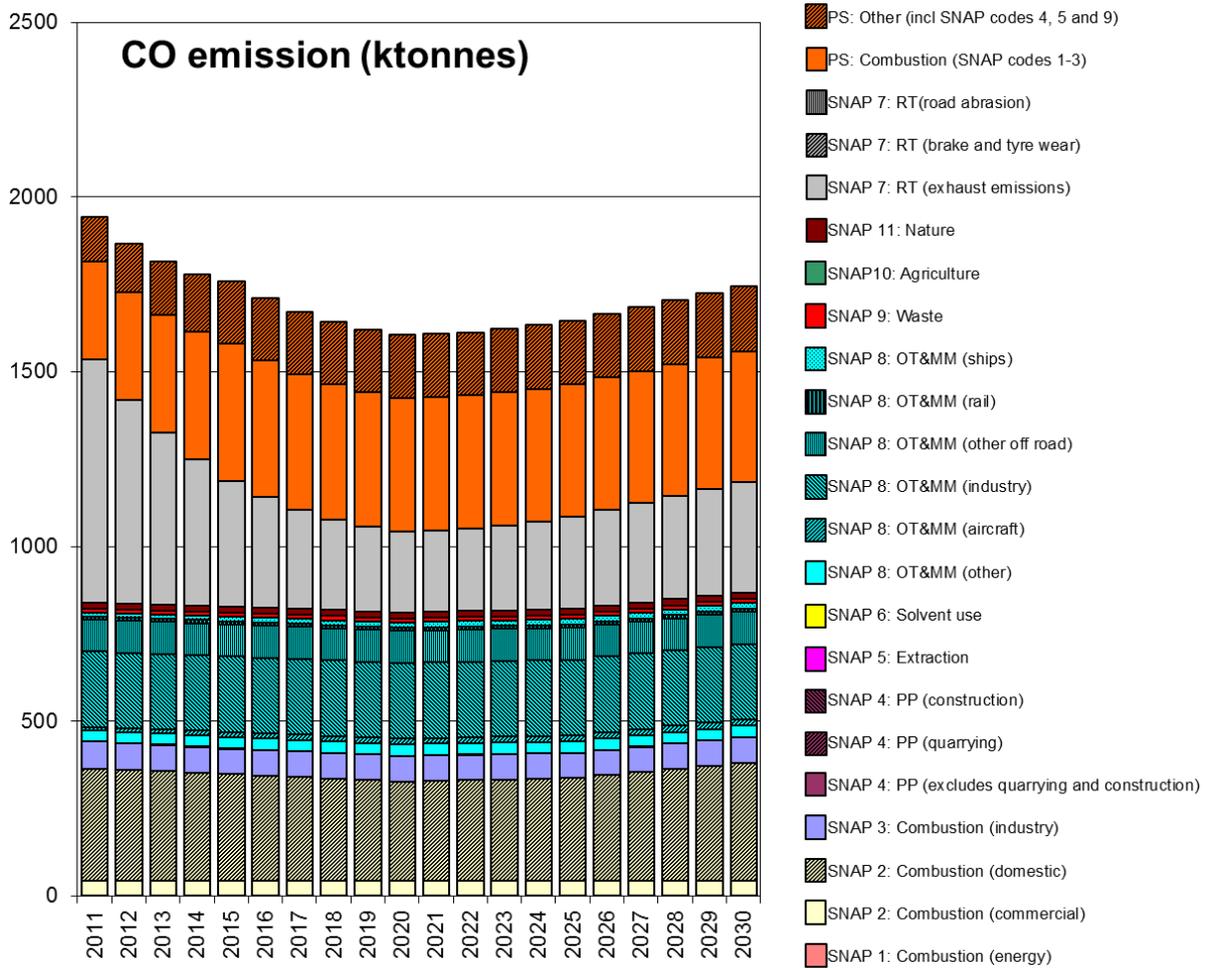
#### 8.1.3 CO emissions

Estimates of the emissions from the UK National Atmospheric Emission Inventory 2011 (NAEI 2011) have been used in this assessment (Passant et al., 2013). Emissions projections have been provided by the NAEI (Passant pers. comm. 2013a) based on DECCs UEP45 energy and emissions projections (DECC, 2012). Figure 8.1 shows the UK total CO emissions for 2011 and emissions projections for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 split by SNAP code, with the coding described in Table 3.1. Values for intermediate years have been interpolated in this figure.

<sup>5</sup> Values have been presented to 2 significant figures to illustrate the dynamic range of the data.

There is a large contribution to emissions from road transport exhaust emissions and it is the projected changes in these emissions that dominate the overall trend in emissions over the period 2011 to 2030. Combustion point sources (SNAP codes 1-3) become progressively more important as these emissions are projected to remain relatively constant while road transport exhaust emissions continue to decrease to 2020. Increases in road transport exhaust emissions beyond 2020 are relatively small when viewed in the context of the significant decreases in emissions from road transport from 1980 to 2011 present in the NAEI 2011 (Passant et al., 2013).

**Figure 8.1 - Total UK CO emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011**



## 9 Ozone

### 9.1 Introduction

#### 9.1.1 Target values and long term objectives

Two target values (TV) for ambient ozone concentrations are set out in the AQD, these are:

- A maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration of  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , not to be exceeded on more than 25 days per calendar year averaged over three years
- AOT40<sup>6</sup> (calculated from 1-h values) of  $18000 \mu\text{g m}^{-3} \text{ h}$  May to July over five years

The TVs have been specified for the protection of human health and the protection of vegetation respectively, both came into force from 01/01/2010.

Two long term objectives (LTO) for ambient ozone concentrations are set out in the AQD, these are:

- A maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration of  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  within a calendar year
- AOT40 (calculated from 1-h values) of  $6000 \mu\text{g m}^{-3} \cdot \text{h}$  May to July

The LTOs have been specified for the protection of human health and the protection of vegetation respectively. The date for compliance with the LTOs has not been defined.

Results of the assessment in terms of comparisons of modelled concentrations with the TV and LTO by zone have been presented in Form 19g of the questionnaire. 'Method A' in the Form 19g refers to the modelling methodology described in this report.

#### 9.1.2 Ozone modelling

Following recommendations made by a study comparing the relative performance of the available techniques for modelling ozone within the UK (Bush and Targa, 2005), an empirical mapping approach has been used for predicting ozone concentrations in 2012.

The empirical approach draws upon measurements from the 83 monitoring stations in the AURN during 2012 to produce functions describing ground-level ozone based on interpolated rural measurements of the ozone metrics corrected for local emissions of  $\text{NO}_x$ . These functions are capable of predicting ozone levels at a resolution of  $1 \text{ km} \times 1 \text{ km}$  and the methods are briefly described in the following sections. Full details can be sourced from the cited references.

The methods used here are based upon those presented by Coyle et al. (2002), NEG TAP (2001), PORG (1998) and Murrells et al. (2011). Murrells et al. (2011) have suggested that the observed dependence of the AOT40 metric on altitude, previously attributed to differences in surface deposition and reactions with local NO with altitude was largely explained by the proximity of monitoring stations to urban areas. In the 2012 assessment of the TV and LTO for AOT40 the altitude correction has therefore not been included in order to avoid double counting in terms of the  $\text{NO}_x$  urban decrement.

#### 9.1.3 Chapter structure

This chapter describes modelling work carried out for 2012 to assess compliance with the ozone TVs and LTOs described above. Section 9.2 describes the modelling methods and

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<sup>6</sup> The definition of ATO40 has been given in Annex VII of the AQD

results in relation to the number of days exceeding  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  metrics. Section 9.3 describes the modelling methods and results in relation to the AOT40 metrics.

## 9.2 Modelling the number of days exceeding $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ metric

### 9.2.1 Days greater than $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ methodology

Maps of the modelled number of days with maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations greater than  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , for comparison with the LTO (2012) and TV (averaged 2010 to 2012) are presented in Figure 9.1 and Figure 9.2 respectively.

At rural locations in the UK exceedances of  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  as a maximum daily 8-hour mean are broadly consistent over wide spatial scales. As a result, measured exceedances from rural monitoring stations have been interpolated throughout the whole of the UK to represent the likely exceedances of this metric in the absence of any influence from local emissions of  $\text{NO}_x$  from combustion sources.

The resultant interpolated maps, however, will overestimate exceedances in urban areas, where nitric oxide emissions from combustion sources deplete ozone concentrations. This effect has been accounted for by adding an empirically derived urban ozone decrement, expressed as a percentage. The percentage decrement is defined as follows:

$$\% \text{ decrement} = 100 * ((\text{measured concentrations} - \text{rural interpolated concentration}) / \text{rural interpolated concentration})$$

The derivation of a coefficient relating the percentage decrement to the modelled local  $\text{NO}_x$  concentration is shown in Figure 9.3 and Figure 9.4. The local  $\text{NO}_x$  component is calculated as the sum of contributions from local point and area sources of  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions, calculated as described in Section 3.3.

Figure 9.3 shows the decrement plot for days greater than  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  in 2012 (the LTO for human health metric) and Figure 9.4 shows the decrement plot for days greater than  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  between 2010 and 2012 (the TV for human health metric). For some monitoring sites the decrement is positive, indicating that the measured number of days exceeding  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  is higher than the corresponding estimated rural value i.e. that the urban influence for these sites is not properly represented in the model. The cluster of low values close to the origin of these plots largely consists of the rural and remote sites, at which there will be little difference between the rural estimated number of days exceeding  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  and the measured value. This helps to anchor the relationship to the origin. Percentage urban increments of -100% indicate that there were no measured exceedances of  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  at that monitoring site.

The calculated decrement is then used to correct the number of days where ozone concentrations are greater than  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  at rural sites, used for the interpolated maps:

$$\text{Corrected days above } 120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3} \text{ map} = \text{interpolated rural map} + \text{decrement}$$

The decrement is a negative value and so reduces the concentration presented in the interpolated rural map to account for the reduction in ozone concentrations due to reaction with  $\text{NO}$ . Where the results of the expression predict a number of days less than 0.5, the predicted value is rounded to zero.

Figure 9.1 - Estimated number of days with an 8-hour mean ozone concentration above  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , 2012

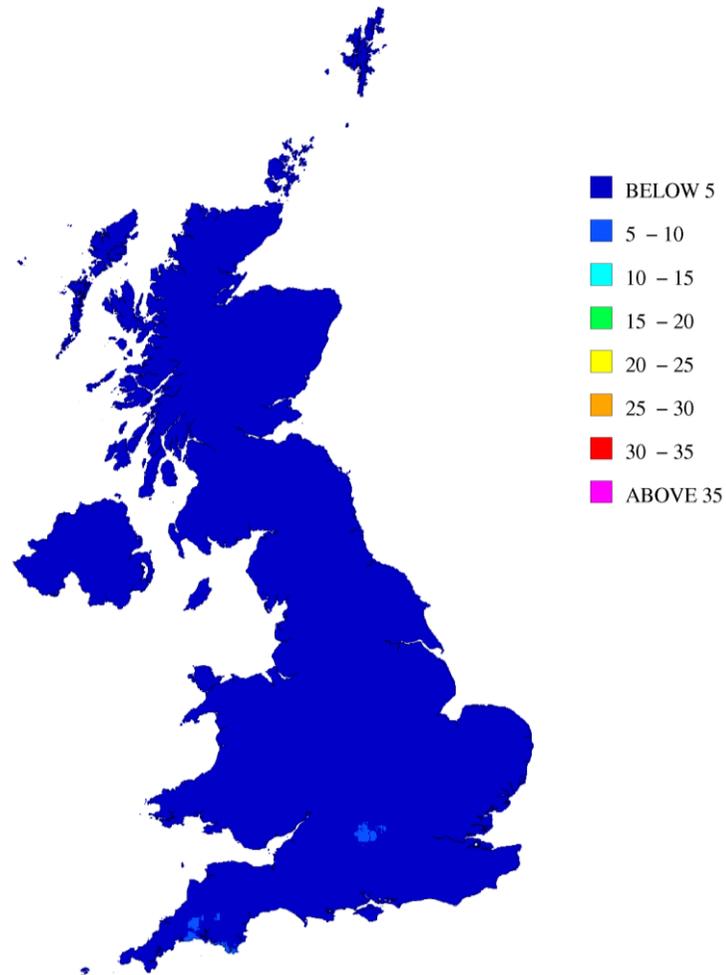
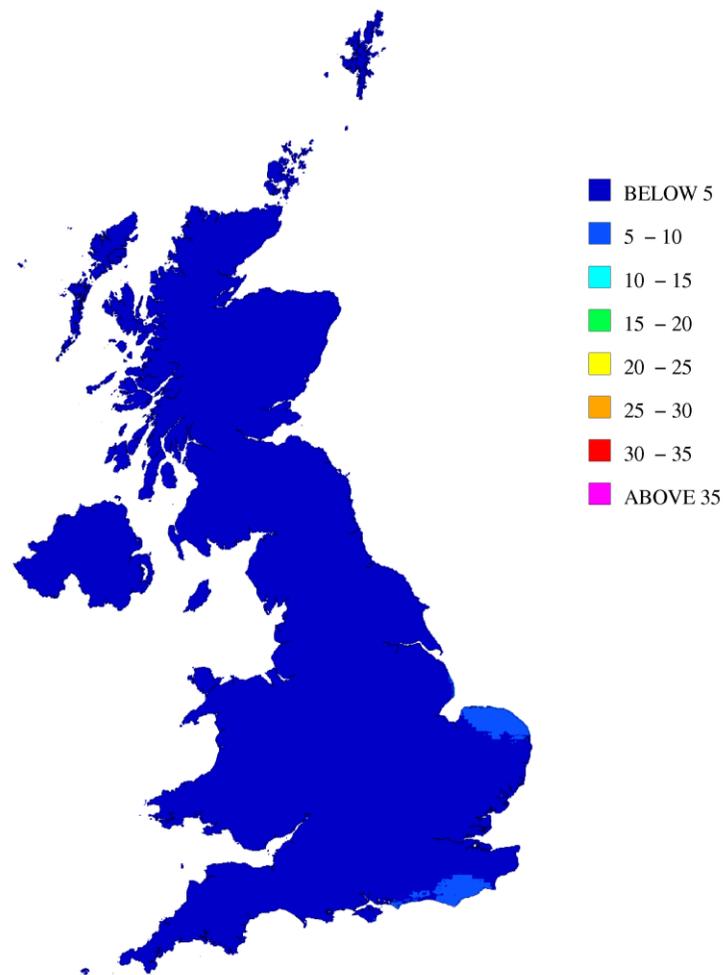
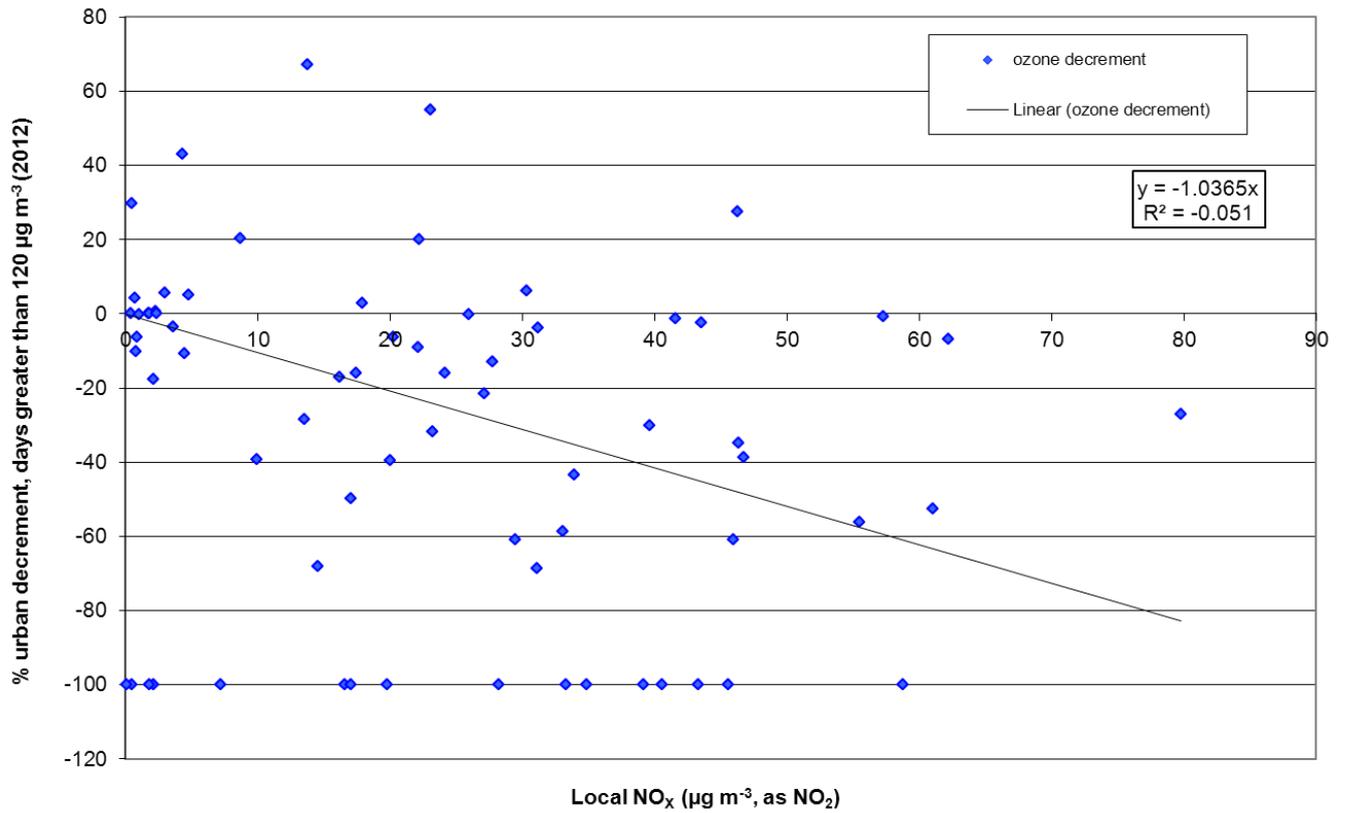


Figure 9.2 - Estimated average number of days with an 8-hour mean ozone concentration above  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , 2010 to 2012

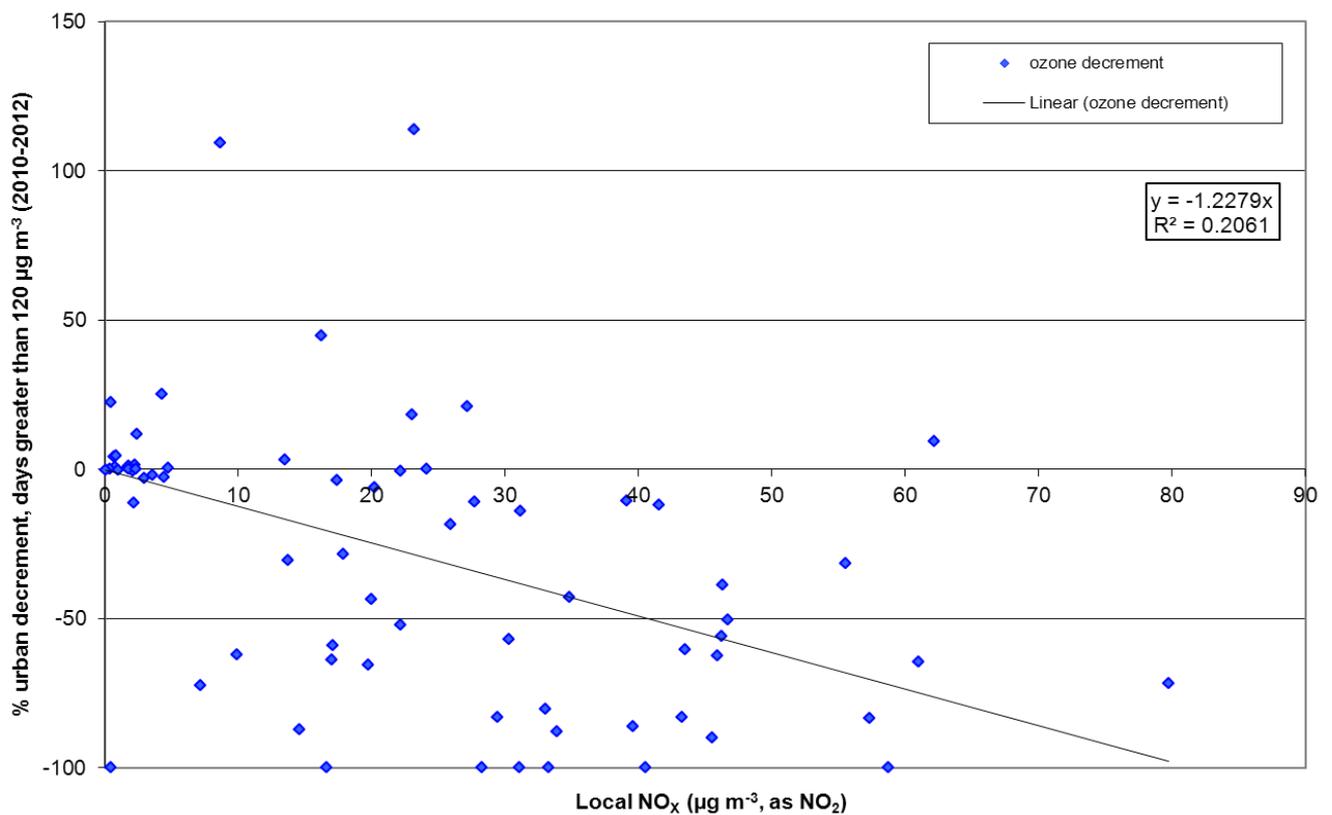


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**Figure 9.3 - Days greater than 120  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  percentage decrement in ozone concentrations, 2012**



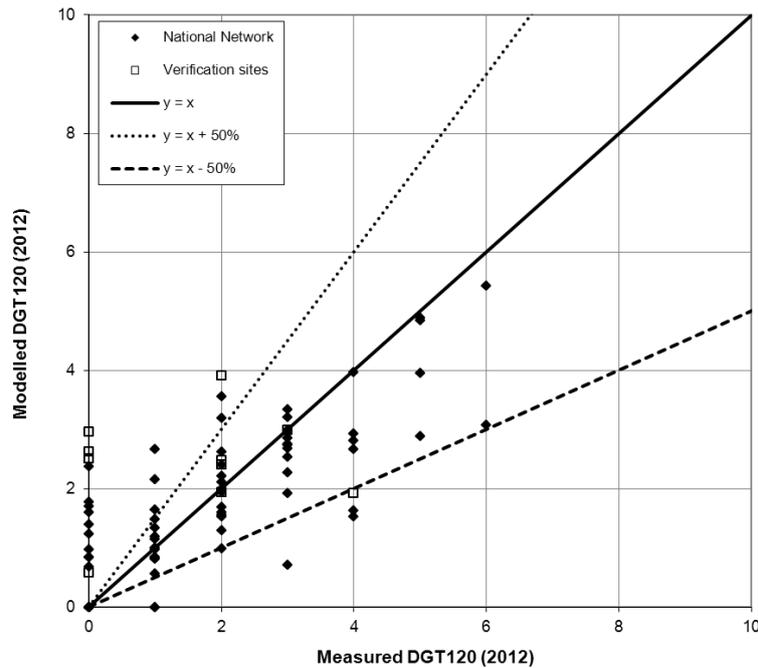
**Figure 9.4 - Days greater than 120  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  percentage decrement in ozone concentrations, 2010-2012**



### 9.2.2 Verification of the number of mapped days > 120 µg m<sup>-3</sup> values

Figure 9.5 and Figure 9.6 compare the number of modelled and measured days with maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations greater than 120 µg m<sup>-3</sup> in 2012 and averaged 2010-2012 at background locations, respectively. Both the national network sites used to calibrate the models and the verification sites are shown. Lines representing  $y = x + 50\%$  and  $y = x - 50\%$  are also shown, as this is the AQD data quality objective for modelled ozone concentrations – see Section 1.5.

**Figure 9.5 - Verification of background number of days > 120 µg m<sup>-3</sup> model 2012**



**Figure 9.6 - Verification of background number of days > 120 µg m<sup>-3</sup> model 2010-2012**

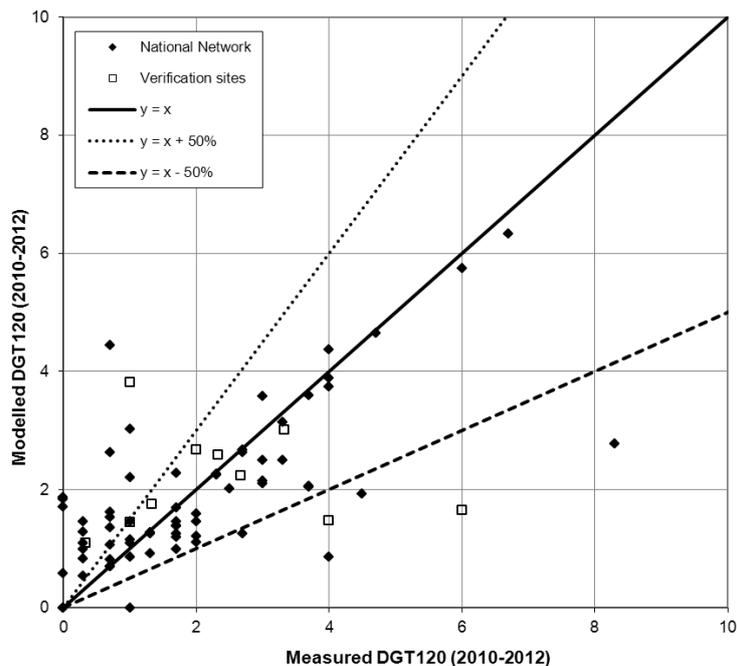


Figure 9.5 indicates that the verification sites were neither systematically over- or underestimated for 2012, however the R<sup>2</sup> value, shown in Table 9.1, is very low at 0.02. In general

the model performs better for the national network, particularly at higher concentrations. The  $R^2$  value of 0.61 indicates the improved relationship.

Figure 9.6 shows the model performance for the years 2010-2012. Again, the model results for the national network sites are shown to more closely match the corresponding measured value than the verification sites as the national network sites were used to generate the relationships used in the model.

**Table 9.1 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured number of days exceeding  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  as a maximum daily 8-hour mean**

		Mean of measurements (days)	Mean of model estimates (days)	$R^2$	% outside DQO	No. sites
National network	2012	2.0	1.9	0.61	30%	70
Verification sites	2012	1.5	2.4	0.02	60%	10
National network	2010-2012	1.9	1.9	0.47	34%	70
Verification sites	2010-2012	2.4	2.2	0.04	40%	10

## 9.3 Modelling the AOT40 vegetation metric

### 9.3.1 AOT40 methodology

Maps of modelled AOT40 for comparison with the LTO (2012) and TV (averaged 2008 to 2012) are presented in Figure 9.7 and Figure 9.8 respectively.

The AOT40 vegetation metrics for 2012 and the averaged metric for 2008-2012 were calculated from measured data at rural monitoring stations in the AURN. These data were interpolated to produce a rural map.

An urban decrement term was subsequently defined for those monitoring stations in the AURN and the rural map so as to correct for the depletion of ozone in areas close to sources of NO. As for the days above  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  metric, the decrement is closely related to the annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentration, and has been defined in a similar fashion, using a percentage decrement in ozone concentrations associated with local NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations.

Using the same methodology discussed in Section 9.2.1 for the days greater than  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  maps, the decrement was then used to correct the final AOT40 maps:

$$\text{Corrected AOT40 map} = \text{interpolated rural map} + \text{decrement}$$

The relationships between the decrement and modelled NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations for 2012 and 2008-2012 averaged metrics are presented in Figure 9.9 and Figure 9.10 respectively.

