

CLEANER AIR 4 COMMUNITIES: ENGLAND









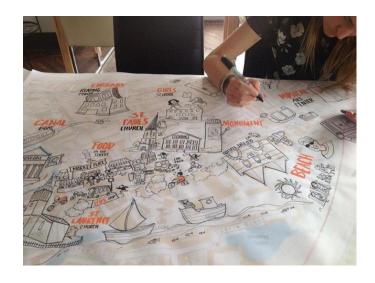
Last time (recap)

- Air pollution and health impacts
- Clean Air Zone and Derby
- Citizen Science
- Diffusion Tube training



This time

- Maps and results discussion
- Create your action plan using toolkit
- Choosing actions
- Next steps





Your Results

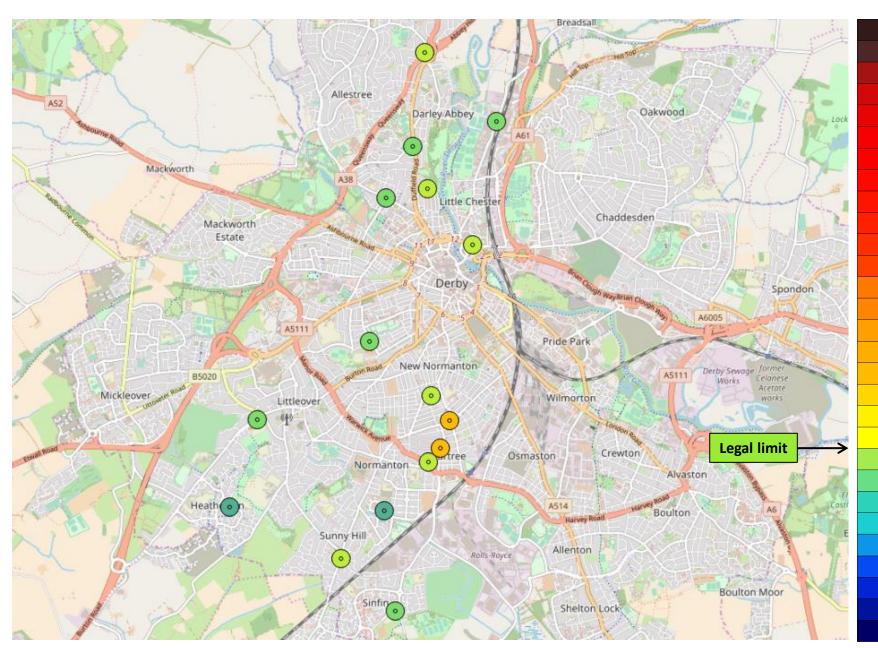


Recap and Results

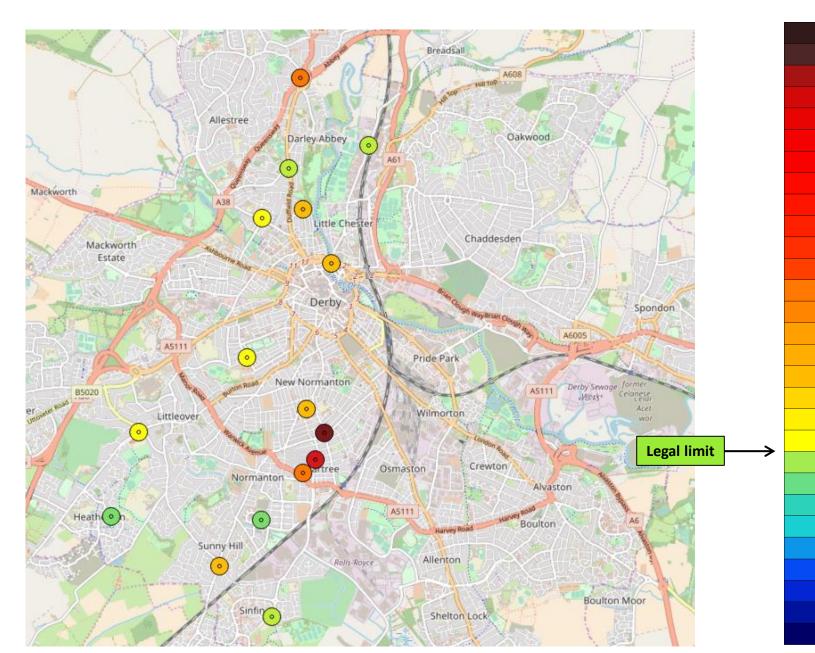
- Why did you choose the locations?
- What results are you expecting?
- Which points do you expect to be high?
- Which do you expect to be low?
- Why?



