

Work Package 3:

Air quality best practises and obstacles

London, 13 June, 2017

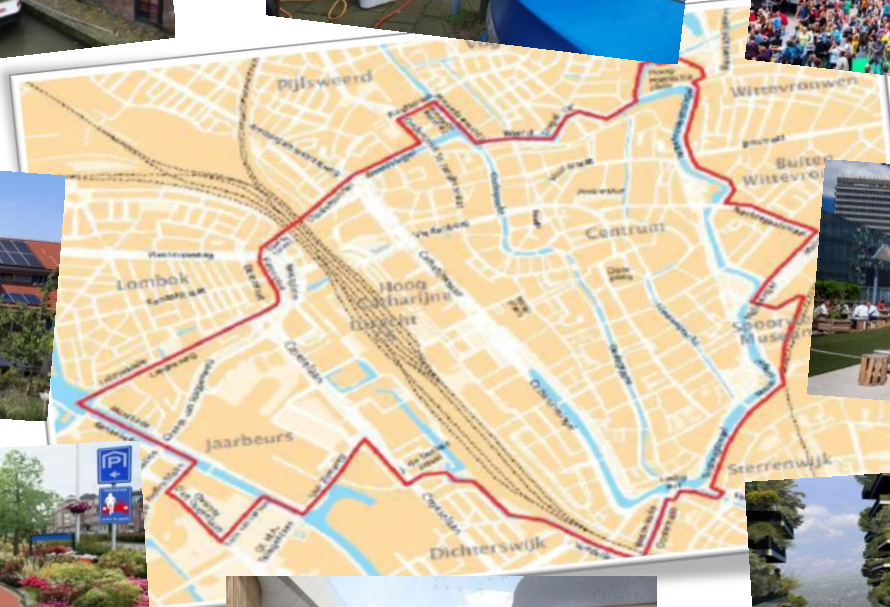
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WP aims and process

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WP aims and process

Aim:

1. Exploring obstacles by European Cities on measures to improve air quality
2. Recommendations to support Europe in overcoming these obstacles

Process:

1. Consultation:
 - Questionnaire: Cities had to identify funding, legal and social barriers to 56 known examples of air quality. Identify innovative air quality measures.
 - Workshops: consulting experts in EUROCITIES WG air quality group, Air Group

Response



Northern Europe	Copenhagen
	Helsinki
	Oulu
	Turku
	Riga
	Gothenburg
	Malmö
	Stockholm
	Umeå
	London
Total Northern Europe	10 cities
Eastern Europe	Brno
	Ostrava
	Bydgoszcz
	Sosnowiec
	Constanta
Total Eastern Europe	5 cities
Southern Europe	Rijeka
	Split
	Athens
	Genoa
	Milano
	Lisbon
	Ljubljana
	Malaga
Total Southern Europe	8 cities
Western Europe	Vienna
	La Rochelle
	Dresden
	Duisburg
	Frankfurt am Main
	Munich
	Münster/North-Rhine-Westphalia
	Stuttgart
	Amsterdam
	Arnhem
	Nijmegen
Utrecht	
Total Western Europe	12 cities

Some innovative approaches

Mobile air quality sensors: Malaga

Regional air pollution co-operation: Turku

Smart solar charging: Utrecht

Hydrogen fuel use in public transport: Ostrava

Green Parking purchase: Umeå

<https://we.tl/Y7z49pMs4W>

Findings

Questionnaire results:

Popularity of 56 measures:

- Road traffic was the most popular choice for city actions, followed by energy measures
- Shipping and farming measures were the least popular: hard to implement → require regional/national coordination

Overview of obstacles:

Financial: high costs, access to funding

Social: no political/ public support

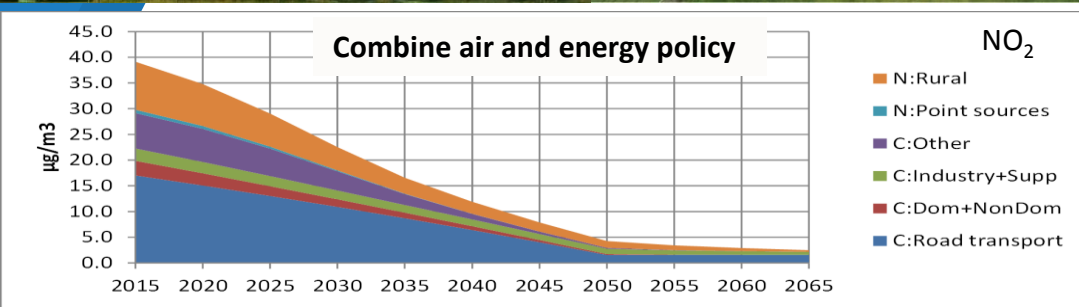
Legal: limited or no legislative power of the city; EU and National legislation required

Other obstacles: urban planning process, uncertain impacts, technical issues

Workshop Findings: Utrecht

15/02/17

1. There are no effective local measures to reduce air pollution during episodes
2. Mostly used local measure = LEZ, more recently also promotion of electric vehicles
3. Traffic management: promotion of bicycles in several cities
4. Investments in public transport as part of a broader spatial planning & accessibility plan
5. For harbours: shore side electricity is cost-effective (but requires co-operation with other harbours)
6. Agricultural emissions & energy use are seldom addressed in air quality plans
7. Biomass burning is becoming an issue in many regions
8. Road dust & tyre wear are a persistent problem
9. Marginal impacts of photocatalytic paint and vegetation
10. Policy focus should shift from meeting AQLVs to health gains.



Summary of obstacles

Legislation

Local: Cities do not have (or use) the jurisdiction and competency to develop measures to tackle agriculture/shipping emissions.

Regional/National:

- Need for adjustment or update of national legislation
- Slow implementation of EU legislation
- Lack of policies to tackle “forgotten” sectors shipping and farming
- Lack of support for LEZ
- Lack of legal support from national governments for local experimentation

EU:

- Shipping measures require coordination mechanism with other harbours and even EU standards
- Uncertainty over future of diesel emission factors affects the introduction and effectiveness of LEZ

Summary of obstacles

Funding

Local:

- Lack of administrative capacity

Regional/National:

- Lack of financial support from national governments for LEZ, or to allow local funding of air quality projects with local pollution weighted congestion charges
- Lack of legal support from national governments for local experimentation

EU:

- Difficult procedures to acquire funding for clean air projects from European funds
- Internal market restrictions for taxes/subsidies to promote the use of cleaner energy

Summary of obstacles

Knowledge

Local:

- Lack of public engagement and support for local measures
- Lack of administrative capacity/ knowledge to use tools or to develop new tools for measuring

Regional/national:

- Lack of coordination mechanisms with neighbouring regions to reduce sources outside the city or region (e.g. farming)