

Merseytravel Clean Air Preliminary Options Study

Developing the Liverpool City Region Air Quality Action Plan Duncan Urguhart BSc(Hons) MSc Csci MIAQM

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Objectives

Statutory requirements:

- National strategy is focused on
 - Relevant exposure
 - National modelling outcomes (PCM)
 - A plethora of guidance which can be challenging to apply (TG/PG16)
 - Policy overlaps (NPPF/PPGs)
 - Standard modelling approaches
 - National reporting and monitoring processes

The central concern is **Exposure**

Local needs:

- Review the PCM exceedance areas and incorporate them into the KPA
- Review the National Strategy approach to identify opportunities to integrate with the project, and where there may be conflicts.
 - E.g. areas of relevant exposure
 - There is a growing disparity between LAQM, the Defra national modelling approach and health effects

The key priority is Health and Wellbeing

Sources Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Internap, INCREMENT P, NRCar Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), Mapmy NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community







The Liverpool City Region

The Liverpool City Region

The Liverpool City Region is an economic and political area comprising:

- Liverpool
- Halton
- Knowsley
- Sefton
- St Helens
- Wirral



The Liverpool City Region Combined Authority was established in 2014 under the provisions of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

Membership of the CA comprised leaders of the six authorities and the local enterprise partnership.

The CA is represented by a Metropolitan Mayor



Baseline Review

Local Air Quality Review Existing Data Screening Key Priority Areas Economic Effects





Baseline Review Local Air Quality Review Existing Data Screening Key Priority Areas Economic Effects

Using Existing Data

Existing information sources will be used with common tools:

- AirViro
- DfT data
- LA monitoring data
- Defra PCM
- Population and demographics
- Transport polices
- Development aspirations





45%

Emission Sources in LCR





Baseline Review

Local Air Quality Review Existing Data Screening Key Priority Areas Economic Effects













Baseline Review

Local Air Quality Review Existing Data Screening Key Priority Areas Economic Effects

Damage Cost Estimates

Buses	NO _x Emissions	s, tonnes/yr	PM ₁₀ Emissions	s, tonnes/yr	Damage Cost, Central Value		
	Total	Per Bus	Total	Per Bus	Total	Per Bus	
Total 2016	9,759	8.3	423	0.4	£229,963,357	£196,214	
Diesel	7420	9.0	301	0.4	£173,640,016	£211,653	
B100 Bus	1753	7.5	82	0.3	£41,656,092	£177,714	
CNG Bus	75	6.4	3	0.3	£1,786,362	£152,420	
Hybrid Bus	510	4.8	37	0.3	£12,880,887	£122,117	

Grey Fleet	Emission Model Pa	Basic EFT F	leet 2016	All Euro 6		
	Km/yr	km/hr	NOX	PM10	NOX	PM10
Urban	846382	48	55808	5255	50038	4916
Motorway	846382	90	68745	3344	61054	2855
			124553 8599		111092	7771
			£2,621,087	£499,805	£2,337,821	£451,671

HGVs	Annual Em	ission, kg	Annual Damage Cost			
	NO _X	PM ₁₀	NO _X	PM ₁₀		
LGVs	834837	40759	£17,568,306	£2,369,137		
- Rigid HGVs	517126	36206	£10,882,403	£2,104,479		
- Artic HGVs	122141	11363	£2,570,328	£660,467		
Total			£31,021,038	£5,134,083		



Consultation

Month, Day, Year

Stakeholder

Consultati

Key stakeholder const throughout the proce

- Key Stakeholder g
 - Policy Work Group
 - Technical Steering Group
 - Task & Finish Group
- Commitment will be required for defined actions by individuals
 - Defined milestones
 - KPIs

This must be a positive engagement opportunity! Nothing is 'off the table'!



