Green Infrastructure for Roadside Air Quality



Introducing free, prototype software to predict the site-specific impacts of 'GI4RAQ'

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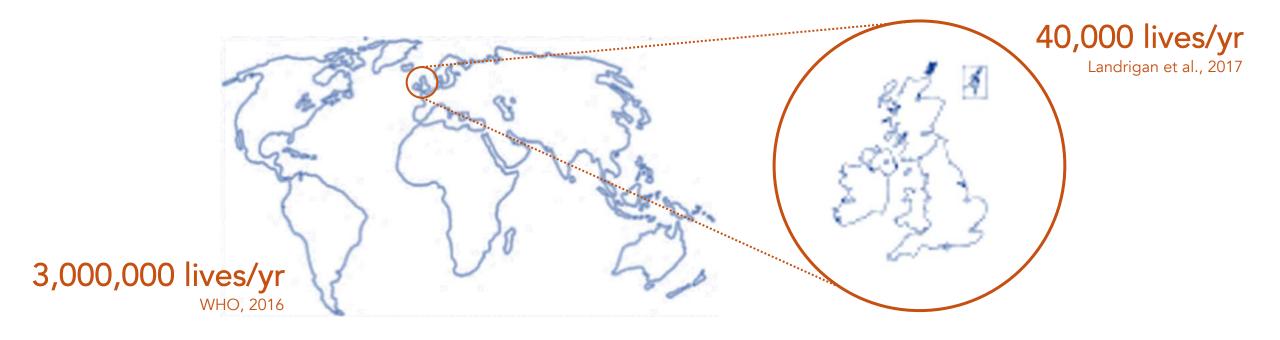
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Outdoor Air Pollution and Human Health



Globally, only one in ten people live in a city meeting the WHO's guidelines

5% UK adult mortality (10 life-yrs) due to fine particulate matter (PM $_{2.5}$) alone





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Meanwhile, for optimal *public health outcomes*, we should **minimise both emissions from vehicles and the public's exposure to these emissions**

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At the scale of realistic urban planting, vegetation removes little pollution: typically only a few percent of PM (and a smaller fraction of nitrogen dioxide)







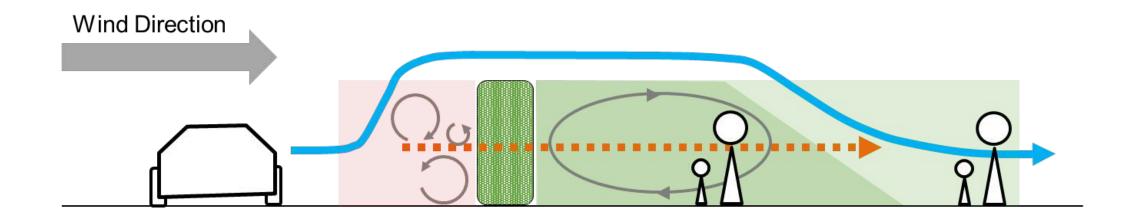




Vegetation barriers can, however, effectively alter the flow of polluted air and reduce *local* exposure to *local* sources of pollution by as much as 50% AQEG, 2018





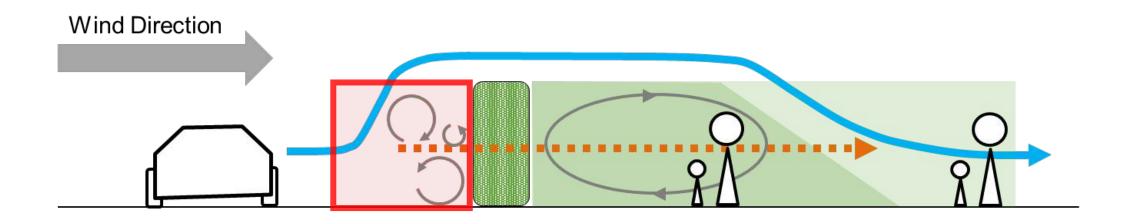


Under the right conditions, a *dense* vegetation barrier can divert a significant fraction of polluted air up and over people in its *immediate wake* (small vortex)

