

The Right to Clean Air: Protecting and Empowering Communities

Chair:
Tomos Joyce,
Guidance Manager



Today's Speakers



Matt Towner
Portfolio Manager
Guy's & St Thomas' Charity

Speaker



Grant Waters
CEO & Acoustician
Tranquil City

Speaker



Ben Warren
COO & Air Quality Expert
Tranquil City

Speaker



Abby McDougall
Technical Project Officer
Cross River Partnership

Speaker



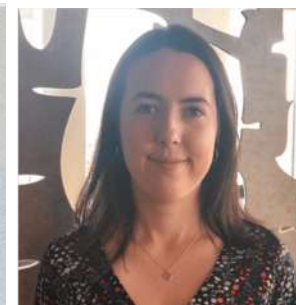
Tomos Joyce
Guidance Manager
Cross River Partnership

Chair



Anusha Rajamani
Project Officer
Cross River Partnership

Chat Moderator



Rachael Aldridge
Project Officer
Cross River Partnership

Technical Lead



Today's Agenda

1. CRP:
Introduction
and Context

2. GSTCC:
Health Effects
of Air Quality

3. TC & CRP:
Clean Air
Walking Routes

4. Final
Observations

Have your say:
Q/A session after each
presentation

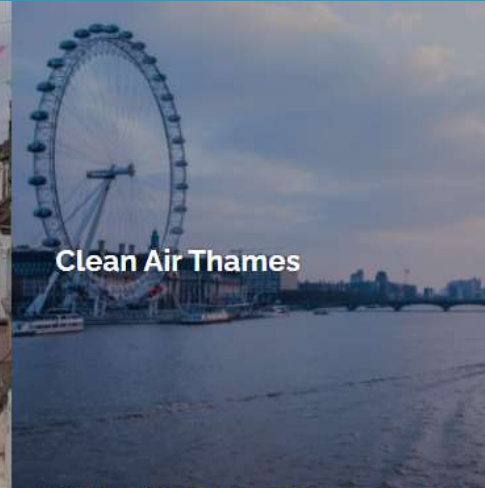


Introduction and Context

Tomos Joyce, CRP



CRP Projects



Our Vision

People

Work with engaged people, connecting stakeholders to successfully collaborate and deliver

Places

Deliver great places, sharing best practice whilst ensuring all businesses are supported to grow sustainably

Projects

Deliver innovative projects for partners encouraging businesses to shift from incremental to permanent change, whilst inspiring others to do more at pace



Working towards sustainable businesses and improving air quality.

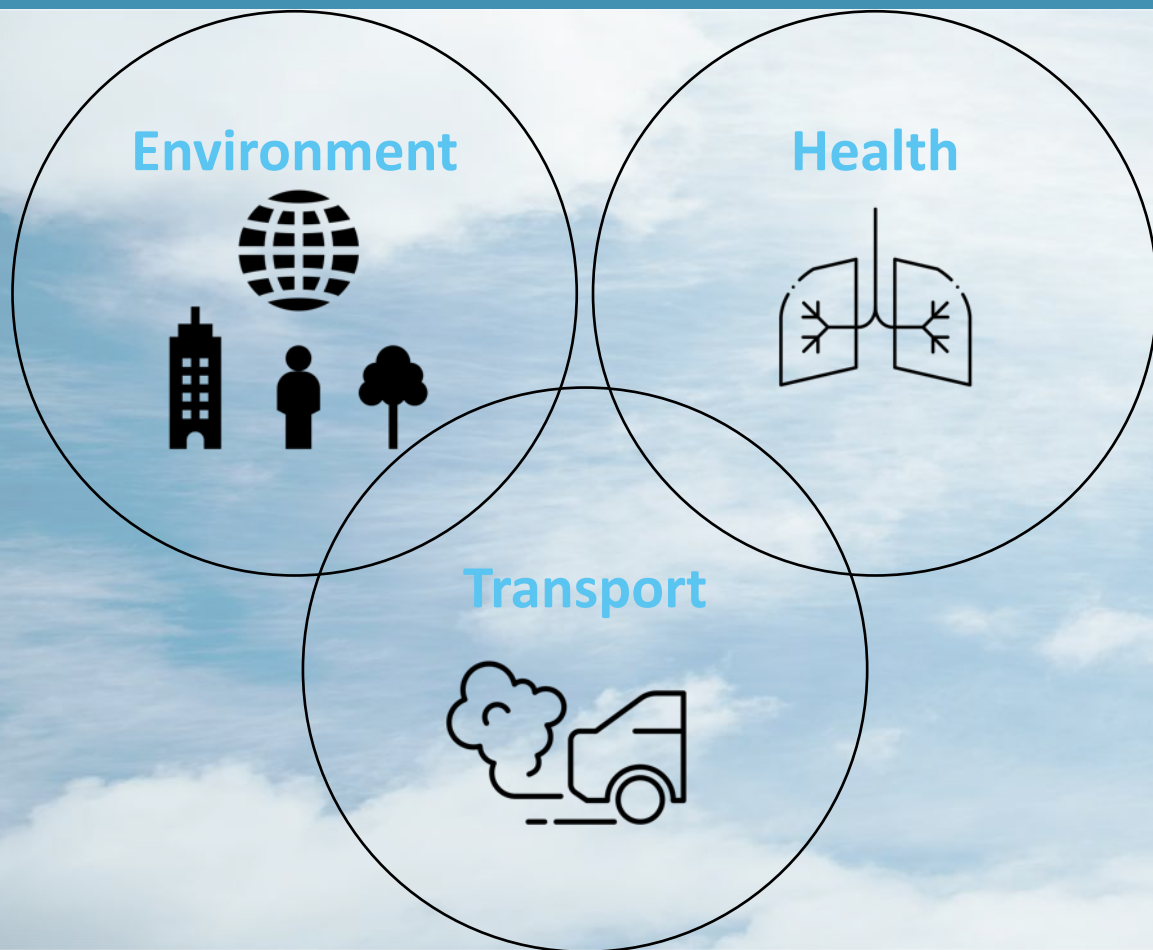
The Imperative for Improving Air Quality

70% of Londoners want the government and local authorities to **tackle air pollution and traffic more urgently** than before the coronavirus outbreak.



Source: Global Action Plan's Business for Clean Air (B4CA)

The Imperative for Improving Air Quality



“You could pick any city in the world and expect to see an effect of air pollution on people’s risk of getting sicker from coronavirus”.

Aaron Bernstein, Director of the Center for Climate, Health, and Global Environment at Harvard University.

“Dirty air is preventing people of colour, in low-income communities in particular, from being able to have a fighting chance against this pandemic”.

Gina McCarthy, president of the Natural Resources Defence Council, US.

Protecting and Empowering Communities



Health Effects of Air Quality

Matt Towner, Guy's & St Thomas' Charity

GUY'S &
ST THOMAS'
CHARITY

Health Effects of Air Pollution

Guy's and St Thomas' Charity

Who we are

Guy's and St Thomas' Charity an **independent, place-based foundation**. We're over 500 years old.

Our purpose is to work with Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust and other partners to **improve the health of people in the London boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark**.

We focus on **tackling complex health issues** that are prevalent locally but also relevant to other urban areas across **London, the UK and internationally**.

A purple circular logo with the text "GUY'S & ST THOMAS' CHARITY" in white, uppercase letters.

GUY'S &
ST THOMAS'
CHARITY



What we do

We address **the major health challenges facing people living in urban, diverse and deprived areas** – developing new approaches to health and sharing what we learn.

Working with others, we take a **place-based approach**. We **support and layer interventions**, addressing the issue from different angles.

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Our programmes

We take a programmatic approach to achieve impact.

We are currently working to:

- Reduce **childhood obesity**
- Slow down people's progression to **multiple long-term conditions**
- Address the **health effects of air pollution**
- Prevent and support **adolescent mental health** issues

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How we work

Our programmes have three stages:

- **Search** – understand the issue, evidence and local context
- **Develop** – identify partners, test our assumptions and share our thinking
- **Deliver** – launch partnerships, learn from our work and share our insights



Health effects of air pollution

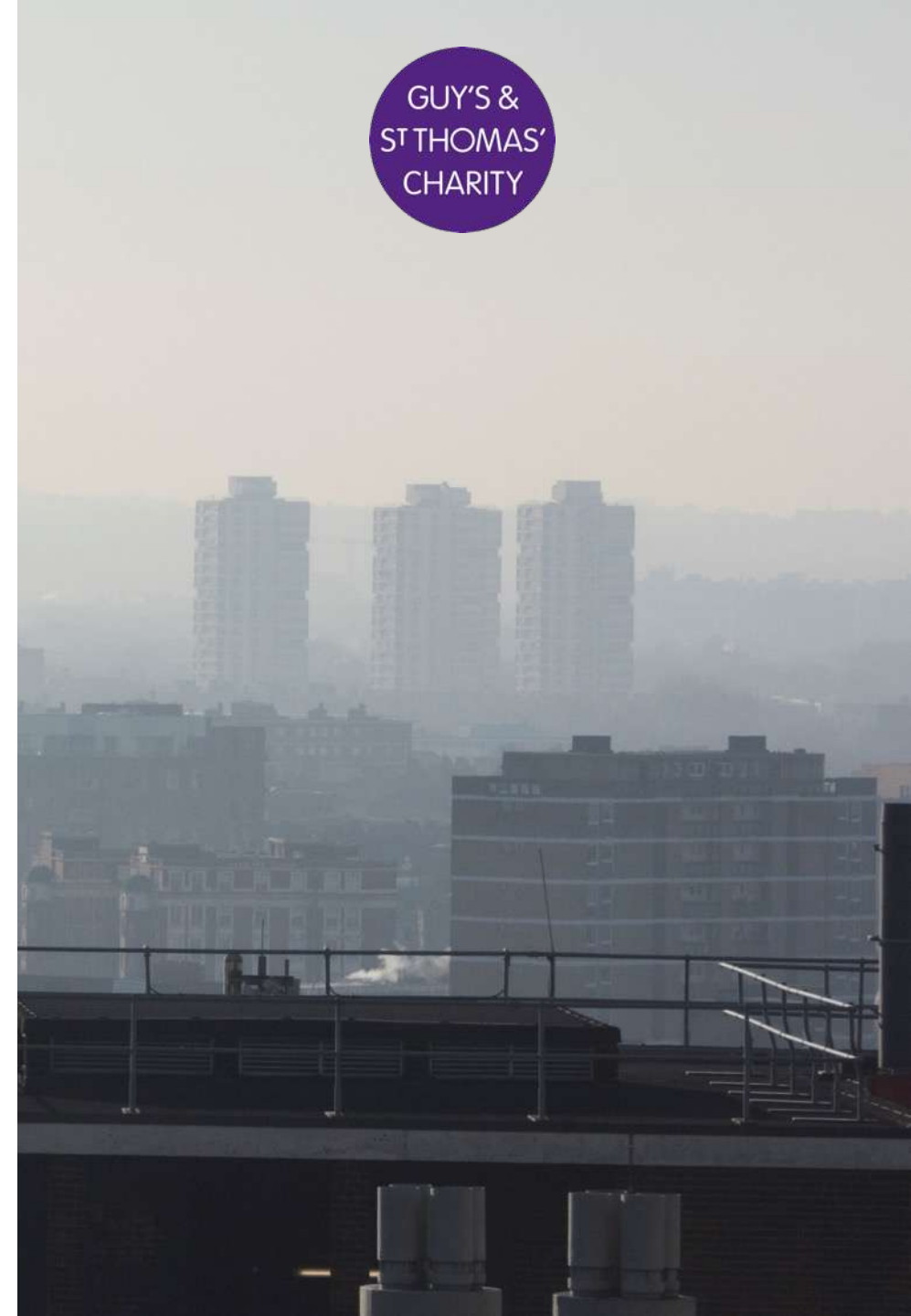
We are running a **ten-year programme** to **explore** how people's health is affected by air pollution, and **test solutions** to mitigate these effects.