Draft Interventions

Month, Day, Year

Performance Indicators

Outcome Categories Description of Potential Outcome

Infrastructure Improvements	Infrastructure improvements may be used to improve journey times and reduce congestion, and also to provide necessary resources for specific parts of the fleet, such as bus layover facilities. There has traditionally been a reliance on infrastructure changes, which has been used to directly or indirectly achieve beneficial local air quality effects.
Modal Choice	The choice and access to travel modes helps determine the baseline conditions. This will consider the access to, and choice of, vehicle type, age, and the overall proportion of journey mixes.
Policy & Enforcement	Encompassing policy and guidance to directly, or indirectly, regulate specific emission components. This may also include aspirational objectives, in terms of achieving best-practice
Informed Travel Choice & Accessibility	A focus on people and users, rather than the infrastructure being used, may empower and enable individual to make informed travel choices will ensure that long-term sustainability can be achieved.
Engagement & Education	'Enabling' will be achieved through awareness, education and engagement so that understanding air quality becomes a part of day-to-day conversation, much like the effects of smoking or drinking are understood with regard their health effects.
Fleet Improvements	Physical changes to the fleet that achieve reduced emissions, though increased adoption of low emission vehicles and exhaust abatement technologies.

Performance Indicators

Туре	Effect	Example
Reduce Traffic with Modal Shift		Reduce the number of private cars by redistribution onto alternative transport, and changing the need and requirements of travel.
Increase Efficiency	Reduce congestion and achieve lower emissions from the existing fleet.	Changing speeds to achieve less stop-start movement or more efficient driving profiles, such as through variable speed limits, traffic-light timing or driver education.
Improve Fleet	Change the composition of the existing fleet to increase the proportion of low emission vehicles.	Displace older vehicles in favour of vehicles that achieve ultra-low emissions, such as Electric Vehicles (EV).
Reduce Exposure	Reduce the level of exposure resultant from traveling on, or near, highways or other pollutant sources	Public education and empowerment, to promote an understanding of the exposure pathways, leading to change in behavior

Score		Cost	Timescales	Population Affected	Climate Change	Social Inclusion	
High	3 No costs, or		Immediate	Whole Region Negative		Negative	
		funds allocated	<10 months	> 1000 properties			
Medium	2 <£10,000 Sho		Short	Large Areas Neutral		Neutral	
			< 2020	> 100 properties			
Low	1	<£100,000	Discrete areas		Detrimental	Detrimental	
			> 2020	<100 properties			

CAZ



t Date: 07 March 2018 12:18:3

Speed Effects



Bus Retrofit



Ranking and Scores

Intervention	LAQ Effect	Cost	Timescal es	Populati on Affected	Climate Change	Social Inclusion	Ranking Score	Ranking Score for LAQ Effect and Timescale Only
UTMC	3	3	2	2	2	1	72	6
Sup. Planning Guidance	2	3	2	3	2	1	72	4
Fleet Recognition Scheme		Sup. Planning Guidance 72					72	6
Engagement & Education			72	3				
Cross Boundary Travel	2	2 LAQ Effect 64						4
Bus Fleet Upgrades	3			\land			48	6
Mersey Toll	3	Social Ir	Social In UTMC			6		
Fleet Management	2						4	
Travel Cards	1		LAQ Effect					2
Web Resources	1	cl'aasta						
Car Clubs	1	Climate	Social	l Inclusic	oundary Travel			
Pollution Event Forecasting	1						LAQ Effect	
Segregated Bus Lanes	2							
Red Routes	2	2	Climat	te Chang	Social Inclus	sion	Cost	
Freight Coordination	3	2						
Taxi Management	2	2						
Real-time Passenger Information	1	2						
Travel Planning Resources	1	2	1	1 3 Climate Change Timescales			cales	
Green Infrastructure	1	2	3	2				
CAZ	3	1	1 3 Population Affected					
Construction Emissions	2	3	3	1	L	L	10	O
Bus Layover Facilities	2	2	1	2	2	1	16	2
Cycling Infrastructure	1	2	1	2	2	2	16	1
School Audits	1	2	2	2	1	2	16	2
Alt Fuel Infrastructure	2	1	1	2	2	1	8	2
Shared Space	1	1	1	2	2	2	8	1



Outcomes

Month, Day, Year

Key Principles

- Novel use of existing data
- Recognising the effects on AQ of planned works
- Create links to related disciplines
- Engagement with key stakeholders

Liverpool City Region Preliminary Air Quality Options Study

Merseytravel

Tackling air quality holistically

An optimistic strategic plan to improve local air quality by:

- Using local data
- Focussing on public health
- Ensuring interventions were achievable and practical, and would make a measurable difference



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