Results – raw data



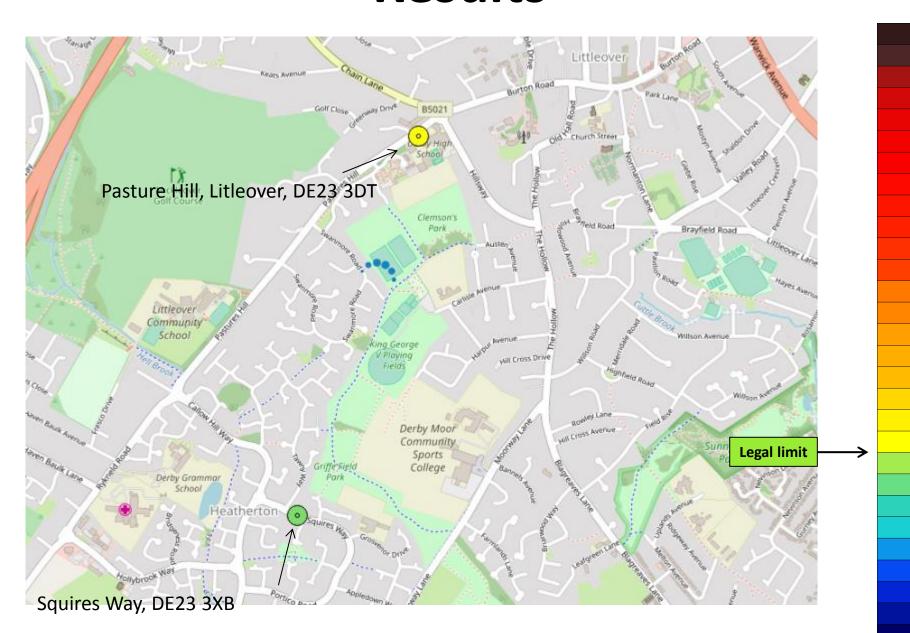
Results - annualised data

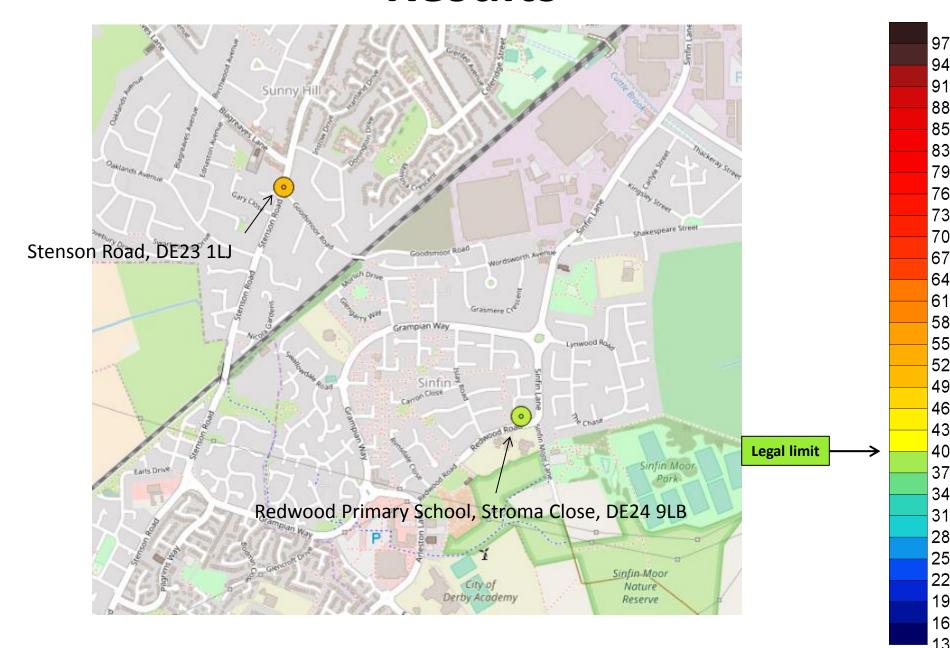












St Thomas Rd/ Portland St, DE23 8SW Randolph Road (Bust stop), DE23 8SY DE13EQ Alice St, DE1 2BY Stenson Road, DE23 1LJ Stanhope Street, DE23 3XB **Kedleston Road (Post Office), DE22 1HW** Pasture Hill, Littleover, DE23 3DT 88 Dean St, DE22 3PT **Legal limit**

Tabled Results

Location

St Thomas Rd/ Portland St, DE23 8SW

Randolph Road (Bust stop), DE23 8SY

Haslams Ln/ Alfreton Rd, DE21 4AF

70 Caxton Street, Sunny Hill, DE23 1RA

Redwood Primary School Stroma Close, DE24 9LB

Broadway, DE22 1BN

Squires Way, DE23 3XB

Data (μg/m³)

(Annualised)

97.4

89.5

39.8

35.0

32.9

26.9

24.6

Data (µg/m³) (Non

Annualised)

59.9

55.0

24.5

21.5

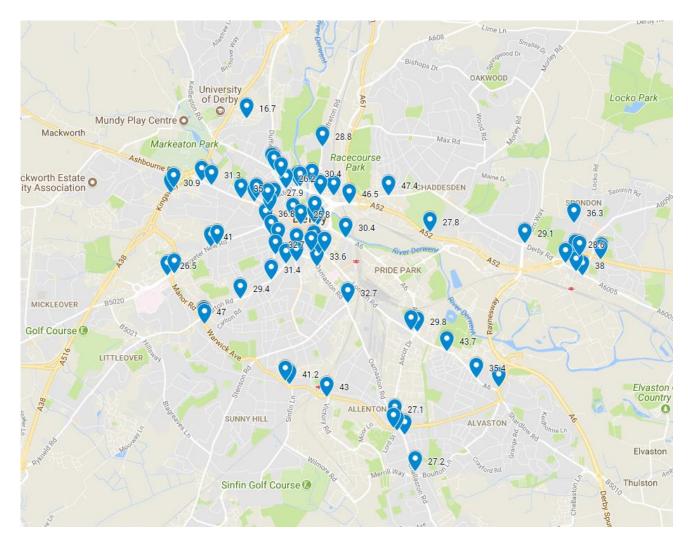
20.2

16.6

15.2

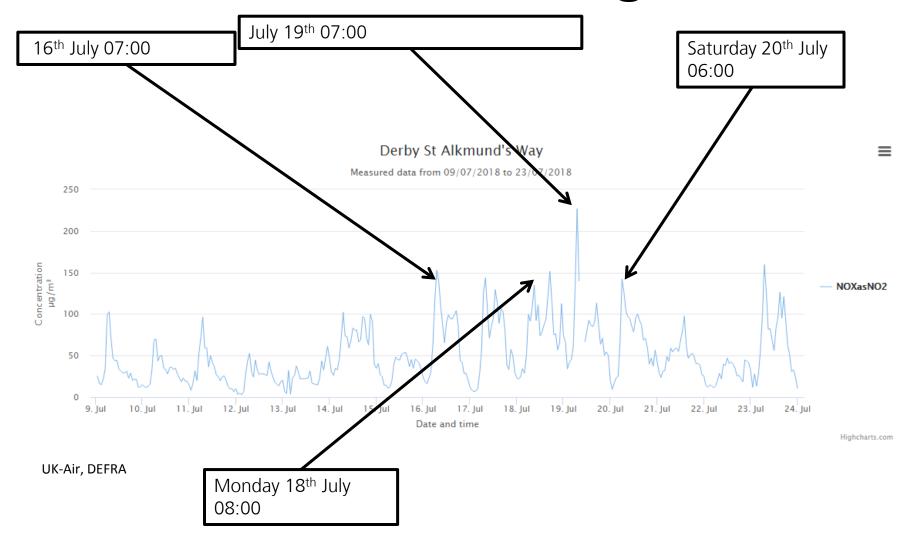
(55.5	
Palm Court Island, DE221JN	61.9	38.1
Village Street DE23 8SZ	60.8	37.4
DE13EQ	58.8	36.2
Alice St, DE1 2BY	57.4	35.3
Stenson Road, DE23 1LJ	56.3	34.6
Stanhope Street, DE23 3XB	54.7	33.6
Kedleston Road (Post Office), DE22 1HW	48.4	29.8
Pasture Hill, Littleover, DE23 3DT	45.1	27.7
88 Dean St, DE22 3PT	41.9	25.8