We want to **improve the health** of the people whose health is **most impacted** by poor air quality.

Over the next ten years, we will **partner** with other organisations to **deliver projects**, do **research** and share what we learn to **influence change** at local, borough, city, national and international levels.



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Why air pollution

We see tackling air pollution as key to addressing some of the **systemic causes of health inequalities** in urban communities.

We know the air is particularly polluted in inner-city areas, and in particular our boroughs.

Poor air quality often makes the headlines, but less is known about **what genuinely works** to reduce its impact on people's health.



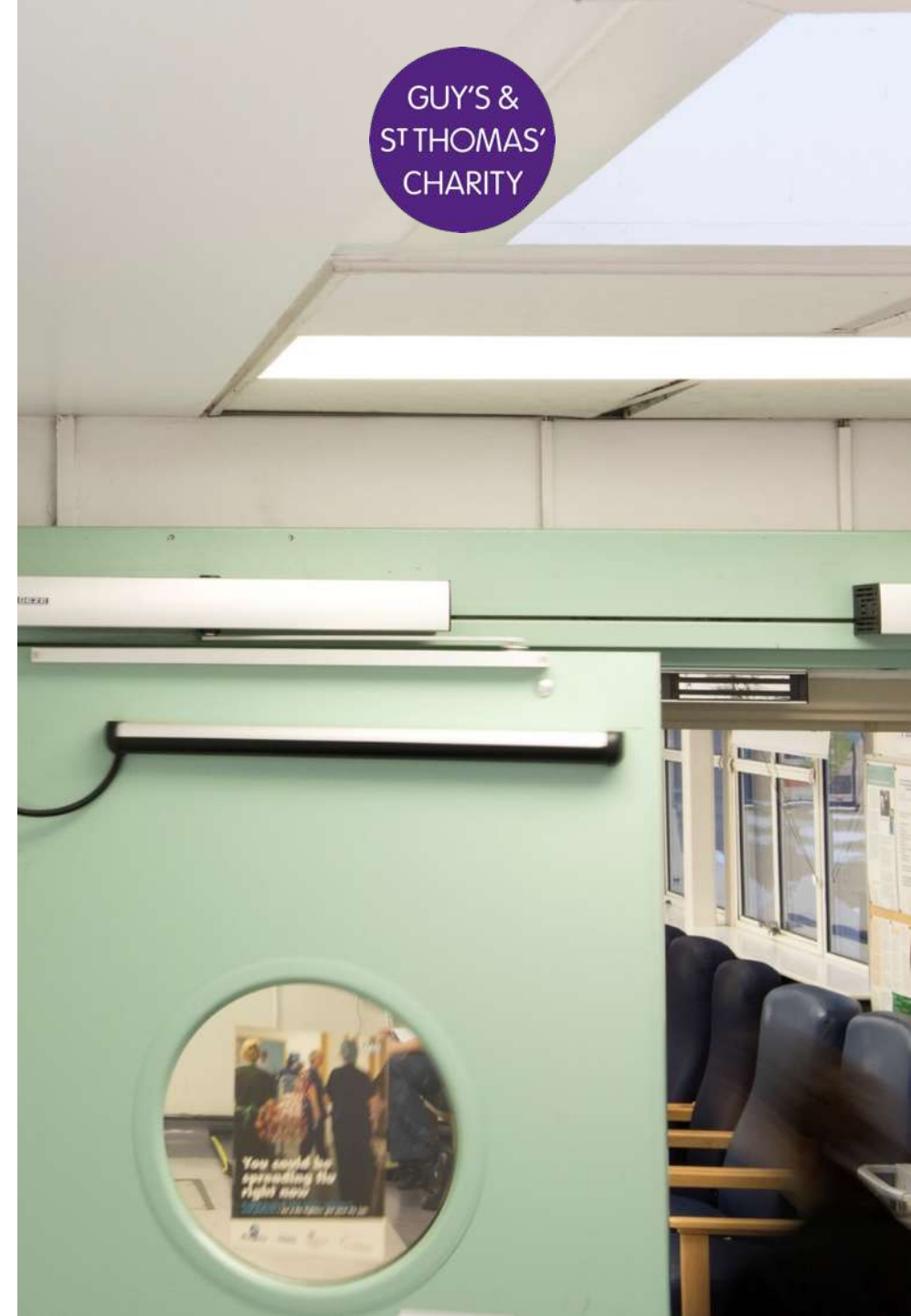
Air pollution in our boroughs

There are three main pollutants associated with poor health in inner cities:

- NO₂ (Nitrogen Dioxide), typically in areas of high vehicle traffic.
- PM_{2.5} or particulate matter, such as soot, smoke, dust and liquid droplets measuring less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter.
- PM₁₀ are larger particles than PM_{2.5} and come from similar sources.



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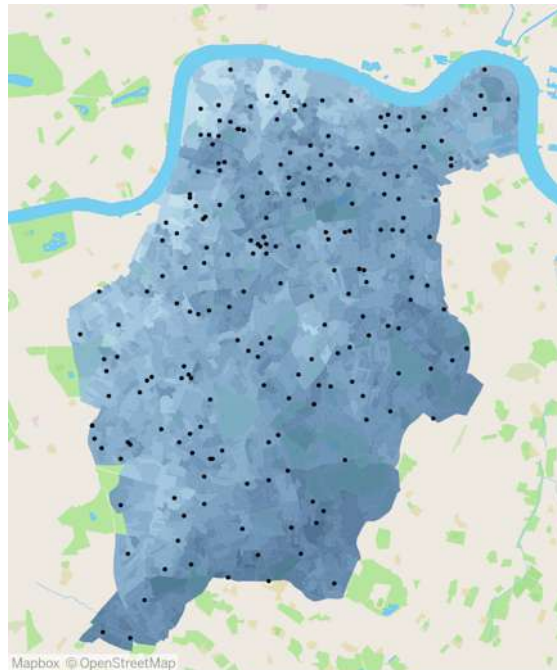


Air pollution in our boroughs

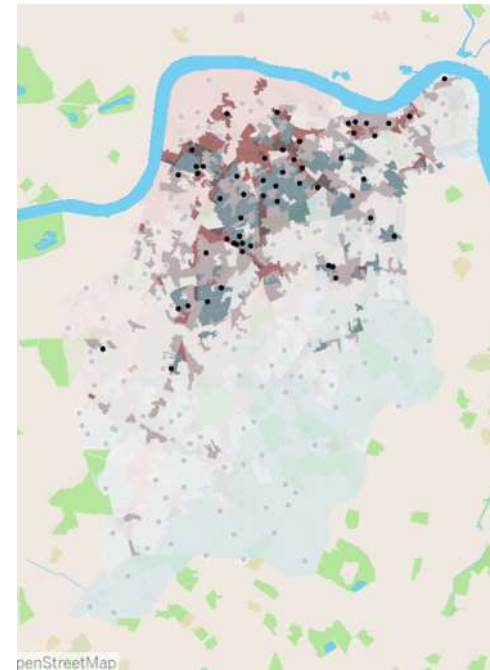
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ST THOMAS'
CHARITY



The entire footprint of our boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark **exceeds the World Health Organisation guidelines** for particulate matter



We focus on those most susceptible: **children** from pregnancy to early adolescence, **people with heart and lung conditions** and **older people**.