The benefits rapidly diminish with increasing distance downwind of the barrier







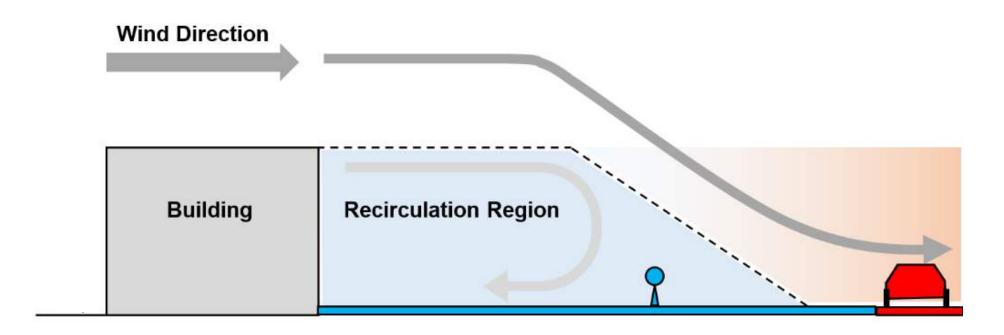
Immediately upwind of the barrier, the 'blocking' of polluted air flow presents a potential disbenefit: *strategic* & *selective* use for net public health benefit

And... local conditions of wind and urban form introduce further complexity...





Impacts of *Urban Form* on Urban Air Pollution

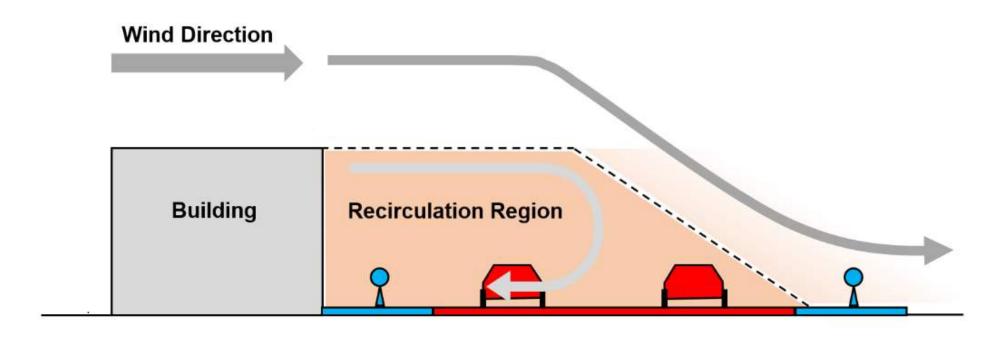


Buildings, like dense vegetation barriers, create vortices or 'recirculation regions': their impacts on public exposure depend on the positioning of vehicles & people





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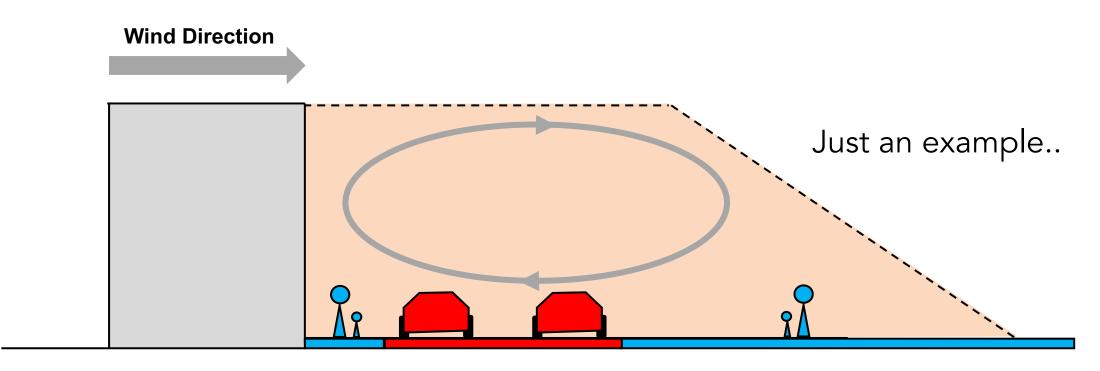