Figure 9.7 - Estimated AOT40 vegetation metric, 2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  hours)

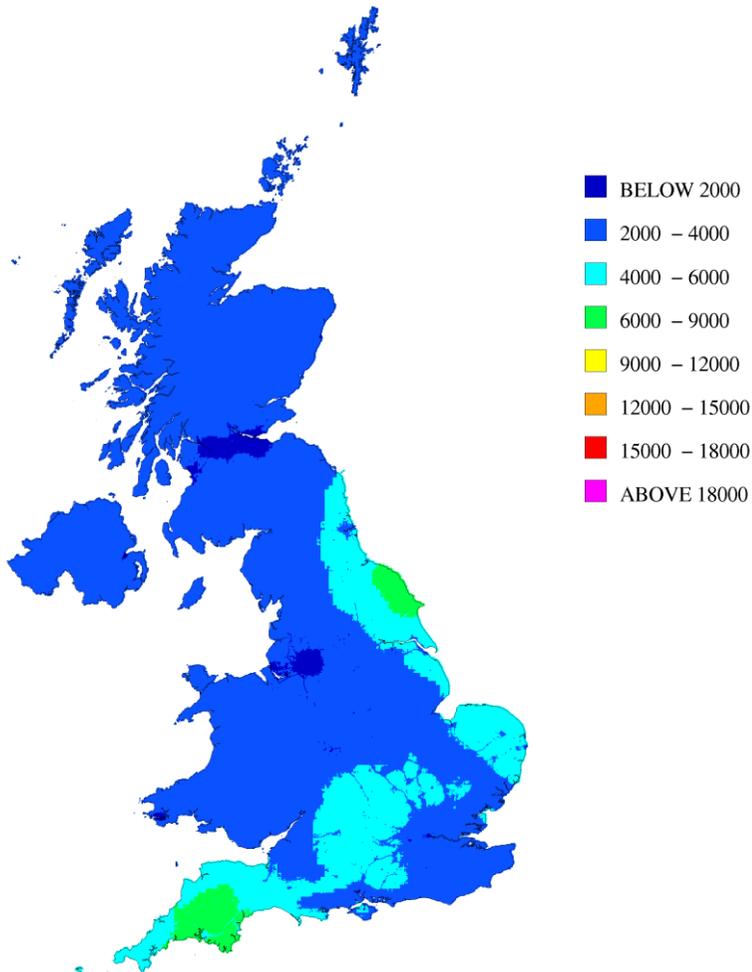
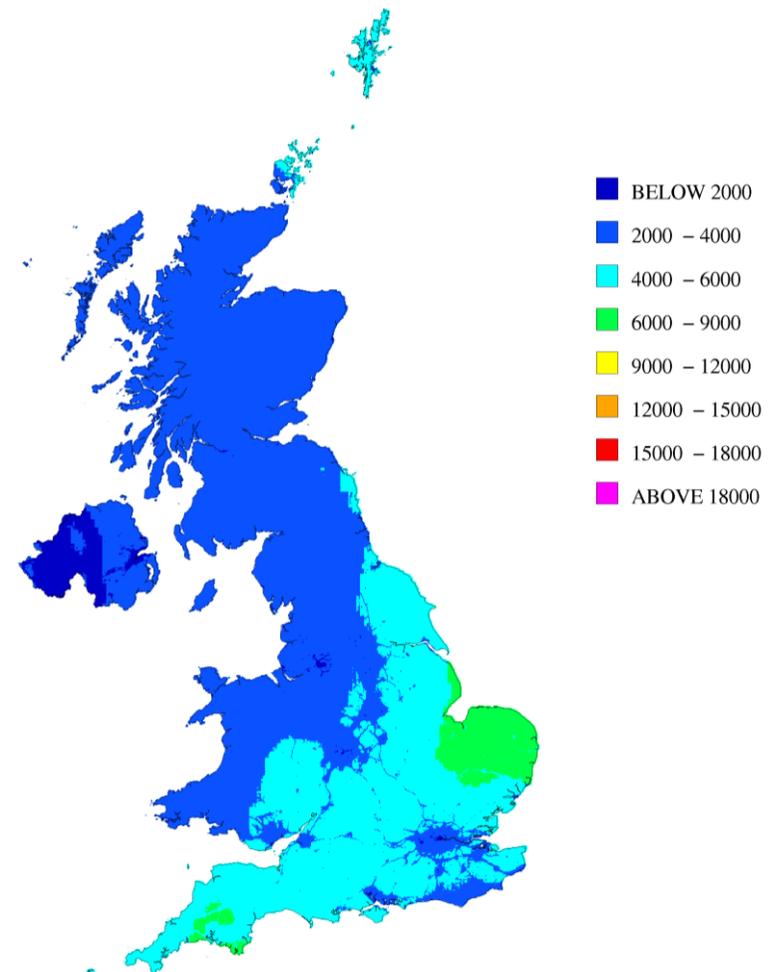


Figure 9.8 - Estimated AOT40 vegetation metric, averaged 2008-2012 ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  hours)



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Figure 9.9 - AOT40 percentage decrement in ozone concentrations, 2012

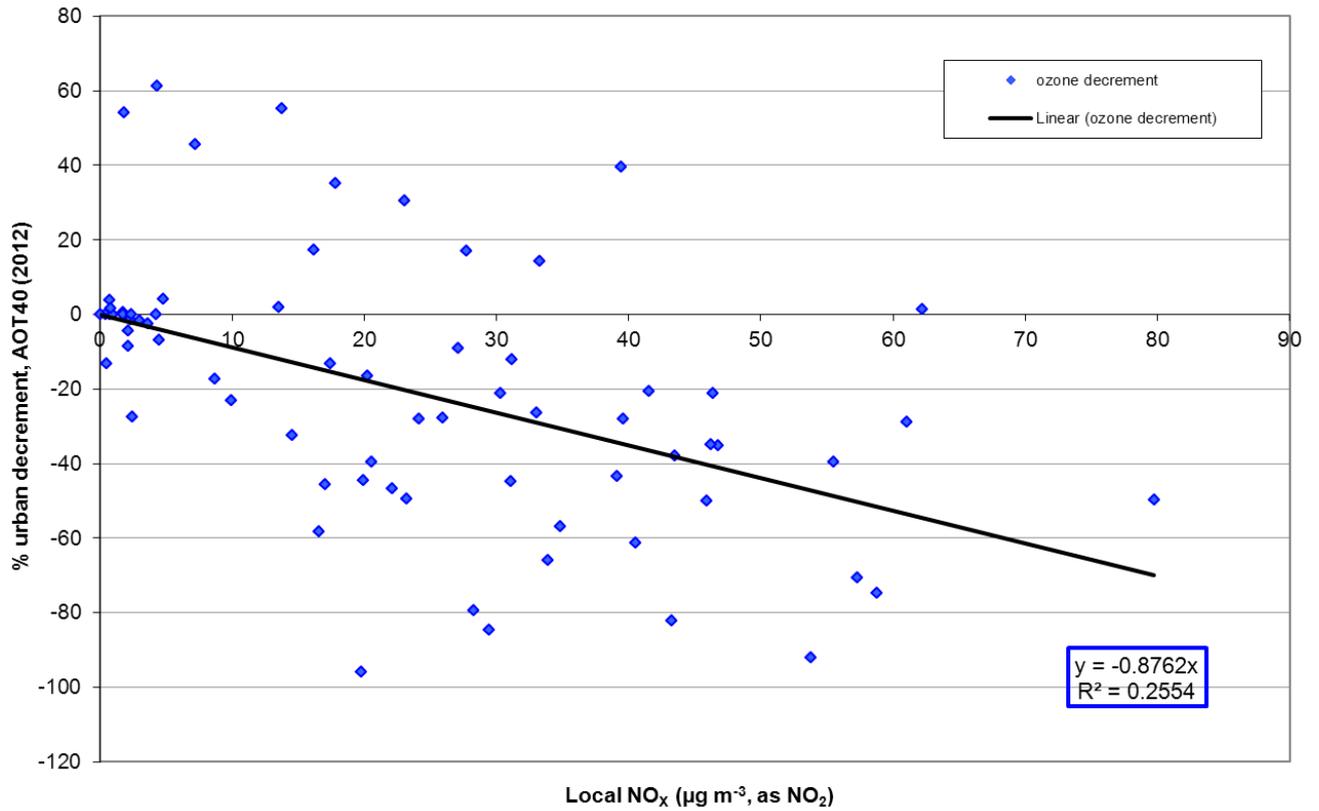
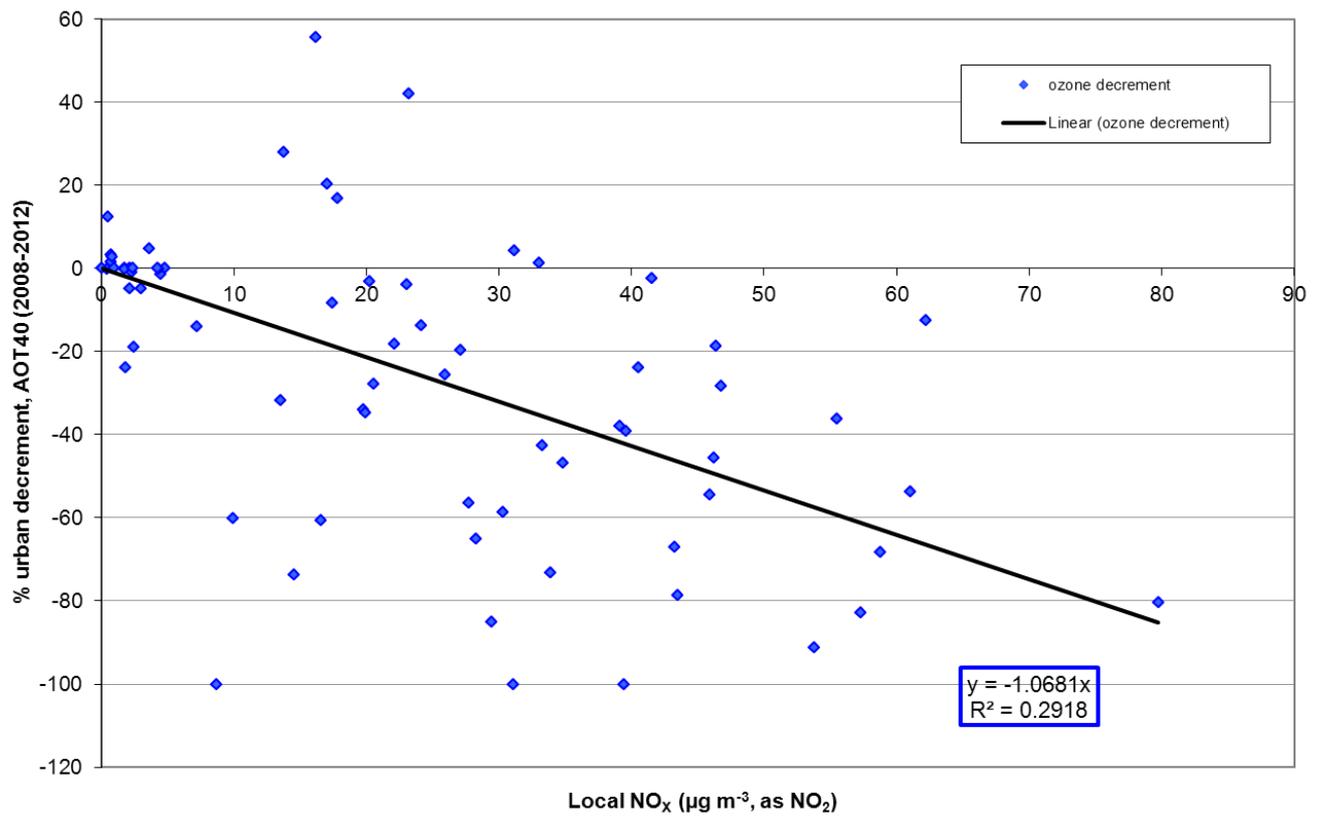


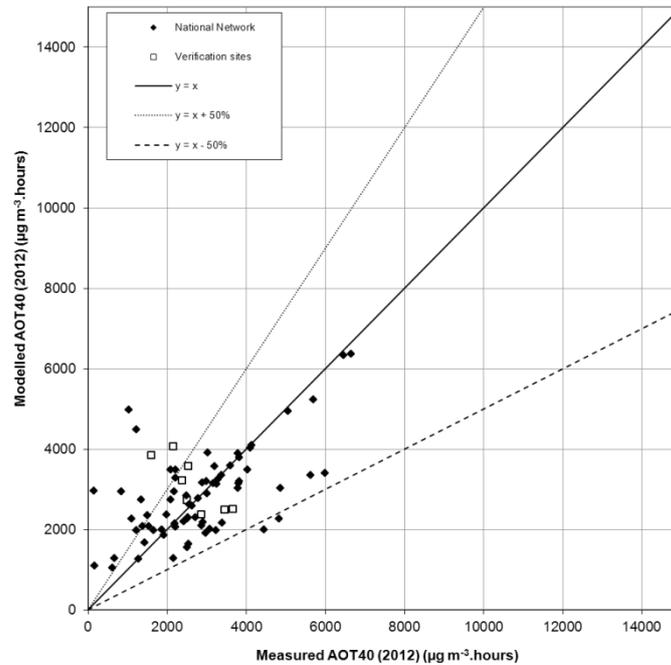
Figure 9.10 - AOT40 percentage decrement in ozone concentrations, 2008-2012



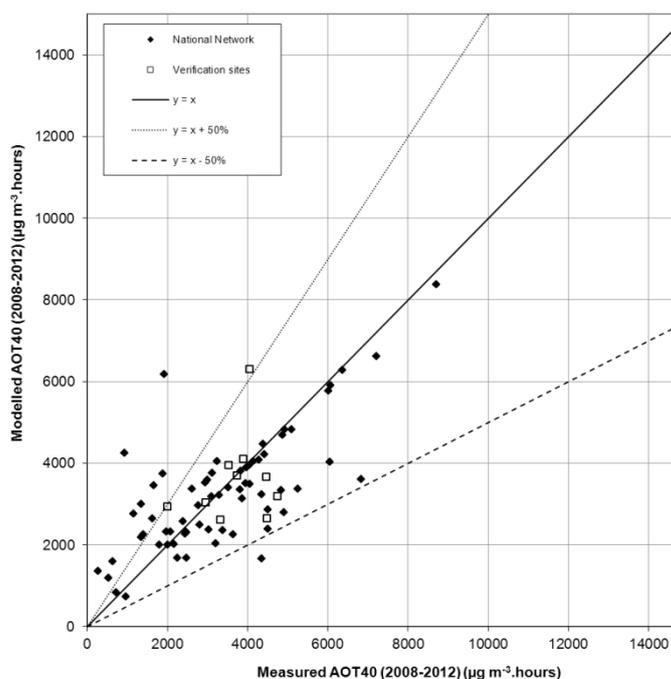
### 9.3.2 Verification of mapped AOT40 values

Figure 9.11 and Figure 9.12 show a comparison of modelled and measured AOT40 metrics in 2012 and averaged 2008-2012 at background locations. Both the national network sites used to calibrate the models and the verification sites are shown. Lines representing  $y = x$  and  $y = x \pm 50\%$  are also shown, as this is the AQD data quality objective for modelled ozone concentrations – see Section 1.5.

**Figure 9.11 - Verification of background AOT40 vegetation model, 2012**



**Figure 9.12 - Verification of background AOT40 vegetation model, 2008-2012**



There is not a systematic over- or under-estimation of the metric for 2012 apparent for the verification sites in Figure 9.11. This is also apparent in Table 9.2 which presents the summary statistics for the comparison between modelled and measured ozone

concentrations. There are also fewer sites outside the  $\pm 50\%$  DQO than for the number of days greater than  $120 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  metric for both the national network and verification sites.

The multi-year metric (TV) shows much improved results for both the national network and verification sites when compared with the single year model (LTO), as shown in Figure 9.12 and Table 9.2 below. Only 19% of national network sites are outside the  $\pm 50\%$  DQO and the  $R^2$  value is 0.52.

**Table 9.2 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured AOT40 vegetation metric**

		Mean of measurements ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ hours)	Mean of model estimates ( $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ hours)	$R^2$	% outside DQO	No. sites
National network	2012	2814	2845	0.37	23%	70
Verification sites	2012	2647	3097	0.65	25%	8
National network	2008-2012	3343	3268	0.52	19%	67
Verification sites	2008-2012	3723	3610	0.05	10%	10

# 10 Arsenic, Cadmium, Nickel, and Lead

## 10.1 Introduction

### 10.1.1 Target and Limit values

A single limit value for ambient lead (Pb) concentrations is set out in the AQD. This limit value has been specified for the protection of human health and came into force from 01/01/2005. The limit value is an annual mean concentration of  $0.5 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ .

The target values (TV) for As, Cd and Ni included in the 4<sup>th</sup> Daughter Directive (AQDD4) are listed in Table 10.1. The Directive states that Member States should take all necessary measures not entailing disproportionate costs to ensure that the target values are not exceeded after the compliance date.

**Table 10.1 - Target values for As, Cd, and Ni**

Pollutant	Averaging period	TV ( $\text{ng m}^{-3}$ )	Date after which the TV is not to be exceeded
As	Calendar year	6	31 December 2012
Cd	Calendar year	5	31 December 2012
Ni	Calendar year	20	31 December 2012

### 10.1.2 Annual mean models

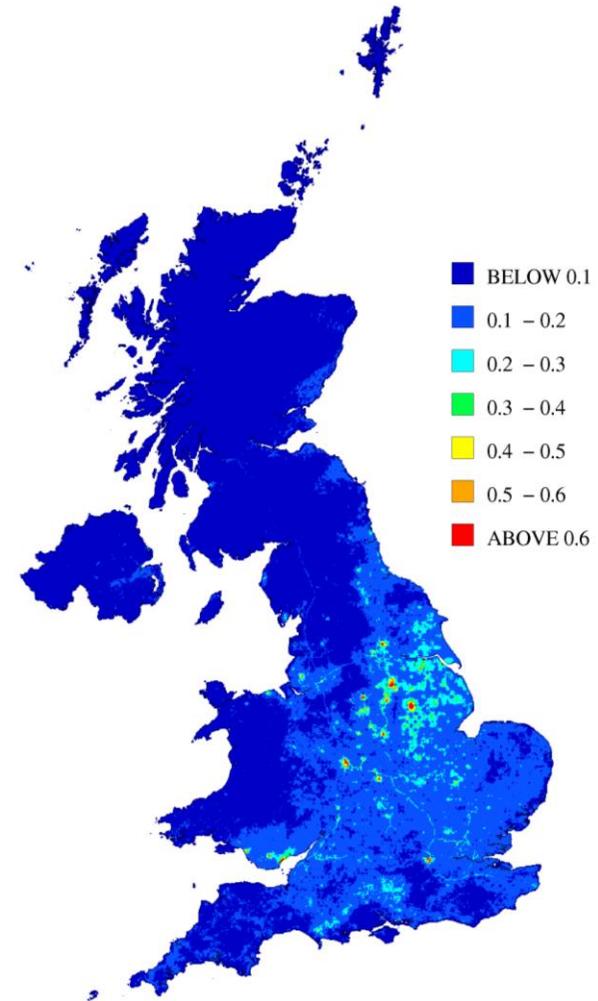
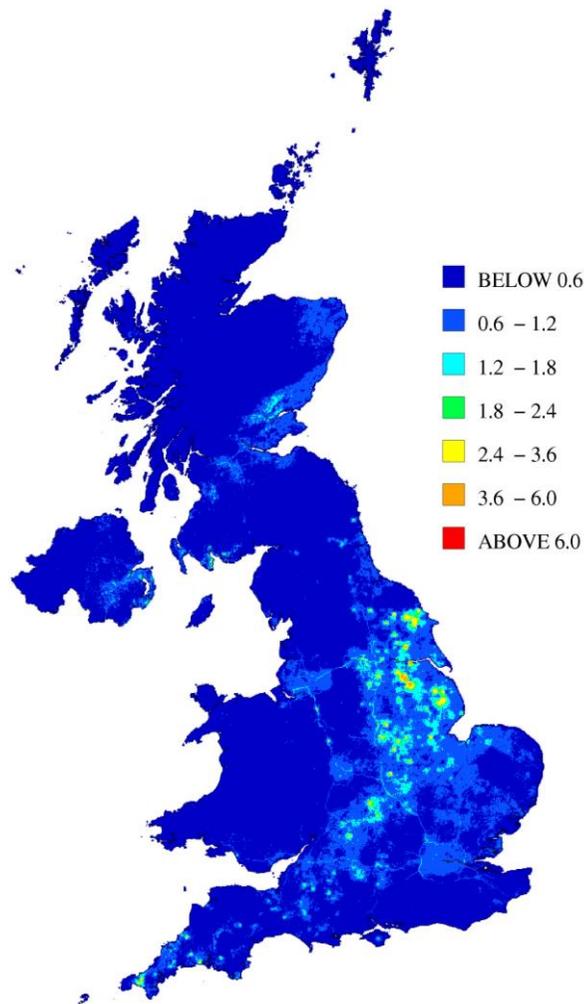
Maps of annual mean As, Cd, Ni and Pb concentrations in 2012 at background locations are shown in Figure 10.1, Figure 10.2, Figure 10.3 and Figure 10.4 respectively. These maps are presented in  $\text{ng m}^{-3}$ , where  $1000 \text{ ng m}^{-3} = 1 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ . The maps of background concentrations have been calculated by summing contributions from different sources:

- Large point source emissions
- Small point source emissions
- Fugitive point source emissions
- Point sources with emissions estimates for air quality pollutants based on reported carbon emissions (ETS points)
- Area sources related to domestic combustion
- Area sources related to road traffic
- Other area sources
- Regional concentration
- Re-suspension from bare soils
- Re-suspension as a result of vehicle movement

These components are aggregated to a single 1 km x 1 km background grid value for each pollutant.

Figure 10.1 - Annual mean background As concentration, 2012 (ng m<sup>-3</sup>)

Figure 10.2 - Annual mean background Cd concentration, 2012 (ng m<sup>-3</sup>)



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Figure 10.3 - Annual mean background Ni concentration, 2012 (ng m<sup>-3</sup>)

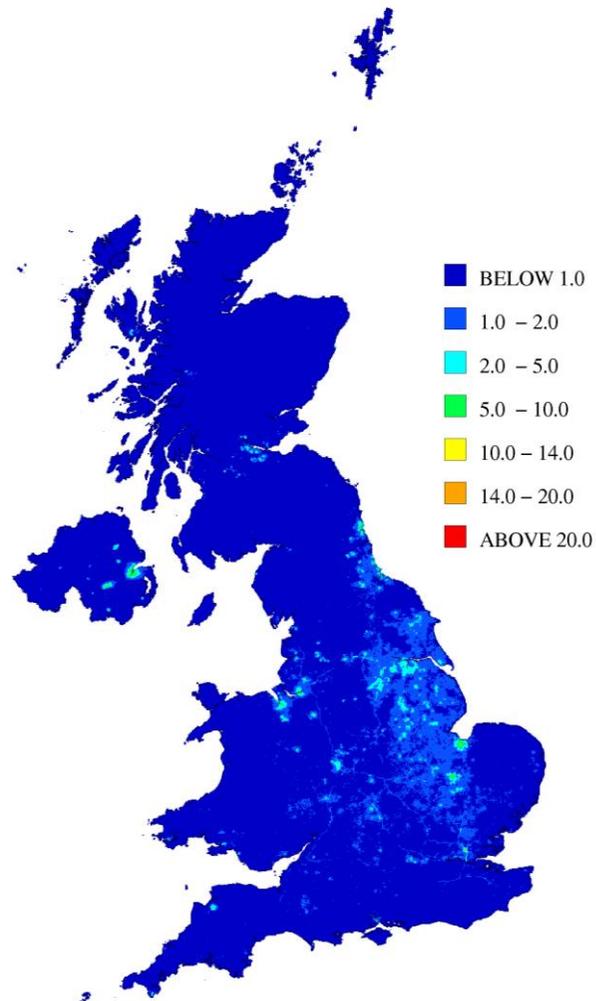
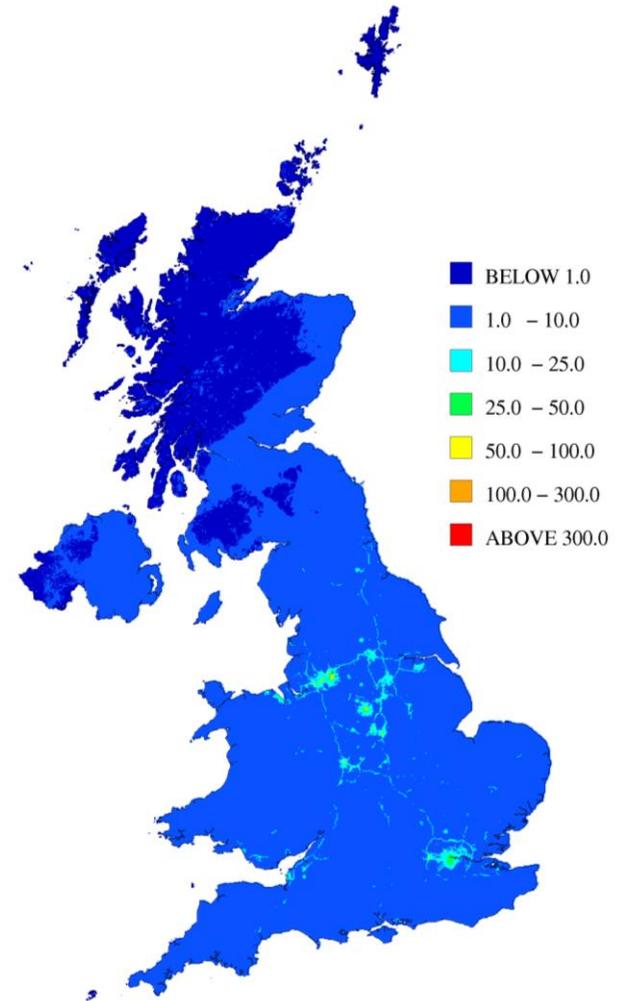


Figure 10.4 - Annual mean background Pb concentration, 2012 (ng m<sup>-3</sup>)



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### 10.1.3 Chapter structure

This chapter describes modelling work carried out for 2012 to assess compliance with the Pb limit value and As, Cd, and Ni target values described above. Emission estimates are described in Section 10.2, Section 10.3 describes the modelling methods, and the modelling results are presented in Section 10.4 to 10.7. The source apportionment of ambient concentrations is discussed in each pollutant results section and is often very different from the split for total national emissions. Ambient concentrations are influenced by the location and release characteristics of the emissions and are also influenced by sources not included in the inventory, such as re-suspension.

## 10.2 Emissions

Estimates of the emissions of Heavy Metals from the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2011 (NAEI 2011) have been used in this study (Passant et al., 2013). Emissions projections have been provided by the NAEI (Passant pers. comm. 2013a) based on DECCs UEP45 energy and emissions projections (DECC, 2012). UK total emissions for 2011 and emissions projections for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 split by SNAP code for As, Cd, Ni and Pb are shown in Figure 10.5, Figure 10.6, Figure 10.7 and Figure 10.8 respectively, with the coding described in Table 3.1. Values for intermediate years have been interpolated in these figures.

Figure 10.5 shows that a small, gradual reduction in arsenic emissions is forecast over the period 2011-2030. In all years, combustion in industry accounts for over 70% of the total emissions. Emissions of arsenic are primarily from the combustion of solid fuel, and as such, the majority of emissions are estimated to be from the burning of wood treated with copper chromium arsenate. There are no reliable estimates of the extent of this activity, and since the emission factor for this source is also very uncertain, the total emission estimate for this source is highly uncertain. Point sources are also a significant source of arsenic emissions in the UK.

Point sources are the dominant source of cadmium across the time series, with road transport exhaust emissions also shown as a significant source. Figure 10.6 shows a decrease in emissions from 2011 to 2015 due to a reduction in activity in industries which are a dominant source of cadmium e.g. steel, iron, aluminium production. Emissions remain fairly steady from 2015 to 2030.

Figure 10.6 shows decrease in nickel emissions between 2011 and 2015, and a further decrease in total emissions to 2020, with emissions increasing toward 2030. The figure indicates that point sources, shipping, domestic combustion and combustion in industry are the dominant emissions sources of nickel in the UK. Nickel emissions to the atmosphere arise primarily from the combustion of liquid fuels.

Figure 10.8 shows that overall lead emissions are dominated by point sources, from combustion in industry and production processes. Lead emissions are primarily from non-fuel related emissions. A gradual decline in emissions is apparent in the years 2011 to 2015. Emissions remain roughly constant following 2015.