We think that air pollution has the biggest impact on people's health where there are both **high levels of exposure** and a **high proportion of susceptible people**

Air pollution in our boroughs

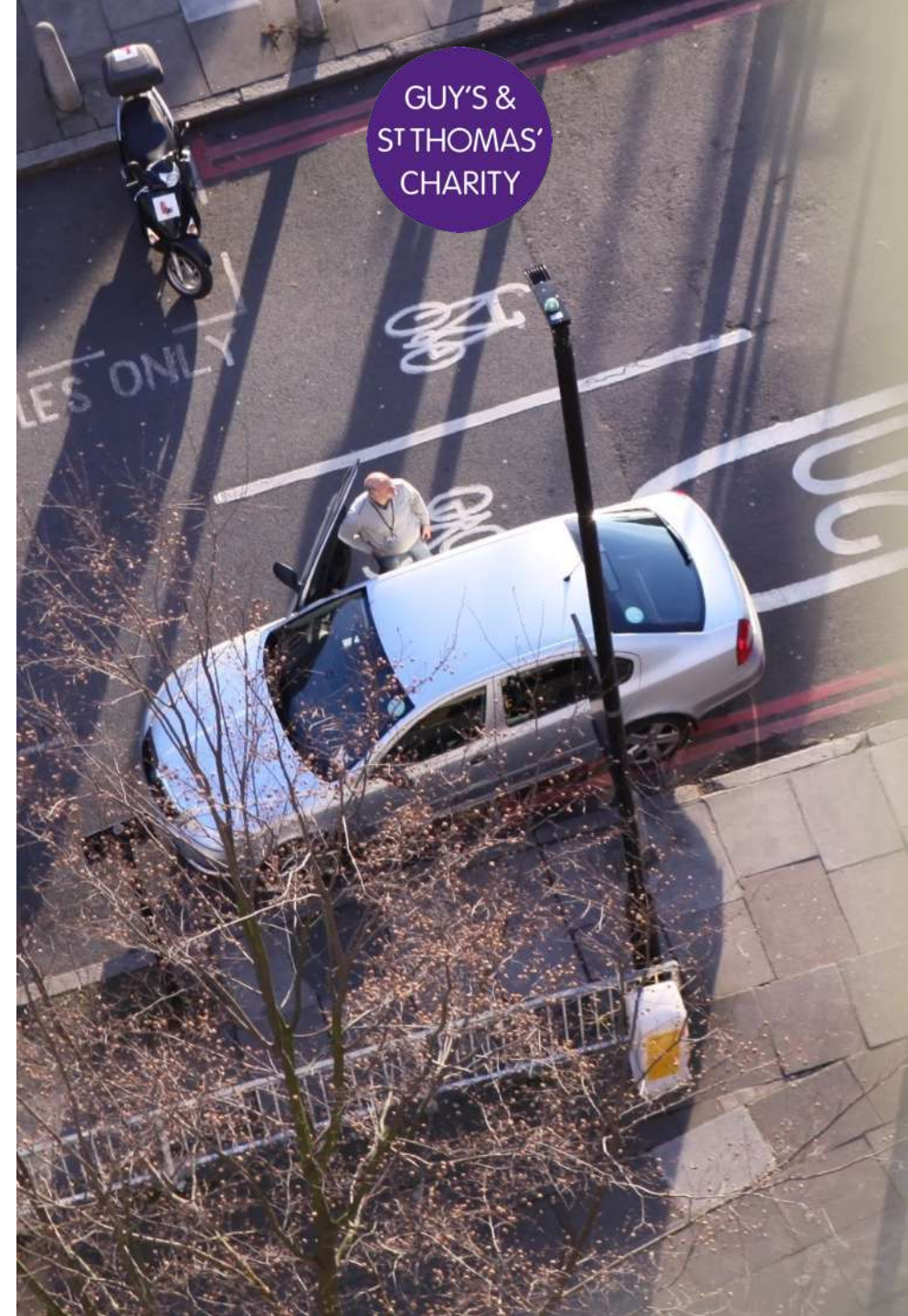
In Lambeth and Southwark the primary sources of air pollution are:

PM 2.5:

- Road transport (32%)
- Cooking (22%)
- Wood burning (13%)
- NRMM exhaust (13%)

NO2:

- Road transport (60%)
- Commercial gas (16%)
- Domestic gas (11%)
- NRMM exhaust (11%)



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Air pollution and inequalities

Air pollution is a **driver of health inequalities** – and a **social justice issue**.

We see these inequalities as three fold:

1. Those most impacted by air pollution are least likely to contribute to it (less likely to own a car, or a wood burner)
2. Those most impacted by air pollution are more likely to be negatively impacted by other determinants of health such as unemployment, low income and systemic racism
3. Our evidence suggests those most impacted by air pollution are less likely to be engaged or heard in decisions to address air pollution

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What works: principles

A review of what works by KCL (now Imperial) Environmental Research Group found:

- “Few interventions identified assessed the effect on air quality, and even fewer considered the impact on public health”
- Lots of examples where positive impacts have been achieved e.g. reasonable to assume shifting from driving a car to riding a bike is an improvement
- A number of promising avenues:
 - Reducing emissions at source
 - Targeting vulnerable people with behavioural interventions
- A number of key evidence gaps:
 - Indoor air pollution
 - Air quality in population centres like hospitals and nurseries

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What works: example interventions

What works	Mixed or unproven impact	Limited or no impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery consolidation schemes • NRMM policies (e.g. low emission zone) • Low emission bus zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric vehicles • Tree planting • Green screens • Low emission neighbourhoods • Smarter driver training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road coatings • Street sweeping and cleaning



Behavioural interventions

We also commissioned a specific review of behavioural interventions. Key findings included:

- Air pollution should not be a problem for individuals alone to solve
- Interventions should ideally alter people's environment to reduce need for individual behaviour change
- Modal shift: built environment, public transport and related incentives, and car sharing had clearest evidence of impact
- Reducing exposure: low-exposure walkways and cycle paths most proven
- Information and training alone generally aren't enough
- More evaluation required

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Our programme of work

In the develop stage of the programme we are seeking to:

- Creating a **compelling case for change** by generating high quality evidence
- Engage and **amplify voices** of those most impacted
- **Reduce exposure** to air pollution in environments people spend their time
- **Work with businesses** to find equitable solutions to reducing emissions

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What our work looks like

Southwark Streetscapes

Project: Supporting Southwark Council to make changes to street layouts using experimental traffic orders to increase walking and cycling and enable social distancing.

Impact: Improved understanding of the relationship between street changes and changes in active travel and car usage

Clean Air for Schools Pilot

Project: Working with Global Action Plan, University of Surrey and Arup to explore air pollution in five schools in Lambeth and then supporting the identification and implementation of specific interventions.

Impact: Improved understanding of what interventions work to reduce air pollution and exposure to air pollution in school environments.

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www.gsttcharity.org.uk
[@GSTTCharity](https://www.instagram.com/GSTTCharity)

Questions?



