Air Quality: Sandwell

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Air Pollution: **Overview**

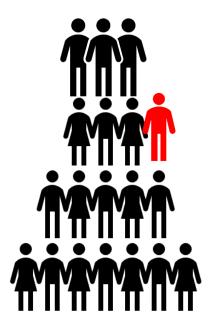
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)
 - Primarily caused by combustion engines (e.g. petrol/diesel cars)
- Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀)
 - 50% of PM_{2.5} generated in towns and cities is from woodburning stoves and coal fires¹
 - PMs have the greatest associated health risks
 - PAH's are carcinogenic and form from wood burning

- Ground level **Ozone** (O_3)
 - **Carbon Monoxide** and **Carbon Dioxide** (CO and CO₂)
 - **Sulphur Dioxide** (SO₂)
 - 22% comes from domestic burning
- Ammonia (NH₃)
 - Agriculture is the main source



Air Pollution: The Impacts

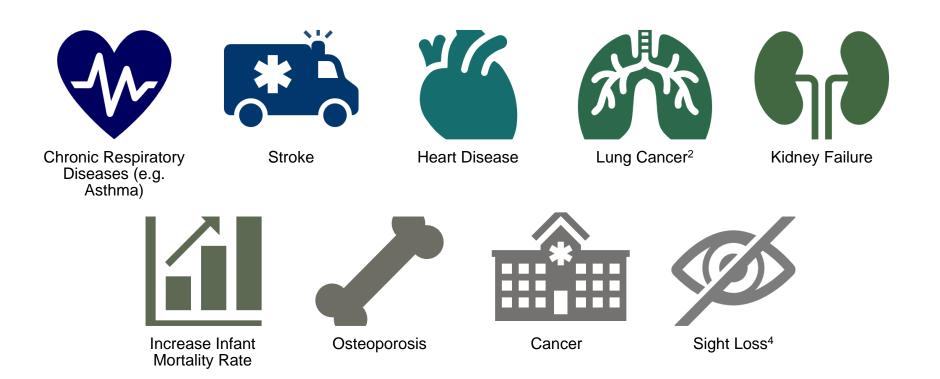
- Long-term exposure to air pollution is <u>killing 1 in 19 people</u> in the <u>UK</u>¹
- People with asthma, pneumonia, diabetes, and respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and the elderly and children, are especially susceptible and vulnerable to the effects of PM³
 - Sandwell has a higher than average emergency hospital admission rate for respiratory illnesses
 - Sandwell has the highest diabetes prevalence in the West Midlands, and the second highest in all of the UK²
- According to a report by the European Court of Auditors, more than 10 times as many people die as a result of air pollution than are killed in road accidents





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Air Pollution: Health





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Air Pollution: Mental Health

- Air pollution is linked to mental health problems. This includes depression, a reduction in intelligence equivalent to having lost a year at school (further impacted by Covid), and aggressive behaviour¹
 - Research has also found an increased risk of bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and personality disorders²





Air Pollution: Mental Health

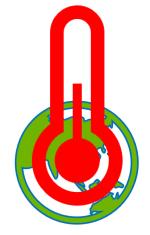
- Children have been found to be more anxious and suicidal in areas of deprivation that has worse air pollution³
- In 2015, Sandwell's estimated rate of 10.7% of 5-16 year olds with mental health disorders is the highest in the West Midlands region⁴
 - In 2019, Sandwell also had a below average GCSE obtainment rate⁵
 - Higher levels of air pollution exposure as children have been linked to below average thinking skills⁶



Air Pollution: Climate Change

- Many of the sources of both CO₂ and local air pollution are the same, including vehicle exhausts, factory chimneys, energy and heating¹
 - Road traffic is one of the largest sources of both greenhouse gases and air pollution
- Burning wood is degrading ecosystems and undermining climate goals, according to the