Figure 10.5 - Total UK As emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011

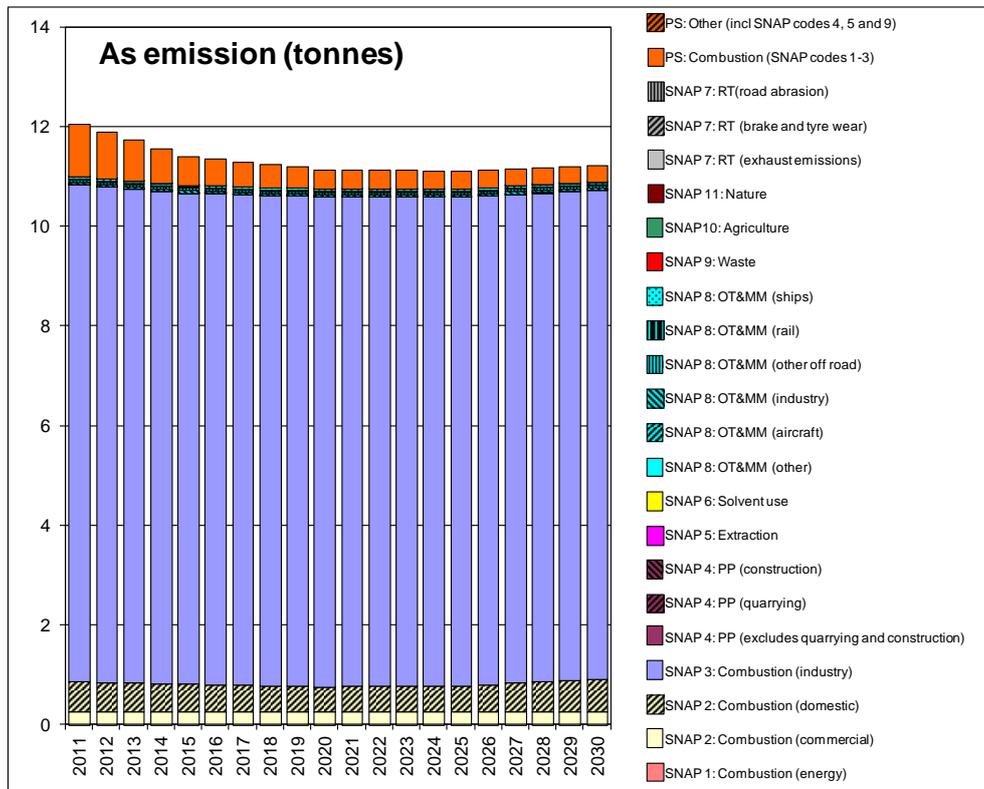


Figure 10.6 - Total UK Cd emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011

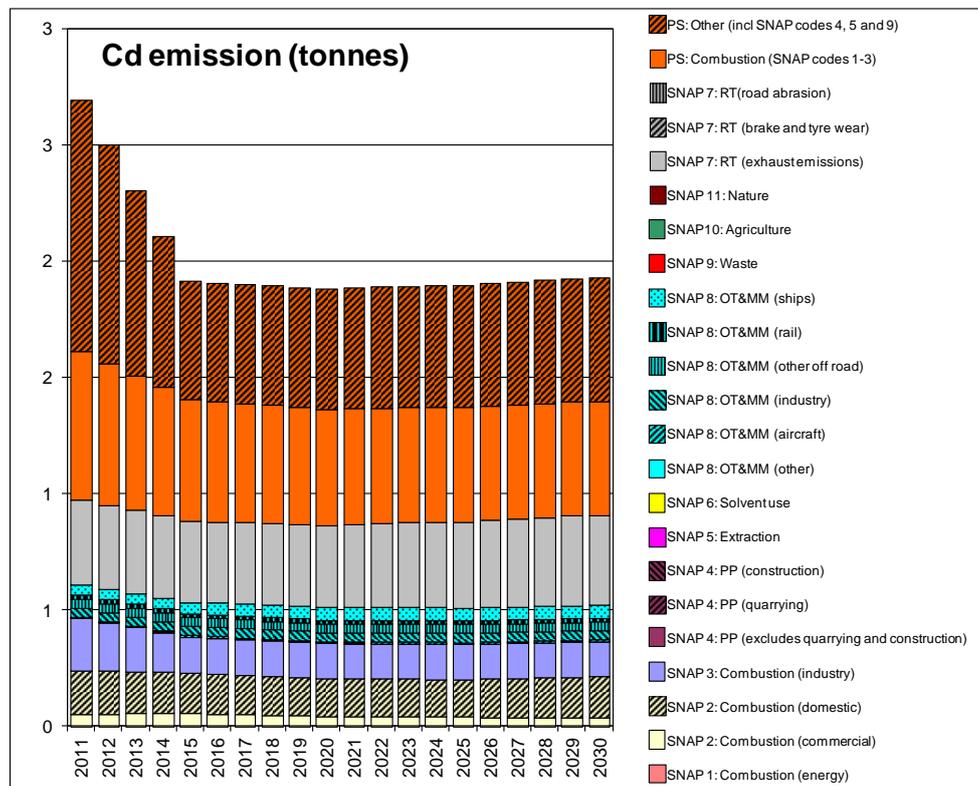


Figure 10.7 - Total UK Ni emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011

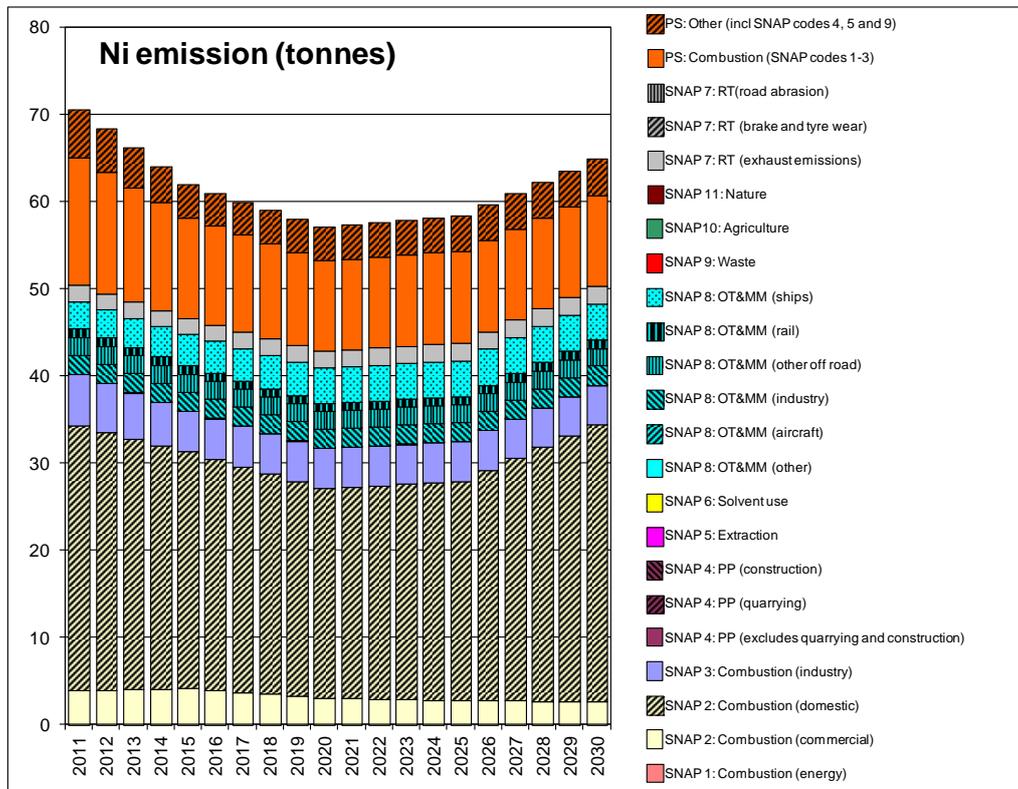
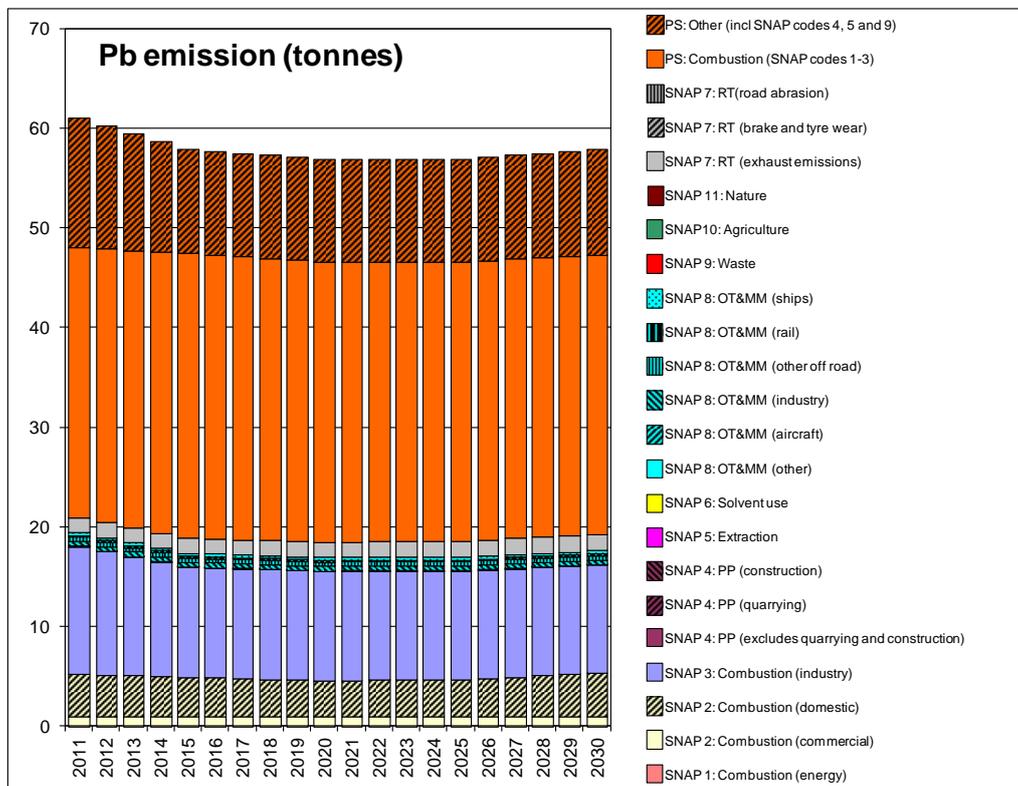


Figure 10.8 - Total UK Pb emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011



## 10.3 The model

### 10.3.1 Contribution from large point sources

Contributions to ground level annual mean heavy metal concentrations from point sources (those with annual emissions of greater than the thresholds listed by pollutant in Table 10.2, or for which emission release characteristics are known) in the NAEI 2011 were estimated by modelling each source explicitly using the atmospheric dispersion model ADMS 5.0 and sequential meteorological data for 2012 from Waddington. Surface roughness was assumed to be 0.1 m at the dispersion site and 0.1 m at the meteorological site. Concentrations were calculated for a 99 km x 99 km square composed of a regularly spaced 1 km x 1 km resolution receptor grid. Each receptor grid was centred on the point source. The total number of point sources modelled explicitly is given in Table 10.2. For each large point source information was retrieved from the PCM stack parameters database (as described in Section 3.3.1). The NAEI emissions for point sources for 2011 were scaled in order to provide values for 2012 as described in Section 3.3.1.

### 10.3.2 Contributions from small point and fugitive sources

The contributions to ambient concentrations from fugitive and small point sources (those without stack parameters datasets and annual emissions less than or equal to values displayed in Table 10.2) in the NAEI 2011 were modelled using a small points model. The NAEI 2011 emissions for fugitive and small point sources have been scaled to 2012 using the same source sector specific projection factors applied to the large point sources.

The models consist of separate 'in-square' and 'out-of-square' components, in which concentrations are estimated using a point source dispersion kernel. The dispersion kernel has been calculated by using the dispersion model ADMS 5.0 to model the dispersion of unit emissions from a central source to a grid of receptors at a spatial resolution of 1 km x 1 km squares with the stack characteristics as presented in Table 10.3. Hourly sequential meteorological data from Waddington in 2012 has been used to construct the dispersion kernels. The greatest concentration would be expected close to the point of emission. The receptor for the central grid square within the dispersion kernel is, however, at exactly the same location as the point of release. The concentration at this location is therefore zero. The value for the central grid square within the dispersion kernel has therefore been assigned to be equal to the highest of the values for the adjacent grid squares.

**Table 10.2 - Thresholds to determine modelling method, and number of large point sources for 2012**

Pollutant	Tonnes per year	Number of large point sources
As	0.025	209
Cd	0.025	212
Ni	0.05	226
Pb	1.2	205

**Table 10.3 - Stack release parameters used to characterise emissions from point sources with no available stack parameters**

Variable	Parameters
Stack height	15 m
Diameter	1m
Temperature	15°C
Emission rate as PM <sub>10</sub>	1g/s
Surface roughness at dispersion site	0.5 m
Surface roughness at met site	0.02 m

Additional point source emissions data have been provided in the NAEI 2011. These emissions estimates have been derived from carbon emissions data reported under the EU-Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), as described in Tsagatakis et al. (2013). These point sources are referred to as ETS points in this report. To model the contribution to background annual mean As, Cd, Ni and Pb concentrations from ETS points the emissions have been treated as an additional set of small point sources. As such they have been modelled using the small points approach described above. These derived air quality pollutant emissions estimates are particularly uncertain, hence the emissions for particular sources have been capped at reporting thresholds given by the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI). Typically more than 90% of the ETS points do not exceed the SPRI reporting threshold, which for As, Cd, Ni and Pb is 1, 1, 10 and 100 kilogrammes per year respectively.

Characterising the amount of fugitive heavy metal emission from industrial plant is notoriously difficult. Assuming a fugitive emission of 0.05 times the reported emission was found to provide the best agreement with the available measurements.

The emission release parameters are provided in Table 10.4. Once again, the value for the central grid square within the dispersion kernel has been set to the maximum of the values in the surrounding grid squares.

**Table 10.4 - Stack release parameters used to characterise fugitive emission release**

Variable	Parameters
Stack height	10m
Diameter	1m
Temperature	15°C
Emission rate as PM <sub>10</sub>	1g/s
Surface roughness at dispersion	0.5 m
Surface roughness at met site	0.02 m

### 10.3.3 Contributions from local area sources

The 2012 area source emissions maps for heavy metals have been calculated from the NAEI 2011 emissions maps following the method described in Section 3.3.5. ADMS derived dispersion kernels have been used to calculate the contribution to ambient concentrations on a 1 km x 1 km receptor grid, from the area source emissions within a 33 km x 33 km square surrounding each receptor. Hourly sequential meteorological data from Waddington in 2012 has been used to construct the dispersion kernels, as described in Appendix 4.

Revised methods introduced in the 2011 assessment (Brookes et al., 2012) for modelling the contributions to As, Cd, Ni and Pb from SNAP 2 (domestic and non-domestic combustion) and SNAP 3 (combustion in industry) area sources were used and have been described in Section 3.3.5.

A calibration coefficient of unity has been applied to the modelled contribution from area sources. For certain sectors (noted within each pollutant results section below) caps have been applied to emissions based on expert judgement of the model results in order to address known artefacts in the area source emissions grids and to reconcile the model results with the measured data at each monitoring site.

### 10.3.4 Contribution from long range transport of primary particulate matter

The contribution to ambient concentrations from long range transport of heavy metals was derived from estimates of regional primary particulate matter used in the 2012 PCM model for PM<sub>10</sub> mass (Section 5.3.4). The contribution of long range transport sources to ambient heavy metal concentrations was derived by calculating a fraction of the PM mass for each heavy metal. This fraction was estimated as the ratio of the UK total emissions for each

metal for each SNAP sector to the total PM<sub>10</sub> emission for that sector. These ratios were also assumed to apply to the contribution from non-UK European sources.

A slightly different approach has been used for Pb in which the contribution calculated has been multiplied by scaling the relative emissions of Pb to those of PM<sub>10</sub> by an additional factor of 5. Thus the regional contribution to ambient Pb concentration has been assumed to be greater than implied by the ratio of current emissions. This could be due to the previously significant emissions from road traffic from the use of leaded petrol, although the processes that would be involved in such a contribution are not fully understood at present. An alternative approach would have been to increase the scaling factors applied to the re-suspension contributions for Pb but the approach adopted was found to provide better agreement with available measurements.

### 10.3.5 Heavy metal contribution from re-suspension

The 2012 model for heavy metal concentrations includes a contribution to ambient concentrations from re-suspension calculated in the same way as in the 2011 models (Brookes et al., 2012). The contributions from two processes have been included:

- Regional PM dusts from re-suspension of soils and
- PM dusts from re-suspension due to vehicle activity.

The heavy metal contribution from re-suspension has been calculated by using the methods suggested by Abbott (2008). The methods used to estimate the total PM mass from these processes are detailed in Section 5.3.5.

Abbott (2008) also suggested a method for estimating the contributions to the ambient concentrations of heavy metals from soil and vehicle related re-suspension processes. The maps of PM mass from re-suspension of soils and re-suspension associated with vehicle movements can be used to estimate the contributions to the ambient concentration of heavy metals using a combination of information on the heavy metal content of soils and enhancement factors.

The National Soil Inventory (<http://www.landis.org.uk/data/natmap.cfm>) provides a data set of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and lead concentrations in topsoil at 5 km resolution throughout England and Wales. Measurement data on heavy metals concentration in topsoil for other areas of the UK is available from the Geochemical Atlas of Europe developed under the auspices of the Forum of European Geological Surveys (FOREGS) (<http://www.gtk.fi/publ/foregsatlas/>). These data were interpolated onto a 1 km x 1 km grid. The predicted annual PM emission rates and the contribution to atmospheric concentrations were multiplied by the topsoil concentrations to estimate the annual metal re-suspension rates and the contributions to atmospheric concentrations of the heavy metals.

There is some evidence that metal concentrations in the surface soils are higher than in the underlying topsoil. EMEP have suggested that there may be some enhancement of the metal content of the re-suspended dust because the metals may form complexes with humic matter (Abbott, 2008). Abbott (2008) carried out regression analyses of measured heavy metal concentrations against the combined model predictions for sites in the UK Rural Heavy Metal Network. This analysis suggested that there may be other mechanisms by which heavy metals are concentrated in the small particle fraction of soils. For example, much of the metal content may be present as the result of historical deposition of small particles or the application of sewage sludge and farmyard slurries. These materials may only be loosely bonded to the surface of the soil particles. The fine particles released by re-suspension mechanisms would therefore be likely to contain a much higher concentration of metals than the underlying topsoil. The enhancement factors listed in Table 10.5 have been chosen to provide the best agreement of total model predictions with measured heavy metal

concentrations. The factors are broadly consistent with the regression coefficients determined by Abbott (2008).

Caps have been applied for the contribution generated from re-suspension of soil for some of the heavy metals. The values have been chosen as an estimate of the maximum likely concentration generated from this source and are also listed in Table 10.5.

**Table 10.5 - Heavy metal enhancement factors used in the assessment**

Pollutant	Enhancement factor	Maximum concentration (ng m <sup>-3</sup> )
As	35	3.5
Cd	35	-
Ni	7	7
Pb	35	5

## 10.4 Arsenic Results

### 10.4.1 Introduction

The map of modelled annual mean As concentrations is shown in Figure 10.1. There were no modelled or measured exceedances of the target value of 6 ng m<sup>-3</sup> in 2012.

### 10.4.2 Verification of mapped concentrations

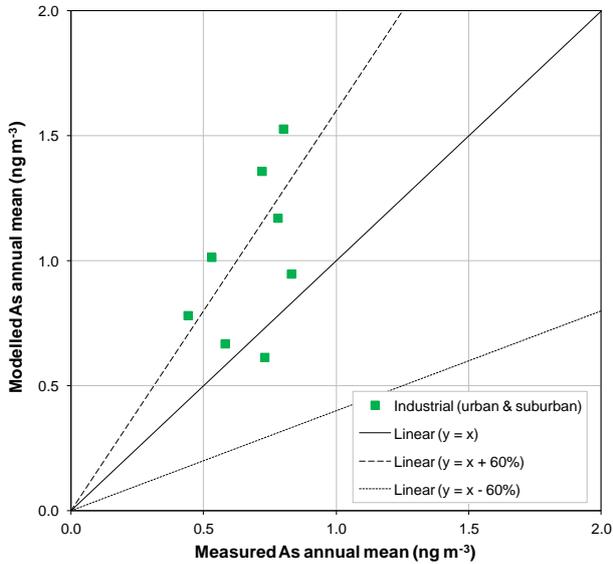
A comparison between modelled and measured annual mean As concentrations in 2012 at monitoring site locations is shown in Figure 10.9 to Figure 10.12. These figures include lines to represent the AQDD4 data quality objective for modelled annual mean As concentrations:  $y=x-60\%$  and  $y=x+60\%$  (see Section 1.5).

Summary statistics for modelled and measured As concentrations are listed in Table 10.6, including the percentage of sites at which modelled concentrations are outside of the data quality objectives (DQOs), and the total number of sites included in the analysis.

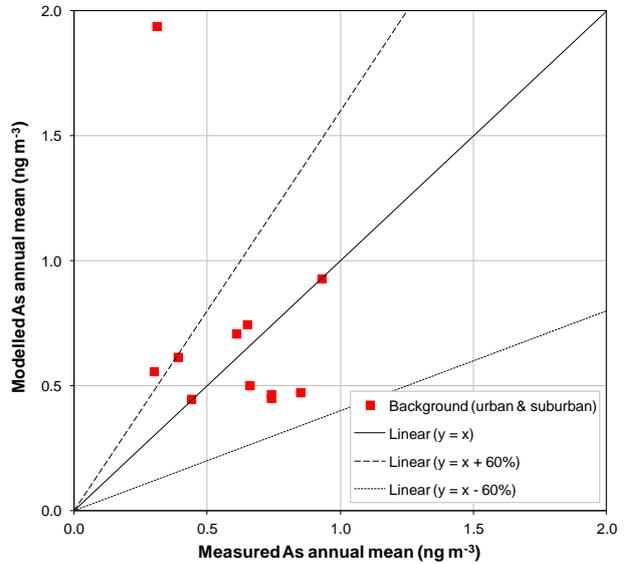
The mean of measured and modelled concentrations agree well for the urban background and roadside monitoring sites. However, the agreement between measured and modelled concentrations on a site-by-site basis (quantified using  $R^2$ ) is poor for all monitoring sites, with the exception of rural monitoring locations.

It should be noted that non-emission inventory sources (such as fugitive, re-suspension and long range transport of primary PM) result in additional uncertainty when compared with a pollutant such as NO<sub>x</sub>, for which the source apportionment is better known.

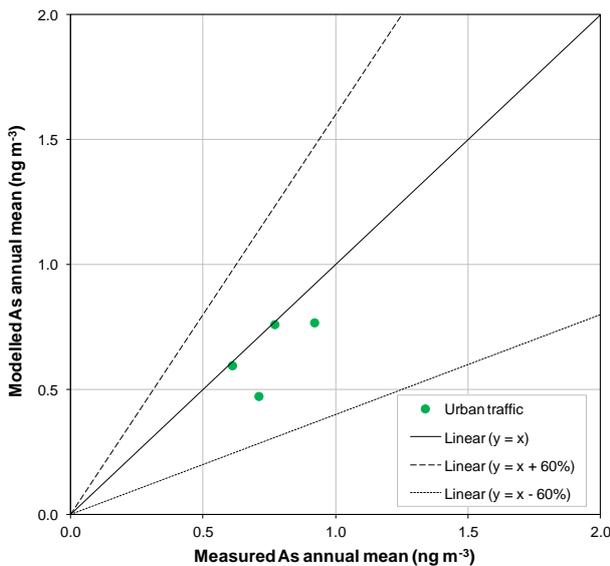
**Figure 10.9 - Verification of annual mean As at Industrial sites**



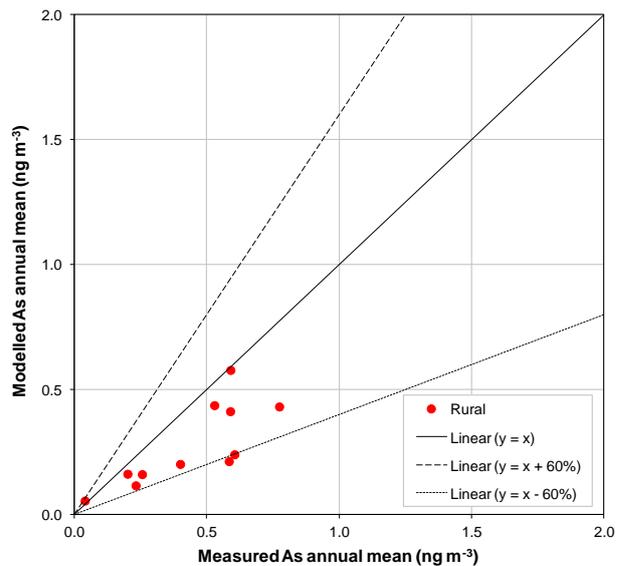
**Figure 10.10 - Verification of annual mean As at urban background sites**



**Figure 10.11 - Verification of annual mean As at roadside sites**



**Figure 10.12 - Verification of annual mean As at rural sites**



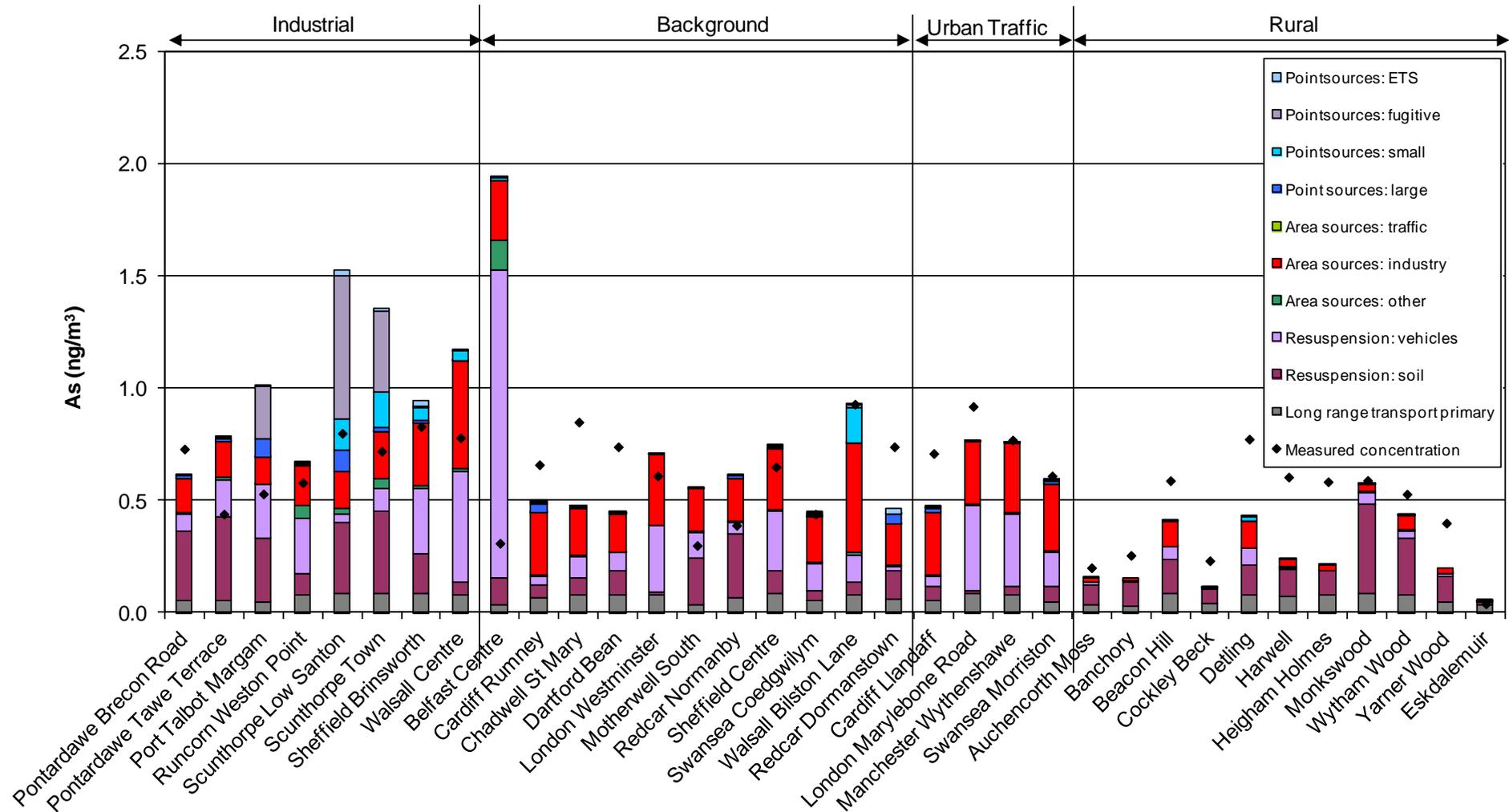
**Table 10.6 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured annual mean As concentrations at different monitoring sites, 2012**

	Mean of measurements (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mean of model estimates (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>	% of sites outside DQO of ±60%	Number of sites in assessment
Industrial sites	0.68	1.01	0.22	50%	8
Urban background sites	0.60	0.71	0.12	18%	11
Roadside sites	0.75	0.65	0.45	0%	4
Rural sites	0.44	0.27	0.61	18%	11

### 10.4.3 Source apportionment

Figure 10.13 shows the modelled As contribution from different sources at monitoring site locations. Measured concentrations at the sites are also presented, giving an indication of the level of agreement between modelled and measured concentrations. This analysis suggests that the main sources of arsenic are emissions from point sources, non-road area sources and re-suspension processes.

Figure 10.13 - Annual mean As source apportionment at monitoring sites in 2012



## 10.5 Cadmium Results

### 10.5.1 Introduction

The map of modelled annual mean Cd concentrations is shown in Figure 10.2. There are no modelled or measured exceedances of the target value of  $5 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$  in 2012.

### 10.5.2 Verification of mapped concentrations

A comparison between modelled and measured annual mean Cd concentrations in 2012 at monitoring site locations is shown in Figure 10.14 to Figure 10.17. These figures include lines to represent the AQDD4 data quality objective for modelled annual mean Cd concentrations:  $y=x-60\%$  and  $y=x+60\%$  (see Section 1.5).

Summary statistics for modelled and measured Cd concentrations are listed in Table 10.7, including the percentage of sites at which modelled concentrations are outside of the DQOs and the total number of sites included in the analysis.

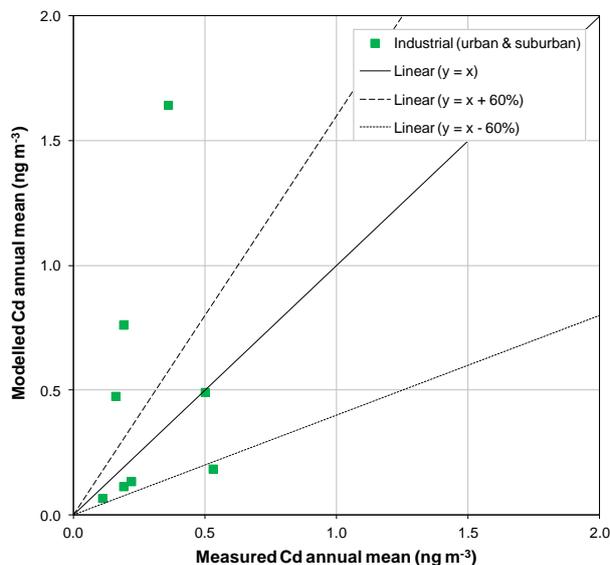
The agreement between measured and modelled concentrations on a site-by-site basis (quantified using  $R^2$ ) is poor for roadside and industrial monitoring sites. The agreement is better at urban and rural monitoring locations.