Clean Air Walking Routes

Grant Waters & Ben Warren, Tranquil City
Abby McDougall, Cross River Partnership



9,400



9,400

180 per week

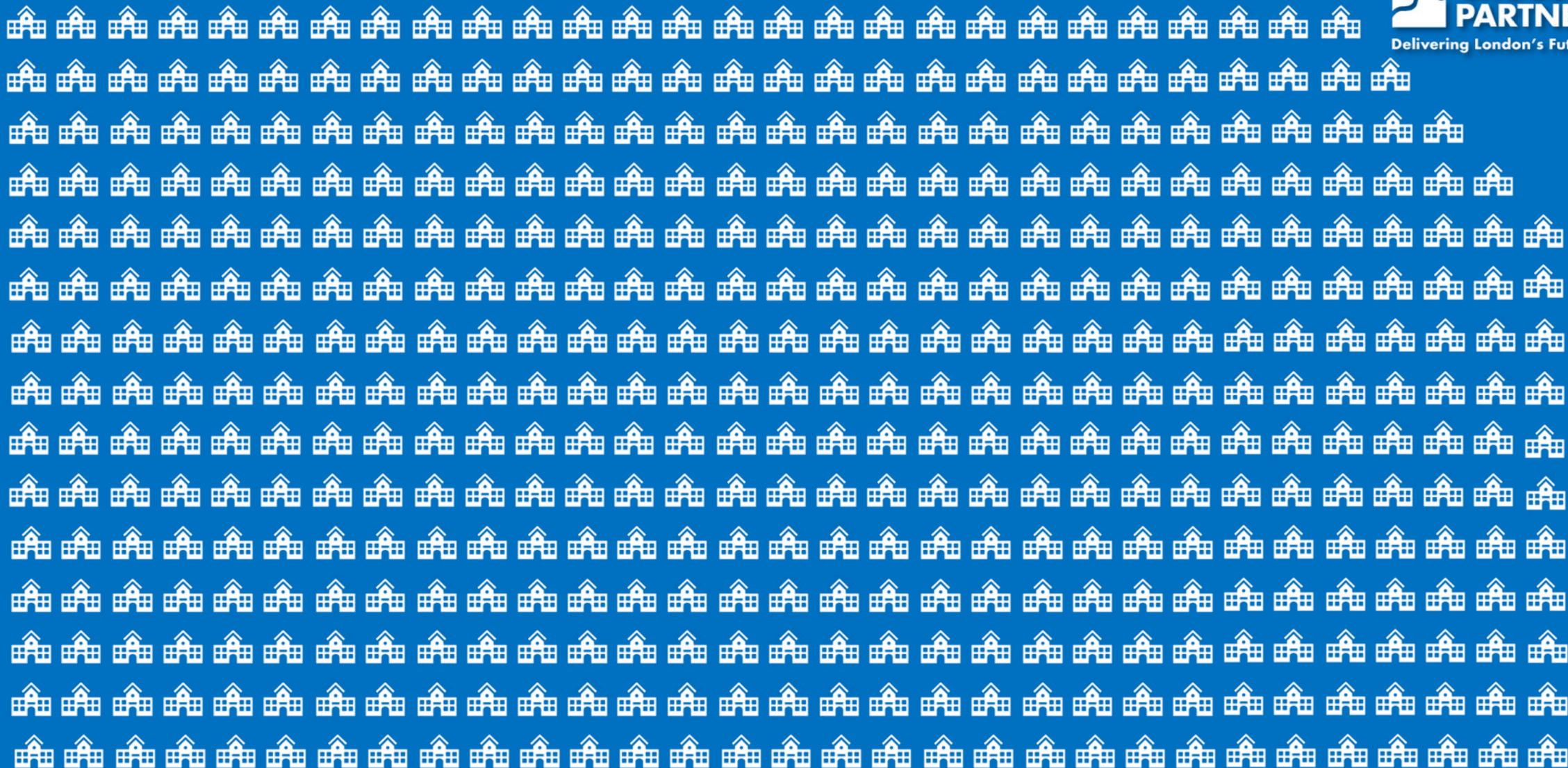


9,400

180 per week

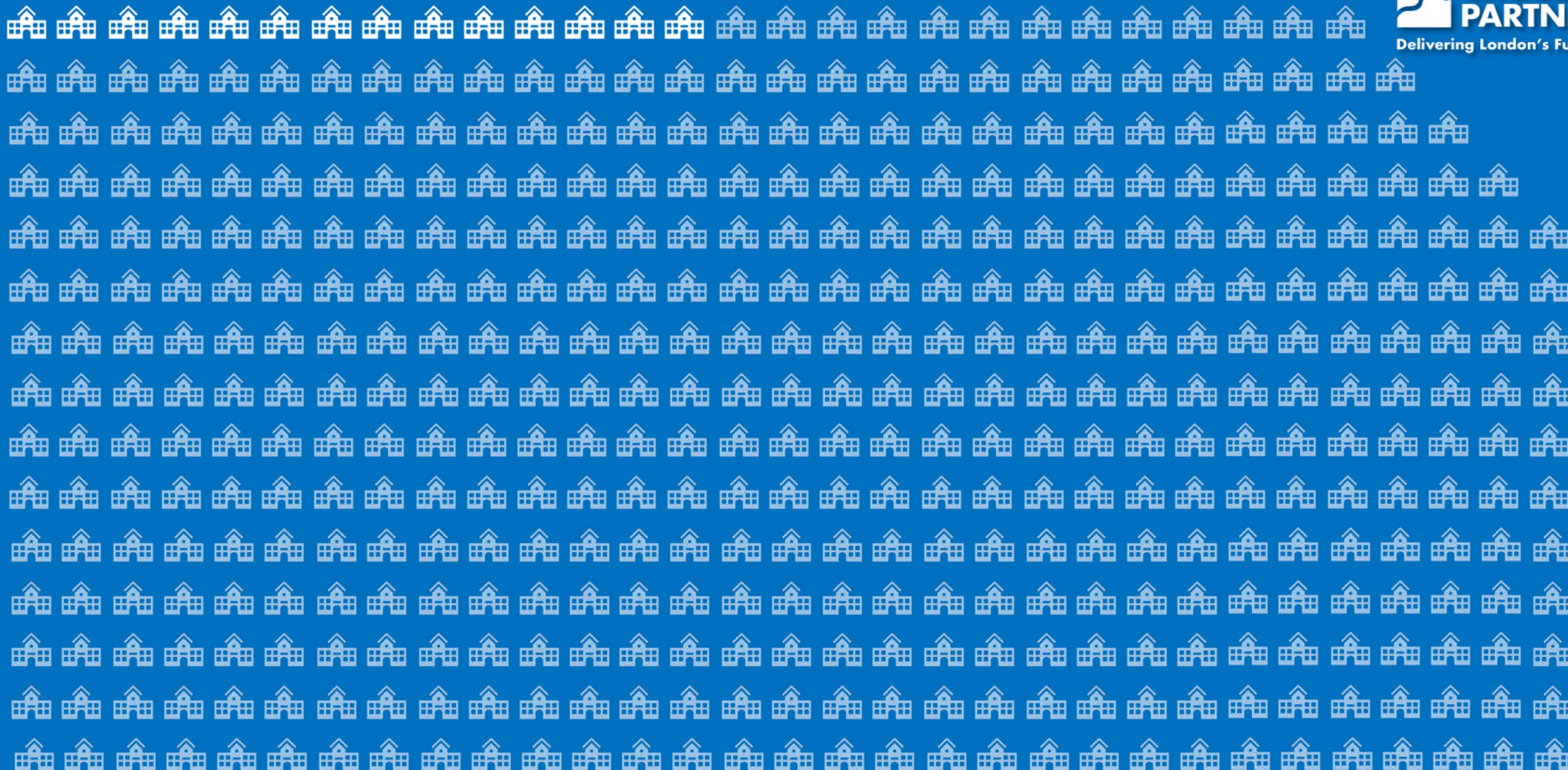
Extra 74 children
hospitalised





455 in 2016



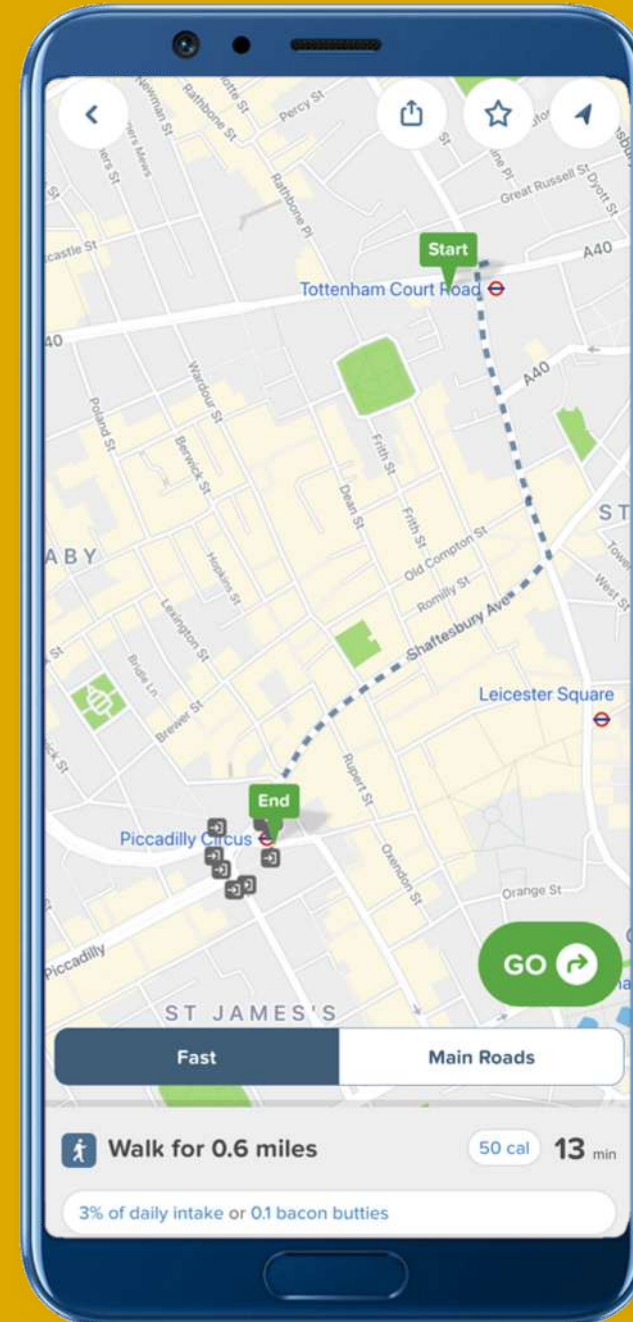


14 in 2019



99%
of London still
exceeds WHO limits

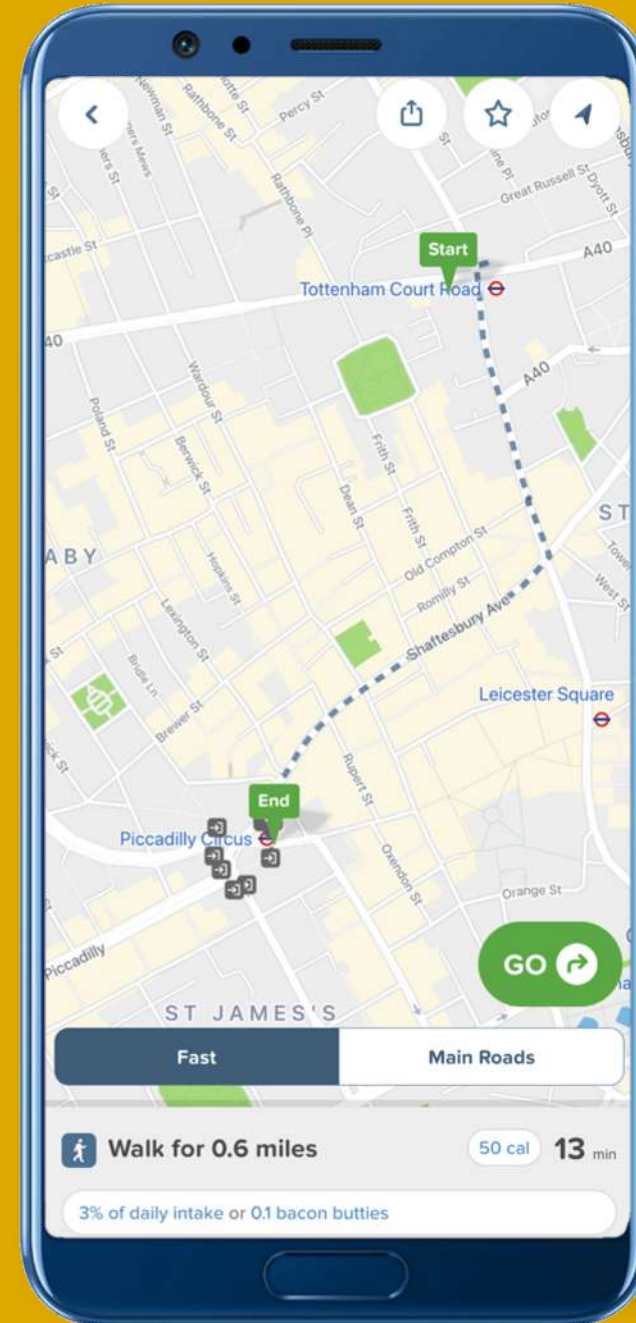




Screenshot from
Citymapper,
version 10.24.



