

Wednesday 2nd December 2020

Half Day – 13:00-16:15 - ONLINE

Life after CAZ – Karl Suschitzky, Derby City Council

Derby City Council were identified as one out of the first five Councils to be required to produce a Local Air Quality Plan in response to predicted EU Directive non-compliance. This talk will provide an overview on how things have progressed in Derby in what is now the 5th Anniversary of DEFRA's 2015 National Air Quality Plan, a Plan which significantly changed the landscape in terms of mandatory local air quality action.

Air Quality Assessment – the impact of COVID – Dr Beth Conlan, Ricardo Energy & Environment

Covid-19 is having a dramatic impact on our lives. In terms of air quality there is substantial evidence to show that reduced activity during lockdown in many countries has brought about much improved air quality. Also, there is now growing evidence to link poor air quality to a higher risk of dying from Covid-19. In a time when health protection is paramount, how can we rely on air quality projections and progress air quality management?

Delivering Practical Responses To Improving Air Quality– Cllr Clyde Loakes, Waltham Forest Council

Waltham Forests multi award winning and radical Mini- Holland Programme of interventions to encourage more walking and cycling, demonstrates not only what needs to be done, but what can be done to get more people out of their cars to help improve the health and well-being of their residents and neighbourhoods.

PM_{2.5} monitoring and modelling network in Leicester – Prof. Roland Leigh, University of Leicester & Dr Jolanta Obszynska, Leicester City Council

Air Quality has been monitored in Leicester through a network of DEFRA approved laboratory grade automatic monitoring stations since 1999 and has one of the most comprehensive sets of air quality data in the country. The stations monitor roadside NO₂ and PM₁₀ levels, but have not been adapted yet to monitor PM_{2.5}. The project delivered :

- A network of 11 portable air quality monitors called Zephyrs monitoring PM_{2.5} levels throughout the city
- Near real time pollution map of PM_{2.5} levels using various sources of data including: static data, Zephyrs and satellite data
- PM_{2.5} source apportionment
- Guidebook, App and project report

Study on solid fuel burning in Bristol – *Clare Beattie, AQ Consultants*

A study was undertaken in Bristol with the aim to quantify emissions from solid fuel burning and identify policy options for reducing emissions from this source.

Data on wood and coal use was used to provide an estimate of the emissions resulting from solid fuel burning in Bristol. The limitations of using the currently available data sources were analysed, in order to understand how they could be improved to provide more accurate emissions calculations in the future. Within the project, two alternative methodologies were used to estimate emissions, based on bottom up and top down approaches.

Whilst both approaches have uncertainties associated with them, the evidence supports a strong case for further action. A number of policy options were identified, including those that could be implemented in the short term and those which will need additional information and lead in time. As part of the project, a meeting for stakeholders within Bristol City Council was held to discuss data sources, and the policy options identified.

Spatial representativeness of monitoring sites – *Jo Green, Ricardo Energy & Environment*

Overview of results of a European Commission project aiming to develop recommendations on methodologies to assess spatial representativeness of sampling points and to assess the application of the siting criteria for selecting sampling points in Member States. The recommendations emerging from the project are moving forward the discussion on how to define spatial representativeness and how to harmonise air quality practices across the EU Member States.