It should be noted that non-emission inventory sources (such as fugitive, re-suspension and long range transport of primary PM) result in additional uncertainty when compared with a pollutant such as  $\text{NO}_x$ , for which the source apportionment is better known.

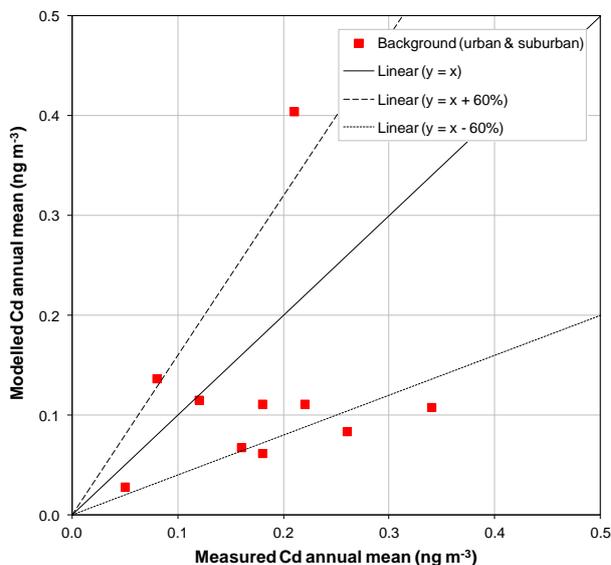
### 10.5.3 Source apportionment

Figure 10.18 shows the modelled Cd contribution from different sources at monitoring site locations. Measured concentrations at the sites are also presented, giving an indication of the level of agreement between modelled and measured concentrations. This analysis suggests that at those sites where the highest concentrations are measured, the main sources of cadmium are point source emissions (particularly fugitive industrial emissions) and re-suspension processes associated with vehicles.

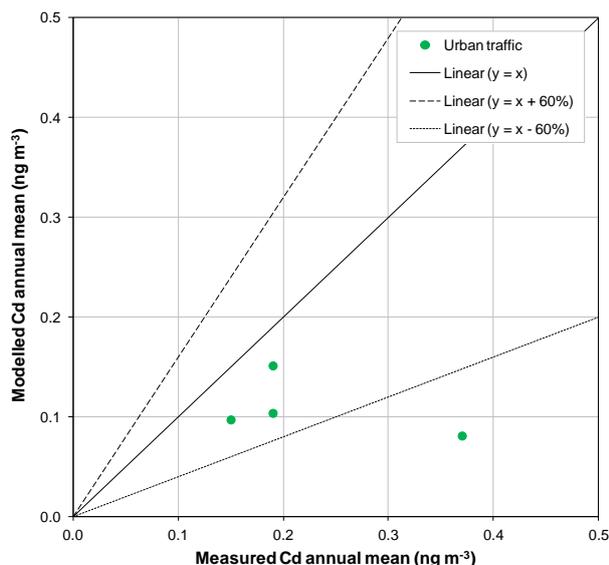
**Figure 10.14 - Verification of annual mean Cd at Industrial sites**



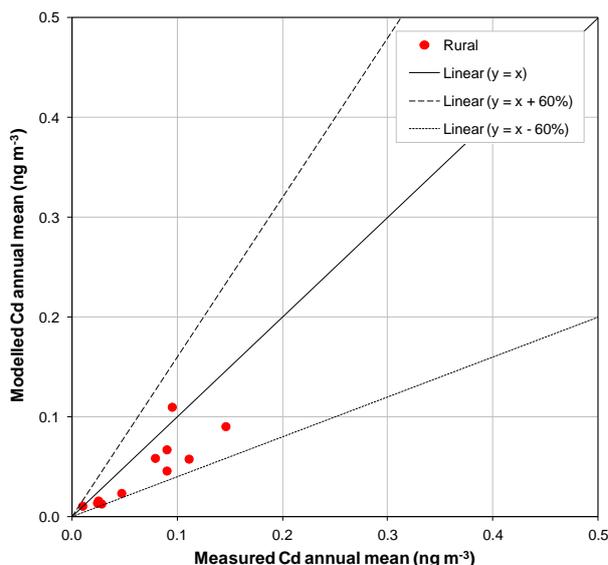
**Figure 10.15 - Verification of annual mean Cd at urban background sites**



**Figure 10.16 - Verification of annual mean Cd at roadside sites**



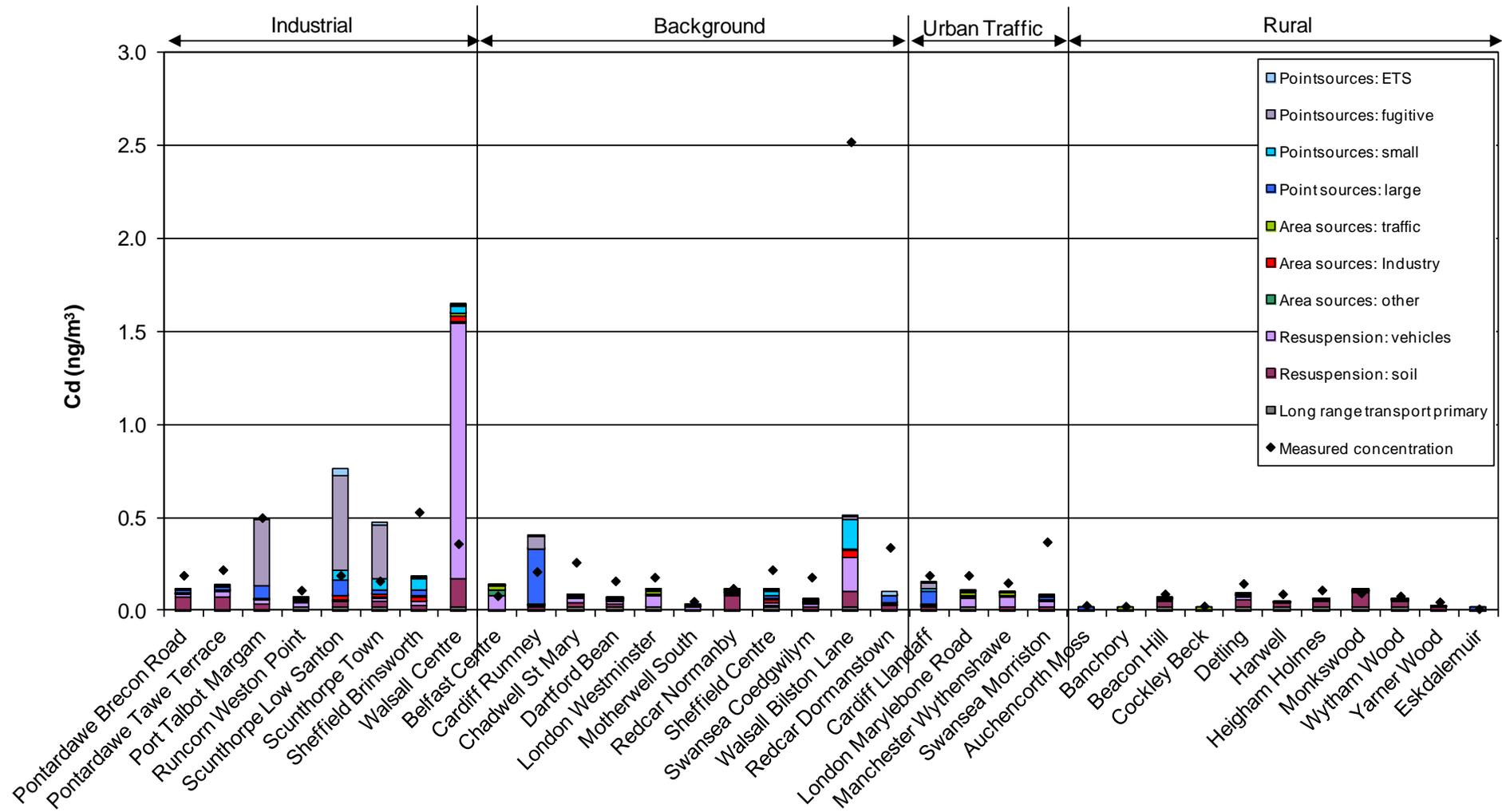
**Figure 10.17 - Verification of annual mean Cd at rural sites**



**Table 10.7 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured annual mean Cd concentrations at different monitoring sites, 2012**

	Mean of measurements (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mean of model estimates (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>	% of sites outside DQO of ±60%	Number of sites in assessment
Industrial sites	0.28	0.48	0.04	50%	8
Urban background sites	0.39	0.16	0.59	55%	11
Roadside sites	0.23	0.11	0.25	25%	4
Rural sites	0.07	0.05	0.75	0%	11

Figure 10.18 - Annual mean Cd source apportionment at monitoring sites in 2012



## 10.6 Nickel Results

### 10.6.1 Introduction

The method used to estimate ambient Ni concentrations across the UK is described in Section 10.3 above.

A cap of 15 tonnes per km<sup>2</sup> was applied to area emissions from domestic combustion of petroleum coke. This was done in order to account for the uncertainty associated with the estimates of the spatial distribution of emissions from this source, which have been derived from a combination of several spatial datasets. A cap of 30 tonnes per km<sup>2</sup> was applied to emissions from Iron and Steel combustion plant fuel oil.

The map of modelled annual mean Ni concentrations is shown in Figure 10.3.

### 10.6.2 Verification of mapped concentrations

A comparison between modelled and measured annual mean Ni concentrations in 2012 at monitoring site locations is shown in Figure 10.19 to Figure 10.22. These figures include lines to represent the AQDD4 data quality objective for modelled annual mean Ni concentrations:  $y=x-60\%$  and  $y=x+60\%$  (see Section 1.5).

Summary statistics for modelled and measured Ni concentrations are listed in Table 10.8, including the percentage of sites for which the modelled values are outside of the DQOs as well as the total number of sites included in the analysis.

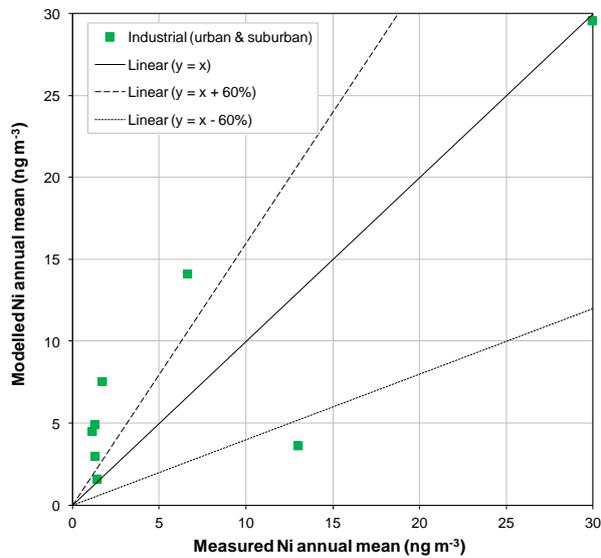
The mean measured and modelled concentrations agree reasonably well for the urban background and rural monitoring sites. The agreements between measured and modelled concentrations on a site-by-site basis (quantified using  $R^2$ ) are poor for the urban background and roadside monitoring locations. The results for rural sites show slightly better agreement. The results the Pontardawe Tawe Terrace site is discussed in Section 10.6.4.

It should be noted that non-emission inventory sources (such as fugitive, re-suspension and long range transport of primary PM) result in additional uncertainty when compared with a pollutant such as NO<sub>x</sub>, whose source apportionment is better known.

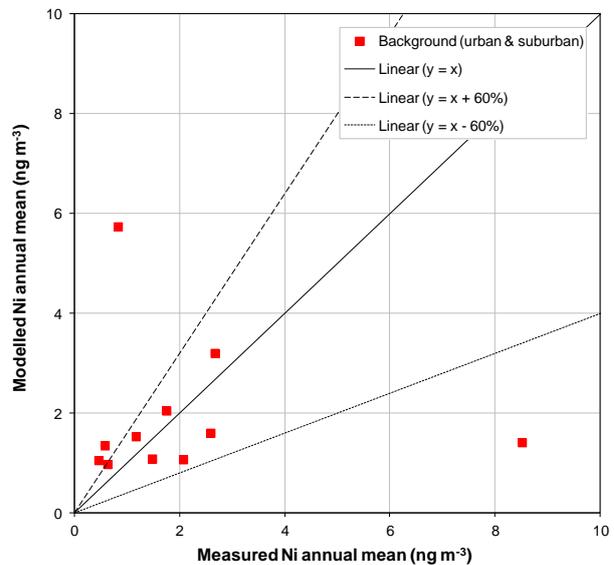
### 10.6.3 Source apportionment

Figure 10.23 shows the modelled Ni contribution from different sources at monitoring site locations. Measured concentrations at the sites are also presented, giving an indication of the level of agreement between modelled and measured concentrations. This analysis suggests that the main sources of nickel are point sources including fugitive industrial emissions, non-road area sources and re-suspension processes. Emissions from a local industrial point source are important for Pontardawe Brecon Road and Pontardawe Tawe Terrace, and this is explored in detail in Section 10.6.4.

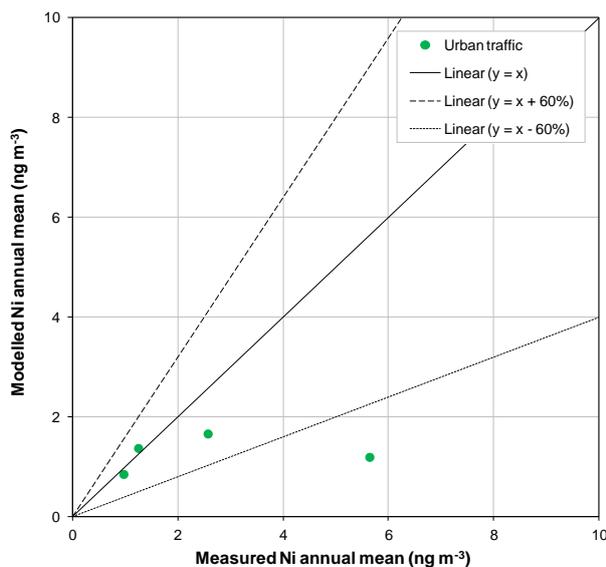
**Figure 10.19 - Verification of annual mean Ni at Industrial sites**



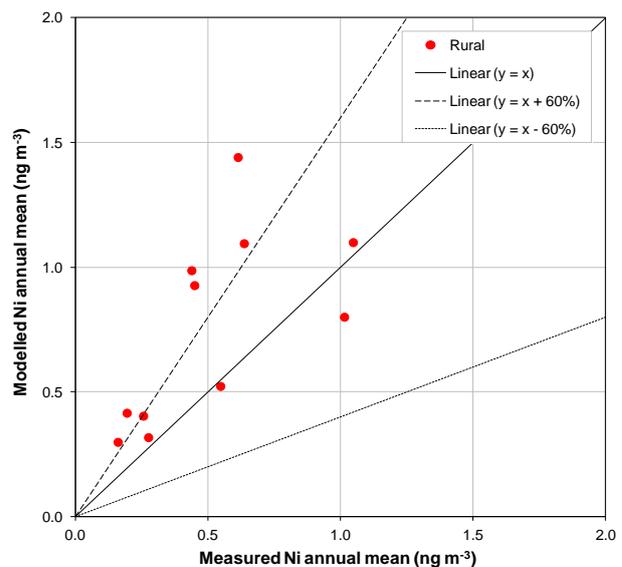
**Figure 10.20 - Verification of annual mean Ni at urban background sites**



**Figure 10.21 - Verification of annual mean Ni at roadside sites**



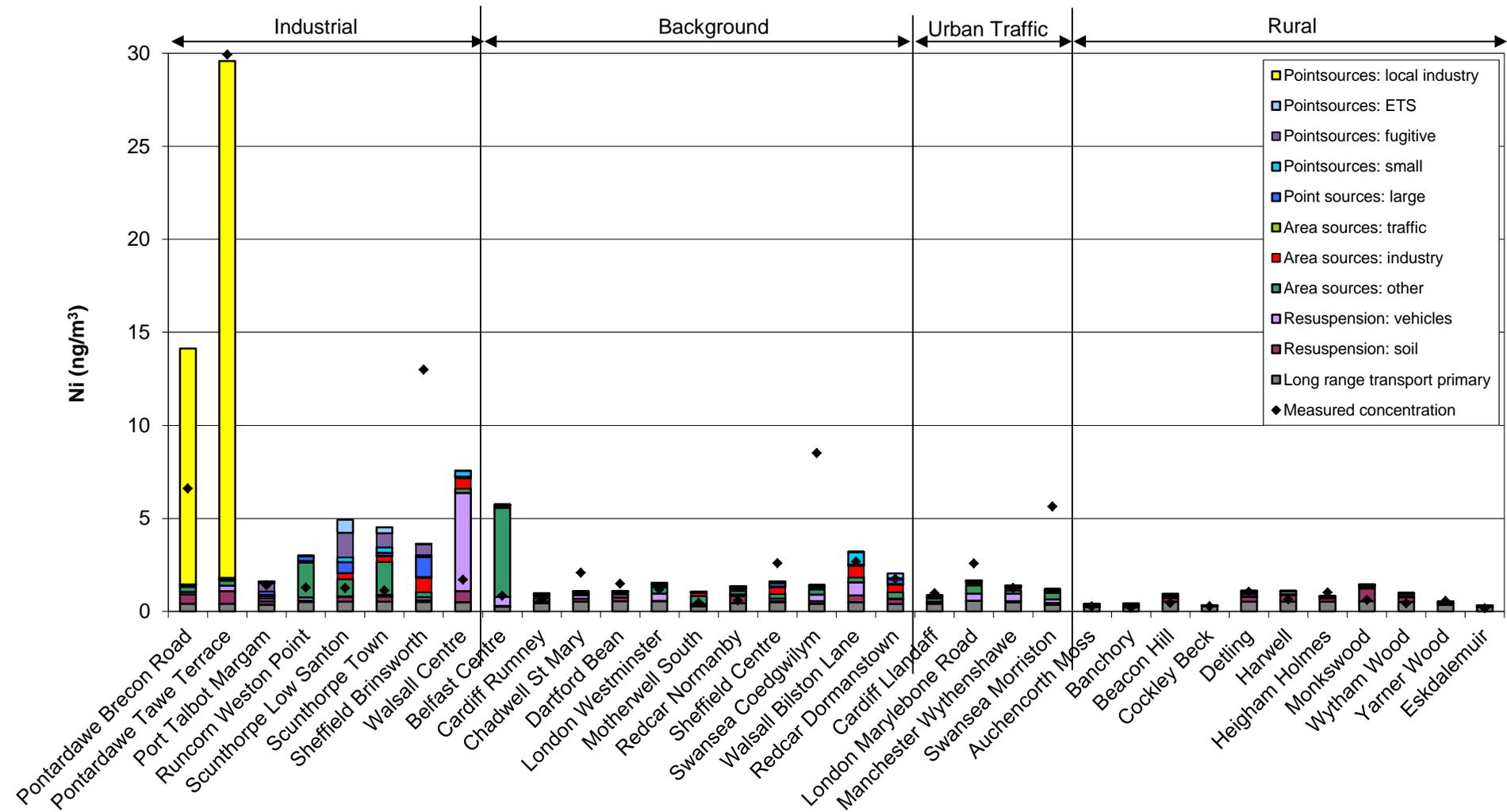
**Figure 10.22 - Verification of annual mean Ni at rural sites**



**Table 10.8 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured annual mean Ni concentrations at different monitoring sites, 2012**

	Mean of measurements (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mean of model estimates (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>	% of sites outside DQO of ±60%	Number of sites in assessment
Industrial sites	7.04	8.62	0.74	75%	8
Urban background sites	2.07	1.92	0.01	36%	11
Roadside sites	2.61	1.27	0.02	25%	4
Rural sites	0.51	0.76	0.41	55%	11

Figure 10.23 - Annual mean Ni source apportionment at monitoring sites in 2012



#### 10.6.4 Detailed comparison of modelled results with the target value

There was one measured exceedance of the Ni TV in 2012. The exceedance was measured at the Pontardawe Tawe Terrace site. The results for the supplementary assessment for Ni are presented in Form 19j of the questionnaire. Exceedances of the TV for the Swansea Urban Area and South Wales zones were reported based upon the annual mean Ni concentration of  $30 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$  measured at Pontardawe Tawe Terrace. This monitoring site is within the Swansea Urban Area zone but is very near to the boundary of the South Wales zone. Detailed modelling of the principal source of local nickel emissions is described below.

Detailed dispersion modelling has been undertaken using ADMS 5.0 for the area in South Wales where exceedances of the annual mean TV of  $20 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$  have been measured. This small scale modelling has been used to assess the likely magnitude and spatial scale of the exceedance.

Information on the Ni emissions from the principal Ni point source were provided by the site operator. Ni emissions were taken to be  $74.48 \text{ kg year}^{-1}$  for 2012, emitted from six emission points distributed across the site. This annual emission took into account recent abatement measures put in place on-site. Building effects were included in the model, and a  $6 \text{ km} \times 6 \text{ km}$  area was extracted from a single  $20 \text{ km} \times 20 \text{ km}$  Land-Form PANORAMA® tile to model the topographical effects of the valley. The height of the terrain was specified at the centre of each  $50 \text{ m} \times 50 \text{ m}$  grid square.

Further modelling was carried out to understand the impact fugitive emissions from the local industrial point source on Ni concentrations in the Swansea Valley. Fugitive emissions were modelled as a rectangular unit volume source emission of width  $16 \text{ m}$ , length  $43 \text{ m}$  and height  $3 \text{ m}$  and located at the site of the local industrial point source. Dispersion modelling of the volume source was carried out using ADMS 5.0 with the same methodology as described for the Ni point source emissions. The resulting calculated Ni concentrations were scaled so that the sum of contributions from the point source modelling and the fugitive emissions modelling matches the measured annual mean concentration of  $30 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$  at Pontardawe Tawe Terrace. From this scaling the annual mean fugitive emissions can be estimated to be  $4.2 \text{ kg year}^{-1}$  in 2012.

Figure 10.24 shows the modelled annual mean Ni concentration on a  $20 \text{ m} \times 20 \text{ m}$  grid resulting from the local industrial point source in Pontardawe and including fugitive source emissions. The Ni concentrations in Pontardawe were strongly influenced by the terrain in the area, as can be seen in Figure 10.24. The Swansea Valley runs south-west to north-east through the village of Pontardawe, where the point source is located. Figure 10.24 shows that the distribution of the Ni emissions in the vicinity of Pontardawe corresponded with the local topography. This was believed to be due to channelling of the local wind flow by the Swansea Valley.

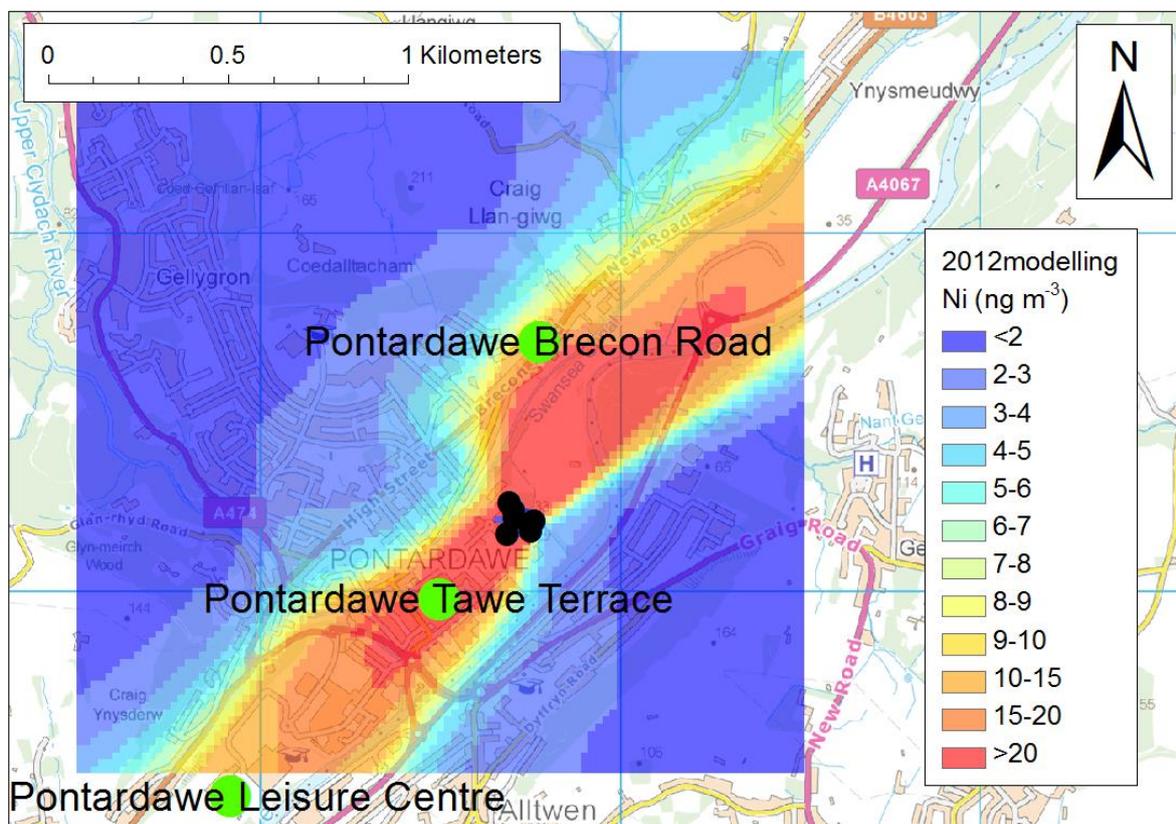
The conclusions from this dispersion modelling study are that there was an exceedance of the Ni TV in both the South Wales and Swansea urban area zones in 2012, as in previous years (2009, 2010 and 2011). This exceedance was likely to have extended over a spatial area of relevance to the directive (at least  $250 \text{ m} \times 250 \text{ m}$  for industrial locations).

Table 10.9 compares measured annual mean Ni concentrations with modelled concentrations with and without including the fugitive source emissions. Excellent agreement is obtained at Pontardawe Tawe Terrace, since this measurement was used to estimate the magnitude of fugitive emissions. Good agreement with measurements was also found for the Pontardawe Leisure Centre local authority monitoring site. Poor agreement was obtained at the Brecon Road site, where the combined model result is an over estimate.

The source apportionment plot (Figure 10.23) and scatter plots (Figure 10.19 to Figure 10.22) presented earlier in this Section include the contribution to ambient concentrations at

the Pontardawe Tawe Terrace and Pontardawe Brecon Road sites from the identified local industrial point source.

**Figure 10.24 - Modelled annual mean Ni concentration resulting from the local industrial point source in Pontardawe in 2012.**



**Table 10.9 – Comparison of annual mean measured and modelled Ni concentrations at Pontardawe Tawe Terrace, Pontardawe Leisure Centre and Pontardawe Brecon Road in 2012.**

	Measured Ni (ng m <sup>-3</sup> )	Modelled Ni excl. fugitive emissions (ng m <sup>-3</sup> )	Modelled Ni inc. fugitive emissions (ng m <sup>-3</sup> )
Tawe Terrace	30	15	30
Leisure Centre	14	11	13
Brecon Road	7	4	14

## 10.7 Lead Results

### 10.7.1 Introduction

The method used to estimate the Pb ambient concentration across the UK is described in Section 10.3 above.

The map of modelled annual mean Pb concentrations is shown in Figure 10.4. There are no modelled or measured exceedances of the limit value of 0.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2012.

### 10.7.2 Verification of mapped concentrations

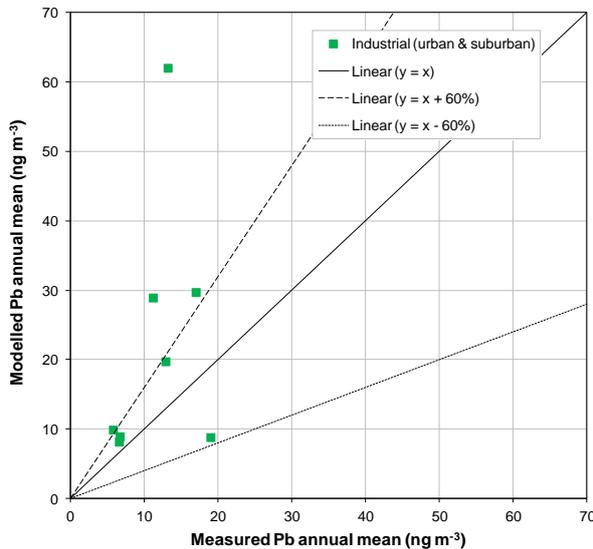
A comparison between modelled and measured annual mean annual mean Pb concentrations in 2012 at different monitoring site locations are shown in Figure 10.25 to Figure 10.28. These figures include lines to represent the AQD data quality objective for modelled annual mean Pb concentrations:  $y=x-50\%$  and  $y=x+50\%$  (see Section 1.5).