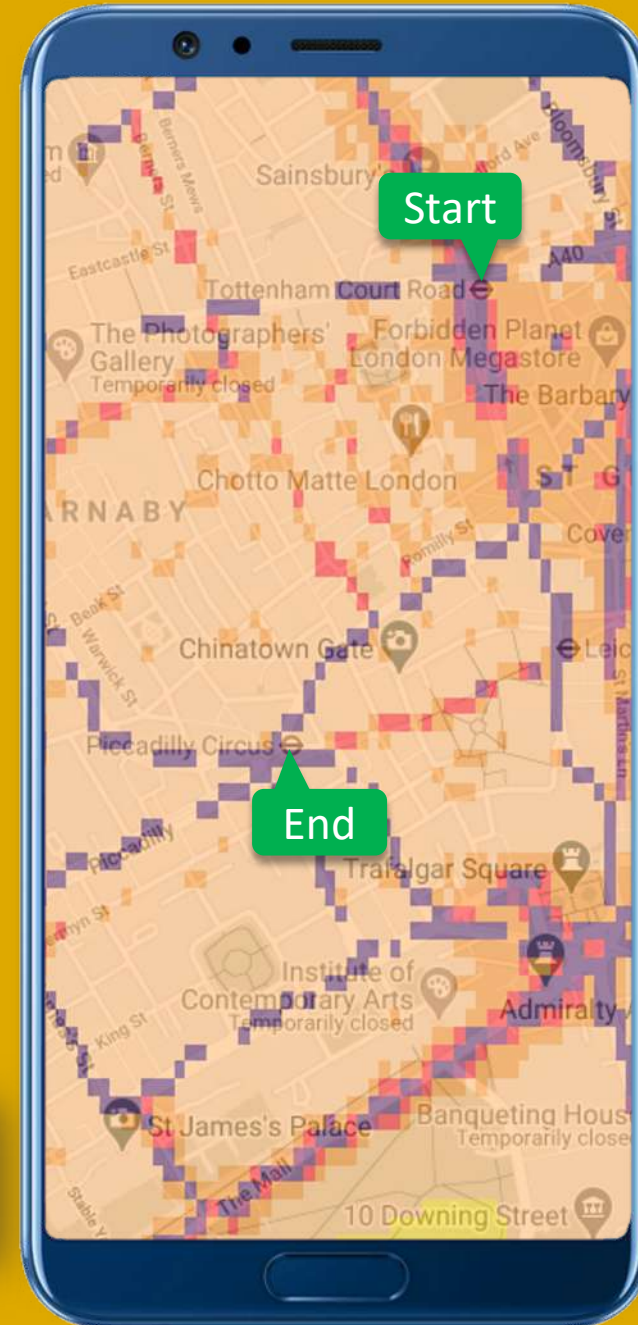
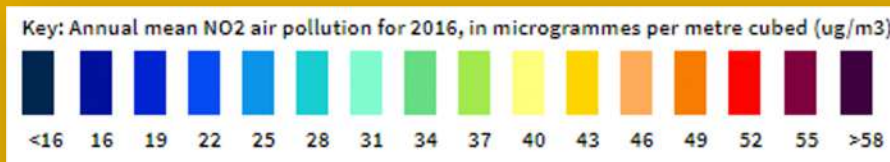
The problem with journey planners



Screenshot from
Citymapper,
version 10.24.



The problem with journey planners

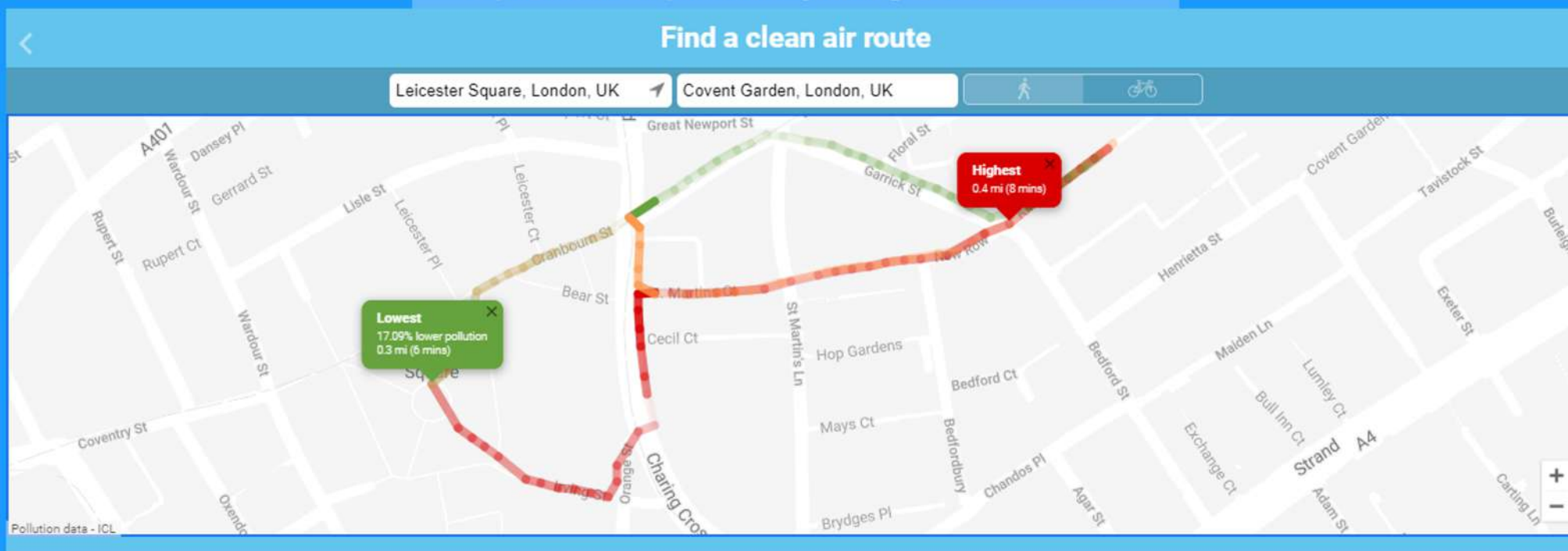


Screenshot from LondonAir website, modelled annual mean NO₂ map.



Clean Air Route Finder

Some streets have cleaner air than others. Reduce your exposure to air pollution by taking a clean air route.





Tranquil City



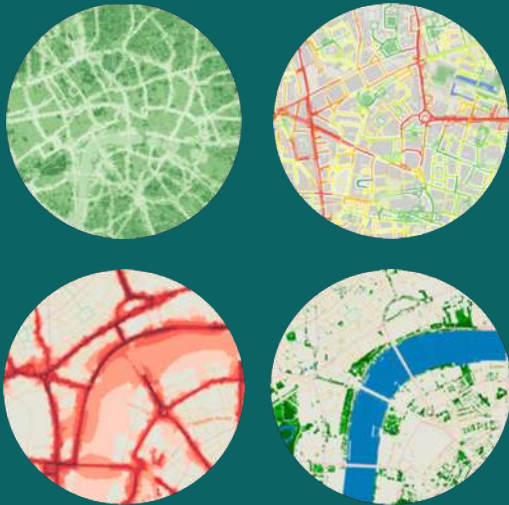
We are an environmental data company whose mission is to provide empowering and actionable information so that everybody can lead a healthy life.



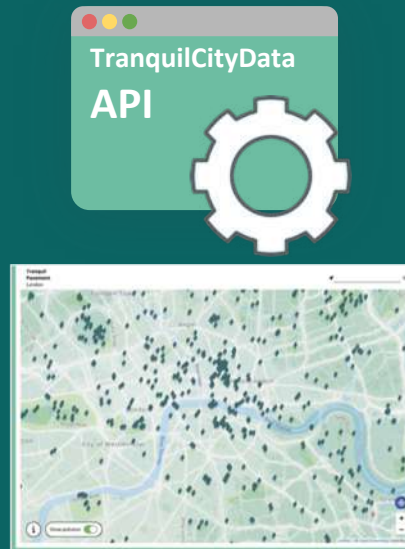
What we do

We curate environmental information into digital tools so that it can be used in apps and technologies that people use everyday

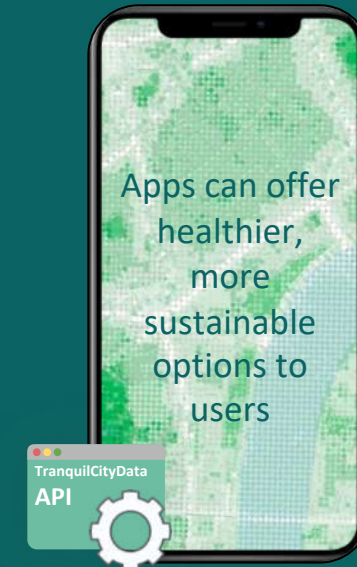
Expert Data Toolkits



Digital Tools



Easy to access



Our Community

Tranquil
City

**CROSS RIVER
PARTNERSHIP**
Delivering London's Future Together



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

itv NEWS
LONDON

TimeOut
London

BBC
NEWS

London
Evening
Standard

METRO

Clean Air Walking Routes project

The challenge

- To accurately monitor the most relevant pollutants to human health.
- To present the air quality benefits in a way that is easily understandable, engaging and encourages people to use the routes.
- To further encourage route uptake by promoting other environmental and streetscape factors that impact active travel.



Which pollutants did we measure?

Nitrogen
Dioxide (NO₂)

Particulate
Matter
(PM_{2.5})

Particulate
Matter
(PM₁₀)