Local Monitoring Data



https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1dqvbnUNJdqWWYhmwWbOD5Zwo7XCEfwM2&Il=5 3.79422523925202%2C-1.5577209323241732&z=13

Automatic Monitoring Station





Data analysis

Think about why the results are the way they are.

- What causes pollution?
- Why are the results so different?
- Can you identify any patterns in the data? Are there any anomalies?
- What do the high pollution areas have in common?
- What do the low pollution areas have in common?
- Are you surprised by any of these results?

What can be done?



Health and Wellbeing Boards

APPENDIX 1 PLAN ON A PAGE

Vision

Our vision is to improve the health and wellbeing of the people of the city and to reduce inequalities

Objectives

Objective 1: Health and social care system transformation

Transforming how we think about, provide and access services locally. To do this we will need:

- To have a common purpose
- Strong and effective leadership
- Appropriate ownership and accountability.

Objective 2: To shift care closer to the individual

When care and support is needed, it:

- Is planned by working together and considerate of the individuals needs
- Enables individual choice and control
- Is delivered in a joined up way.

Objective 3: To reduce inequalities

Ending unjust inequalities in health and wellbeing, supporting everyone to live long, healthy lives:

- Tackling social inequalities
- Increasing opportunities for healthy lifestyle choices.

Prevention and early intervention

Giving children the best start; promoting healthy lifestyle choices; population immunisation; screening and early diagnosis.

Promoting control, independence and responsibility

Providing suitable and accessible information and appropriate support and education to enable this to happen.

Building strong and resilient individuals and communities

Supporting the development of close and meaningful relationships, strong networks and developing communities.

Making every contact count

Using every opportunity and contact we have with local people every day to make a difference to their health and wellbeing

Enablers

How

Effective use of our money

Community assets

A responsive and well-skilled workforce

High quality, joined up information

Principles

- · To be person-centred
- . To have parity of esteem of physical and mental health
- To deliver care which is integrated and seamless
- · To deliver care which is safe and effective
- To deliver good quality care and services.

Health and Wellbeing Boards

Prevention and early intervention

Giving children the best start; promoting healthy lifestyle choices; population immunisation; screening and early diagnosis.

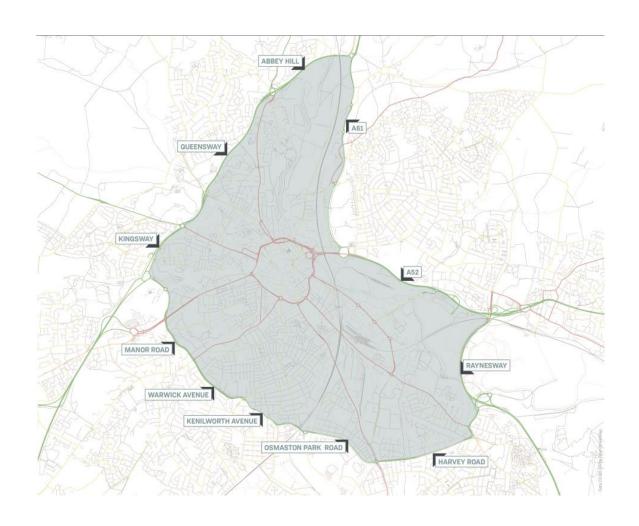
Promoting control, independence and responsibility

Providing suitable and accessible information and appropriate support and education to enable this to happen.

Engaging the Community

- Monitor (e.g. additional monitoring)
- **Share** (e.g. present results to wider community)
- Organise (e.g. create no idling campaign, respond to Clean Air Zone consultation)

Monitor



Share: Present results on stall





We'll be spreading the word of our recent air quality testing today at @CleanAirSoton Come on down to see the results and make some pledges!! @LSx_News @cleanairdayuk #CleanAirDay #YouthVoice



Influence the planning process

- Contact local councillor
- Contact cabinet member
- Respond to Clean Air Zone consultation
- Respond to Air Quality Strategy LSx Webinar
- Request additional monitoring and research in the high pollution areas identified
- Attend LSx working session in Autumn

Organise: Contact cabinet member

Regeneration and Public Protection: Cllr Holmes



Adults, Health and Housing: Cllr Webb



<u>Communities, Neighbourhoods and Streetpride: Cllr Smale</u>



Organise: Respond to the consultation

- Derby City Council has submitted three different strategies to deal with the air pollution problem.
- You can respond to the consultation and voice your opinion on the potential options on the city council website.

https://www.derby.gov.uk/transport-and-streets/air-quality-in-derby/tackling-poor-air-quality/public-consultation/#d.en.77630

Organise: Proposed Option 1

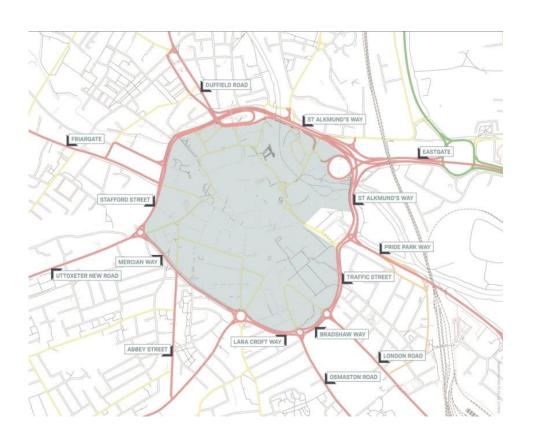


Preferred council option:

Focussed on traffic management and signal schemes along Stafford Street.