European Commission's Joint Research Centre²



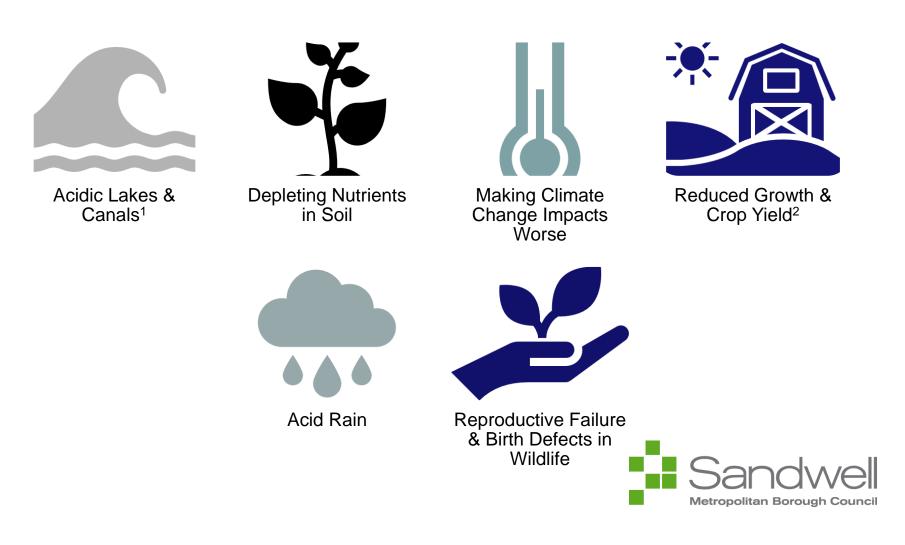


List of air pollutants and greenhouse gases

	Air pollutant	Greenhouse gas	Impacts human health	
Particulate matter (PM2.5)	-	×	×	
Sulphur dioxide	-	×	×	
NO2	1	×	1	
Ground- level ozone	1	-	-	
Carbon monoxide	~	×	1	
Carbon dioxide	×	-	×	
Black carbon	1	1	-	
Lead	-	×	×.	
Particulate matter (PM10)	-	×	~	
Methane	1	1	×	



Air Pollution: The Environment



Air Pollution: COVID-19

- Patterns of higher rates of coronavirus incidence and deaths in areas with high levels of air pollution¹
- A small rise in people's long-term exposure to air pollution is associated with an 11% increase in deaths from Covid-19²
- Another recent study suggests that 15% of all Covid-19 deaths around the world are attributable to dirty air²
- Sandwell was one of the worst Local Authorities affected by Covid-19³





Sandwell: So What's the Problem?

- In 2005, monitoring found that national standards were not being met, so Sandwell was declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)
 - Mainly due to NO₂ levels
 - In 2019, Sandwell still had 7 areas exceeding national standards
- In 2011, Sandwell had 190 hospital admissions for COPD and 244 asthma admissions above national average. This cost Sandwell £640,000¹



Sandwell: So What's the Problem?

- Of the 72 areas with dangerous levels of PM_{2.5}, only Leicester and Sandwell were not in London²
- Sandwell has the highest morbidity burden in the West Midlands associated with PM air pollution
 - Sandwell has the highest attributable deaths percentage (6.9%) to PM outside of London



The Cost of Air Pollution

- Healthy life expectancy in Sandwell is lower than less deprived areas, which means people spend a lot more of their working life with ill health
 - As the retirement age increases, the problem of maintaining a healthy workforce increases
- Sandwell would benefit from growth in the "Green" industry sector, for both employment purposes and the subsequent pollution improvement



Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP)

- 1. Develop specific measures with local communities to reduce NO2 hotspots.
- 2. Promote **public transport, walking, cycling** and switching to zero emission vehicles.
- 3. Review the Council's impact on air quality including **Council fleet** and employee vehicles.
- 4. Support and **encourage taxi drivers** to switch to low emission vehicles.
- 5. Apply existing and adapt new **planning development** policies to support air quality improvements.
- Publicity campaigns to encourage behavioural change around physical health and increasing use of low emission vehicles.
- Partnership working with Birmingham City Council to minimise potential negative impact of the Clean Air Zone.



Faith Centres Air Quality Project

- The Air Quality team has been successful in bidding for funding from DEFRA
- The project is working with faith centres in Sandwell to help improve local air quality via behavioural change
- 8 faith centres will receive a screen in their centre that is linked to an air quality monitor put in nearby, as well as a toolkit and questionnaire



Air Pollution in Sandwell

- Citizen's Assembly for Air Pollution and Climate Change
- Working with schools, faith groups, communities, the private sector and climate outreach groups
- If we managed to change behaviour so drastically in the space of a year for Covid, what could we do for air pollution and climate change?



Any questions?