Monitors

Aeroqual Series 500 Handheld Monitors



Aeroqual NO₂ and O₃ sensor heads



Aeroqual NO₂ and O₃ sensor heads

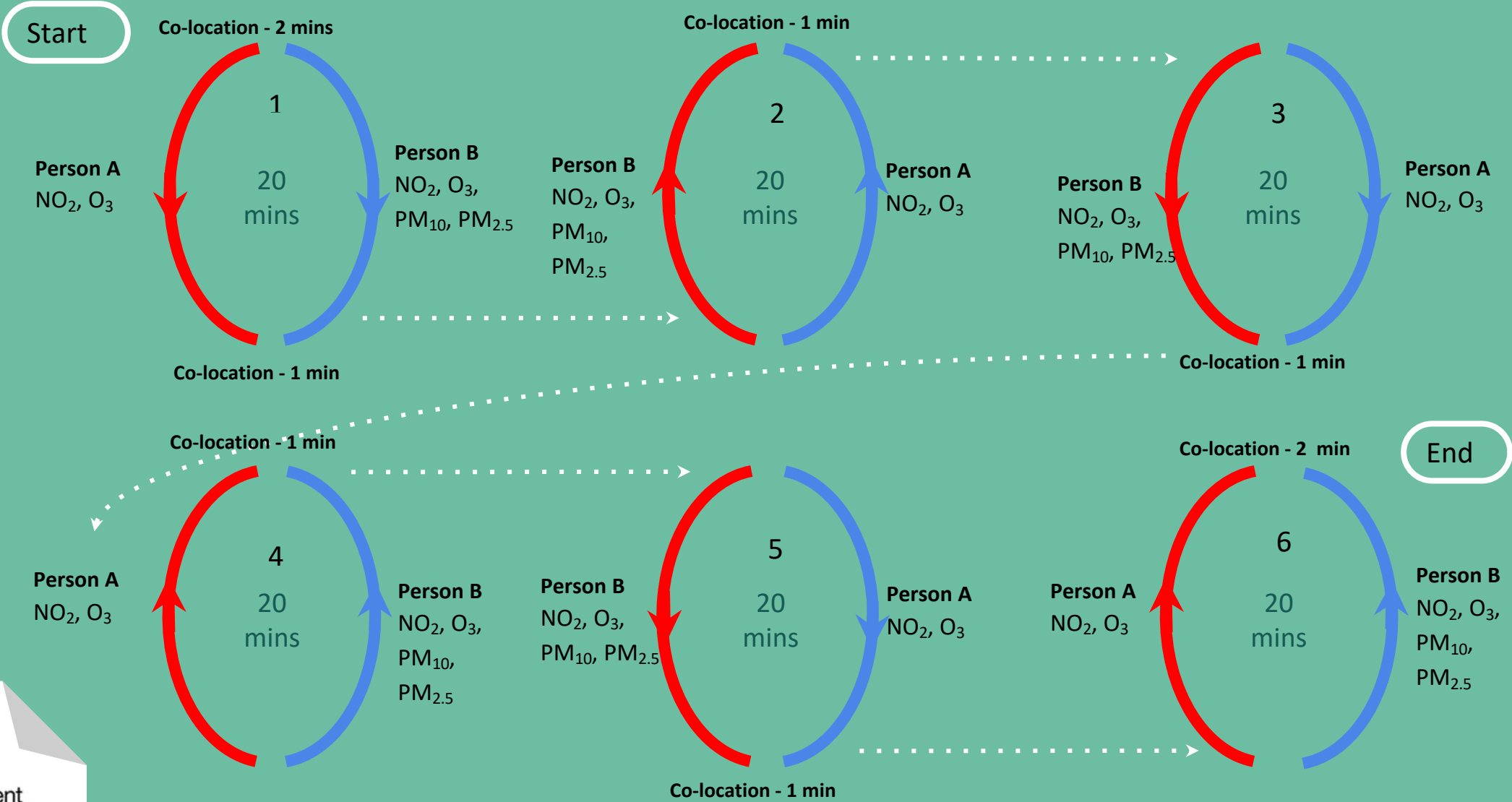


Aeroqual PM2.5 and PM10 sensor head



Survey Approach

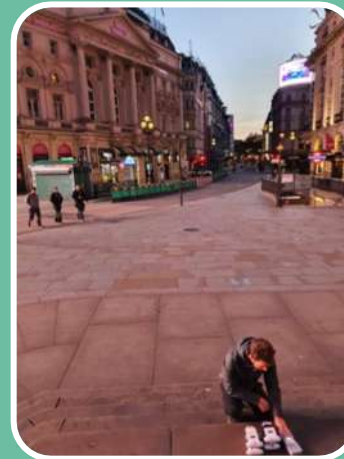
→ 'Standard route'
→ Clean Air Walking Route



Monitoring

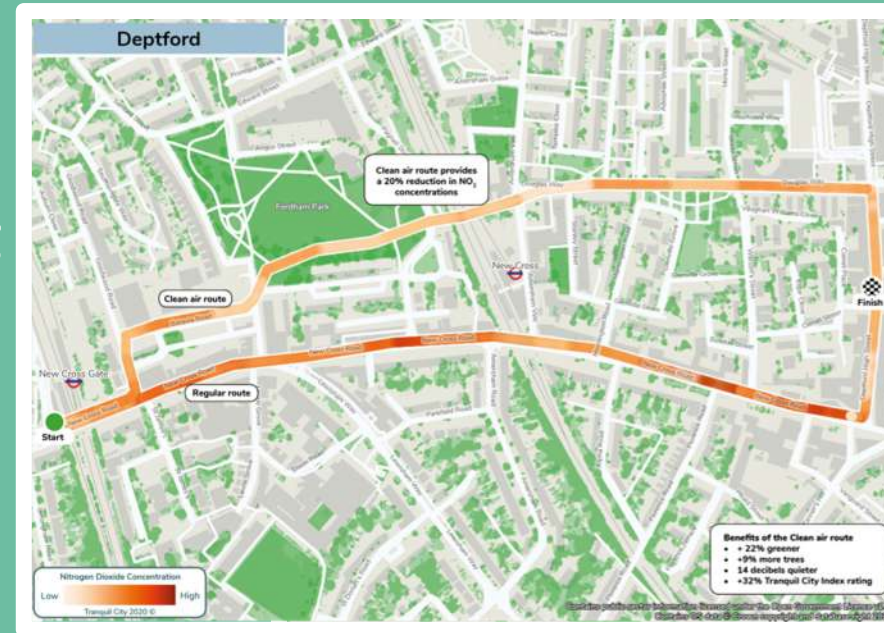


- 15 route pairs
- 1st October to 22nd October 2020
- Morning peak period (06:30-09:30)
- Evening peak period (16:30-19:00)
- Simultaneous monitoring NO₂ & O₃
- Each route pair was walked 6 times



Analysis

1. Data download.
2. Calculation of 'NO₂' value.
3. Co-location comparison & applying adjustment factors.
4. Calculate the NO₂, PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀.
5. Calculate reduction in exposure between CAWR and Regular.
6. Product time history graphs.
7. GIS mapping of each route pair.
8. Calculation of additional environmental benefits.

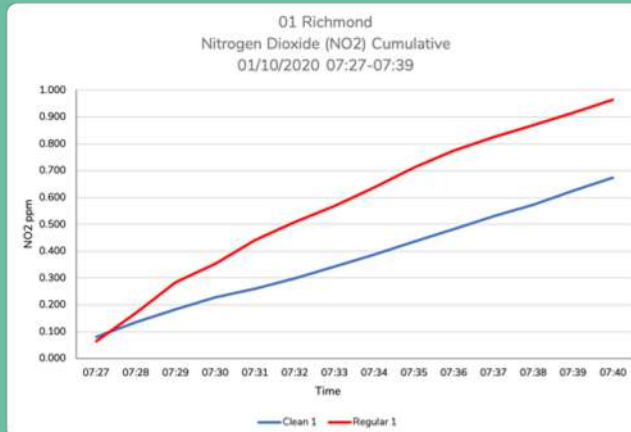
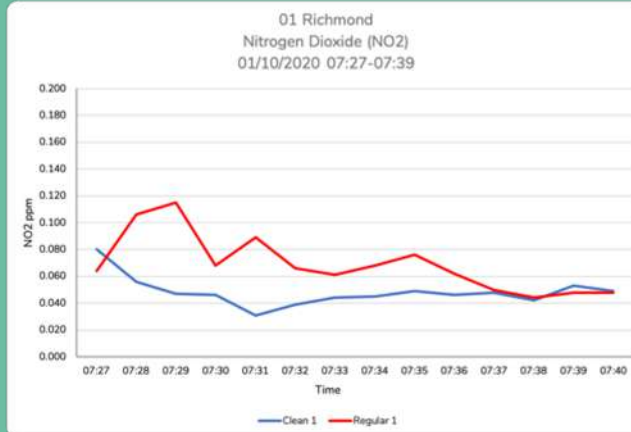