Encourages scrapping of vehicles that are non-compliant by providing money towards purchasing cleaner vehicles.

Organise: Proposed Option 2



Clean Air Zone Class D : Charging buses, lorries, vans, cars and taxis.

Located around the inner ring road

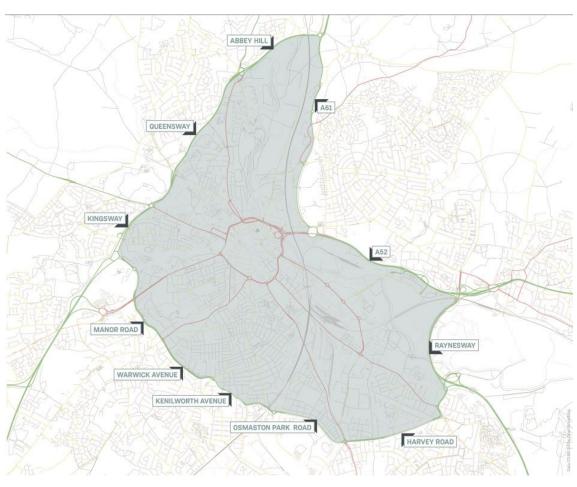
Also includes traffic measurements along Stafford Street and 'stronger' scrappage schemes compared to Option 1.

Charging rates:

Cars & small vans: £6 - 12.50 Taxis and Private Hire: £12.50

Buses, Coaches and HGV's: up to £100

Organise: Proposed Option 3

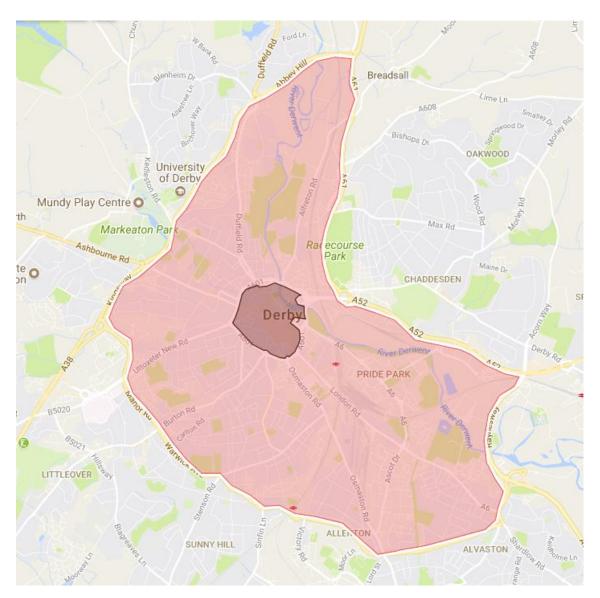


Clean Air Zone Class D: Charging buses, lorries, vans, cars and taxis.

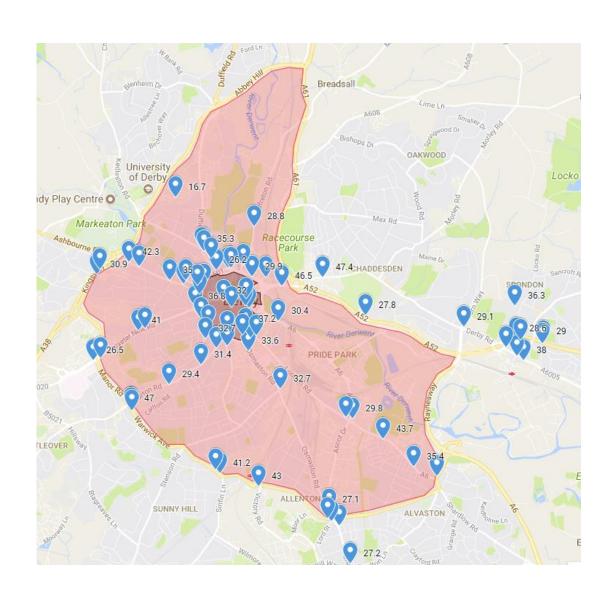
Located within the outer ring road

Also includes traffic measurements along Stafford Street and 'stronger' scrappage schemes compared to Option 2.

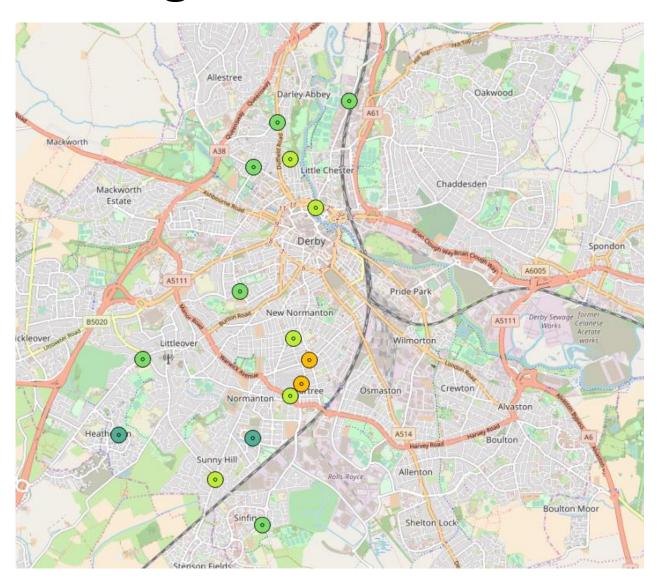
Organise: Comparing the options



Organise: Comparing the options



Organise: LSx results



Other ideas...