Summary statistics for modelled and measured Pb concentrations are listed in Table 10.10, including the percentage of sites at which modelled concentrations are outside of the data quality objectives (DQOs), and the total number of sites included in the analysis.

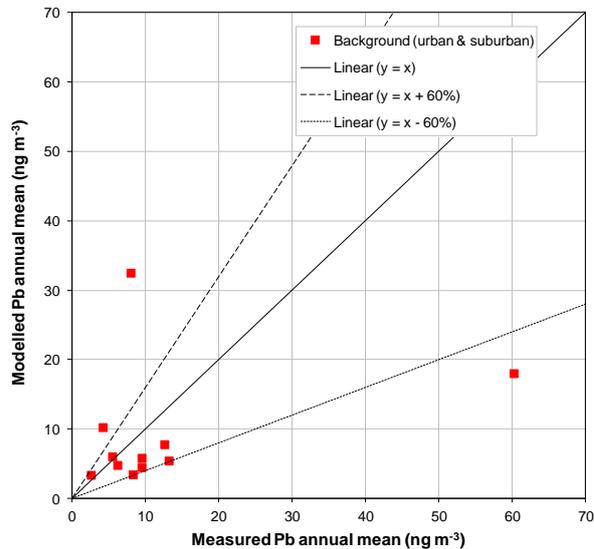
The mean of measured and modelled concentrations agree well for the monitoring sites, excluding industrial sites. However, the agreement between measured and modelled concentrations on a site-by-site basis (quantified using  $R^2$ ) is poor for all monitoring sites, with the exception of rural monitoring locations.

It should be noted that non-emission inventory sources (such as fugitive, re-suspension and long range transport of primary PM) result in additional uncertainty when compared with a pollutant such as  $NO_x$ , for which the source apportionment is better known.

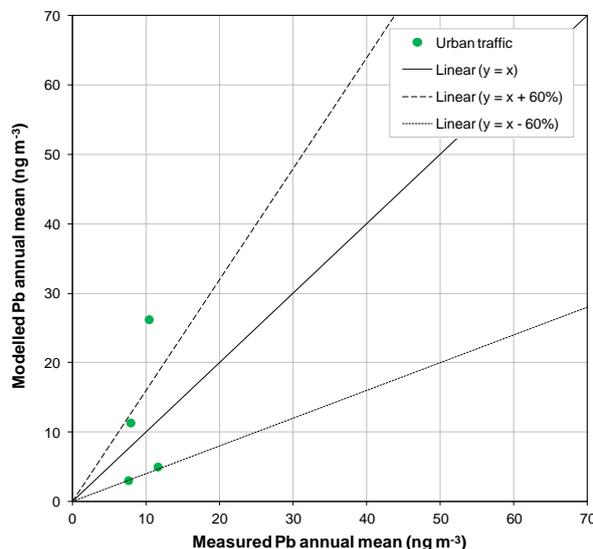
**Figure 10.25 - Verification of annual mean Pb at Industrial sites**



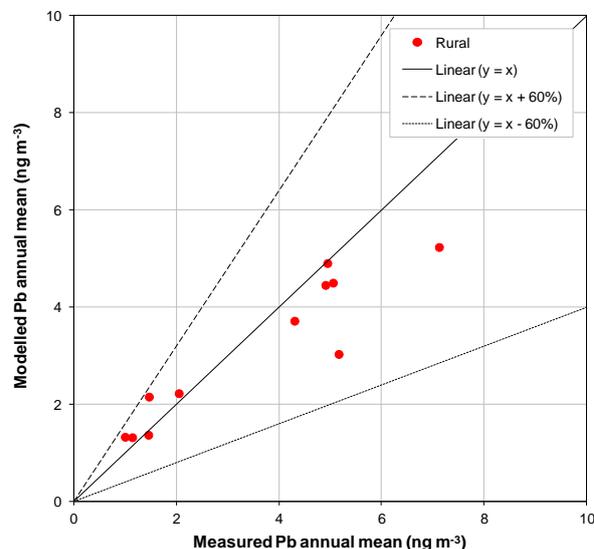
**Figure 10.26 - Verification of annual mean Pb at urban background sites**



**Figure 10.27 - Verification of annual mean Pb at roadside sites**



**Figure 10.28 - Verification of annual mean Pb at rural sites**



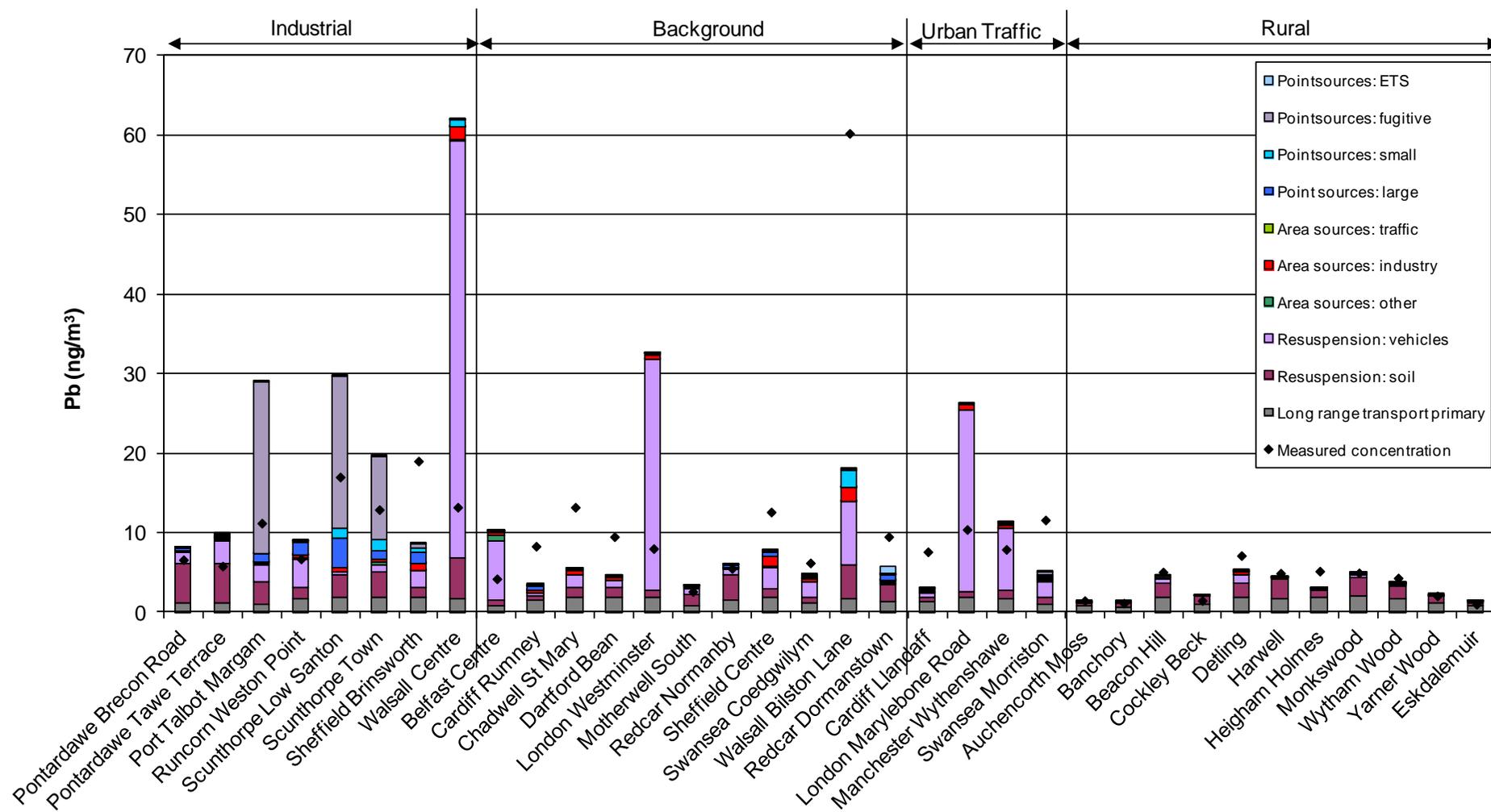
**Table 10.10 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured annual mean Pb concentrations at different monitoring sites, 2012**

	Mean of measurements (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mean of model estimates (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>	% of sites outside DQO of ±60%	Number of sites in assessment
Industrial sites	11.55	22.03	0.10	50%	8
Urban background sites	12.71	9.27	0.11	27%	11
Roadside sites	9.38	11.41	0.07	25%	4
Rural sites	3.51	3.11	0.88	0%	11

### 10.7.3 Source apportionment

Figure 10.29 shows the modelled Pb contribution from different sources at monitoring locations. Measured concentrations at the sites are also presented, giving an indication of the level of agreement between modelled and measured concentrations. This analysis suggests that the main sources of lead are emissions from small point and fugitive industrial emissions but predominantly re-suspension processes.

Figure 10.29 - Annual mean Pb source apportionment at monitoring sites in 2012



# 11 Benzo(a)pyrene

## 11.1 Introduction

### 11.1.1 Target values

A single target value (TV) for ambient concentrations of benzo(a)pyrene (B(a)P) is set out in AQDD4. The Directive states that Member States should take all necessary measures not entailing disproportionate costs to ensure that the target value is not exceeded after 31 December 2012. The target value is an annual mean concentration of 1 ng m<sup>-3</sup>.

### 11.1.2 Annual mean modelling

A map of annual mean B(a)P in 2012 at background locations is shown in Figure 11.1. B(a)P concentrations were modelled for 2005 by Vincent et al. (2007) to inform the UK Preliminary Assessment for AQDD4 (Bush, 2007). 2012 is the fifth year for which a full air quality assessment is required and national modelling of B(a)P has been undertaken in order to assess compliance with the target value set out in the Directive.

A calibration was implemented for the 2008 assessment (Yap, 2009) in the B(a)P annual mean model based on monitoring data from the national network. This was a significant change to the modelling methodology over the 2005 assessment (Vincent et al., 2007). The decision to follow this approach was made to ensure that the model result was representative of the measurements. Particular consideration was given to appropriate application of calibration factors to the model, and for this reason separate calibration factors were derived for the area and point source components of the model. The 2012 assessment follows a similar approach.

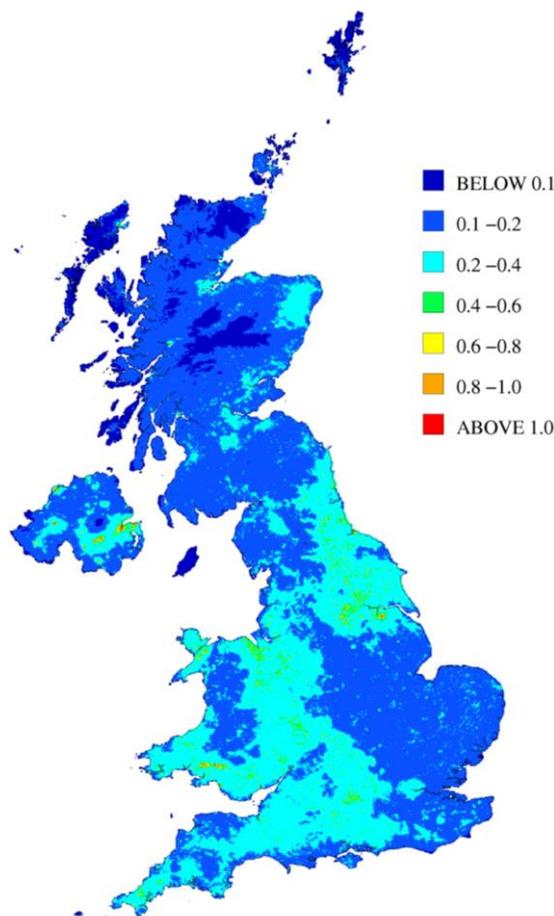
The 1 km x 1 km annual mean background B(a)P concentration map has been calculated by summing the contributions from:

- Large point sources
- Small point sources
- Local area sources
- Point sources with emissions estimates for air quality pollutants based on reported carbon emissions (ETS points)

### 11.1.3 Chapter structure

This chapter describes modelling work carried out for 2012 to assess compliance with the B(a)P target value described above. Emissions estimates for B(a)P are described in Section 11.2. Section 11.3 describes the B(a)P modelling methods for the annual mean. The modelling results are presented in Section 11.4.

Figure 11.1– Annual mean background B(a)P concentration, 2012 ( $\text{ng m}^{-3}$ )



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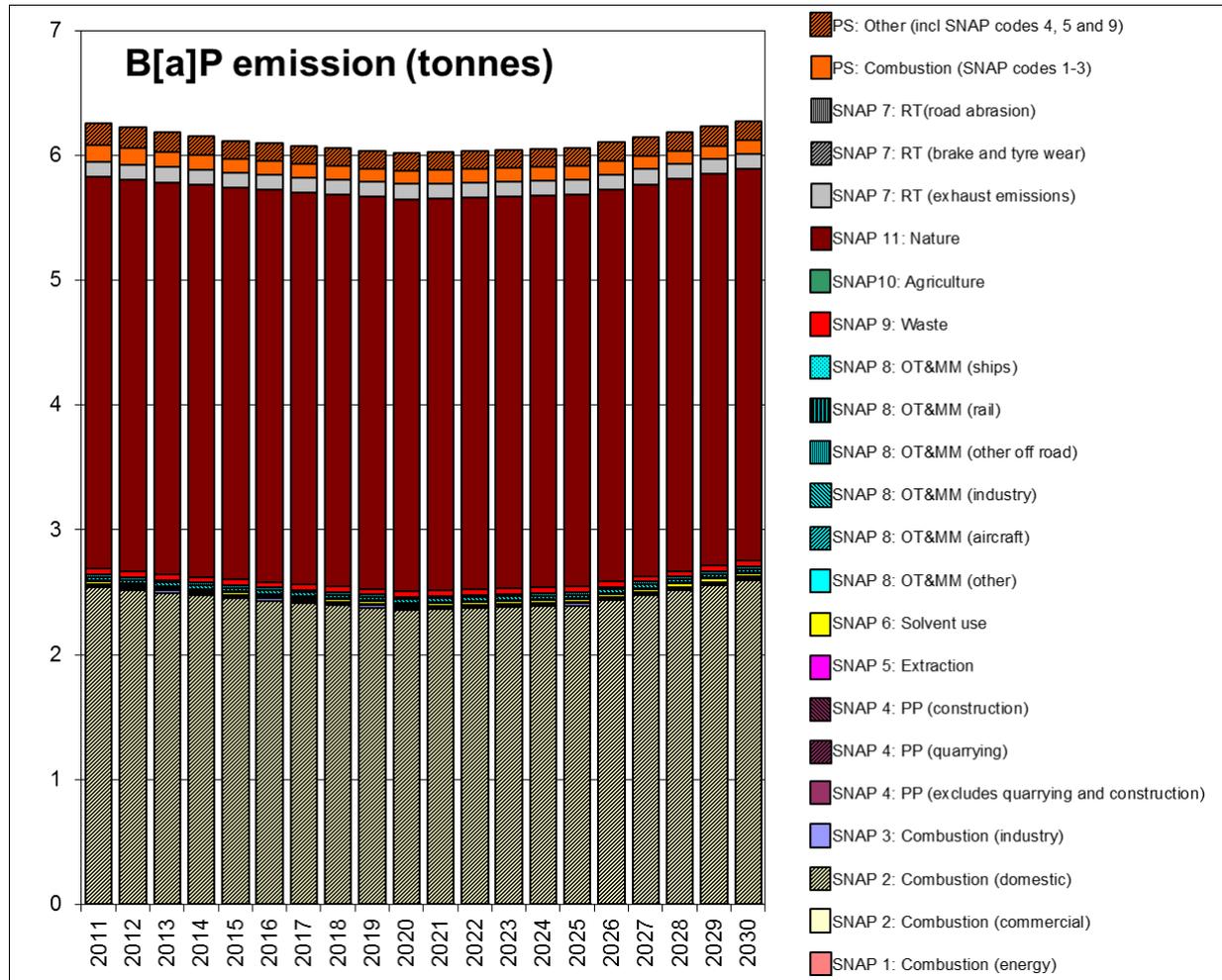
## 11.2 Emissions

Estimates of the emissions of B(a)P from the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2011 (NAEI 2011) have been used in this study (Passant et al., 2013). Emissions projections have been provided by the NAEI (Passant pers. comm. 2013a) based on DECCs UEP45 energy and emissions projections (DECC, 2012). Figure 11.2 shows UK total B(a)P emissions for 2011 and emissions projections for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 split by SNAP code, with the coding described in Table 3.1. Values for intermediate years have been interpolated in this figure.

Figure 11.2 shows that emissions from B(a)P are expected to decline steadily from 2011 to 2020 which is then followed by a reversal in this trend with emissions projected to increase until 2030. The single largest source of B(a)P emissions is SNAP 11: 'Nature', which refers to B(a)P emissions from combustion in the natural environment such as forest fires. Despite the relatively high emissions contribution from this source sector, the method for distribution of these emissions used in the NAEI ensures that natural combustion is spread evenly across the UK and does not unduly affect the modelled ambient concentrations in any particular area. The emissions from this source are projected to remain constant through to 2030 and hence do not contribute the projected trend.

Another significant source of emission is the combustion of solid fuels for domestic heating as shown in Figure 11.2. The projected trend in B(a)P emissions to 2030 is largely being driven by the activity in this sector, and the rise in emissions to 2030 results from a significant increase in coal and solid smokeless fuel consumption in the domestic sector in the UEP45 energy projections. Domestic combustion is a particularly important source in some more rural areas where there may be a heavy dependency on solid fuels instead of natural gas due to limitations of the gas supply infrastructure in more remote locations. It is a particularly important source in Northern Ireland where natural gas is less widely available in some areas. The emissions inventory provides maps of emissions on a 1 km x 1 km grid, which is likely to be too coarse to incorporate very local variations in emissions from sources such as domestic heating, where there may be considerable in-square variation due to differences in fuel use. To address unrealistically high peak emissions at specific locations there were minor revisions to the spatial distributions of domestic emissions for the NAEI 2010 (Tzagatakis et al., 2012), there were no further revisions to the spatial distribution of domestic emissions of B(a)P for the NAEI 2011 (Tzagatakis et al., 2013).

**Figure 11.2 - Total UK B(a)P emissions for 2011 and emissions projections up to 2030 by SNAP code from NAEI 2011**



## 11.3 B(a)P modelling

### 11.3.1 Contributions from local area sources

The 2012 area source B(a)P emissions maps have been calculated from the NAEI 2011 emissions maps following the method described in Section 3.3.5. ADMS derived dispersion kernels have been used to calculate the contribution to ambient B(a)P concentrations on a 1 km x 1 km receptor grid, from the area source emissions within a 33 km x 33 km square surrounding each receptor. Hourly sequential meteorological data from Waddington in 2012 has been used to construct the dispersion kernels, as described in Appendix 4.

Revised methods introduced in the 2011 assessment (Brookes et al., 2012) for modelling the contributions to B(a)P from SNAP 2 (domestic and non-domestic combustion) were also applied for 2012 and have been described in Section 3.3.5.

Figure 11.3 shows the calibration of the modelled annual mean area source B(a)P contribution. To compare the uncalibrated area source component from the model against measured concentrations the measured concentrations have been adjusted to represent background (non-industrial) concentrations only i.e. measured concentrations at background stations minus the uncalibrated modelled point source contributions at those locations. To reduce the interdependence of the area source and point source calibrations (see Section 11.3.2), those stations where the uncalibrated point source contribution was  $\geq 5\%$  were excluded from the area source calibration. To calculate the calibrated area source contribution for each grid square in the country the modelled area source contribution has been multiplied by the fit coefficient of 6.3575.

In contrast to the 2010 and 2011 assessments (Walker et al. (2011), Brookes et al. (2012)), the area source calibration for 2012 includes the monitoring stations in Northern Ireland. In the 2010 and 2011 assessments the calibration excluded the Northern Ireland monitoring stations on the basis that the comparison of measured and modelled concentrations showed the Northern Ireland stations as outliers. The situation for 2010 and 2011 was attributed to the heavy influence of domestic fuel combustion emissions of B(a)P in Northern Ireland in comparison to the rest of the UK not capture by the emissions inventory – compounded in 2010 by a ‘double winter effect’, reduced in 2011 by the treatment of the time variation of domestic emissions but still present. A specific calibration was therefore applied for 2010 and 2011 to the domestic combustion sector for Northern Ireland. Figure 11.3 shows the Northern Ireland stations are not outliers for 2012, in common with the earlier 2008 and 2009 assessments (Yap et al. (2009), Walker et al. (2010)). Figure 11.4 shows that for 2012 the measured and uncalibrated modelled concentrations resulting from domestic combustion scale consistently with the B(a)P emissions from other sectors. Hence a specific calibration for the domestic sector has not been carried out for 2012.

As part of the calibration process emission caps have been applied to certain sectors; this is because the use of surrogate statistics for mapping area source emissions sometimes results in unrealistically large concentrations in some grid squares for a given sector. The emission caps applied are given in Table 11.1. The caps have been divided by the degree day scaling factor applied to SNAP 2, to make them independent of the scaling applied.

**Table 11.1 - Emission caps applied to B(a)P sector grids**

SNAP code	Description	Cap applied (t/a/km <sup>2</sup> )
SNAP 2 (domestic combustion, coal)	Combustion in Commercial, Institutional & residential & agriculture (domestic only)	0.28
SNAP 2 (domestic combustion, wood)	Combustion in Commercial, Institutional & residential & agriculture (domestic only)	0.28
SNAP 2 (domestic combustion, SSF)	Combustion in Commercial, Institutional & residential & agriculture (domestic only)	0.28

Figure 11.3 - Calibration of area source model for B(a)P

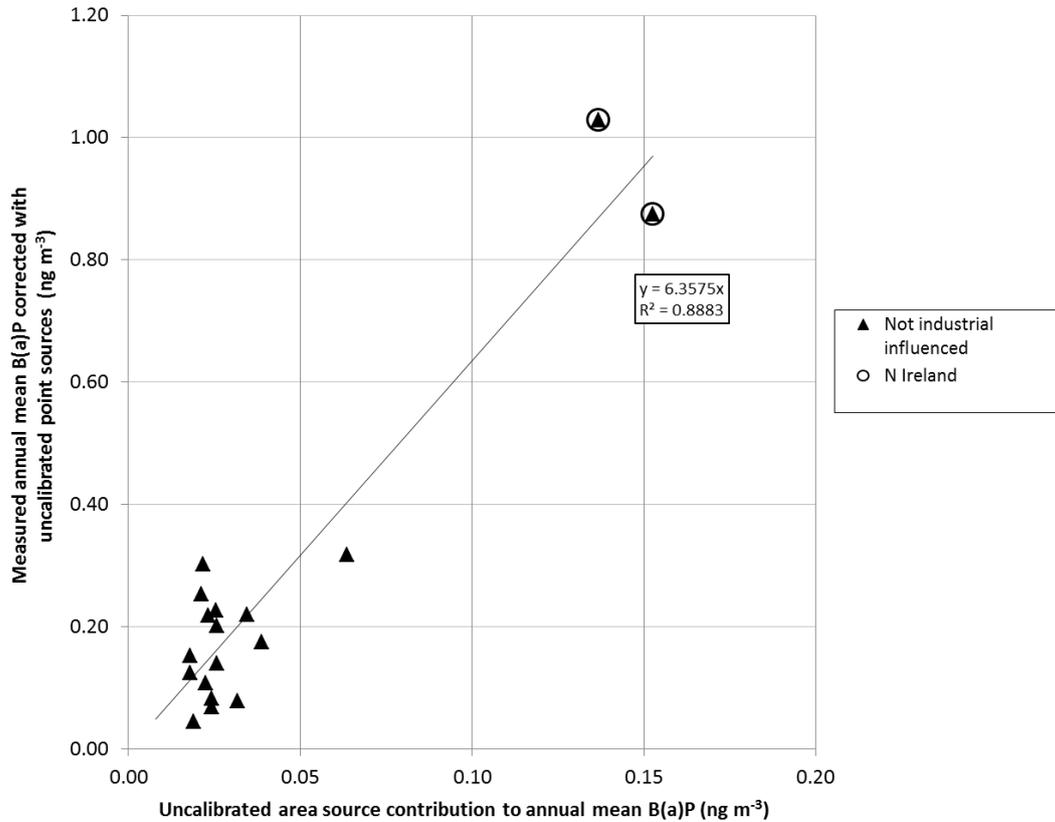
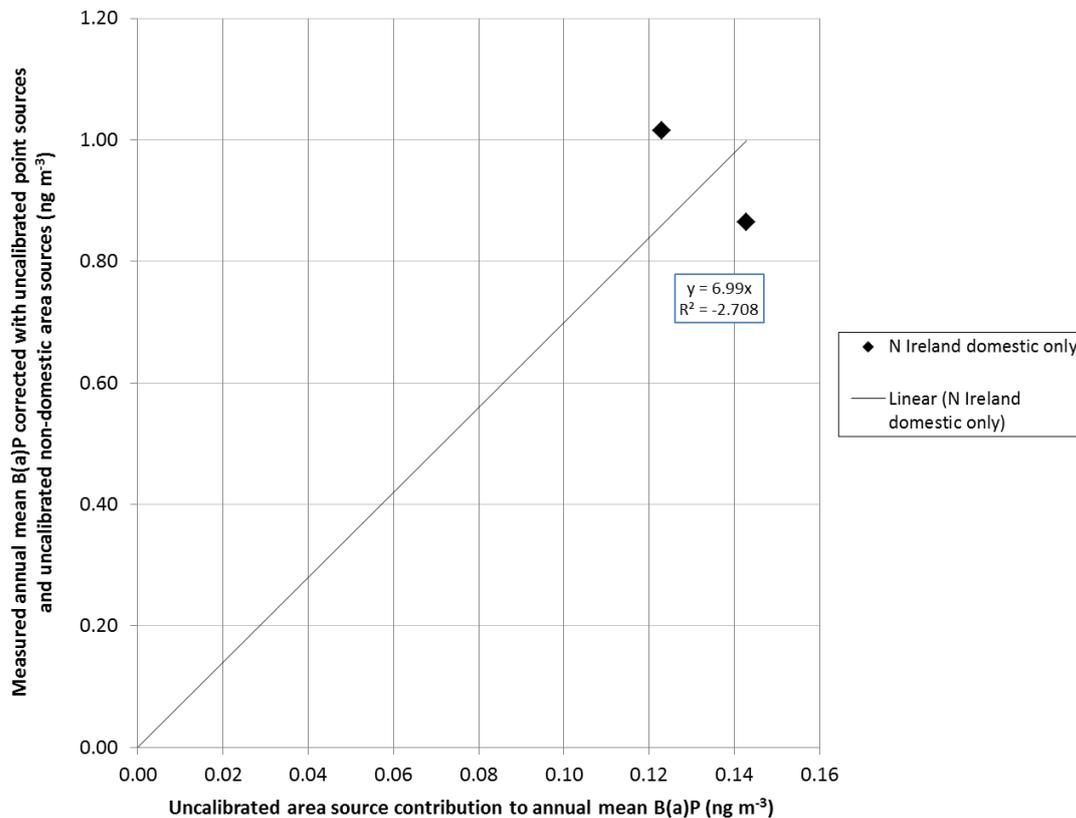


Figure 11.4 - Comparison of area source model for B(a)P domestic emissions in Northern Ireland



### 11.3.2 Contributions from large and small point sources

Contributions to ground level annual mean B(a)P concentrations from large point sources (those with annual emissions greater than 0.001 tonnes, or for which emission release characteristics are known) in the NAEI 2011 have been estimated by modelling each source explicitly using the atmospheric dispersion model ADMS 5.0 and sequential meteorological data for 2012 from Waddington. Surface roughness was assumed to be 0.1 m at the dispersion site and 0.1 m at the meteorological site. Concentrations were calculated for a 99 km x 99 km square composed of a regularly spaced 1 km x 1 km resolution receptor grid. Each receptor grid was centred on the point source.

Industrial point sources of B(a)P are either fugitive (as from coking plants) or from clearly defined stacks for other sources. The emission amount is derived either from direct measurement or by emission factors. A total of 121 large point sources were modelled for B(a)P of which 7 were modelled using specifically tailored modelling parameters to accommodate non-standard stack arrangements. These included coke works at Barnsley, Teesside, Port Talbot and Scunthorpe which were all modelled as line sources. The NAEI 2011 emissions for the coking plants were used and where there are multiple coke ovens at a plant, the split in emissions was estimated from data provided by Peter Coleman (personal communication, 2009). For the remaining 114 point sources emissions release information was retrieved from the PCM stack parameters database (described in more detail in Section 3.3.1).

The NAEI emissions for point sources for 2011 were scaled in order to provide values for 2012 as described in Section 3.3.1. Contributions from B(a)P point sources with less than 0.001 tonnes per year emissions and without stack parameters were modelled using an area source approach. In line with the method applied to large point sources the NAEI 2011 emissions for small point sources were scaled to 2012 emissions using the same source sector specific projection factors applied to the large point sources. These emissions were aggregated onto a 1 km x 1 km grid before applying an ADMS 5.0 derived dispersion kernel (for non-domestic, non-road transport) to calculate the contribution to ambient concentrations at a central receptor location from small point source emissions within a 33 km x 33 km square surrounding each receptor. The method used to generate area source dispersion kernels is described in Appendix 4.