Overarching Results

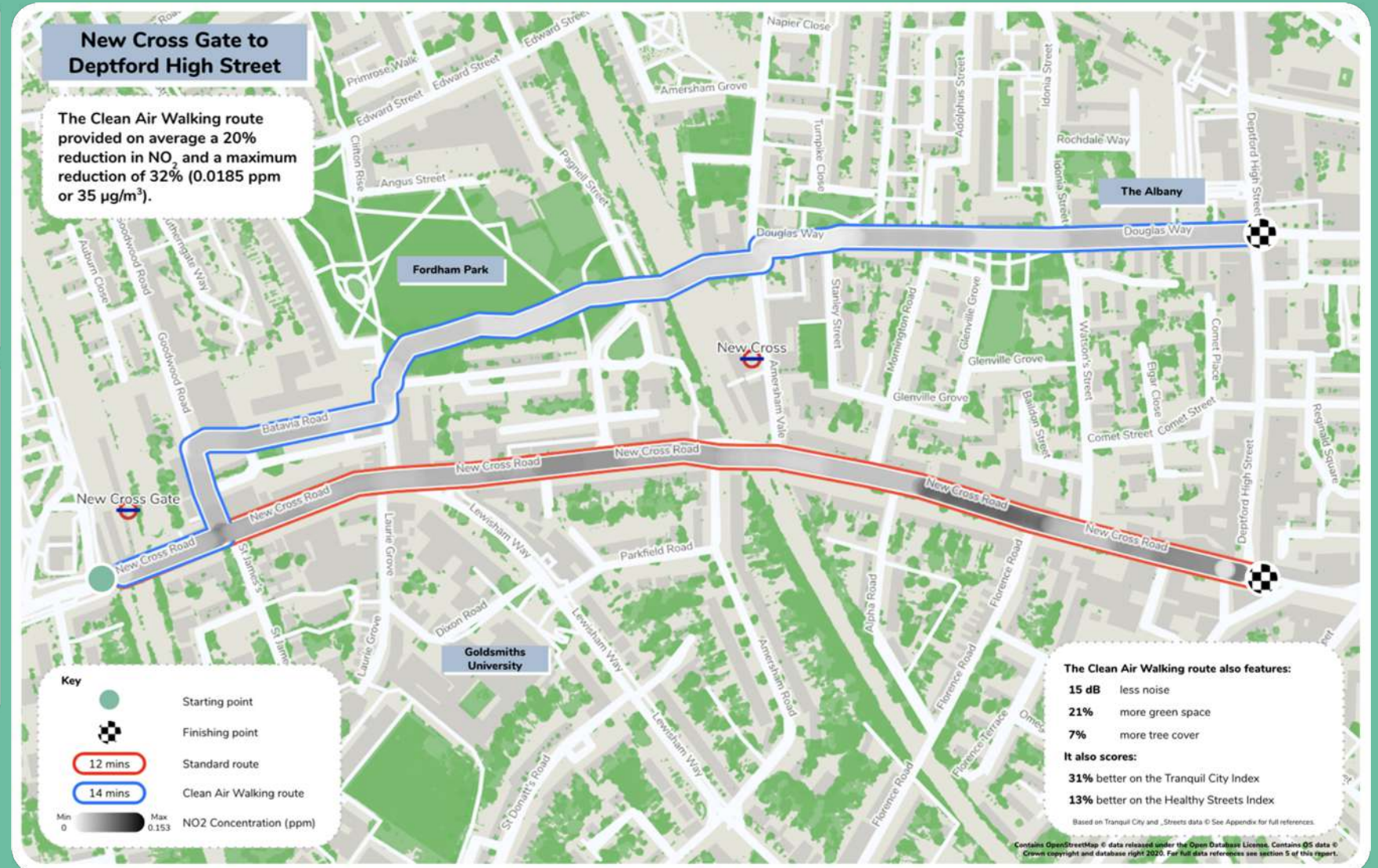
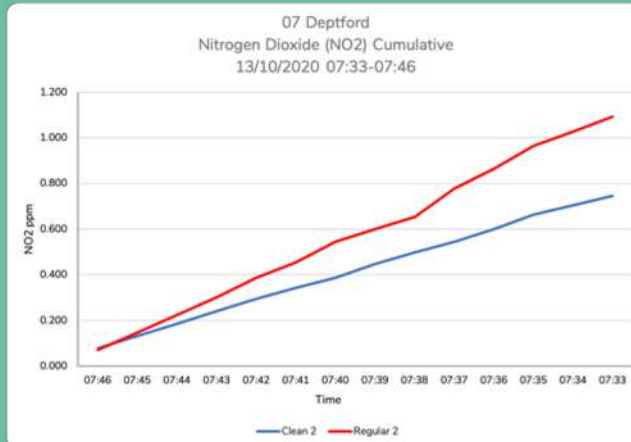
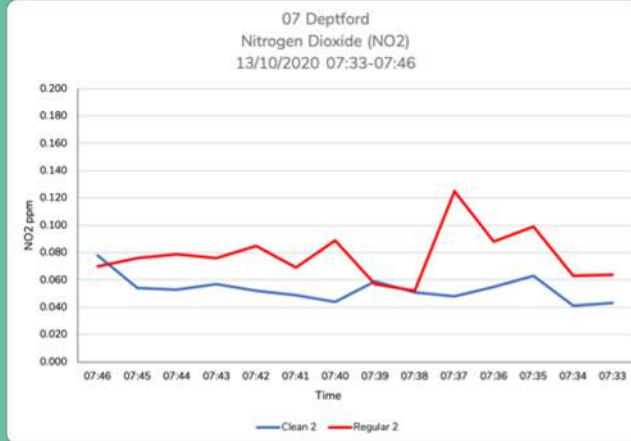
Location	Additional journey time for Clean route	NO ₂ average percentage benefit	NO ₂ max. percentage benefit	NO ₂ benefit Max. (ppm)	NO ₂ benefit Max. (µg/m ³)	Other environmental benefits
Angel	3 min (cycling)	6%	17%	0.0149	29	13 dB less noise, 18% better on Tranquil City Index, 8% better on Healthy Streets Index
Camberwell	4 min	10%	29%	0.0131	25	15 dB less noise, 3% more green space, 2% more tree cover, 17% better on Tranquil City Index, 10% better on Healthy Streets Index
City of London	4 min	13%	28%	0.0121	23	15 dB less noise, 20% better on Tranquil City Index, 9% better on Healthy Streets Index
Cromwell Road	2 min	-6%	7%	0.0040	8	15 dB less noise, 15% better on Tranquil City Index, 1% better on Healthy Streets Index
Deptford	2 min	20%	32%	0.0185	35	15 dB less noise, 21% more green space, 7% more tree cover, 31% better on Tranquil City Index, 13% better on Healthy Streets Index
Fitzrovia	1 min faster	11%	23%	0.0165	32	13 dB less noise, 8% more green space, 8% more tree cover, 19% better on Tranquil City Index, 12% better on Healthy Streets Index
Great Ormond Street Hospital	1 min faster	11%	18%	0.0104	20	6 dB less noise, 4% more green space, 2% more tree cover, 9% better on Tranquil City Index, 3% better on Healthy Streets Index
Holloway Road	1 min	13%	25%	0.0097	19	9 dB less noise, 11% better on Tranquil City Index, 6% better on Healthy Streets Index
Richmond	3 min	23%	30%	0.0207	40	10 dB less noise, 28% more green space, 9% more blue space, 10% more tree cover, 30% better on Tranquil City Index, 14% better on Healthy Streets Index
Seven Sisters	3 min	16%	37%	0.0307	59	9 dB less noise, 13% better on Tranquil City Index, 13% better on Healthy Streets Index
Shepherds Bush	2 min	18%	30%	0.0222	42	15 dB less noise, 6% more green space, +1 water features, 7% more tree cover, 24% better on Tranquil City Index, 9% better on Healthy Streets Index
Soho	4 min	15%	26%	0.0204	39	16 dB less noise, 1% more green space, 1% more tree cover, 23% better on Tranquil City Index, 4% better on Healthy Streets Index
South Bank (St Thomas')	1 min	26%	36%	0.0245	47	9 dB less noise, 11% better on Tranquil City Index, 4% better on Healthy Streets Index
South Bank (Oxo Tower)	3 min	19%	26%	0.0133	26	19% more blue space, 5% more tree cover, 7% better on Tranquil City Index, 3% better on Healthy Streets Index
Tooting	0 mins	14%	38%	0.0303	58	6 dB less noise, 8% better on Tranquil City Index
Wimbledon	1 min	23%	41%	0.0273	52	15 dB less noise, 10% more green space, 6% more tree cover, 27% better on Tranquil City Index, 8% better on Healthy Streets Index



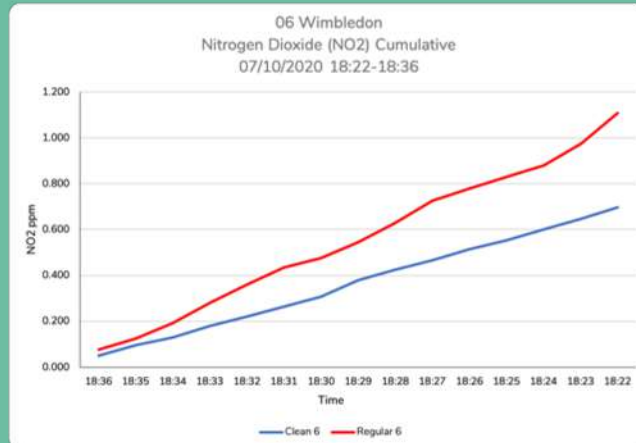
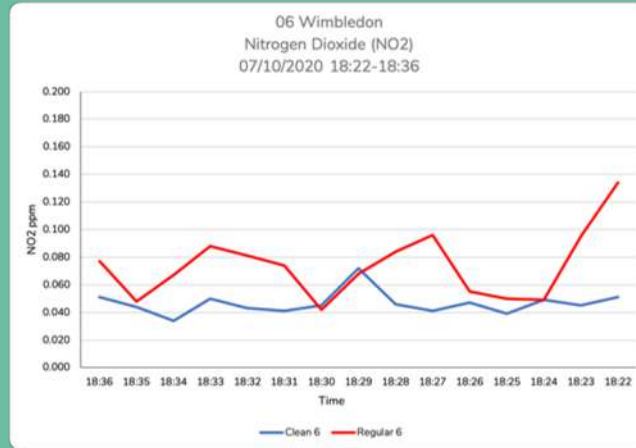
Richmond (NO₂)



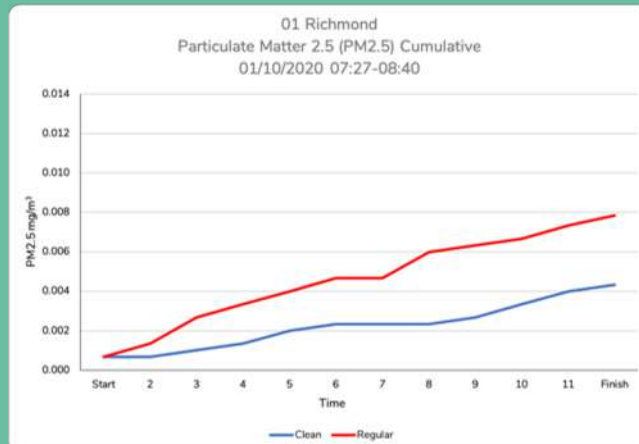
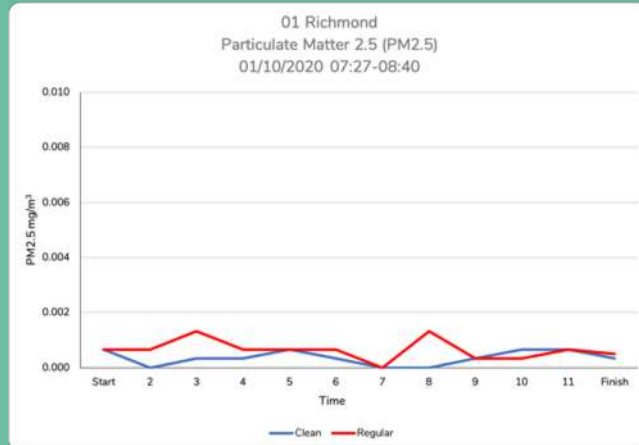
Deptford (NO₂)