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Impacts of Urban Form + Green Infrastructure

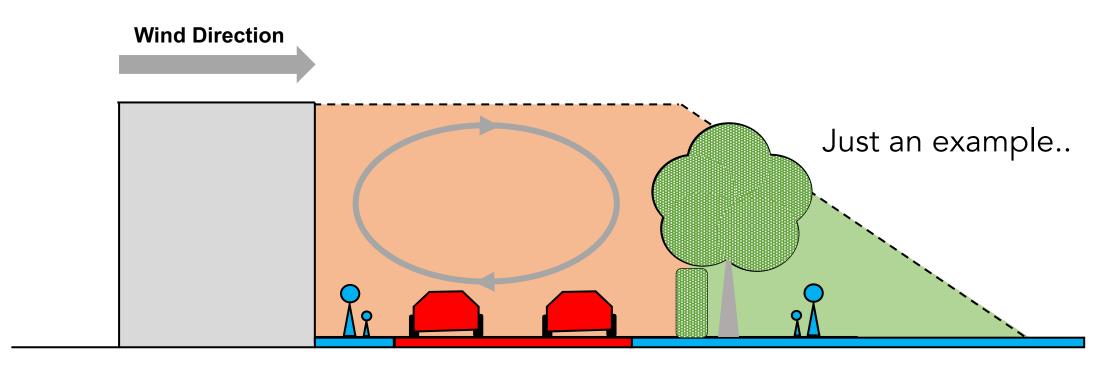


Local urban form (and its interaction with the wind) governs the local air quality impacts of adding vegetation barriers – there is no 'one size fits all' solution





Impacts of Urban Form + Green Infrastructure



For example, the truncation of a recirculation region by a tall vegetation barrier (hedge + dense line of trees) could benefit some people at a disbenefit to others



























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Quantitative estimates of site-specific impacts via changes in dispersion

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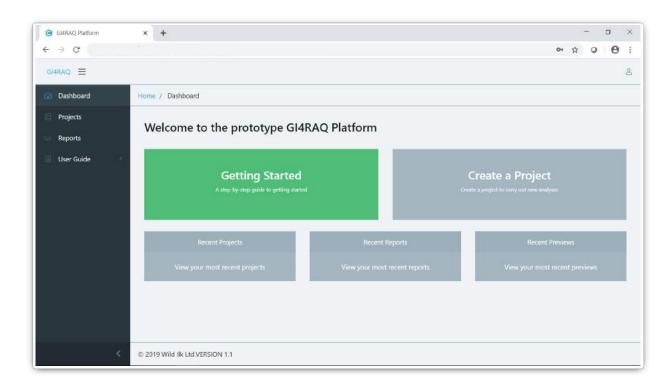


It will enable and inform a new discourse re GI4RAQ in support of national and regional policies: e.g. Environmental Net Gain & Air Quality Positive

GLA, 2020



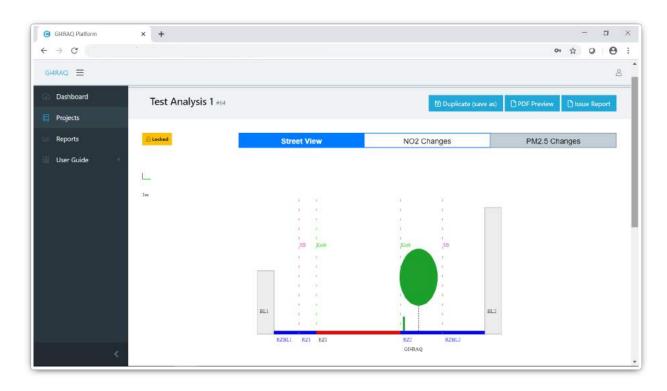




Now in user testing, the **web-based** prototype will be made **freely available** summer 2020 – and **open source** enabling continued community development