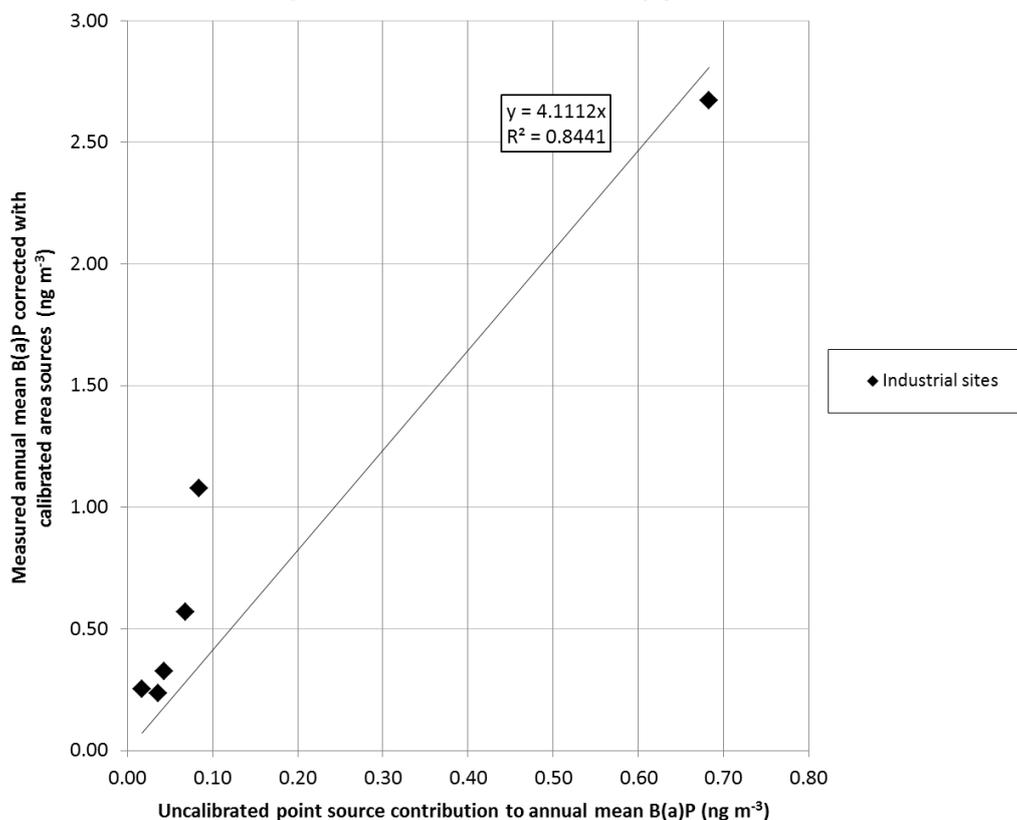
Additional point source emissions data have been provided in the NAEI 2011. These emissions estimates have been derived from carbon emissions data reported under the EU-Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), as described in Tsagatakis et al. (2013). These point sources are referred to as ETS points in this report. To model the contribution to background annual mean B(a)P concentrations from ETS points the emissions have been treated as an additional set of small point sources. As such they have been modelled using the B(a)P small points approach described above. These derived air quality pollutant emissions estimates are particularly uncertain, hence the emissions for particular sources have been capped at reporting thresholds given by the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI). Typically more than 90% of the ETS points do not exceed the SPRI reporting threshold, which for B(a)P is also 0.001 tonnes per year.

In order to obtain a model result that was consistent with measured concentrations, the modelled point source contribution was calibrated using monitoring data from the national network. Industrial sites only were used to calibrate the point source contribution (Figure 11.5). The uncalibrated modelled point source contribution was multiplied by the fit coefficient (4.1112) to calculate the calibrated point source contribution.

In the calibration measured industrial concentrations have been adjusted by subtracting the calibrated modelled area source concentration so that the measured value represented the industrial component only. There is an element of circularity involved in the calibration of both area and point sources because the calibration process for each requires the subtraction of

the other in order to isolate the component being calibrated. For the 2012 assessment a new approach has been applied to minimise the interdependence of the calibrations. As discussed in Section 11.3.1 monitoring stations where the uncalibrated point source contribution was  $\geq 5\%$ , were excluded from the area source calibration. In addition where the uncalibrated point source contribution was  $\geq 5\%$ , but still relatively low ( $< 20\%$ ) monitoring stations have been excluded from both area source and point source calibrations. Data for these stations are still included in the model verification. The area source component has been calibrated first using the uncalibrated modelled point source component and then the calibrated area source component has been subtracted from the measured industrial concentrations in the calibration of the point sources. This is reasonable since the contribution from point sources at non-industrial monitoring sites is very small – this is guaranteed by the approach adopted for 2012. A multiple regression analysis for all monitoring sites has previously been considered but has been rejected because it tends to over fit to the data and not provide realistic coefficients.

**Figure 11.5 - Calibration of point source model for B(a)P**

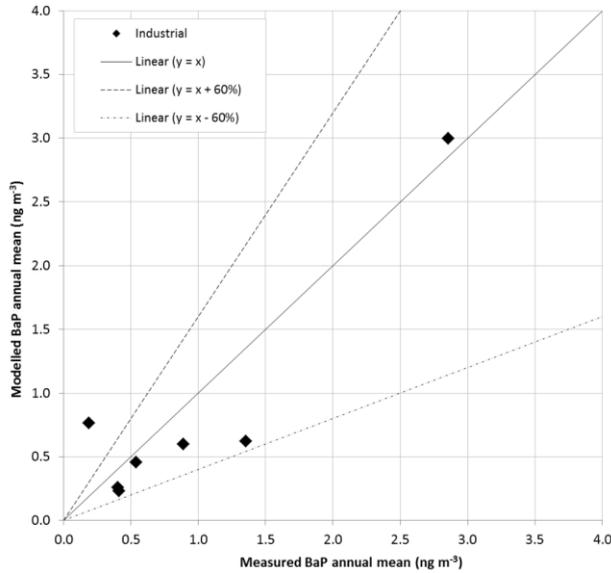


## 11.4 Results

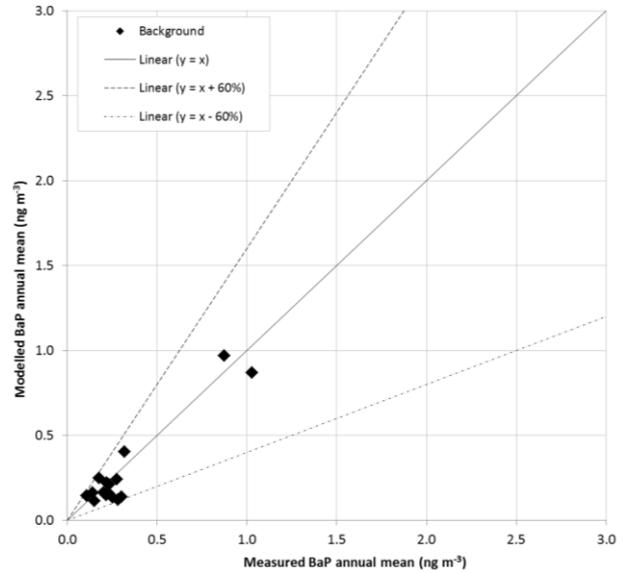
### 11.4.1 Verification of mapped values

Figure 11.6, Figure 11.7 and Figure 11.8 present comparisons of modelled and measured annual mean B(a)P concentrations in 2012 at monitoring station locations. These figures include lines to represent the AQDD4 data quality objective for modelled annual mean B(a)P concentrations:  $y=x-60\%$  and  $y=x+60\%$  (see Section 1.5).

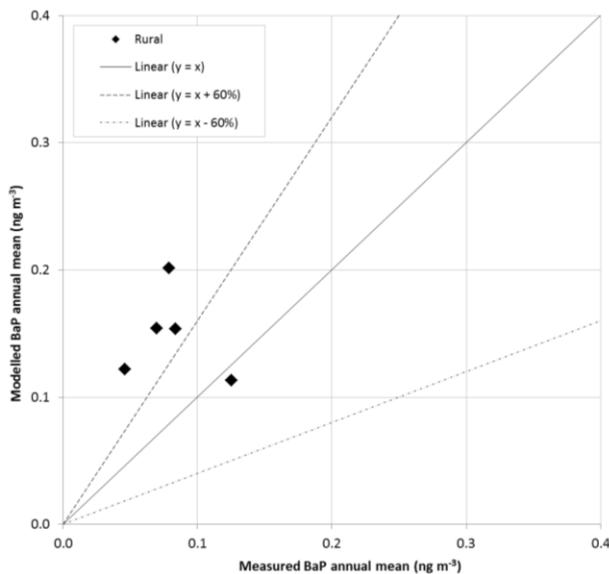
**Figure 11.6 - Verification of annual mean B(a)P at industrial sites**



**Figure 11.7 - Verification of annual mean B(a)P at urban background sites**



**Figure 11.8 - Verification of annual mean B(a)P at rural sites**



Summary statistics for modelled and measured B(a)P concentrations are listed in Table 11.2, including the percentage of sites at which modelled concentrations are outside of the data quality objectives (DQOs), and the total number of sites included in the analysis.

The calculated means of measured compared with modelled concentrations are in reasonable agreement for all monitoring stations. The agreement between measured and modelled concentrations at industrial sites is less close than indicated by the excellent agreement in the mean. It is likely that variation of B(a)P concentrations in close proximity to these major sources is not as well represented at the resolution of the model. The  $R^2$  values are high for industrial and urban background sites but poor for rural sites. This is because the model results are principally driven by the calibration process in which industrial and urban background sites are prominent in defining the relationship.

**Table 11.2 - Summary statistics for comparison between modelled and measured annual mean B(a)P concentrations at different monitoring sites, 2012**

	Mean of measurements (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mean of model estimates (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	R <sup>2</sup>	% of sites outside DQO of ±60%	Number of sites in assessment
Industrial sites	0.95	0.85	0.83	14	7
Urban background sites	0.31	0.27	0.89	0	17
Rural sites	0.08	0.15	0.04	80	5

#### 11.4.2 Source apportionment

A source apportionment graph has been plotted in Figure 11.9 to present the B(a)P contribution from different sources at monitoring station locations. Measured concentrations at the sites are also presented, giving an indication of the level of agreement between modelled and measured concentrations. Domestic combustion is a significant component of the background at urban non-industrial stations and particularly for those in Northern Ireland. Industry is a significant driver of the background at industrial sites.

#### 11.4.3 Detailed comparison of modelling results with the target value

The modelling results, in terms of a comparison of the modelled concentrations with the annual mean target value are presented in Form 19k of the questionnaire. Method A in Form 19k refers to the annual mean modelling methods described in this report. Estimates of area and population exposed have been derived from the background B(a)P concentration map only.

Exceedances of the 1 ng m<sup>-3</sup> target value have been modelled for eight zones.

Exceedances in the South Wales zone have been associated with domestic combustion with the exception of 1 km<sup>2</sup> which was exceeding the target value as a result of industrial emissions from the steel plant at Port Talbot. Industrial emissions from the steel plant at Port Talbot are also associated with the exceedances in Swansea Urban Area. An exceedance in the North Wales zone has also been associated with domestic combustion.

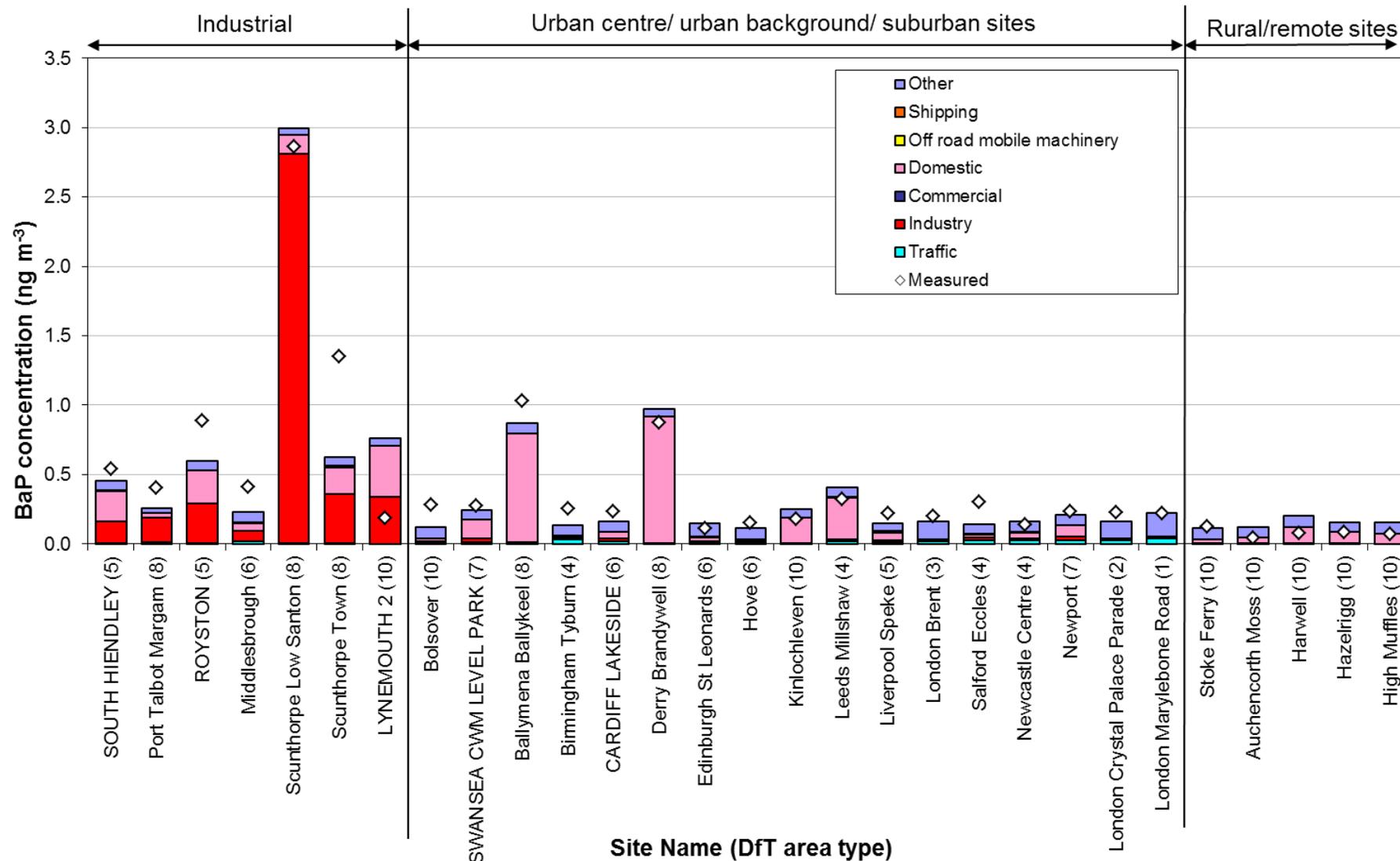
Exceedances in Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area and the Northern Ireland zone were associated with domestic solid fuel use.

Exceedances in the Yorkshire & Humberside zone have been largely associated with coking operations at Monkton and Scunthorpe with some contribution from domestic solid fuel use.

Exceedances in the Teesside Urban Area and North East zone have been associated with coking operations at Redcar and Southbank.

Measured concentrations also exceeded the target value in the Yorkshire & Humberside zone and therefore measured exceedances have been reported for this zone in the air quality assessment.

Figure 11.9 - Annual mean B(a)P source apportionment at background national network monitoring stations in 2012 (the area type of each station is shown in parenthesis after its name)



## 12 Acknowledgements

This work was funded by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Welsh Government, the Scottish Government and the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland. Permission to include air quality monitoring and site meta data for the verification sites was kindly provided by the Local Authorities whose air quality monitoring stations are listed in Table A1.1 in Appendix 1.

The authors would also like to thank: JEP for providing SO<sub>2</sub> measurements and emissions information for power stations; Hanson Building Products Limited for providing SO<sub>2</sub> measurements; ERG for providing measurements from the LAQN and other regional monitoring networks and INEOS for providing benzene measurements.

Detailed information and measurements for the monitoring Pontardawe Leisure Centre site was kindly provided by Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council. This monitoring site was included in the analysis for verification of the local scale modelling of Ni concentrations in Pontardawe. The authors would also like to thank the Environment Agency, local authorities and plant operators for helping with the nickel emission data and release characteristics for specific plants.

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# Appendices

Appendix 1 – Monitoring sites used to verify the mapped estimates

Appendix 2 – Monitoring sites for As, Cd, Ni, Pb and B(a)P

Appendix 3 – Small point source model

Appendix 4 – Dispersion kernels for the area source model

Appendix 5 – Method for calculating and mapping emissions from aircraft and shipping

Appendix 6 – Monitoring stations used in PM<sub>2.5</sub> AEI calculation

# Appendix 1 – Monitoring sites used to verify the mapped estimates

**Table A1.1. Monitoring sites available for verification of the mapped estimates ( $PM_{10}$  measurements by gravimetric, TEOM and FDMS instruments were used in the verification)**

Site Name	Site type	Air quality monitoring network	NO <sub>x</sub> /NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>
Aylesbury Friarage Road 2	Roadside	AQE	Y				
Aylesbury Stoke Road A413	Roadside	AQE	Y				
Barnsley A628 Pogmoor Roadside	Roadside	AQE	Y				
Barnsley A635 Kendray Roadside	Roadside	AQE	Y				
Barnsley Royston	Urban Industrial	AQE		Y		Y	
Birmingham Airport 2	Airport	AQE	Y	Y		Y	Y
Cambridge Gonville Place	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y	Y		
Cambridge Montague Road	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			
Cambridge Parker Street	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			
Camden Shaftesbury Avenue	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			
Canterbury PM10	Roadside	AQE		Y			
Heathrow Green Gates	Airport	AQE	Y	Y	Y		
Heathrow LHR2	Airport	AQE	Y	Y	Y		
Heathrow Oaks Road	Airport	AQE	Y	Y	Y		
Henley	Kerbside	AQE	Y				
Hillingdon 1 - South Ruislip	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			
London Hillingdon Hayes	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			
London Hillingdon Oxford Avenue	Urban Centre	AQE	Y	Y			
Manchester Oxford Road	Kerbside	AQE	Y	Y			
Manchester Piccadilly LA	Urban Centre	AQE		Y			
Manchester South SO2	Suburban	AQE				Y	
Oxford St Ebbes (Cal Club)	Urban Background	AQE					Y
Salford M60	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			Y
Sipson	Urban Background	AQE	Y				
Slough Chalvey	Roadside	AQE	Y				

Site Name	Site type	Air quality monitoring network	NO <sub>x</sub> /NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>
Slough Colnbrook	Urban Background	AQE	Y	Y			
Slough Lakeside 1 Osiris	Urban Background	AQE		Y	Y		
Slough Town Centre A4	Urban Background	AQE	Y	Y			
South Bucks Gerrards Cross	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			
South Holland Westmere School	Rural	AQE	Y	Y			Y
South Norfolk Cringleford	Roadside	AQE	Y				
Stansted 3	Airport	AQE	Y	Y			
Stansted 4	Airport	AQE	Y				
Stockport Hazel Grove	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			
Trafford	Urban Background	AQE	Y	Y		Y	
Trafford A56	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			
Wallingford	Roadside	AQE	Y				
Waltham Crooked Billet	Kerbside	AQE	Y	Y			
Waltham Forest Dawlish Rd	Urban Background	AQE	Y	Y			
Waltham Forest Leyton	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			
Wigan Centre PM10	Urban Background	AQE		Y			
York Holgate	Roadside	AQE	Y	Y			
Maidstone Rural	Rural	Kent & Medway Network	Y				
Marchlyn Mawr	Remote	WAQN	Y				Y
V Glamorgan Fonmon	Rural	WAQN	Y	Y		Y	Y
Canterbury Military Road	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y				
Canterbury Roadside	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y				
Canterbury St. Peters Place	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y				
Chatham Luton Background	Urban Background	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y		Y	Y
Dartford Bean Interchange Roadside	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y			
Dartford St Clements Roadside	Kerbside	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y			
Dartford Town Centre Roadside	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y			
Dover Centre Roadside	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network		Y			
Dover Docks	Urban Industrial	Kent & Medway Network	Y			Y	
Folkestone Suburban	Suburban	Kent & Medway Network					Y
Gravesham A2 Roadside	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y			
Gravesham Industrial Background	Urban Background	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y			
Maidstone A229 Kerbside	Kerbside	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y			

Site Name	Site type	Air quality monitoring network	NO <sub>x</sub> /NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>
Swale Canterbury Road	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y				
Swale Newington 3	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y				
Swale Ospringe Roadside 2	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y			
Thanet Airport	Urban Background	Kent & Medway Network	Y				
Thanet Birchington Roadside	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y			
Thanet Ramsgate Roadside	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y			
Tonbridge Roadside 2	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y				
Tunbridge Wells A26 Roadside	Roadside	Kent & Medway Network	Y	Y			
Caerphilly Blackwood High Street	Roadside	WAQN	Y	Y			
Caerphilly White Street	Urban Centre	WAQN	Y	Y			
Hafodyrynys	Kerbside	WAQN	Y				
Nantgarw Road	Roadside	WAQN	Y	Y			
Rhondda-Cynon-Taf Broadway	Roadside	WAQN	Y				
Rhondda-Cynon-Taf Nantgarw	Roadside	WAQN		Y			
Swansea Cwm Level Park	Urban Background	WAQN	Y				Y
Swansea Morryston Roadside	Roadside	WAQN	Y	Y			Y
Swansea St Thomas DOAS	Roadside	WAQN	Y			Y	Y
Twynrobyn	Urban Industrial	WAQN		Y	Y		
V Glamorgan Dinas Powys Roadside	Roadside	WAQN	Y				
V Glamorgan Penarth	Roadside	WAQN	Y				Y
Wrexham Isycoed	Urban Industrial	WAQN	Y			Y	
Hounslow 2 - Cranford	Suburban	Heathrow Airwatch	Y	Y		Y	Y
Hounslow 4 - Chiswick High Road	Roadside	Heathrow Airwatch	Y				
Hounslow Heston Road	Roadside	Heathrow Airwatch	Y	Y			
Barking and Dagenham - Rush Green	Suburban	LAQN				Y	
Bexley - Belvedere	Suburban	LAQN	Y	Y	Y		
Bexley - Belvedere FDMS	Suburban	LAQN		Y			
Bexley - Belvedere West	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y	Y		Y
Bexley - Belvedere West FDMS	Urban Background	LAQN		Y			
Bexley - Erith	Industrial	LAQN		Y	Y		
Bexley - Manor Road West Gravimetric	Industrial	LAQN		Y			

Site Name	Site type	Air quality monitoring network	NO <sub>x</sub> /NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>
Bexley - Thamesmead	Suburban	LAQN			Y		
Brent - Ikea	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y	Y		Y
Brent - John Keble Primary School	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Brent - Neasden Lane	Industrial	LAQN	Y	Y			
Brentwood - Brentwood Town Hall	Urban Background	LAQN	Y				
Camden - Euston Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Castle Point - Hadleigh	Roadside	LAQN	Y			Y	
Chichester - A27 Chichester Bypass	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Chichester - Orchard Street	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
City of London - Beech Street	Roadside	LAQN		Y			
City of London - Sir John Cass School	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y			
City of London - Upper Thames Street	Roadside	LAQN		Y			
City of London - Walbrook Wharf	Roadside	LAQN	Y				Y
Crawley - Gatwick Airport	Urban Background	LAQN	Y				
Croydon - George Street	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Croydon - Norbury	Kerbside	LAQN	Y				
Croydon - Purley Way A23	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Croydon - Thornton Heath	Suburban	LAQN		Y			Y
Ealing - Hanger Lane Gyrotory	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Ealing - Horn Lane	Industrial	LAQN	Y	Y			
Ealing - Southall	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y			Y
Ealing - Southall FDMS	Urban Background	LAQN		Y			
Ealing - Southall Railway	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Eastbourne - Devonshire Park	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y			Y
Enfield - Bowes Primary School	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Enfield - Derby Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y		Y	
Greenwich - A206 Burrage Grove	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y	Y		
Greenwich - Blackheath	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Greenwich - Fiveways Sidcup Rd A20	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Greenwich - Millennium Village	Industrial	LAQN	Y	Y	Y		

Site Name	Site type	Air quality monitoring network	NO <sub>x</sub> /NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>
Greenwich - Plumstead High Street	Roadside	LAQN	Y				Y
Greenwich - Trafalgar Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Greenwich - Westthorne Avenue	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y	Y		Y
Greenwich - Woolwich Flyover	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y	Y		Y
Greenwich and Bexley - Falconwood	Roadside	LAQN	Y				Y
Greenwich and Bexley - Falconwood FDMS	Roadside	LAQN		Y	Y		
Hackney - Old Street	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y	Y		Y
Hammersmith and Fulham - Shepherds Bush	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Harrow - Pinner Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Hastings - Bulverhythe	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Havering - Romford	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Horsham - Cowfold	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Horsham - Park Way	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Hounslow and Ealing - Gunnersbury Avenue	Roadside	LAQN		Y			
Islington - Arsenal	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y			
Islington - Holloway Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Kensington and Chelsea - Cromwell Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y		Y		
Kensington and Chelsea - Earls Court Rd	Kerbside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Kensington and Chelsea - Kings Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Kensington and Chelsea - Knightsbridge	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Lewes - Newhaven Denton School	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y	Y		Y
Lewes - West Street	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Lewisham - Catford	Urban Background	LAQN	Y			Y	Y
Lewisham - Mercury Way	Industrial	LAQN		Y			
Lewisham - New Cross	Roadside	LAQN	Y			Y	
Merton - Merton Road	Roadside	LAQN		Y			
Mole Valley - Dorking	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y			
New Forest - Fawley	Industrial	LAQN				Y	
New Forest - Holbury	Industrial	LAQN		Y		Y	
New Forest - Lyndhurst	Roadside	LAQN	Y				

Site Name	Site type	Air quality monitoring network	NO <sub>x</sub> /NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>
New Forest - Totton	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Newham - Cam Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y			Y	Y
Newham - Wren Close	Urban Background	LAQN	Y			Y	Y
Reading - Caversham Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Reading - Kings Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Reading - Oxford Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Redbridge - Gardner Close	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y	Y		
Redbridge - Perth Terrace	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y			Y
Reigate and Banstead - Horley South	Suburban	LAQN	Y				
Reigate and Banstead - Poles Lane	Rural	LAQN	Y				Y
Reigate and Banstead - Reigate High St	Kerbside	LAQN	Y				
Richmond Upon Thames - Barnes Wetlands	Suburban	LAQN	Y	Y			Y
Richmond Upon Thames - Castlenau	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Richmond Upon Thames - Hanworth Road	Kerbside	LAQN					Y
Rother - De La Warr Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Sevenoaks - Greatness Park	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y			Y
Southampton - Bitterne	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y			
Southampton - Onslow Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Southampton - Redbridge	Roadside	LAQN		Y			
Sutton - Carshalton	Suburban	LAQN	Y				Y
Sutton - Wallington	Kerbside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Sutton - Worcester Park	Kerbside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Thurrock - Calcutta Road Tilbury	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Thurrock - London Road (Purfleet)	Roadside	LAQN	Y	Y			
Tower Hamlets - Blackwall	Roadside	LAQN	Y				Y
Tower Hamlets - Poplar	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y		Y	Y
Wandsworth - Putney	Urban Background	LAQN	Y	Y			
Wandsworth - Putney High Street	Kerbside	LAQN	Y				

Site Name	Site type	Air quality monitoring network	NO <sub>x</sub> /NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>
Wandsworth - Putney High Street Facade	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Wandsworth - Wandsworth Town Hall	Urban Background	LAQN	Y			Y	Y
Westminster - Oxford Street	Kerbside	LAQN		Y			
Windsor and Maidenhead - Clarence Road	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Windsor and Maidenhead - Frascati Way	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Worthing - Grove Lodge	Roadside	LAQN	Y				
Liverpool Islington	Roadside	Liverpool Monitoring Network	Y	Y			Y
Ballymena North Road	Roadside	NIAUN	Y				
Belfast Newtownards Road	Roadside	NIAUN	Y				
Belfast Ormeau Road	Roadside	NIAUN	Y				
Belfast Westlink Roden Street	Roadside	NIAUN	Y	Y			
Castlereagh Dundonald	Roadside	NIAUN	Y	Y			
Derry Marlborough Street	Kerbside	NIAUN	Y				
Downpatrick Roadside	Roadside	NIAUN	Y				
Lisburn Lagan Valley Hospital	Roadside	NIAUN	Y				
Newry Canal Street	Roadside	NIAUN	Y	Y			
Newry Monaghan Row	Urban Background	NIAUN		Y			
Newry Trevor Hill	Roadside	NIAUN	Y	Y			
Newtownabbey Antrim Road	Roadside	NIAUN	Y				
North Down Hollywood A2	Roadside	NIAUN	Y	Y			
Oxford High Street	Roadside	Oxford Airwatch	Y	Y			
Perth Atholl Street	Roadside	Perth Air Network	Y	Y			
Perth Crieff	Roadside	Perth Air Network	Y	Y			
Perth High Street	Roadside	Perth Air Network	Y	Y			
Glasgow Waulkmillglen Reservoir	Rural	SARN		Y			Y
Aberdeen Anderson Dr	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Aberdeen King Street	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Aberdeen Market Street 2	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			

Site Name	Site type	Air quality monitoring network	NO <sub>x</sub> /NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>
Aberdeen Wellington Road	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Alloa	Roadside	SAUN		Y			
Angus Forfar	Roadside	SAUN		Y			
Dundee Broughty Ferry Road	Urban Industrial	SAUN		Y		Y	
Dundee Lochee Road	Kerbside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Dundee Mains Loan	Urban Background	SAUN	Y	Y			
Dundee Meadowside	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Dundee Seagate	Kerbside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Dundee Union Street	Urban Centre	SAUN	Y	Y			
Dundee Whitehall Street	Roadside	SAUN	Y				
East Ayrshire Kilmarnock John Finnie St	Roadside	SAUN	Y				
East Dunbartonshire Bearsden	Roadside	SAUN	Y				
East Dunbartonshire Bishopbriggs	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
East Dunbartonshire Kirkintilloch	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
East Dunbartonshire Milngavie	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
East Lothian Musselburgh N High St	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Edinburgh Gorgie Road	Roadside	SAUN	Y				
Edinburgh Queen Street	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Edinburgh Queensferry Road	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Edinburgh Salamander St	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Falkirk Grangemouth MC	Urban Background	SAUN	Y			Y	
Falkirk Haggs	Roadside	SAUN	Y				
Falkirk Hope St	Roadside	SAUN	Y			Y	
Falkirk Park St	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y		Y	
Falkirk West Bridge Street	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Fife Cupar	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Fife Dunfermline	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Fife Kirkcaldy	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Fife Rosyth	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Glasgow Abercromby Street	Roadside	SAUN		Y			
Glasgow Anderston	Urban Background	SAUN	Y	Y		Y	
Glasgow Broomhill	Roadside	SAUN		Y			
Glasgow Byres Road	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			

Site Name	Site type	Air quality monitoring network	NO <sub>x</sub> /NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>
Glasgow Nithsdale Road	Roadside	SAUN		Y			
Inverclyde Greenock Dunlop Street	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Midlothian Pathhead	Kerbside	SAUN		Y		Y	
N Lanarkshire Chapelhall	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
N Lanarkshire Coatbridge Whifflet	Urban Background	SAUN		Y			
N Lanarkshire Croy	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y		Y	
N Lanarkshire Moodiesburn	Roadside	SAUN	Y				
N Lanarkshire Motherwell	Roadside	SAUN		Y			
N Lanarkshire Shawhead Coatbridge	Roadside	SAUN	Y				
North Ayrshire Irvine High St	Kerbside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Paisley Central Road	Roadside	SAUN	Y				
Paisley Glasgow Airport	Airport	SAUN	Y				
Paisley Gordon Street	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Paisley St James St	Roadside	SAUN		Y			
South Ayrshire Ayr High St	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
South Lanarkshire East Kilbride	Roadside	SAUN		Y			
South Lanarkshire Glespin	Roadside	SAUN		Y			
South Lanarkshire Lanark	Roadside	SAUN	Y				
South Lanarkshire Raith Interchange	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
South Lanarkshire Rutherglen	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
West Dunbartonshire Clydebank	Roadside	SAUN	Y				
West Lothian Broxburn	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
West Lothian Linlithgow High Street	Roadside	SAUN	Y	Y			
Slough Colnbrook Pippins	Urban Background	Slough Monitoring Network		Y	Y		
Slough Lakeside 2	Urban Background	Slough Monitoring Network	Y				

Table A1.2 lists the air quality monitoring network name, including URL, containing the sites used to verify the 2012 model output of the pollutants given in Table A1.2. Table A1.3 lists the additional monitoring sites, operated by JEP (RWE-NPOWER) and Hanson Building Products Ltd., which are used to verify the SO<sub>2</sub> models.