Raising Awareness

Reducing Exposure

Reducing Emissions

Raise awareness

- Social Media campaign
- Awareness-raising event
- Posters highlighting problem
- Present to another community group/wider community e.g. Oppose the Alfreton Road Incinerator
- Combine results with other data e.g. Friends of the Earth



Reducing Exposure













Reducing Exposure

Walk down quieter routes

 Turn off your engine if stopped for more than one minute

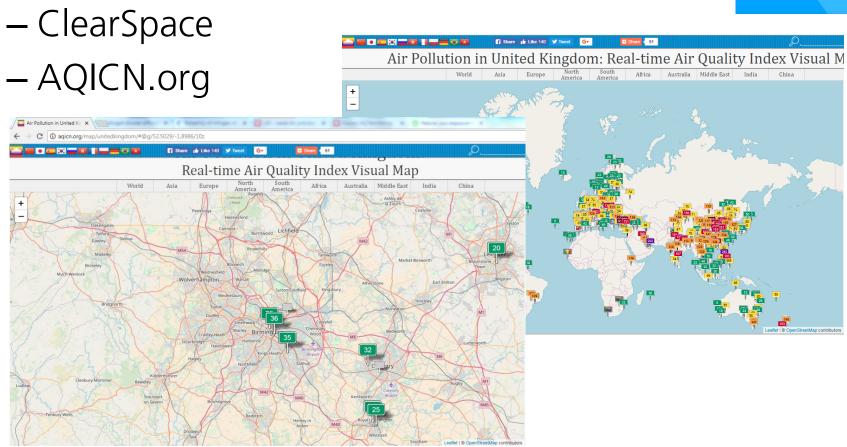
In-car recirculation when in congestion



Reducing exposure

Use pollution monitoring apps/websites





Reducing emissions

- No idling turn engine off when stopped for more than one minute
- Walk or cycle short distances
- Join a car club
- Start car sharing with a colleague
- Walk or cycle to school





USE THE CORRECT FUEL IN A WOOD BURNING STOVE



Burning wood in the burning stove at home produces great amounts of air pollutants. You can avoid being exposed to pollutants by using Ecodesign ready and Defra exempt stoves and choosing the right fuel (Ready to Burn or dry wood).

LSx

DRIVE EFFICIENTLY & AVOID IDLING VEHICLES

Save on fuel and pollutant emissions with a few simple steps to drive more efficiently: press the accelerator and brakes pedals gently, and avoid spurts of acceleration. Turn off the engine if your car is stopped for longer than a minute to avoid unnecessary emissions.

LSX

AVOID DRIVING SHORT JOURNEYS



You can cut down on pollution by choosing to walk and cycle for short journeys, leaving your car at home. Aside from the health benefits, it has the potential to reduce your exposure to air pollution.

LSx

LOBBY FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES CHARGING POINTS



Over 4,000 new electric cars are registered each month with drivers in the UK and are dependent on charging points to work effectively. To encourage the use of electric vehicles, lobby for the provision of charging points.

LSx

LOBBY FOR BETTER PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION



Public transport should be attractive, affordable and easy to use, as well as utilise as many low-emission mechanisms as possible in order to encourage the public to switch from private vehicles to public transport. This will reduce the number of vehicles on the road and, in turn, reduce air pollution.

LSX

LSx

CAR SHARING & CAR CLUBS



Share your car with family, friends and colleagues to cut on multiple trips; save on the cost of owning a car by creating or joining a car club in your community. Both will help reduce air pollution as well as congestion on streets.

LSX

ENGAGE LOCAL BUSINESSES



Local businesses can be engaged in sustainability campaigns in imaginative and creative ways. For example, the council could implement a "Green Certification" to recognise businesses that adhere to a code of sustainable practices, contributing to a culture of sustainability.

LSx

CHOOSE CLICK & COLLECT



Opting to click and collect your online orders from a convenient location instead of home delivery will reduce the number of vans on the road every day, the number of failed deliveries and help reduce pollution

LSx

TAKE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION





Choose public transport instead of your own car for your daily journey to school or work to greatly cut on congestion on the streets and air pollution.

BUY CLEANER VEHICLES









Diesel car ownership has been encouraged by national policy, however, these vehicles generate significantly higher emissions and will produce 3.65 tonnes of CO2 than a patrol car during its life cycle. Consider switching to low carbon vehicles, which can be as much as £4.500 for a new car or £8.000 for a new van.

LSx

TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS



'Traffic exclusion zones' can be implemented around schools to reduce emissions children are exposed to which can have long lasting effects on children's respiratory system.

rhich

LOBBY FOR BIKING



Public bike sharing schemes are popular low-emission initiatives, particularly amongst commuters. Cycling short journeys instead of driving can help to save, money and improve public health amongst users whilst reducing air pollution.

LSx

LSX

Reducing emissions? Children

- 1 in 5 cars on the road during rush hour are taking children to school
- Around 80% of children do not achieve daily recommended exercise

www.livingstreets.org.uk

Reducing emissions? Children

- Join or create a walking bus to school
 - E.g. http://crocodile.org.uk/



- Walk or cycle to school
 - Ask the school to join Living Streets' WOW campaign www.livingstreets.org.uk

Derby Clean Air Zone Consultation Survey

Options being considered

Option 1 - Preferred option - traffic management

Significant signal, network & traffic management initiates.

In the vicinity of the Stafford Street exceedance & wider affected area

- Specific / targeted signal & network management affecting site of NO₂ exceedance
- Signal and network management reviews to prioritise air quality agenda, queue relocation, manage traffic flows / vehicle types
- Effective deliverable (within in the "shortest possible" timeframe) measures

Targeted - Clean Air Incentive Scheme (CAIS)

- Targeted accelerated fleet renewal to vehicles with greatest adverse impact on areas on NO₂ exceedance
- Incentives to upgrade or switch to low emission
- Mobility credits for switching to low emission

Low Emission measures

- Electric vehicle infrastructure further roll-out of charging infrastructure
- · Initiatives for businesses (delivery goods & services).