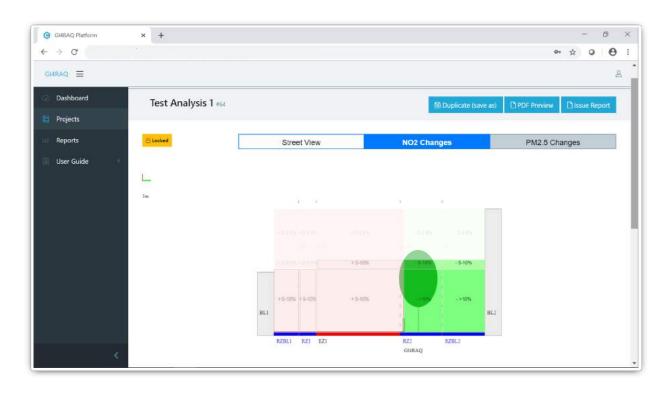




Users can 'draw' a street in cross section, add a GI4RAQ barrier, explore the site-specific impacts on PM and NO₂; and share their analyses with other users



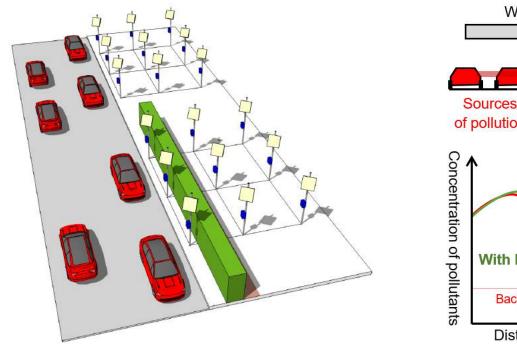


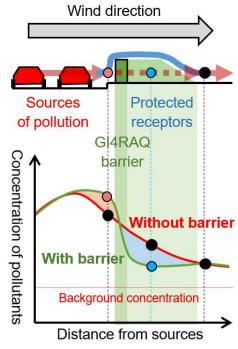


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The underlying air quality algorithms will need refining: we are proposing the rigorous measurements needed to test and improve these over the next 5+yrs





GI4RAQ Platform – Summary and Contact Info.

'Green infrastructure is always good for air quality'

The right green infrastructure, in the right place, can effectively control the distribution of pollution and reduce public exposure





GI4RAQ Platform – Summary and Contact Info.

'Green infrastructure can remove some pollution but it isn't a silver bullet'

Green infrastructure removes little air pollution but, if used strategically and selectively, can effectively alter the flow of polluted air close to source





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Green infrastructure removes little air pollution but, if used strategically and selectively, can effectively alter the flow of polluted air close to source

First priority to improve urban air quality is reducing emissions at source, but reducing exposure to what is emitted will further improve public health

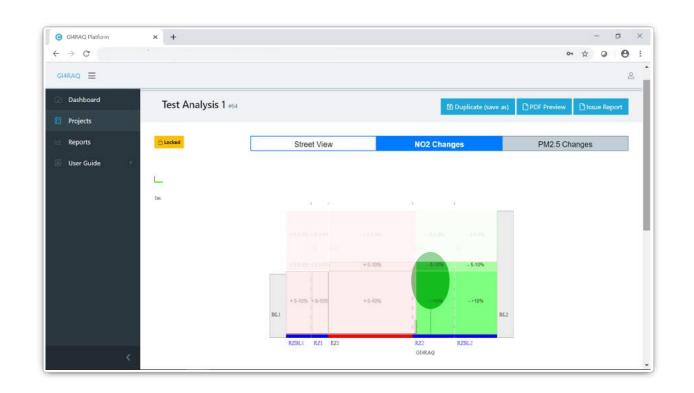




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GI4RAO = Test Analysis 1 #64 NO2 Changes

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