**Table A1.2 Air quality monitoring network and URL**

Air quality monitoring network	Abbreviation	URL
Air Quality England	AQE	<a href="http://www.airqualityengland.co.uk/">http://www.airqualityengland.co.uk/</a>
Kent & Medway Network		<a href="http://www.kentair.org.uk/index.php">http://www.kentair.org.uk/index.php</a>
Welsh Air Quality Network	WAQN	<a href="http://www.welshairquality.co.uk/index.php">http://www.welshairquality.co.uk/index.php</a>
Heathrow Airwatch		<a href="http://www.heathrowairwatch.org.uk/">http://www.heathrowairwatch.org.uk/</a>
London Air Quality Network	LAQN	<a href="http://www.londonair.org.uk/LondonAir/Default.aspx">http://www.londonair.org.uk/LondonAir/Default.aspx</a>
Liverpool Monitoring Network		No URL available
Northern Ireland Automatic Urban Network	NIAUN	<a href="http://www.airqualityni.co.uk/index.php?site_id=ND1&amp;t_action=info">http://www.airqualityni.co.uk/index.php?site_id=ND1&amp;t_action=info</a>
Oxford Airwatch		<a href="http://www.oxford-airwatch.aeat.co.uk/">http://www.oxford-airwatch.aeat.co.uk/</a>
Perth Air Network		<a href="http://www.pkcairquality.org.uk/">http://www.pkcairquality.org.uk/</a>
Scottish Automatic Rural Network	SARN	<a href="http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/">http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/</a>
Scottish Automatic Urban Network	SAUN	<a href="http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/">http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/</a>
Slough Monitoring Network		<a href="http://sloughair.aeat.com/">http://sloughair.aeat.com/</a>

**Table A1.3 Additional monitoring sites used to verify the SO<sub>2</sub> models**

Site	Data supplier
Bentley Hall Farm	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Bexleyheath	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Blair Mains	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Bottesford	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Bowaters Farm	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Carr Lane	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Font-y-Gary	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Gainsborough Cemetery	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Gillingham	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Grove Reservoir	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Hemingbrough Landing	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Longniddry West	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Marton School	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Northfleet	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Park Farm	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Rosehurst Farm	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Ruddington	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Stile Cop Cemetery	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Telford Aqueduct	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Telford School	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Thorney	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
West Bank	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
West Thurrock	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Weston On Trent	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Winaway Kennels	JEP (RWE-NPOWER)
Bradley Fen	Hanson Building Products Ltd.
Whittlesey	Hanson Building Products Ltd.

## Appendix 2 – Monitoring sites for As, Cd, Ni, Pb and B(a)P

Form 3 of the questionnaire (CDR 2013) lists the monitoring sites operational during 2012 for the purposes of AQD and AQDD4 reporting. A summary of the annual mean As, Cd, Ni, Pb and B(a)P measurements used for calibrating and verifying the modelling used in the assessment are provided here.

### Heavy Metal Monitoring sites

2012 annual mean concentrations of As, Cd, Ni and Pb are presented in Table A2.1 for rural and urban heavy metal monitoring sites where data capture was at least 75%. The mass concentrations presented are rounded to two significant figures.

**Table A2.1 Summary of urban and rural heavy metal mass concentrations, 2012**

Eol code	Site name	Site type*	Annual mean (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )				%dc
			As	Cd	Ni	Pb	
GB0048R	Auchencorth Moss	RB	0.20	0.028	0.26	1.5	99.9
GB0091R	Banchory	RB	0.26	0.024	0.19	1.1	98.8
GB0855A	Beacon Hill	RB	0.59	0.09	0.45	5.1	85.0
GB0567A	Belfast Centre	UB	0.31	0.08	0.83	4.2	96.2
GB0369A	Cardiff Llandaff	UT	0.71	0.19	0.97	7.6	100
GB0984A	Cardiff Rumney	UB	0.66	0.21	0.63	8.3	100
GB0985A	Chadwell St Mary	UB	0.85	0.26	2.1	13	100
GB0853A	Cockley Beck	RB	0.23	0.025	0.28	1.5	88.0
GB0986A	Dartford Bean	UB	0.74	0.16	1.5	9.5	100
GB0886A	Detling	RB	0.77	0.15	1.0	7.1	99.5
GB0002R	Eskdalemuir	RB	0.04	0.01	0.16	1.0	94.3
GB0036R	Harwell	RB	0.61	0.09	0.64	4.9	98.0
GB0017R	Heigham Holmes	RB	0.58	0.11	1.0	5.2	91.2
GB0682A	London Marylebone Road	UT	0.92	0.19	2.6	10	95.6
GB0743A	London Westminster	UB	0.61	0.18	1.2	8.0	100
GB0370A	Manchester Wythenshawe	UT	0.77	0.15	1.3	7.9	96.2
GB0856A	Monkswood	RB	0.59	0.095	0.61	4.9	99.9
GB1003A	Motherwell South	UB	0.30	0.05	0.46	2.6	88.8
GB1015A	Pontardawe Brecon Road	SI	0.73	0.19	6.6	6.6	94.3
GB1016A	Pontardawe Tawe Terrace	UI	0.44	0.22	30	5.8	97.8
GB0906A	Port Talbot Margam	UI	0.53	0.5	1.4	11	99.0
GB1021A	Redcar Dormanstown	SB	0.74	0.34	1.8	9.5	89.5
GB0980A	Redcar Normanby	UB	0.39	0.12	0.58	5.5	98.1
GB0877A	Runcorn Weston Point	UI	0.58	0.11	1.3	6.7	94.5
GB1004A	Scunthorpe Low Santon	UI	0.80	0.19	1.3	17	92.4
GB0841A	Scunthorpe Town	UI	0.72	0.16	1.1	13	92.4
GB0792A	Sheffield Brinsworth	UI	0.83	0.53	13	19	100
GB0615A	Sheffield Centre	UB	0.65	0.22	2.6	13	88.4
GB0981A	Swansea Coedgwilym	UB	0.44	0.18	8.5	6.2	83.7
GB0979A	Swansea Morriston	UT	0.61	0.37	5.6	12	98.1
GB0983A	Walsall Bilston Lane	UB	0.93	2.5	2.7	60	98.1
GB0382A	Walsall Centre	UI	0.78	0.36	1.7	13	99.5
GB0858A	Wytham Wood	RB	0.53	0.079	0.44	4.3	98.6
GB0013R	Yarner Wood	RB	0.40	0.047	0.55	2.0	98.0

\*RB = Rural Background, UB = Urban Background, UT = Urban Traffic, UI = Urban Industrial, SB = Suburban Background.

## B(a)P Monitoring sites

2012 annual B(a)P mean concentrations are presented in Table A2.2 for those sites where data capture was at least 75%. The mass concentrations presented are rounded to two significant figures. All measurements were obtained using Digitel DHA-80 samplers.

**Table A2.2 Summary of B(a)P mass concentrations, 2012**

Eol code	Site name	Site type*	Annual mean B(a)P, ng/m <sup>3</sup>	%dc
GB0048R	Auchencorth Moss	RB	0.046	95.1
GB0934A	Ballymena Ballykeel	UB	1.0	100
GB0851A	Birmingham Tyburn	UB	0.25	97.0
GB0700A	Bolsover	UB	0.28	95.4
GB0869A	Cardiff Lakeside	UB	0.23	100
GB0944A	Derry Brandywell	UB	0.87	94.3
GB0839A	Edinburgh St Leonards	UB	0.11	100
GB0036R	Harwell	RB	0.079	96.5
GB0702A	Hazelrigg	RB	0.084	93.4
GB0014R	High Muffles	RB	0.070	91.3
GB0850A	Hove	UB	0.15	90.4
GB0705A	Kinlochleven	UB	0.18	99.5
GB0867A	Leeds Millshaw	UB	0.32	97.5
GB0777A	Liverpool Speke	UB	0.22	100
GB0849A	London Brent	UB	0.20	100
GB0847A	London Crystal Palace Parade	UT	0.23	93.2
GB0682A	London Marylebone Road	UT	0.22	96.2
GB1010A	Lynemouth 2	SI	0.19	92.4
GB0583A	Middlesbrough	UB	0.41	100
GB0568A	Newcastle Centre	UB	0.14	95.1
GB0962A	Newport	UB	0.23	96.2
GB0906A	Port Talbot Margam	UI	0.40	94.8
GB0940A	Royston	UI	0.89	98.9
GB0660A	Salford Eccles	UI	0.30	98.4
GB1004A	Scunthorpe Low Santon	UI	2.9	100
GB0841A	Scunthorpe Town	UI	1.4	98.1
GB0942A	South Hiendley	UI	0.54	99.7
GB0004R	Stoke Ferry	RB	0.13	94.3
GB0943A	Swansea Cwm Level Park	UB	0.28	95.9

\*RB = Rural Background, UB = Urban Background, UT = Urban Traffic, UI = Urban Industrial, SB = Suburban Background.

# Appendix 3 – Small point source model

## Introduction

Small industrial sources have generally been represented in earlier maps (Stedman et al., 2002) as 1 km square volume sources. However, this approach has in some cases lead to unreasonably high concentrations close to the source. The overestimation arises because the release height, buoyancy and momentum of discharges from industrial chimneys are not taken into account. A revised small point source model has been developed which uses dispersion kernels that will take these factors into account.

The dispersion model ADMS 3.0 was used to prepare the dispersion kernels.

## Discharge Conditions

The National Atmospheric Emission Inventory contains limited information concerning the discharge characteristics of individual emission sources. In many cases the information is limited to data on the total annual emission of individual pollutants. It is therefore necessary to make some general assumptions concerning the discharge height, the discharge temperature, the volumetric flow rate of the discharge and the discharge velocity. The approach adopted has been to make reasonable, but generally conservative assumptions corresponding to industrial practice.

## Sulphur dioxide

For sulphur dioxide, it was assumed that the plant operates continuously throughout the year. The stack height was estimated using the following equations taken from the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Chimney Heights Memorandum:

If the sulphur dioxide emission rate,  $R_A$  kg/h, is less than 10 kg/h, the chimney height,  $U$  m, is given by:

$$U = 6R_A^{0.5},$$

If  $R_A$  is in the range 10-100 kg/h:

$$U = 12R_A^{0.2},$$

Emission rates in excess of 100 kg/h were not considered in this study.

No account was taken of the effects of buildings: it was assumed that the increase in chimney height to take account of building effects provided by the Memorandum would compensate for the building effects.

It was then assumed that the sulphur dioxide concentration in the discharge would be at the limit for indigenous coal and liquid fuel for new and existing plant provided by Secretary of States Guidance-Boilers and Furnaces, 20-50 MW net rated thermal input PG1/3(95). The limit is 3000 mg m<sup>-3</sup> at reference conditions of 273 K, 101.3 kPa, 6% oxygen for solid fuel firing and 3% oxygen for liquid firing and dry gas. It was assumed that the oxygen content in the discharge corresponds with the reference condition. The moisture content of the discharge was ignored. It was assumed that the temperature of discharge was 373 K: higher temperatures would lead to improved buoyancy and hence lower ground level concentrations while lower temperatures usually result in unacceptable water condensation. A discharge velocity of 10 m/s was selected to be representative of most combustion source discharges. The discharge diameter  $d$  m was calculated from;

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{4qT}{273\pi cv}}$$

where:  $q$  is the sulphur dioxide emission rate,  $\text{g s}^{-1}$

$T$  is the discharge temperature, 373 K

$c$  is the emission concentration at reference conditions,  $3 \text{ g m}^{-3}$

$v$  is the discharge velocity,  $10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Table A3.1 shows the modelled stack heights and diameters.

**Table A3.1. Modelled stack heights and diameters for sulphur dioxide**

Emission rate			Stack height, m	Stack diameter, m
$\text{g s}^{-1}$	$\text{kg h}^{-1}$	$\text{t a}^{-1}$		
0.1	0.36	3.2	3.60	0.08
0.2	0.72	6.3	5.09	0.11
0.5	1.8	15.8	8.05	0.17
1	3.6	31.5	11.38	0.24
2	7.2	63.1	16.10	0.34
5	18	157.7	21.39	0.54
10	36	315.4	24.57	0.76
20	72	630.7	28.23	1.08

## Oxides of nitrogen

For nitrogen dioxide, it was assumed that the plant operates continuously throughout the year. The stack height was estimated using the following equation taken from the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Chimney Heights Memorandum for very low sulphur fuels:

$$U = 1.36Q^{0.6}(1 - 4.7 \times 10^{-5}Q^{1.69}),$$

where:  $Q$  is the gross heat input in MW.

This relationship applies for heat inputs up to 150 MW. For larger heat inputs a fixed height of 30 m was used corresponding to an approximate lower limit derived from available data on stack heights for large sources.

The gross heat input used in the above equation was calculated from the oxides of nitrogen emission rate using an emission factor of 10600 kg/MTh (0.100 g/MJ) for oxides of nitrogen emitted from natural gas combustion in non-domestic non-power station sources taken from the NAEI.

For fuels containing significant sulphur, the actual stack height will be greater to allow for the dispersion of sulphur dioxide so that the approach taken is expected to lead to an overestimate of ground level concentrations.

The emission limits for oxides of nitrogen provided by Secretary of States Guidance-Boilers and Furnaces, 20-50 MW net rated thermal input PG1/3(95) depend on the type of fuel and are in the range  $140\text{-}650 \text{ mg m}^{-3}$  at reference conditions. A value of  $300 \text{ mg m}^{-3}$  was used in the calculation of the stack discharge diameter. Other assumptions concerning discharge conditions followed those made for sulphur dioxide above. Table A3.2 shows the modelled stack heights and diameters.

**Table A3.2. Modelled stack heights and diameters for oxides of nitrogen**

Emission rate		Height, m	Diameter, m
g s <sup>-1</sup>	t a <sup>-1</sup>		
0.1	3.2	1.36	0.24
0.2	6.3	2.06	0.34
0.5	15.8	3.57	0.54
1	31.5	5.40	0.76
2	63.1	8.15	1.08
5	157.7	13.72	1.70
10	315.4	19.12	2.41
20	630.7	21.34	3.41
50	1576.8	30.00	5.38
100	3153.6	30.00	7.61

### Particulate matter, PM<sub>10</sub>

The stack heights and diameters used for oxides of nitrogen were also used to provide the kernels for particulate matter PM<sub>10</sub>. This will provide a conservative assessment of PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations for the following reasons. The emission limits for total particulate matter provided by Secretary of States Guidance-Boilers and Furnaces, 20-50 MW net rated thermal input PG1/3(95) depend on the type of fuel and are in the range 5-300 mg m<sup>-3</sup> at reference conditions. The emission limit for total particulate matter includes but is not limited to the contribution from PM<sub>10</sub>.

### Dispersion Modelling

The dispersion model ADMS 3.0 was used to predict ground level concentrations on two receptor grids:

- an “in-square” grid covering an area 1 km x 1 km with the source at the centre and with receptors at 33.3 m intervals;
- an “outer-grid” covering an area 30 km x 30 km with the source at the centre and with receptors at 1 km intervals.

A surface roughness value of 0.5 m was used, corresponding to areas of open suburbia. Meteorological data for Heathrow for the years 1993-2002 was used in the assessment, with most model runs using the 2000 data.

## Results

### Sulphur dioxide

Table A3.3 shows the predicted “in-square average” concentration for the 1 km square centred on the emission source for 2000 meteorological data.

**Table A3.3. Predicted in-square concentration, for sulphur dioxide**

Emission rate, g s <sup>-1</sup>	Average in square concentration, µg m <sup>-3</sup>
0.1	0.599
0.2	0.934
0.5	1.555
1	2.19
2	2.92
5	4.57
10	6.56
20	8.86

The results shown in Table A3.3 may be approximated by the relationship

$$C = Aq^{0.5},$$

where: C is the in-square concentration, µg m<sup>-3</sup> and q is the emission rate, g s<sup>-1</sup>. A is a proportionality factor (2.07 in 2000)

Table A3.4 shows the predicted in-square concentration for an emission rate of 10 g s<sup>-1</sup> for meteorological years 1993-2002. Table A3.4 also shows the inter-annual variation in the factor A.

**Table A3.4. In-square concentrations for 10 g/s emissions**

Year	In-square concentration, µg m <sup>-3</sup>	Factor A
1993	6.21	1.96
1994	6.01	1.90
1995	6.12	1.94
1996	6.23	1.97
1997	6.10	1.93
1998	6.18	1.95
1999	6.49	2.05
2000	6.56	2.07
2001	6.32	2.00
2002	6.51	2.06

Figure A3.1 shows the predicted “outer-grid” concentration along the east-west axis through the source for 2000 meteorological data for a range of rates of emission (in g/s). Figure A3.1 does not include results for the 1 km source square.

**Figure A3.1. Sulphur dioxide concentration on east-west axis, 2000 meteorological data**

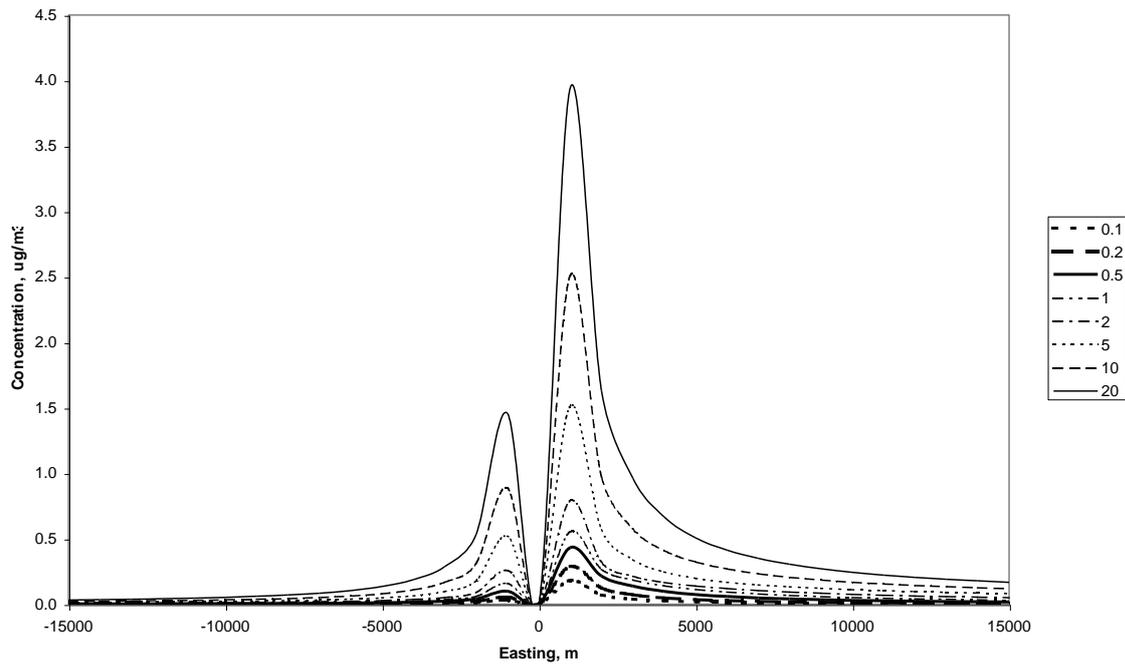
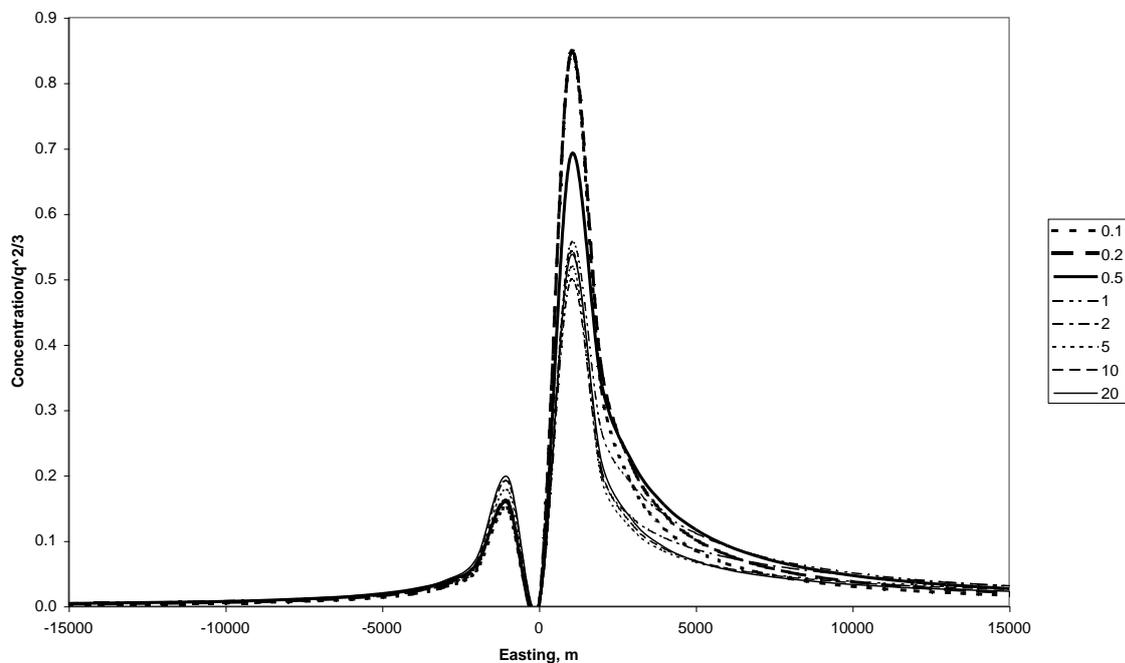


Figure A3.2 shows the same model results plotted as  $C/q^{2/3}$ . The spread of the model results is greatly reduced so that as a reasonable approximation all the model results may be reduced to a single line.

**Figure A3.2. Reduced sulphur dioxide concentrations on the east-west axis, 2000 meteorological data**



Thus it is proposed to use the results for an emission rate of 10  $\text{g}/\text{s}$  for all emission rates in the range 0.1-20  $\text{g}/\text{s}$  in the preparation of dispersion kernels for industrial sulphur dioxide emissions. The dispersion kernel will be multiplied by  $10.(q/10)^{2/3}$  to provide estimates of the impact of emission  $q$  ( $\text{g s}^{-1}$ ) at each receptor location. Separate kernels have been created from each meteorological data year 1993-2002.

## Oxides of nitrogen

Table A3.5 shows the predicted “in-square average” concentration for the 1 km square centred on the emission source for 2000 meteorological data.

**Table A3.5. In-square oxides of nitrogen concentrations, 2000**

Emission rate, g s <sup>-1</sup>	In square concentration, µg m <sup>-3</sup>
0.1	0.464
0.2	0.764
0.5	1.37
1	1.97
2	2.6
5	3.31
10	3.58
20	4.34
50	3.745
100	4.3

The results shown in Table A3.5 may be approximated in the range 0.1-20 g s<sup>-1</sup> by the relationship

$$C = B \log_{10}(10q) + 0.464,$$

where:  $C$  is the in-square concentration, µg m<sup>-3</sup> and  $q$  is the emission rate, g s<sup>-1</sup>. and  $B$  is a numerical constant, 1.68 in 2000.

For emission rates in the range 20-100 g s<sup>-1</sup>, the in-square concentration is approximately 4 µg m<sup>-3</sup>.

Table A3.6 shows the predicted in-square concentration for an emission rate of 20 g s<sup>-1</sup> for meteorological years 1993-2002. Table A3.6 also shows the inter-annual variation in the factor  $B$ .

**Table A3.6. Inter annual variation in in-square oxides of nitrogen concentration**

Year	In-square concentration, µg m <sup>-3</sup>	Factor B
1993	3.62	1.37
1994	3.88	1.48
1995	3.74	1.42
1996	4.3	1.67
1997	3.66	1.39
1998	3.64	1.38
1999	4.14	1.60
2000	4.34	1.68
2001	4.02	1.55
2002	4.68	1.83

Figure A2.3 shows the predicted “outer-grid” oxides of nitrogen concentration along the east-west axis through the source for a range of rates of emission (in g s<sup>-1</sup>).