Option 2 - Chargeable CAZ within inner ring road

Chargeable Clean Air Zone - within the inner ring road

- Class D (HGV's, Buses / Coaches, Hackney Carriages / Private Hire Vehicles. LGV's & Cars),
- · 24hours /7 days a week,
- Charge would apply only to vehicles which do not meet emissions standards (Euro 4 (petrol), Euro 6 (diesel), Euro VI (bus / HGV)). Two options:

Signal, network & traffic management initiates, in the vicinity of the Stafford Street exceedance

 Specific / targeted signal & network management affecting site of NO2 exceedance

More significant - Clean Air Incentive Scheme (CAIS)

- Accelerated fleet renewal aimed at vehicles with greatest adverse impact on areas on NO₂ exceedance
- Graduated incentives to upgrade or switch to low emission / sustainable modes
- Mobility credits for switching to low emission / sustainable modes

Low Emission measures

- Electric vehicle infrastructure further roll-out of charging infrastructure
- · initiatives for businesses (delivery goods & services).

Option 3 - Chargeable CAZ within outer ring road

Chargeable Clean Air Zone -within the outer ring road

- Class D (HGV's, Buses / Coaches, Hackney Carriages / Private Hire Vehicles, LGV's & Cars),
- 24hours /7 days a week,
- Charge would apply only to vehicles which do not meet emissions standards (Euro 4 (petrol), Euro 6 (diesel), Euro VI (bus / HGV)).

Signal, network & traffic management initiates, in the vicinity of the Stafford Street exceedance

 Specific / targeted signal & network management affecting site of NO2 exceedance

More significant - Clean Air Incentive Scheme (CAIS)

- Accelerated fleet renewal aimed at vehicles with greatest adverse impact on areas on NO₂ exceedance
- Graduated incentives to upgrade or switch to low emission / sustainable modes
- Mobility credits for switching to low emission / sustainable modes

Low Emission measures

- Electric vehicle infrastructure further roll-out of charging infrastructure
- initiatives for businesses (delivery goods & services).

Supporting / existing and ongoing complementary measures

Including smarter choices such as eBike, significant cycle / walking infrastructure investment and other existing transport programmes/initiatives

NO, compliance

Derby Clean Air Zone Consultation Survey

Are there areas in Derby where you believe you	ı have experienced poo	or air quality? (Please :	select one)	
○ Yes				
○ No				
On't know				
How much do you think the following contribut	e to air quality issues i	in Derby? (Please selec	t one on each row)	
	A lot	A little	Not at all	Don't know
Heavy goods vehicles	\circ	\circ	\circ	
Large vans	\circ	\circ	\circ	
Buses	0	0	0	0
Coaches	0	0	0	0
Taxis/Private hire vehicles	0	0	0	0
Petrol cars	0	0	0	0
Diesel cars	0	0	0	0
Traffic congestion / engine idling	0	0	0	0
Business/industry	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0

O Yes			
○ No			
On't know			

Do you think air quality needs to be improved in Derby? (Please select one)

What modes of transport do you currently use? (Please select all that apply)
Walking
Cycling
Bus
Train
Park and ride
Car (car share)
Car (solo use)
☐ Electric vehicles
World on a mide and of the fellowing management in the control of
Would you consider any of the following measures to improve air quality in Derby? (Please select all that apply)
Consider purchasing an electric vehicle
Use public transport more
Cycle more - particularly for journeys under 3 miles
Walk more - particularly for journeys under 3 miles
Switching off the car engine when in stationary traffic
Car share
Think about the type of transport you use for each journey to minimise air quality impacts
Are there any barriers to you using cleaner alternative modes of transport?
✓ Yes
○ No
You said that there were barriers to you using cleaner alternative modes of transport, what are those barriers? (Please write in the space below)

As part of our work to create cleaner air solutions for Derby we have developed a draft Low Emissions Summary which we would like your views on.

The draft Low Emissions Summary identifies a series of measures that, if combined, could have a positive impact on air quality in Derby. We recognise that Derby City Council needs to lead by example so we have included key elements where improvements can be made in Planning, Licensing, regulation, procurement practices and through the implementation of an updated Derby City Council Travel Plan.

In addition, the summary identifies steps by which the Council could help businesses in the delivery of goods and services through facilitating the uptake of low emission vehicles, creating delivery service plans and debating the need for regional delivery and distribution centres.

This question relates to accelerating the change to low emission vehicles from the draft Low Emissions Summary document.

How strongly do you agree/disagree that Derby City Council should take the following actions forward? (Please select one per row)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Greater investment in electric vehicle charge points	\circ	\bigcirc	\bigcirc			\circ
Leading by example through Planning, Licensing and regulation	\circ		0			\circ
Reducing parking charges for electric vehicles	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
Working with businesses on the delivery of goods and services, for example central delivery centres	0	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ

The low emissions summary outlines an integrated package of measures designed to reduce air pollutant emissions.

Low emissions summary

Summary Table

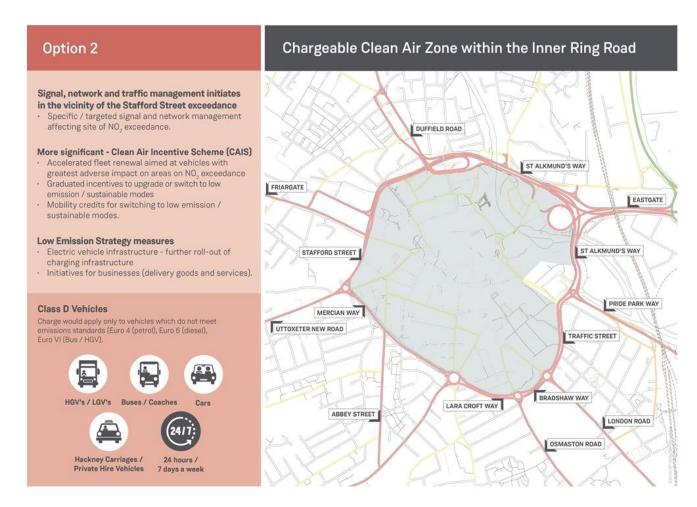
Measure	Area				Mechanism	Timeframe		
	City Centre	Key Corridor	City wide	Lead	Regulate	Encourage	By 2020	Beyond 2020
Lead by example								
Low emission council fleet			✓	✓			✓	
Staff travel plan	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
Managing demand								
Encourage active travel			✓			✓	✓	
Workplace parking levy			✓		✓			✓
Environmental corridors								
Bus priority		✓			✓		✓	
New Park & Ride		✓			✓			✓
Working with businesses		✓				✓	✓	
Low emission buses								
Retrofit programme			✓			✓	✓	
Update bus partnership			✓			✓	✓	
Low emission taxis								
Licencing			✓		✓		✓	
Priority ranks	✓				✓		✓	
Charging facilities	✓					✓	✓	
EV strategy								
Charging infrastructure			✓			✓	✓	
Promotion			✓			✓	✓	
Clean Air Incentive Scheme			✓			✓	✓	