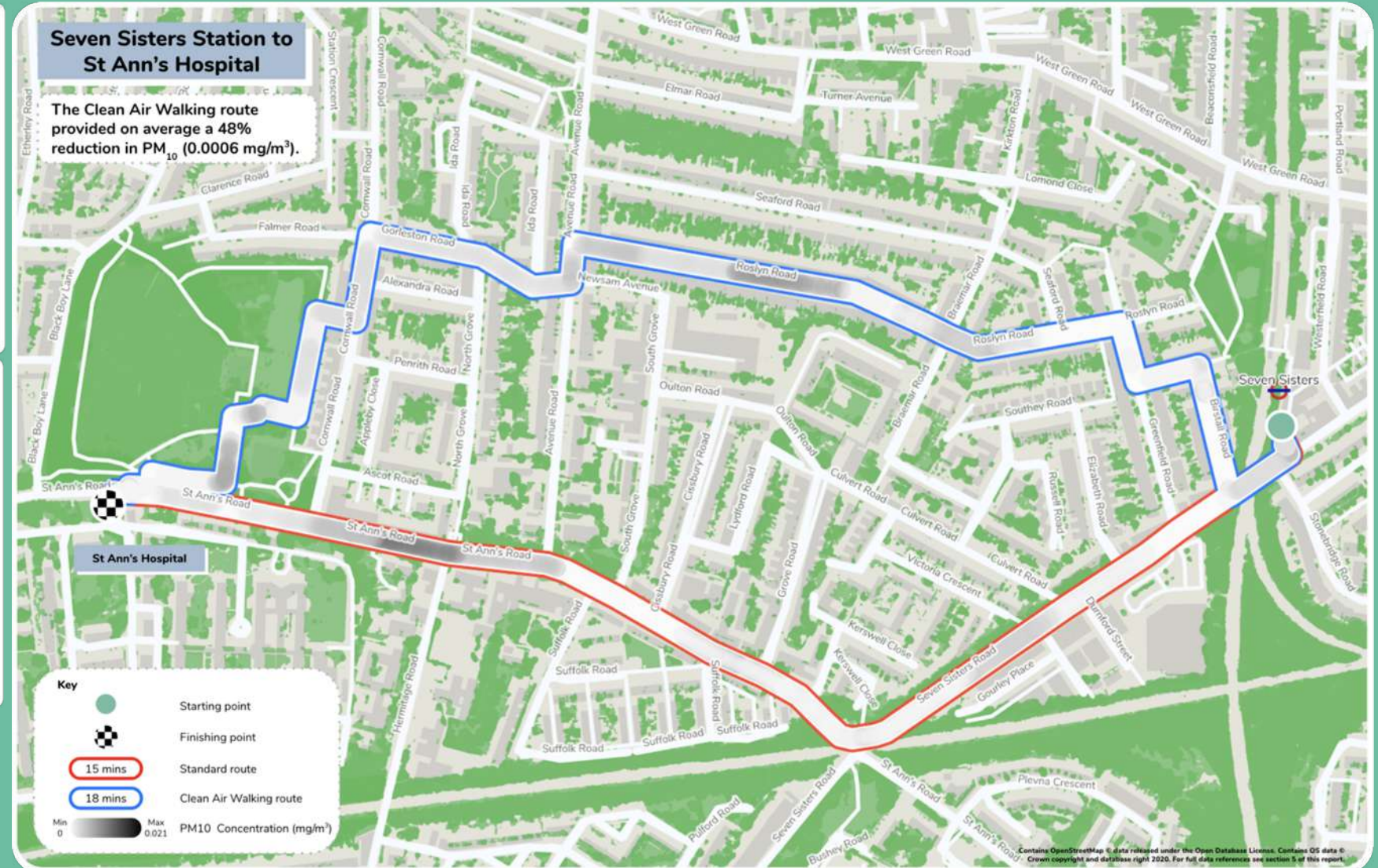
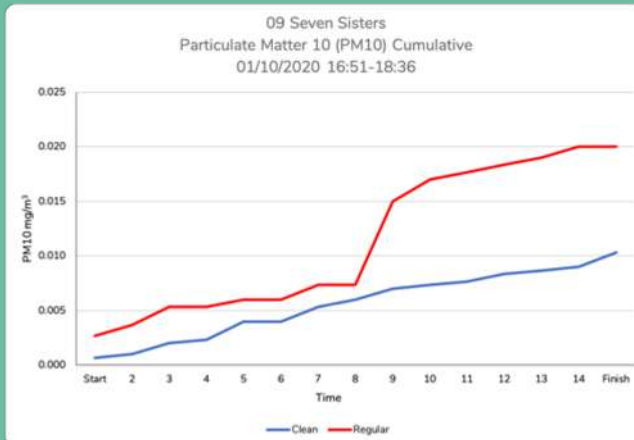
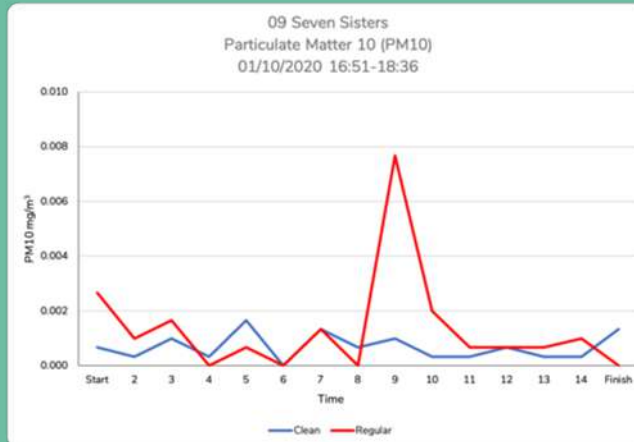
Wimbledon (NO₂)



Richmond (PM_{2.5})



Seven Sisters (PM₁₀)



Other environmental benefits

The Clean Air Walking route also features:

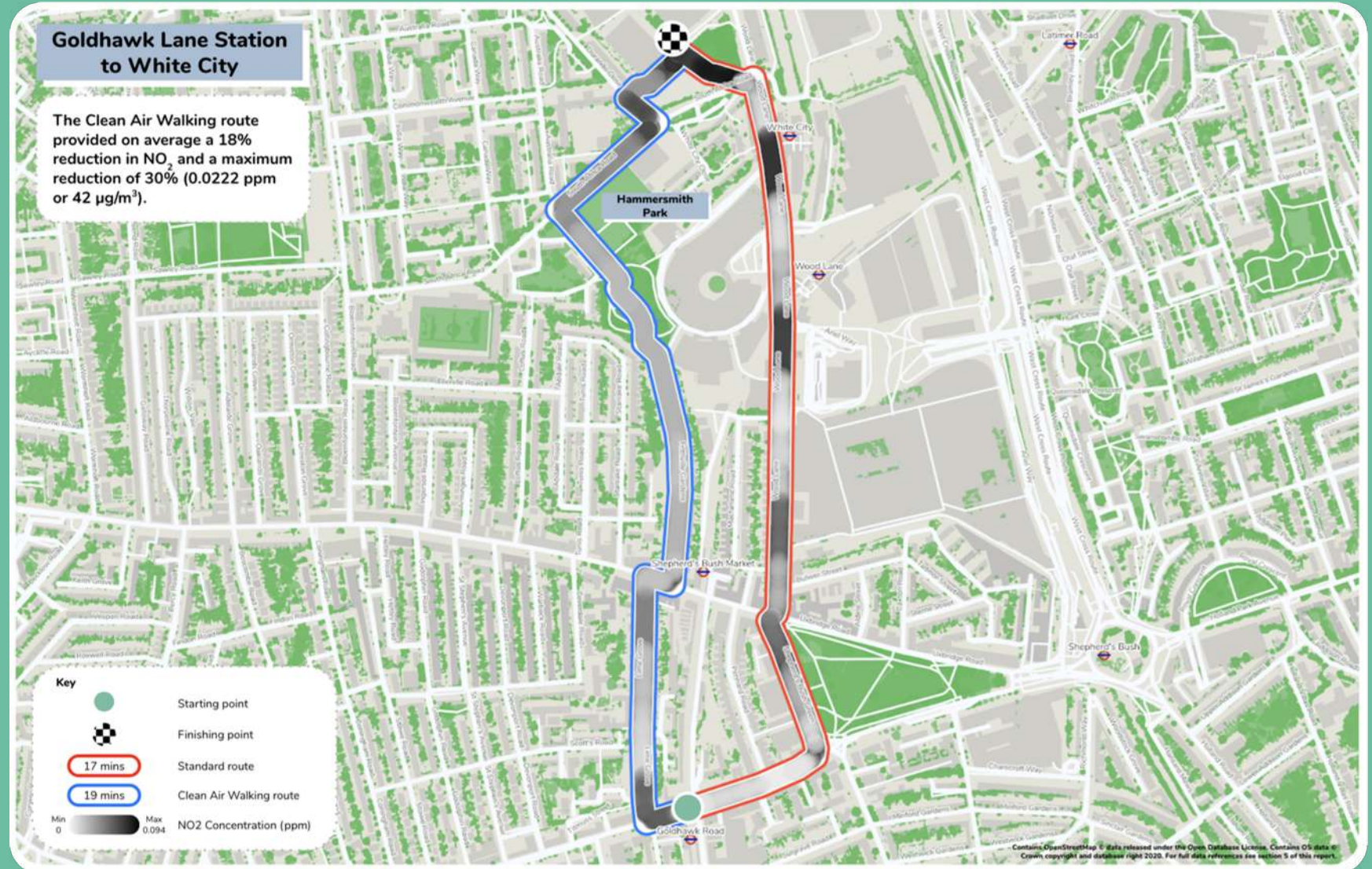
15 dB	less noise
6%	more green space
+1	water features
7%	more tree cover

It also scores:

24% better on the Tranquil City Index score
9% better on the Healthy Streets Index score

Based on Tranquil City and _Streets data © See Appendix for full references.

- Reduced noise levels.
- Up to 28% more greenery.
- Up to 10% more tree cover.
- Up to 14% higher Healthy Streets Index performance.



Conclusions

- Average NO₂ benefit for Clean Air Walking Routes ranged 6% to 23%.
- Maximum NO₂ benefit was up to 30-40%.
- Due to low levels of particulate matter, results were not conclusive.
- However, it is considered that particulate exposure on CAWRs is lower.
- Reductions in air pollution exposure alone is not sufficient to encourage sustained behaviour change towards walking and cycling.
- Environmental and street quality comparisons were made and routes showed notable benefits in environmental quality (noise, greenspace, tree cover, water elements) and the majority of routes showed a notable benefit in street quality (Healthy Streets Index).





Until every London street
has clean and healthy air,
we need to be smart about
the choices we make each day.



Questions?



Final Observations



The Future Functionality and Potential of London's Centres



**Join us for our next
LiveShare session!**

Thursday 17th December 2pm

Thank You!



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www.crossriverpartnership.org



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