**Figure A2.3. Oxides of nitrogen concentration on east-west axis, 2000 meteorological data**

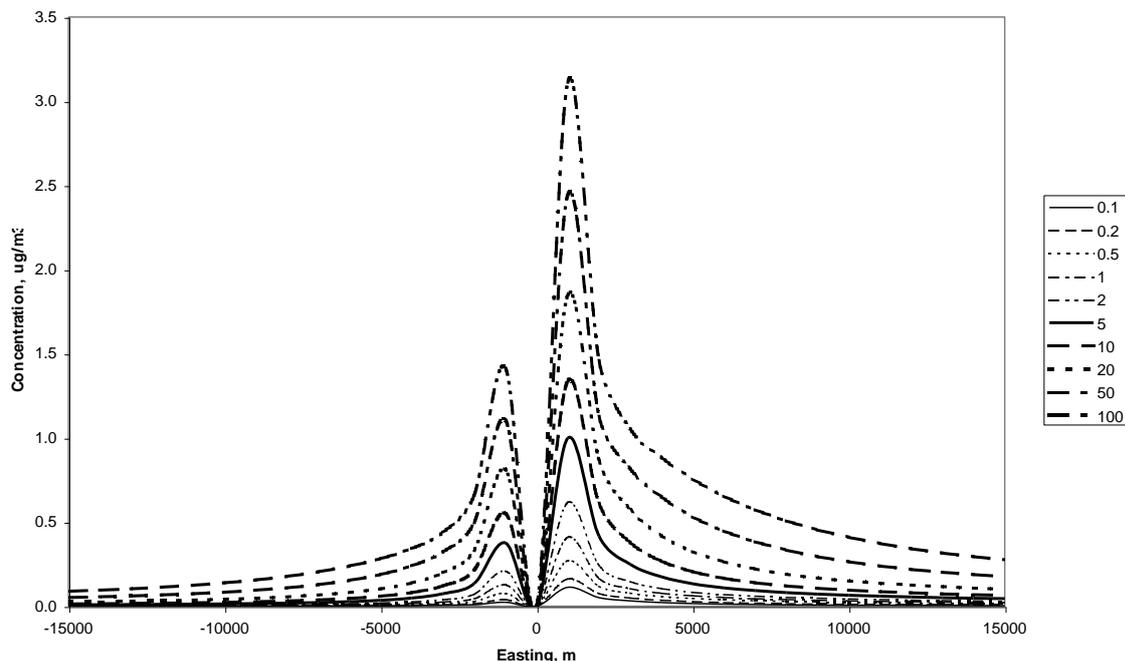
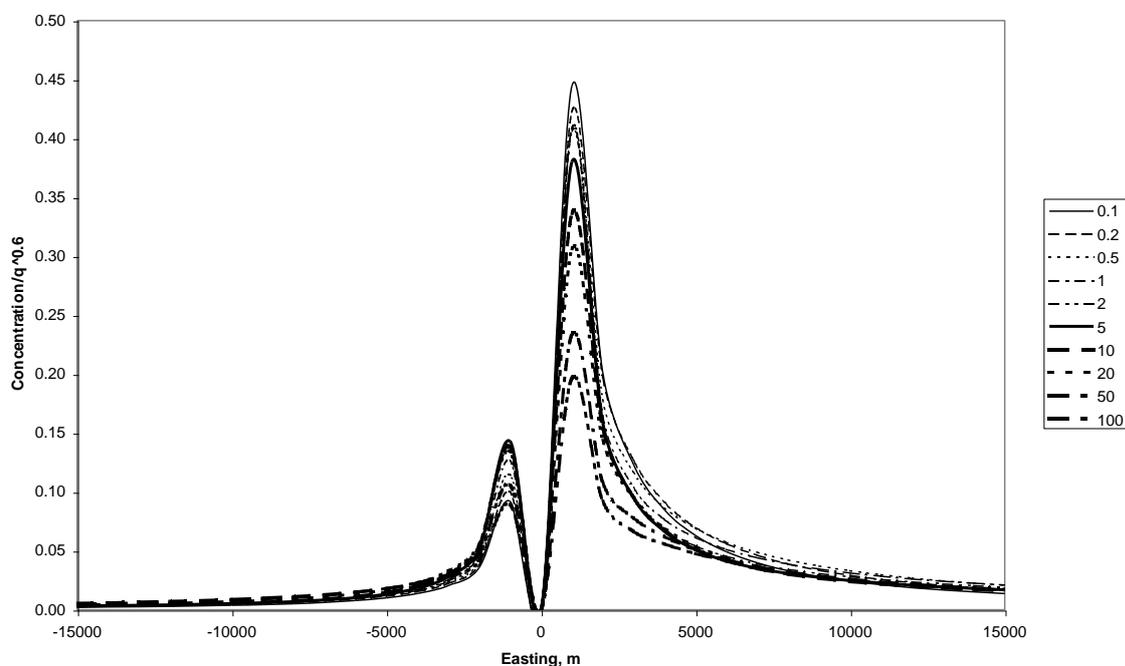


Figure A2.4 shows the same model results plotted as  $C/q^{0.6}$ . The spread of the model results is greatly reduced so that as a reasonable approximation all the model results may be reduced to a single line.

**Figure A2.4. Reduced oxides of nitrogen concentrations on the east-west axis, 2000 meteorological data**



Thus it is proposed to use the results for an emission rate of 20 g s<sup>-1</sup> for all emission rates in the range 0.1-100 g s<sup>-1</sup> in the preparation of dispersion kernels for oxides of nitrogen emissions. The dispersion kernel will be multiplied by  $20.(q/20)^{0.6}$  to provide estimates of the impact of emission  $q$  g s<sup>-1</sup> at each receptor location. Separate kernels have been created for each meteorological data year 1993-2002.

## Method

### Sulphur dioxide

Point sources with emissions greater than or equal to 500 tonnes per year ( $15.85 \text{ g s}^{-1}$ ) have been modelled explicitly using ADMS. Point sources with emissions less than 500 tonnes per year have been modelled using the small points model. This model has two components.

The in-square concentration for each source has been calculated using the following function:

$$C = 1.98 \cdot q^{0.5}$$

where  $C$  is the in-square concentration,  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  and  $q$  is the emission rate,  $\text{g s}^{-1}$  and 1.98 is a numerical constant, calculated as the average value over the years 1993-2002 for met data at Heathrow.

The outer-grid concentration has been calculated by adjusting the emissions for each source using the function:

$$Q = 10 \cdot (q/10)^{0.667},$$

where:  $q$  is the emission rate,  $\text{g s}^{-1}$  and  $Q$  is the adjusted emissions. The sum of the adjusted emission was then calculated for each grid square and the outer-grid concentration calculated using a small points dispersion kernel (which was calculated as the average over the years 1993-2002 for met data at Heathrow).

The in-square and outer-grid concentrations were then summed to calculate the total contribution to ambient annual mean concentrations from these small point sources.

### Oxides of nitrogen

Point sources with emissions greater than or equal to 500 tonnes per year ( $15.85 \text{ g s}^{-1}$ ) have been modelled explicitly using ADMS. Point sources with emissions less than 500 tonnes per year have been modelled using the small points model. This model has two components.

The in-square concentration for each source has been calculated using the following function:

$$C = 1.54 \cdot \log_{10}(10q) + 0.464,$$

where:  $C$  is the in-square concentration,  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  and  $q$  is the emission rate,  $\text{g s}^{-1}$  and 1.54 is a numerical constant, calculated as the average value over the years 1993-2002 for met data at Heathrow.

The outer-grid concentration has been calculated by adjusting the emissions for each source using the function:

$$Q = 20 \cdot (q/20)^{0.6},$$

where:  $q$  is the emission rate,  $\text{g s}^{-1}$  and  $Q$  is the adjusted emissions. The sum of the adjusted emission was then calculated for each grid square and the outer-grid concentration calculated using a small points dispersion kernel (which was calculated as the average over the years 1993-2002 for met data at Heathrow).

The in-square and outer-grid concentrations were then summed to calculate the total contribution to ambient annual mean concentrations from these small point sources.

### PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>

The method for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> was the same as for NO<sub>x</sub>, except that point sources with emissions greater than or equal to 200 tonnes per year ( $6.34 \text{ g s}^{-1}$ ) have been modelled explicitly using ADMS. Point sources with emissions less than 200 tonnes per year have been modelled using the small points model.

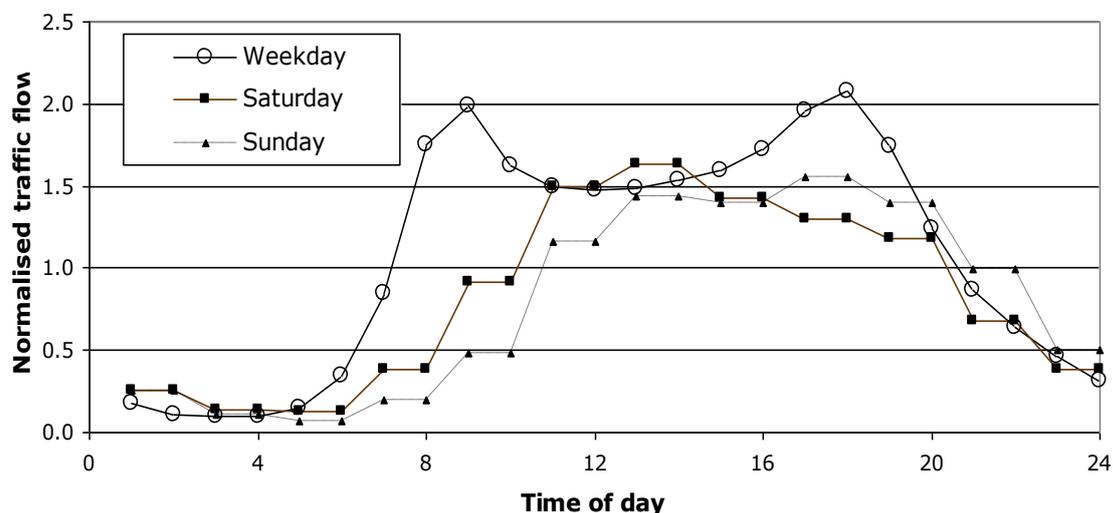
## Benzene

The method for benzene was the different. Point sources with combustions emissions greater than or equal to 5 tonnes per year ( $0.16 \text{ g s}^{-1}$ ) have been modelled explicitly using ADMS. Fugitive and process point sources have been modelled using a different small points model, as described in Section 7.3.2.

## Appendix 4 – Dispersion kernels for the area source model

Dispersion kernels for calculating the annual mean contribution of emissions from area sources to ambient annual mean concentrations were calculated using ADMS 5.0. Separate kernels were calculated for traffic, domestic and other area sources (which were assumed to have a constant temporal profile of emissions). Kernels were generated for 2012 using sequential meteorological data from Waddington. The dispersion parameters used to calculate the kernels are listed in Table A4.1. The emission profile used to represent traffic emissions for the traffic kernels is shown in Figure A4.1. This was obtained from a distribution of all traffic in the United Kingdom by time of day (DETR, 2000).

**Figure A4.1. Temporal profile of traffic emissions**

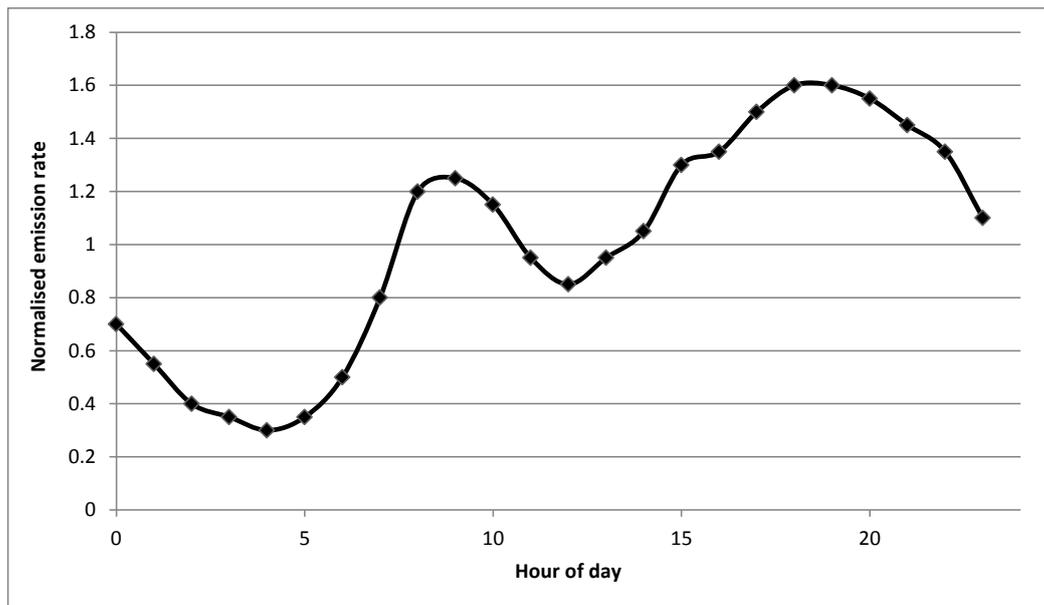


A time varying emissions profile was applied for domestic sources the first time in the 2011 assessment in order to better represent emissions related to domestic combustion. Both seasonal and diurnal profiles have been used to weight domestic emissions. These weightings have been developed and applied following a similar method to Coleman et al. (2001). In this work a normalised diurnal profile has been superimposed onto a seasonal profile based on degree days calculated from temperature data for the Waddington meteorological station and the assessment year. The diurnal profile applied has been estimated from Coleman et al. (2001), see Figure A4.2. Degree days provide a simple but effective tool to relate energy use and emissions from buildings to the weather (Day et al, 2006). Degree days for Waddington have been calculated from the equation:

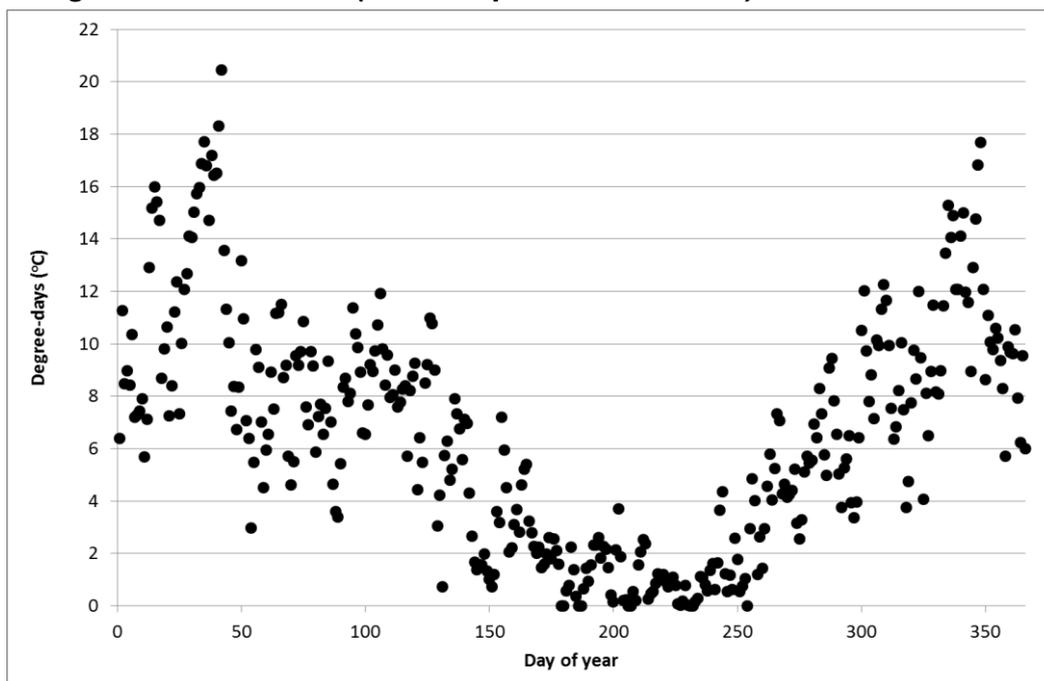
$$D_d = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \theta_b - \theta_{o,i} (\theta_b - \theta_{o,i} \geq 0)}{N}$$

Where  $D_d$  is the daily degree days for one day,  $\theta_b$  is the base temperature,  $\theta_{o,i}$  is the ambient (or outdoor) air temperature and  $N$  is the number of hours of available data in a given day. Figure A4.3 shows the seasonal profile of degree days calculated for the year 2011. The seasonal profile of degree days has been verified versus National Grid, National Transmission System gas demand data.

**Figure A4.2. Diurnal profile of domestic emissions estimated from Coleman et al. (2001)**



**Figure A4.3. Seasonal profile of degree days calculated for the Waddington meteorological station in 2012 (base temperature of 15.5°C)**



For SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, heavy metals (Pb, As, Cd, Ni) and B(a)P the area source dispersion kernels are on a 1 km x 1 km resolution matrix and are made using ADMS 5.0. The centre squares have been scaled to remove the impact of sources within 50 m of the receptor location in that square on the basis that background sites are not located very close to specific sources such as major roads. Different kernels have been made for different area types, to take into account different dispersion conditions in urban areas of different sizes. The kernels have been made specific to different types of location by varying minimum Monin Obukhov Length (LMO) and surface roughness due to different land use. The location of the different area types are shown in Figure A4.4.

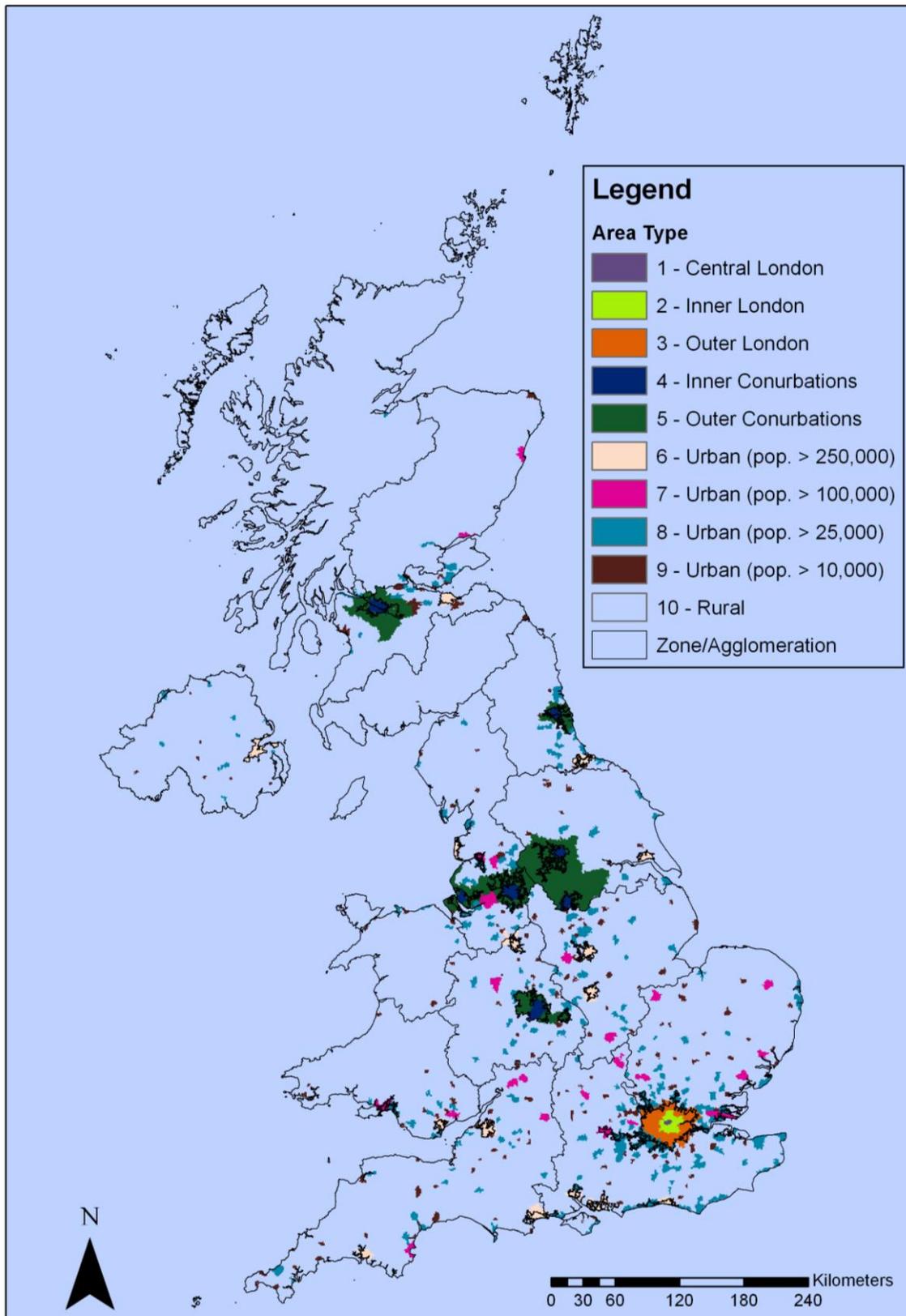
**Table A4.1. Summary of inverted dispersion kernel parameters**

Kernel name	Area types	Type of location	LMO (m)	Surface roughness		Height (m) of volume source	Variable emission profile?	Emission rate (g m <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )
				Disp. site	Met. site			
Non road transport	1,2,4	Conurbation	25	0.5	0.1	30	N	3.33E-08
Non road transport	3,4,5,6,7,8	Smaller urban	20	0.5	0.1	30	N	3.33E-08
Non road transport	9,10	Rural	10	0.5	0.1	30	N	3.33E-08
Domestic	1,2,4	Conurbation	25	0.5	0.1	20	Y	5.0E-08
Domestic	3,4,5,6,7,8	Smaller urban	20	0.5	0.1	20	Y	5.0E-08
Domestic	9,10	Rural	10	0.5	0.1	20	Y	5.0E-08
Road transport	1,2,4	Conurbation	25	0.5	0.1	10	Y	1.0E-7
Road transport	3,4,5,6,7,8	Smaller urban	20	0.5	0.1	10	Y	1.0E-7
Road transport	9,10	Rural	10	0.5	0.1	10	Y	1.0E-7

ADMS 4.2 recommended using a minimum Monin Obukhov Length (LMO) of 30 m for an urban area. However, sensitivity testing showed 20 m worked better in ADMS 4.2. The same settings have been applied in ADMS 5.0 after sensitivity tests indicated only marginal differences between the outputs for the area source kernels, between the different versions of ADMS.

The dispersion kernels used for fugitive and process point sources of benzene are the same as the non-road transport kernels but with the values for the central receptor location calculated as described in Section 7.3.2.

Figure A4.4. Map of UK area types



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# Appendix 5 – Method for calculating and mapping emissions from aircraft and shipping

## Aircraft

Aircraft emissions were calculated using data obtained from the NAEI (Passant et al., 2013) for emissions from planes in various phases of flying (e.g. take off, landing, taxiing). The NAEI provides estimates of total emissions for aircraft, which include emissions up to a height of 1000 m. Ground level emissions for use in PCM modelling were calculated on the basis of:

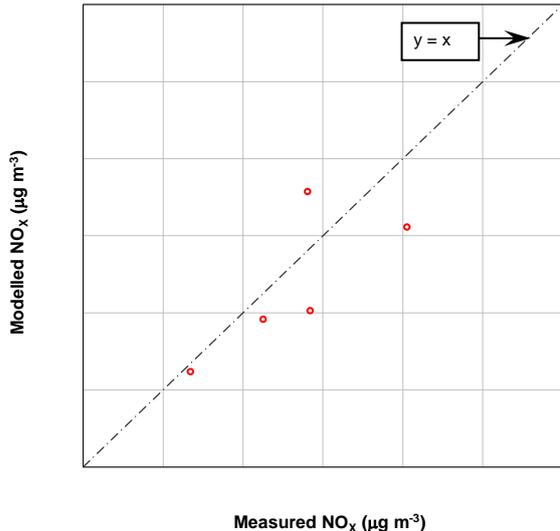
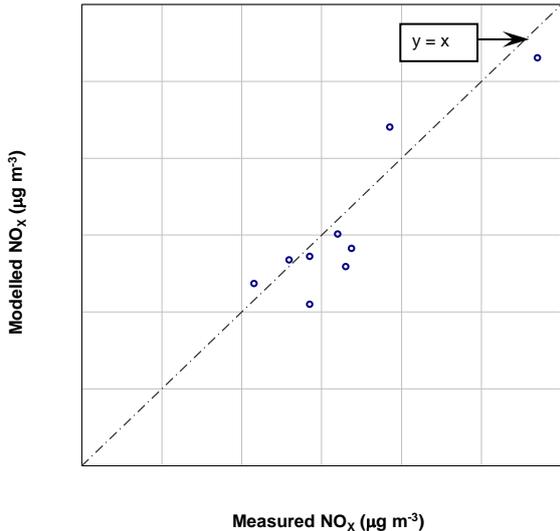
$$\text{Ground level emissions} = \text{Taxi out} + \text{Hold} + \text{Taxi in} + \text{APU arrival} + \text{APU departure} + (0.5 \times \text{Take off}) + (0.5 \times \text{Landing}) + (0.5 \times \text{Reverse thrust}).$$

The factor of 0.5 has been chosen on the basis of findings from detailed studies (Underwood, 2009). Initial climb, climb-out and approach are included in the emission inventory but excluded from ground level emissions used for the PCM model.

Figures A5.1 and A5.2 show good agreement between the measured and modelled annual mean ground-level NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations at monitoring sites in the vicinity of Heathrow and Gatwick airports for 2008, respectively, based on this approach.

**Figure A5.1. Comparison of the measured and modelled annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> at Heathrow Airport for 2008**

**Figure A5.2. Comparison of the measured and modelled annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> at Gatwick Airport for 2008**



## Shipping

Entec developed a detailed gridded ship emissions inventory for UK waters using recent information on ship movements, vessel engine characteristics and emission factors to quantify atmospheric emissions from shipping sources (Entec, 2010). The methodology developed was based on guidance from the EMEP/CORINAIR Atmospheric Emission Inventory Guidebook (2006) and relies on the following information, which largely dictates the emissions from a vessel:

- Installed engine power
- Type of fuel consumed
- Vessel speed and the distance travelled (or the time spent travelling at sea)
- Time spent in port
- Installed emission abatement technologies

Emissions and fuel consumption estimates were calculated at a 5 km x 5 km grid resolution (based on the EMEP grid) for an emissions domain extending 200 miles from the UK coastline. The emissions were re-mapped to a 1 km x 1 km grid based on the OSGB grid system. Subsequently, emissions within UK territorial waters (within 12 nautical miles of the coastline) have been mapped as total UK emissions. A detailed distribution of emissions by historical NAEI shipping sectors (coastal shipping, international shipping and naval shipping) is not currently available.

The 1x1 km emission maps generated from the 5 km x 5km grid resolution were found to provide better agreement with measurement data than previously used distribution grids. However, concentrations have been overestimated by the model close to some ports. This is thought to be caused by the uncertainties associated with disaggregating the 5x5 km gridded emissions estimates based upon the EMEP grid, to the 1 km x 1 km grid squares for the NAEI maps. This is particularly the case in port areas where the 5 km x 5 km grid may include a large proportion of land.

A review of 2007 monitoring data recorded at sites close to UK ports was used to inform where, if any, emission caps should be applied:

- The 2007 measured annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentration recorded at Dover Docks, a site located within the dock area, very close to shipping emission sources (within ~100m), was 135 µg m<sup>-3</sup> (as NO<sub>2</sub>);
- The 2007 measured annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentration recorded at Castle Point 1 Town Centre, approximately 3km from significant shipping emissions, was 34 µg m<sup>-3</sup> (as NO<sub>2</sub>);
- The 2007 measured annual mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentration recorded at Southampton Centre AURN site, approximately 2 km from significant shipping emissions, was 67 µg m<sup>-3</sup> (as NO<sub>2</sub>).

As the high concentrations recorded at Dover Docks are so close to the source of emissions, while Castle Point 1 Town Centre and Southampton Centre are away from the emissions source, the monitoring results suggest that a contribution of up to ~30 µg m<sup>-3</sup> (as NO<sub>2</sub>) is a reasonable concentration to be modelled for a grid square average with significant emissions.

The NO<sub>x</sub> shipping emission maps were therefore capped to ensure that the modelled contribution from this source was not greater than 30 µg m<sup>-3</sup>. Caps for other air pollutants covered in this report were calculated using the ratio of total UK shipping emissions for each pollutant to the total UK NO<sub>x</sub> shipping emissions.

## Appendix 6 – Monitoring stations used in PM<sub>2.5</sub> AEI calculation

**Table A6.1. List of urban and suburban background monitoring station used in AEI calculation**

Eol code	Station name	Station classification	Instrument type
GB0729A	Aberdeen	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0567A	Belfast Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB1013A	Birmingham Acocks Green	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0851A	Birmingham Tyburn	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0882A	Blackpool Marton	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0741A	Bournemouth	Urban Background	GRAV EMFAB
GB0860A	Brighton Preston Park	Urban Background	GRAV EMFAB
GB0884A	Bristol St Paul's	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0580A	Cardiff Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0929A	Chesterfield	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0739A	Coventry Memorial Park	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB1005A	Eastbourne	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0839A	Edinburgh St Leonards	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0641A	Glasgow Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0776A	Hull Freetown	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0643A	Leamington Spa	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0584A	Leeds Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0777A	Liverpool Speke	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0608A	London Bexley	Suburban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0566A	London Bloomsbury	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0586A	London Eltham	Suburban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0959A	London Harrow Stanmore	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0620A	London N. Kensington	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0644A	London Teddington	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0743A	London Westminster	Urban Background	GRAV EMFAB
GB0613A	Manchester Piccadilly	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0583A	Middlesbrough	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0568A	Newcastle Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0962A	Newport	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0738A	Northampton	Urban Background	GRAV EMFAB
GB1019A	Northampton Kingsthorpe	Urban Background	GRAV EMFAB
GB0995A	Norwich Lakenfields	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0646A	Nottingham Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0920A	Oxford St Ebbes	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0687A	Plymouth Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0733A	Portsmouth	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0731A	Preston	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0840A	Reading New Town	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0615A	Sheffield Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS

<b>Eol code</b>	<b>Station name</b>	<b>Station classification</b>	<b>Instrument type</b>
GB0598A	Southampton Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0728A	Southend-on-Sea	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0658A	Stoke-on-Trent Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0863A	Sunderland Silksworth	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0958A	Warrington	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0864A	Wigan Centre	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0730A	Wirral Tranmere	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS
GB0918A	York Bootham	Urban Background	TEOM FDMS

# RICARDO-AEA

The Gemini Building  
Fermi Avenue  
Harwell  
Didcot  
Oxfordshire  
OX11 0QR

Tel: 0870 190 1900  
Fax: 0870 190 6318

[www.ricardo-aea.com](http://www.ricardo-aea.com)