This question relates to <u>managing road space</u> to address air quality	y issues fron	n the draft	Low Emissi	ons Summa	ary docum	ent.
How strongly do you agree/disagree that Derby City Council should	d take the fo	ollowing ac	tions forwa	rd? (Please	select one p	per row)
	Strongly agree	Agree	agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Changing signals/network management at air quality exceedance sites						
Giving priority to buses, cycling and walking	0	0	0			
Increasing areas of pedestrianisation	\circ		0	0	0	0
Do you have any comments, suggestions or amendments you woul (Please select one) Yes No	d like to see	made to t	he draft Lov	w Emission:	s Summary	/ document?

Traffic management measures Significant signal, network and traffic management initiates in the vicinity of the Stafford Street exceedance and wider affected area · Specific / targeted signal and network management affecting site of NO, exceedance · Signal and network management reviews to prioritise air quality agenda, queue relocation, manage traffic flows / vehicle types. Targeted - Clean Air Incentive Scheme (CAIS) · Targeted accelerated fleet renewal to STAFFORD STREET FRIARY STREET vehicles with greatest adverse impact on areas on NO, exceedance · Incentives to upgrade or switch to low · Mobility credits for switching to low emission / sustainable modes. NEWLAND STREET CURZON STREET Low Emission Strategy measures ABBEY STREET · Electric vehicle infrastructure - further rollout of charging infrastructure · Initiatives for businesses (delivery goods MERCIAN WAY and services).

Overall, to what extent do you agree with the main measures in Option 1? (Please select one)
O Strongly agree
○ Agree
Neither agree nor disagree
O Disagree
Strongly disagree
O Don't know

If there is anything about Option 1 that you would change, please say in the box below.



Overall, to what extent do you agree with the main measures in Option 2? (Please select one)

Strong	ly	agree
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Agree

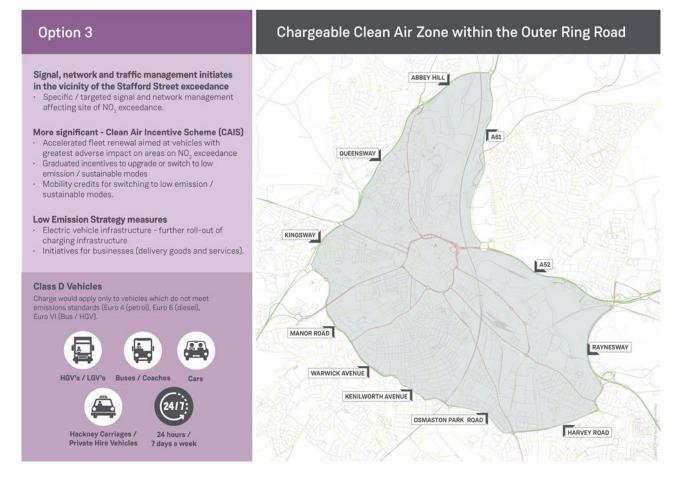
Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

If there is anything about Option 2 that you would change, please say in the box below.



Overall, to what extent do you agree with the main measures in Option 3? (Please select one)

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

On't know

If there is anything about Option 3 that you would change, please say in the box below.

If either Option 2 or Option 3 were introduced, it is possible that a sunset period for certain vehicles that do not meet the emission compliant standard could be introduced. This would allow certain groups, such as residents, to be able to have a fixed period of time before having to comply with the restrictions.
If a 'sunset period' was introduced, how long do you think it should run? (Please select one) 1 year 2 years 3 years
Do you have any concerns with the three options we are considering? (Please say)
Do you have any other suggestions to help improve air quality in Derby? (Please say)



Discussion



Connect with another city

- Birmingham
- London
- Southampton
- Nottingham
- Leeds

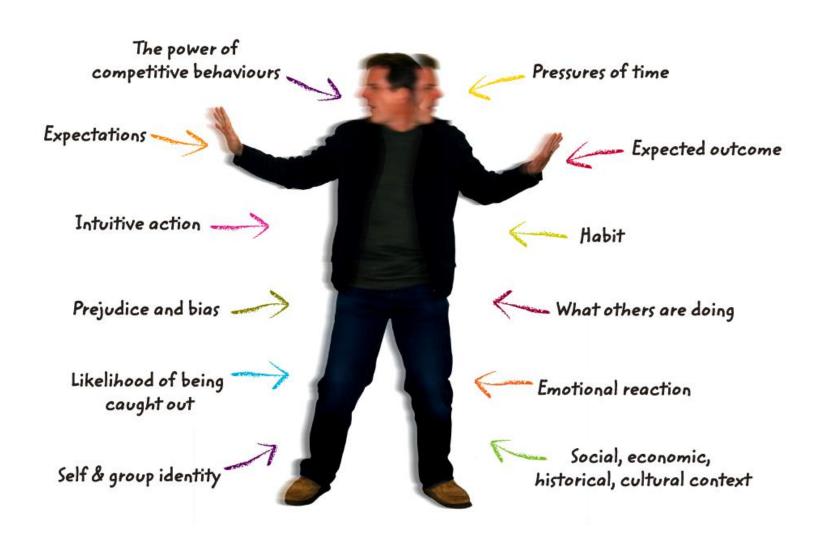




What motivates people?



What motivates people?



What motivates people?

- People are affected by what others around them do
- 2. Habits are important
- People are motivated to do the right thing
- 4. People's self expectations influence how they behave

- 5. People are loss averse
- 6. People are not always rational!
- 7. People need to feel involved and effective to make a change

Behavioural Economics,7 principles for Policy-makers,New Economics Foundation 2005

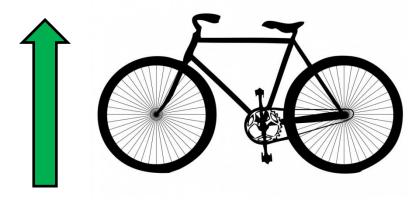
Creating a campaign (the basics) What Why Who **Barriers** How Measurement



Designing your campaign; WHAT?

- WHAT BEHAVIOUR are you targeting? For example;
- "We want LESS people to use BUSES for short journeys"





- "We want MORE people to ride a BICYCLE to work"
- "We want LESS London BUS ROUTES through our borough"

What? Less people should idle their vehicles' engines



Designing your campaign; WHY?

- WHY are you targeting this behaviour? What is the MOTIVATION?
- Perhaps you chose to target a certain behaviour because of a pattern in the data.
- For example, maybe there is always more pollution on a certain road?

Designing your campaign; WHO?

- WHO are you targeting? For example;
- Local residents
- Students
- Family members
- Teachers
- Businesses







Who?

Taxi drivers who idle their engines whilst waiting

Designing your campaign; BARRIERS?

- You may face challenges in trying to deliver your campaign, which we will refer to as **BARRIERS**.
- For example, you might want to encourage pupils to walk 10 minutes down the road instead of getting the bus. But the BARRIER is that pupils have free bus travel and no motivation to change their journey to school. How will you OVERCOME this barrier?

Overcoming barriers?	Drivers do not know (or care) about the risks	
----------------------	--	--



Designing your campaign; HOW?

 HOW will you communicate your message? What METHOD will you use?

A song?





A leaflet?

A video?



How?

An assembly?

Drivers must be educated about pollution, and taught that they could save money on diesel by switching their engines off – will talk to them, put up posters and start a newspaper campaign



Designing your campaign; MEASUREMENT?

- You should MEASURE the effectiveness of your campaign
- Pick one quantitative monitoring method, e.g. Number of views on YouTube
- Pick one qualitative method, e.g. Surveys, Interviews





Measuring?	We will count the number of views our video has,
	and interview the year 7s that our project was aimed
	at



Designing your campaign; MEASUREMENT?

How to Design a Survey:



- 1. Begin with the easier/shorter questions
- 2. Each question should only ask about one thing
- 3. You can create multiple choice questions, or open-ended questions
- 4. Avoid making biased or leading questions
- 5. Come up with no more than 5 questions for a single survey

You can create your own surveys and hand them out, or provide us with a list of questions and we will make an online survey for you using SurveyMonkey @software!

Measuring?	We will count the number of views our video has, and interview the year 7s that our project is aimed
	at



Designing your campaign

London Sustainability Exchange

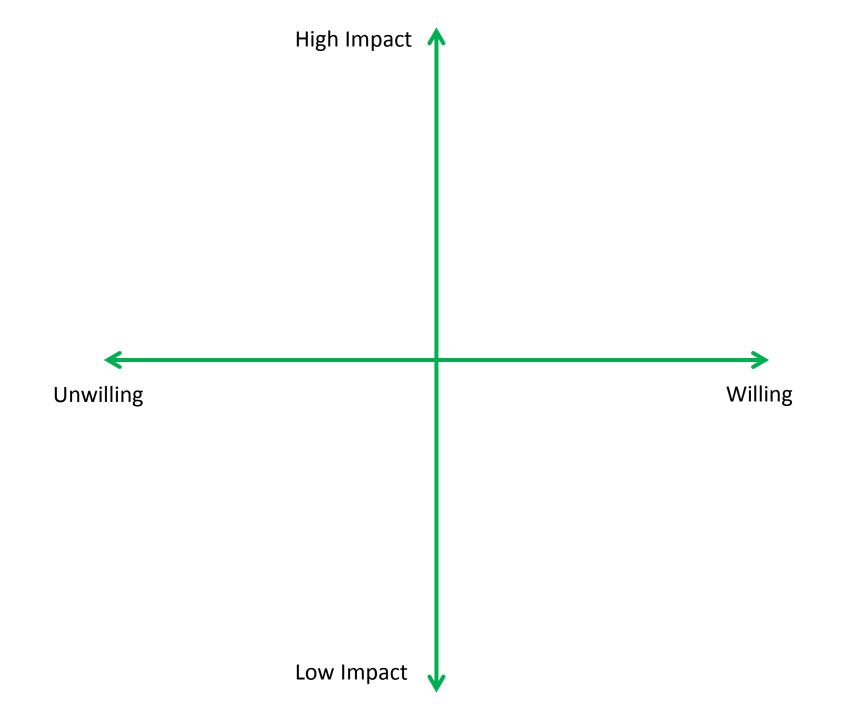
Question	Example
What?	Less people should idle their vehicles' engines
Why?	Map shows high NO2 readings near parking spaces
Who?	Taxi drivers who idle their engines whilst waiting
Overcoming barriers?	Divers do not know (or care) about air pollution
How?	Drivers must be educated about pollution, and taught that they could save money on diesel by switching
Measurement?	No. Taxis idling, reduced number of taxis idling

This is the table you will need to fill out in your teams. You must decide what your project aim is, why you are doing it, who you are aiming it at, what barriers you might face (and how to overcome them), how you are going to deliver your message, and how you might measure the success of the project!



Discuss and Develop





Goal	Relationships	Resources	Actions	Obstacles	Monitoring	Timeframe
No idling campaign outside polluted school	School, parents, pupils, council, local residents, business owners	Posters, letters home to parents, materials for presentation at school	Arrange meeting with school and/or parents group, speak at an assembly to talk to the pupils, design and put up posters outside schools to remind/inform parents, ask school to assign a no idling champion to remind parents	Comfort – e.g. heating car Misconceptions – e.g. drivers believe it's more efficient to keep car running Time and money for school to enforce	Survey parents before and after campaign	July

Next steps...

- When will you meet next?
- Who will do what?
- What do you need?

Thank you!